

before the emblems of peace were run up to the flagstaffs, and a sullen gun from the Mamelon and a burst of smoke from Gordon's batteries had but a short time previously heralded the armistice. The instant the flags were hoisted friend and foe swarmed out of the embrasures. The riflemen of the Allies and the enemy rose from their lairs in the rifle-pits, and sauntered towards each other to behold their grim handiwork. The whole of the space between the Russian lines and our own was filled with groups of unarmed soldiery. The sight was strange beyond description. French, English, and Russian officers were walking about, saluting each other courteously as they passed, and occasionally entering into conversation; and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar lights, was going on in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plan and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, the invariable long grey coat over their uniforms. The French officers were all in *grande tenue*, and offered a striking contrast to many of our English officers, who were dressed in a *la Balacava*, and wore uncouth head-dresses, catskin coats, and nondescript paletots. Many of the Russians looked remarkably like English gentlemen in "style" of face and bearing. One tall, fine-looking old man, with a long grey beard, and strikingly-shaped cap, was pointed out as Hetman of the Cossacks in the Crimea; but it did not appear as if there were many men of very high military rank present. The Russians were rather grave and reserved, but they seemed to fraternize with the French better than with the English, and the men certainly got on better with our allies than with the few privates of our own regiments who were down towards the front.

The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. Most of the soldiers were white-faced and seemed ill-fed, though many of them had powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad chests. All their dead who fell within and near our lines were stripped of boots and stockings. The cleanliness of their feet, and, in most cases, of their coarse linen shirts, was remarkable. Several sailors of the "equipages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack. They were generally fine muscular fellows, with rough, soldierly faces. The Russians carried off all the dead which lay outside our lines to the town, passing down between the Mamelon and the Round Tower. In the midst of all this stern evidence of war a certain amount of lively conversation began to spring up, in which the Russian officers indulged in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers "when we were coming in to take the place?" others, "when we thought of going away?" Some congratulated the Allies upon the excellent opportunity they had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, was not, in their opinion, very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially, in English, how many men they sent into the trenches? "Begorra, only 7000 a night, and a wake covering party of 10,000," was the ready reply. The officer laughed and turned away. At one time a Russian with a litter stopped by a dead body, and put it into the litter. He looked around for a comrade to help him. A Zouave at once advanced with much grace and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders; but the joke was not long-lived, as a Russian brusquely came up and helped to carry off his dead comrade.

In the town large bodies of soldiery were seen in the streets, assembled at the corners and in the public places. Probably they were ordered out to make a show of their strength. The Russians denied that Prince Menschikoff was dead, but they admitted that Admiral Isturmin was killed. He was one of the principal officers engaged in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and the Czar had rewarded him by giving him an order of St. George of higher distinction than that worn by Prince Menschikoff, and of a class which is generally accorded only to successful generals who have conducted an army and closed a triumphant campaign. A distinguished-looking man, who complained that he was likely to be deprived of his cruise in his yacht this year by the war, was pointed out as Prince Barinatski. Owing to some misunderstanding or other, a little fusillade began among the riflemen on the left during the armistice, which caused a little alarm for a moment, but it was soon terminated. General Bosquet and several officers of rank of the Allied army visited the trenches during the armistice, and staff officers were present on both sides to see that the men did not go out of bounds. The armistice was over about three o'clock. Scarcely had the white flag disappeared behind the parapet of the Mamelon before a round-shot from the Sailors' Battery went slapping through one of the embrasures of the Russian work, and dashed up a great pillar of earth inside. The Russians at once replied, and the noise of cannon soon re-echoed through the ravines.

Russia.

APPEAL OF THE HOLY SYNOD TO THE RUSSIAN NATION.
The following is the appeal issued by the Ecclesiastical Synod styling itself "Thrice Holy," and which is directed by an aide-de-camp of the Russian Emperor. The appeal was published twelve days since at St. Petersburg, and is to be placed, therefore to the account of the new Government:—

"In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"Through the grace, gift, and power communicated by the supreme head, our Lord and God Jesus Christ, the thrice Holy Synod of all the Russians appeals to the faithful and pious children of the Russian orthodox church.

