

NEWS! NEWS!!

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

The "Atlantic" arrived at New York yesterday morning 26th. The following telegraph despatch was received at the News Room last evening—
The "Atlantic" left Liverpool at noon on the 14th.
There is a ministerial crisis in England, owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations of the Vienna Conference.
Sebastopol was bombarded about two days, without effect; additional formidable works are being erected by the Allies against the Malakoff and Redan, and the Russians were erecting equally strong works behind their defences.
Despatches received at Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's departure, state that Lord John Russell had resigned. The circumstances which led to the resignation of Lord John was disclosed by him at his house at Vienna, which disclosures led to a debate in the House on Friday the 6th. At the close of that day Sir Lytton Bulwer stated that the conduct of the minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his place in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those in whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted.
Previous to Lord John Russell's resignation, it was reported that if he did resign he would take the Grey section of the cabinet with him; and that Palmerston would fill their places with more decided men, out of the ranks of the Liberals; also that Lord Derby was the coming man with another coalition cabinet.

The Sack of Kertch.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

KERTCH, Monday, May 28, 1855.
Before I proceed to narrate the events which have occurred since my last letter was despatched I must be permitted to express the sentiments of abhorrence which every civilized being must experience on surveying the scene of destruction and barbarous violence presented by this unfortunate town, and to protest against any imputation on account of the sack of Kertch being attached to Englishmen or to any British subject, with the exception of the Lieutenant-General, whose apathy or neglect permitted the perpetration of disgraceful excesses. When the Russian army, numbering some 2,500 men, abandoned Kertch on the afternoon of our landing at Amalak, a large caravan of the inhabitants, with such property as they could collect in their trepidation, moved out after the soldiery and proceeded to Mekscheli, in the Bay of Kasanip, leaving behind them their houses full of furniture and such cumbersome articles as they were unable to move. The Tartars, the Jews and a few of the poor Russians remained behind, but the nobles and Government employees, with few exceptions, fled precipitately. When the Allies entered Kertch the following morning the population made their submission and offered bread and salt to the conquerors in accordance with the Russian custom, and they were assured that they would be protected and that their lives and property should be spared. The troops marched on to Yenikale, leaving behind them a few soldiers and sailors to guard Kertch, and to destroy the Government manufactories and a private establishment for making Minie balls and cartridges. In the afternoon of the day on which we occupied Yenikale the crews of some merchant ships from Amalak landed and began to break into three or four houses which had been closed and fastened up and to pilage the contents. As they could not remove the heavy furniture they smashed it to atoms. Toward evening Turkish stragglers from the camp and others who had fallen out of the line of march flocked into the town, and perpetrated the most atrocious crimes. To pillage and wanton devastation they added violation and murder. The Tartars who were in the town hailed the arrival of the Russians with delight and received them as liberators, and as brethren to whom they were bound by the ties of religion, of language and of hatred to the Russians. They led the few Turks from house to house, pointed out as victims to their cupidity and lust those who had made themselves obnoxious to their ignorance or fanaticism, and gratified their ancient grudges to the Russian tradespeople and merchants. The French patrols endeavored to preserve order, and succeeded to some extent, but not till they had killed and wounded several Tartars. One miscreant was shot as he came down the street in triumph waving a sword wet with the blood of a poor child, whom he had hacked to pieces. Others were slain in the very act of committing horrible outrages. Some were borne off wounded to the prison or the hospital, and at last respect for life was established by its destruction. There was not, to be sure, a general massacre. Even savages would have refrained from slaughtering the inhabitants of a town which had submitted and thrown itself upon their mercy. It was with difficulty, however, that the French controlled the excesses of the Turks and of some of their own countrymen. Some English merchant sailors next day aided in the work of pillage and destruction. On a remarkable conical hill at the back of the