"May the Lord of the Church, our Saviour Jesus Christ, and the spirit of grace that dwells in it, the distributor of the Spirit, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and on earth is named (Ephes. iii. 15), God glorified in the Holy Trinity, bless you, well-beloved children of the church, for your holy and pious sentiments of religious zeal, for your devotion to the throne of the Czar; and for your love of our orthodox native country, sentiments that you have manifested on all occasions during the present contest. He will remember all your sacrifices for religion, the throne, and the country. (Psalm cx. 2.)

"You know how unjust is this war waged against your country, because the great Czar and Emperor Nicholas Pavlovitch, of happy, worthy, glorious and eternal memory, in the name of his sacred duty as defender of orthodoxy, required of the Ottoman Porte to re-establish the abused rights of the holy orthodox Eastern Church, and to deliver our co-religionists from their terrible sufferings.

"You know also that to the astonishment of all, the enemies of the Cross of Christ found a support from the two Western Powers, who, assuming the name of Christians, and having been in no respect offended by Russia, have with rage brought fire and the sword to its territory.

"Their legions, like those of infidels, have insulted the sacred things of our religion.

"It was Holy Saturday, and those most sacred hours, consecrated to prayers on the sepulchre of the Lord, which they selected for attacking Odessa—that city defended by God. Again they rushed like sacrilegious wretches against the peaceful convent of Solovetzk. They demolished the temples of God situated defenceless on the coast. They have not been ashamed to pillage and destroy the property of unfortunate unarmed inhabitants.

"But, by the will of God, the great and strong defender of truth and justice, the crimes of our enemies have not profited them; and in their frequent reverses, in the terrible tempests of the Black Sea which have engulfed their vessels, in the mortal maladies that have decimated their armies, the action of the puissant hand of the Lord fighting for us has been visible.

"Notwithstanding all this, the enemies, irritated by the loss of their armies, are collecting others more formidable; they seek to extend their unjust alliance, and are preparing themselves for fresh hostilities against the Russian territory. The safety of Russia requires her to augment her defence by means of a temporary levy *en masse*.

"By the mouth of the Lord's anointed, now dwelling in celestial light, God has called our country to fresh sacrifices, to new struggles.

"Russia has not provoked the contest, she was called to it. Let the Lord's will be done! God is against the aggressor! We hope and believe that he who said, 'I will build up my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it'—(Mat. xvi. 18), is now fighting for his holy church; he will defend and save it.

"We hope and believe that He, in whose hand is the heart of kings (Proverbs xxi. 1) will himself guide, for the good of his church, the heart of the pious autocrat, our Czar and Emperor of all the Russians, Alexander Nicolaievitch, that He will lend him his succour, that he will defend him and bless his undertakings.

"We hope and believe that He who fixes the bounds of earthly kingdoms, and who has chosen the empire of Russia for establishing in it the centre of His church, will pronounce his judgment against all them that lay their hands on his inheritance.—(Jerem. xii. 14.)

"Full of this faith and hope, dearly beloved children of the church and the country, hasten to execute your present, your sacred mission. Be not terrified on account of your enemies; remember your Lord who is great and terrible; with the faith you have in Him, arm and fight for your brethren. (Nehem. iv. 14.)

"Urged on by cupidity, they will invade your dwellings, but we arm to save our souls and our laws, and the Lord himself will scatter their forces before you." (Matthew iii. 20, 22.)

"Our God will fight for us" (Nehem. iv. 20) within the limits even of our own country. Orthodox Russians, the church is menaced with sacrilegious deeds on the part of our enemies. So long as a breath of life shall remain to you, you will not allow the mother of your souls, the pledge of your salvation, the guardian of your religion, of that religion which alone can save, and without which no one will see the Divine kingdom, to be insulted. Your ancestors, commanded by Prince Demetrius Donskoi, of glorious memory, watered with their blood the land of Russia, wrested from a foreign yoke; under the orders of Minin and Pokhinski, they saved our holy religion and legitimate throne; your fathers, led by Alexander the Well Beloved, defended their country against innumerable foreign forces. Now that a similar act presents itself to you, you will not fail to show yourselves worthy of your ancestors and fathers.

"It is in you, men of the nobility, it is in the sublime expression of your sentiments before the monarch—it is in your solemn vows to offer up as sacrifices to God, the Czar, and the country, all your property, and even your lives, that we see with joy the sempiternal spirit of the old orthodox Russian nobility. May the blessing of the Most High permit you to fulfil your duty, and may your new exploits at the head of the Russian army testify, in the sight of the nations, that the spirit of Poparski is your hereditary quality.

"It is in you, citizen class, devoted from time immemorial to religion and the Czar, and always ready to make sacrifices in behalf of the country, that the spirit of Minin resides, the spirit of strength and zeal, according to the law of our fathers in the holy cause of God.

"Inhabitants of the plains and hamlets, who you are arming for the defence of the church, the throne, and our native land, oppose to those impious legions your powerful Russian breasts, in which beats hearts devoted to the faith of your ancestors, and the orthodox autocrat. But, while preparing for the combat, put above all things, your trust in God, who gives invincible strength to those who execute his will, and remember that what most terrifies our enemies is your holy religion, your pure conscience, your obedience to the supreme authority as to God himself, to your masters and chiefs as if they were your fathers. It is in that obedience, so agreeable to God, that all the strength of the Russian Empire dwells.

"Fathers and mothers, you have before your eyes a sublime example in the august Imperial family. The Grand Dukes, blessed by their august parents, hastened to repair to the field of battle for your personal defence, for the defence of your religion and families. Is it for you to hesitate now in sending your children at the demand of the Czar? Lead them thither yourselves. Say to them: 'Children place yourselves there for the defence of our common mother, the Divine Church; and for our foster mother, the Russian

soil; your parents here below bless you, and the Church will pray for you. Our Heavenly Father Himself will give you a supernatural strength for accomplishing your holy mission.'

"Pastors of souls, spiritual fathers of the defenders of the Church and the Throne, by your prayers and supplications at all times (Ephesians vi. 18) watch sedulously over your flocks; strengthen them by the omnipotence of the Divine Word; inspire them with the conviction that the present War is an ancient War against the Prince of Darkness, the spirit which still worketh on the children of disobedience. (Ephesians 22.)

"In girding on the armour of God, according to the words of the Apostle, gird up equally the souls confided to your care with the strength, faith, hope in the mercy of the Lord.

"Orthodox Russians, we call down on all of you, on this solemn occasion, well pleasing to God, the blessing of the God of the strong, the protection of the Queen of Heaven, and the support of all the saints, our intercessors with God.

"Deign, O Almighty God, to cast a look of compassion on the well-beloved children of the Church! To Thee they lift up their souls and hearts, and from Thee alone they expect their salvation. Take under thy protection the most pious autocrat, our Czar and Emperor of all the Russians, Alexander Nicolaievitch; imbue him with Thy force, glory, and honour; crown with success both him and his Christian armies. Behold, Lord, the sincere sacrifices offered up to Thee by the children of Thy Church, who are ready to die for the glorifying of Thy Holy name; cover with Thy protection the defenders of the Holy Religion; receive them from the field of battle into Thy eternal kingdom, and admit them into the number of the blessed martyrs!

"Deign, lastly, to grant safety to the Russian Empire, that has always remained faithful to Thee, and grant it Thy assistance and grace.

"May the orthodox church and all its children join us in our prayers, and repeat with us their mouths and hearts, 'In Thee, O Lord, have I trusted, let me never be confounded.'

The Medical Times says: "Everything tends to confirm the impression, that Smyrna is a very unfit site for an hospital."

A lady writes from Scutari: "Here, in one room, not very large, forty-five women, about thirty husbands, fifteen or eighteen children, born and being born, are together side by side, partitioned by nothing. There are about two hundred women altogether here, all living in the same way, and in a state of uncleanness not to be described—every Crimean abomination abounding."

Miss Nightingale in writing to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bedford, in acknowledgment of the gift of 1,000 Prayer-books, recently transmitted to Scutari, says:—

We have less fever, and the deaths have fallen to twenty; now that the windows can be opened, we trust the fever will abate—indeed, the convalescents are becoming numerous. The loss by frost-feet has been severe, but with this exception there are scarcely any wounded in hospital. We have thirteen nurses and sisters ill, but, thank God, none have died, though some will be incapacitated from further duty. It is calculated one in five of the men read, and a great many books are entertained. The Sanitary Commission has arrived, from which we expect great benefit to the future health of these hospitals.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

As far as can be judged from the statements of our exchanges, the growing crop of wheat in the West promises more than an average yield. The snows of the winter, and weather generally, were favorable, and the young blades now look vigorous under the fostering influence of spring rains and sunshine.—N. Y. Obs.

The best accounts of the wheat crops are continually arriving. Though last winter was a pretty severe one, yet the enormous quantities of snow which have fallen have kept the ground warm, and thus preserved the wheat.—Id.

Several of the English missionaries lately expelled from Poland for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, have arrived at Hamburg on their way home.

Information has been received at Lloyd's of the loss of three transport ships—one in a fog in the Black Sea, and two on the French coast.

Miss Nightingale, it is said, has been obliged to cut off her beautiful hair, in consequence of a late attack of fever, from which, however, she has recovered.

Father Matthew, the Temperance apostle, is reported to be ill, and in pecuniary distress, at Madrid.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON.—A destructive fire broke out in the north part of the City of Boston, on the morning of the 27th ult. The space burned over was about three acres—several vessels were seriously damaged, one with a valuable cargo of Cotton and Tobacco, was burnt to the waters edge. The total loss is estimated at about half a million of dollars.

City and other Items.

RAILWAY.—We learn that in consequence of some difficulty having occurred between the Contractors, and the Directors of our Railway Company, that the Hon. W. J. Ritchie has been sent as a delegate to England, from our Provincial Government, to attend to matters connected with the prosecution of the work.

FIRE AT SUSSEX VALE.—On Sunday morning last the dwelling house of Mr. Oliver Arnold at Sussex caught fire, and although aid was promptly on the spot, and every effort made to save the building, it proved ineffectual, the house was totally consumed. The valuable furniture we believe was principally saved.

Mr. Thomas Bostwick's house at the head of the Long Reach took fire on Saturday morning and was entirely consumed, with nearly all its contents.—No insurance.—Mbr.

Some of the members of the Free Presbyterian Church at Monkton, presented their late Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ross, with a gold watch and chain on the eve of his departure from the Ministry at that place, together with a neat and appropriate Address.—Morn. News.

Destructive Fire.

A fire occurred on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the Saw Mill belonging to Mr. James Smith, Ship builder, in the vicinity of the Marsh Bridge. The wind blowing violently at the time from the N. W., the fire was immediately communicated to the Ship on the Stocks, which would be ready for launching in a few weeks, and which also belonged to Mr. Smith, and was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of valuable ship timber which had recently been purchased at a heavy cost. Mr. Wright's ship near by, was also in imminent danger, but was fortunately wrested from the grasp of the devouring element by the exertions of the firemen in keeping that side of the ship near the fire well watered; and was thus prevented from meeting with the same fate as Mr. Smith's. The fire we believe originated from the furnace, the door of which was left open and caught to some shavings while the workmen were at dinner. Mr. Smith's loss is very heavy, and occurring at the present depression of business affairs generally, will be severely felt. The Saw Mill was insured for £500 and the ship (nearly 1900 tons burthen,) not been insured, will make Mr. Smith's total loss somewhere about £24,000. Mr. Smith as a ship builder has gained a world wide reputation, and it is to be hoped that he will be again enabled to resume his business, as many have hitherto depended on him for a livelihood.—We may observe that a few days previous to the misfortune, Mr. Smith had come to the conclusion of effecting an insurance upon his ship, but not thinking that there was imperative necessity for doing so, he made up his mind to wait a few days longer. This goes strongly to prove that delays are dangerous and in no case more so than when fire insurance is concerned.

About 5 P. M. another fire occurred in Alma Street, by which a house belonging to Mr. Sullivan was burnt and one or two others considerably damaged. Two or three small fires (one of which was in Portland) occurred in the forenoon of the same day, producing little or no damage.—Id.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending May 4th.

William Clark, rem.—Joseph J. Letson.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—John Maynard.—Rev. C. Knowles, rem.—T. O'Donnell.—James Cromwell.—Rev. James Francis.—George H. Wallace.—Rev. P. Spragg.

NOTICE.

There will be preaching (if the Lord will,) at the Meeting House near Mr. Roach's, in St. John, on Sabbath the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, and half past 3.

E. McLEOD.

Worms! Worms!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. McLANE. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in St. John by T. Walker & Son, and Chalmers & Hunt.

A CASE OF PROLAPSUS UTERI.

Mrs. T., of —, several months since, was taken with inflammation of the bowels, which induced internal weakness and falling of the womb; so severe was the affliction that she was entirely prostrated, and kept her bed many weeks. While in this distressing condition, she was induced to try Myers' Rock Rose. She took one bottle, which so far relieved her that she was able to attend to her household duties. She is now well, and able to walk several miles.

New Have, Jan 8, 1852.

Marriages.

At Springfield, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. P. Spragg, Mr. Daniel Sumner, to Miss Adeline A. Spragg. On the 12th, by the same, Mr. Amos Van, to Miss Mary E. Ogden.

On the 15th March, by Elder John G. Flanders, Mr. James Foster, to Miss Mary A. Dyer, both of Wickham, Q. C. March 22d, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. H. Porter, Mr. George H. McDonald, of Cambridge, to Rebecca E. McDonald, of Wickham.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Edward Dale, to Miss Mary Webster, all of Carleton.

Deaths.

At her residence on the north branch of the Oromocto, Mrs. wife of Mr. Benjamin Webb, and eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Smith, of Lincoln, aged 33 years. She experienced a long and useful life; she lived in peace with God and all the world, and died as she lived; she was a warm-hearted, affectionate, and kind wife, an indulgent parent, kind neighbour and faithful friend. She loved the house of God and the children of God, and she loved the cause of her Redeemer, and when restrained by disease, she found him present to administer consolation on her death bed. Her sickness was the hour of dissolution, she calmly and as she approached the hour of dissolution, she calmly resigned herself and all the affairs of this life to God, and gave directions concerning her funeral—selecting the text, (Rev. 14th chap. and 12th verse,) and also the hymns to be sung. She requested all her relatives and friends to come near that she might tell them of her joys, and invite them to meet her in glory. Thus the good is taken from the evil to come. Her death took place on the 13th of April, and her funeral was attended on the 15th, by a large concourse of relations, who deeply sympathized with a surviving husband and four small children, together with a kind father and mother, brothers and sisters, who mourn their loss. Such sudden removals from our mortal shores of the beloved ones of Zion are to be regarded as so many warnings to prepare to meet God, and to meet them in heaven.

My weeping relations, my brethren and friends, Whose souls are entwined with my own— Adieu for the present—my soul now ascends Where friendship immortal is known. Thou tottering seat of disease and of pain, Adieu my dissolving abode— I soon shall behold and possess thee again, A beautiful building of God. Come, come, my dear Jesus, come quickly release, The soul thou hast bought with thy blood, And bid me ascend the fair regions of peace, To feast on the smiles of my God.

E. G.

On the 30th of March, at Mauderville, Miss Eliza M. Cromwell, aged 29 years, second daughter of Mr. James Cromwell.

On Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 85 years,

Captain David Cronk, of this city, an old and much respected ship-master out of this port.

Suddenly, at Spur's Cove, on Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Craik, engineer, a native of Dundee, Scotland, and for many years a resident in this Province, aged 55 years, leaving a widow, three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss.

On the 27th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Crawford, in the 75th year of his age.

On Saturday last, after a lingering illness, John Leavitt, aged 81 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

At Springfield, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Ann Davis, wife of Deacon Walter Davis, and daughter of Mr. Silas G. DeForest, of Sussex Vale, in the 38th year of her age.

At Woodstock, on the 19th inst., in the 21st year of his age, after a tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, James Dungee, eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Fletcher, of that place.

At New Gloucester, Maine, on the 5th April, Elizabeth Tisdale, consort of Ebenezer Hatheway, Esq., and sister of Walker Tisdale, Esq., of St. John, N. B. in the 53d year of her age.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, May 3d.]

BUTTER, in Fiskins, per lb.	1s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
" Roll, per lb.	1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
EGGS,	9d. to 10d.
HAY, per ton	90s. to 100s.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter,	none.
VEAL,	3d. to 4d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS	3d. to 4d.
OATS, per bushel,	5s. 6d. to 6s.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. 6d. to 6s.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord,	30s. to 31s. 3d.
POTATOES, per bush,	F 5s. 6d. to 6s.
TURNIPS, per bush,	1s. 3d. to 2s.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.

RYE, per bbl.,	41s. 3d. to 42s. 3d.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried,	28s. 9d. to 29s.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd.,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
" Muscovado,	1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. Ashby, Ritchie, Porto Rico, 23—A.

Hastings, molasses.

Schr. Fidelia, Morris, Eastport—Jardine & Co., plaster, &c.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Schr. Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, 1—Mater, general cargo.

Wave, Scott, Yarmouth—Chas. MacLachlan, fish.

May Peavey, Gorum, New York, 7—Garrison & Masters, flour, &c.

Ship Commonwealth, Gfvezier, Boston, 2—J. Robertson, ballast.

Brig Charles, Margeson, Halifax, 6—G. & J. Salter, sugar.

Pilgrim, McKellar, Portland, 30 hours—E. Allison, rum.

Tuesday—Schr. Isabella, (67) Turnball, P. E. Island, J. G. G. Layton, potatoes, oatmeal, &c.

Charlotte, (45) LeBlanc, P. E. Island, do.

CLEARED.

May 1st—Barque Acadian, Powers, Queenstown; timber and deals; Independent, Melton, Dundee, do.

2d—Ship Sunderland, Curry Liverpool, deals.

Barque Glasgow, from Savannah for London, is ashore on Lockspur Island.

Barque Eliza, hence for the Clyde, has been lost in Laggan Bay, (Islay,) part of the cargo may be saved; vessel probably a total loss.

Ar. at the Clyde, 7th April, Victor, hence, At Gravesend, 7th, Eclipse, do. At Liverpool, 3d, Lellies, and Alma, do. At the Clyde, 7th, Indian Queen, from Surinam. At Sidney, (Australia), Jan. 11th, ship E. A. Souland, Thomas, London, 96 days.

Sid. from Liverpool, 4th, Lampedo, for this port; 5th, Nictaux, Halifax. From London, 2d, Achilles, for this port. From Sunderland, 2d, Wanderer, do. From Glasgow, 4th, Jane, do. Sid. from Charlottetown, 20th, schr. Mary Ann, this port.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—All persons having business with the Board of Health, will please call or leave their communications, in writing, at the Office, over the Police Office, Prince Wm. Street, between the hours 10 o'clock, a. m., until 3 o'clock, p. m. The Office is open daily, Sundays excepted.

By order of the Board.

Office of Board of Health, JAMES PORTER, Clerk.

St. John, May 2, 1855.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John McLean, late of Sussex, deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested within 3 months, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Sussex, K. C. JOHN A. McLEAN.

April 19, 1855. DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL.

Executors.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE, 25, North side King Street.—J. J. CHRISTIE has received a large and varied assortment of Leather and Shoe Finding of the very best description—per ships "Thames," "Midleton," and "temple" from Boston. All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. Also—Doe Skins for tender feet.

J. J. C.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Mary Peavey—200 bbls. extra S.

To arrive per Triad from New York—499 bbls. Canada Flour; 210 do. Corn Meal.

May 4. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

TAXES FOR 1855.—The Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the City of Saint John, hereby give notice, that the Assessments for the present year are now being made up.

By the Law regulating the assessment of Rates and Taxes, any person liable to be assessed, may within Thirty Days after publication of this notice, furnish the Assessors with a statement on oath, in writing, of his Real Estate in the City, and of his Personal Estate, and of his Income, specifying therein the value of the Real Estate, and the amount of his Personal Estate and Income—and such person shall be rated accordingly.

The Assessors request that all persons having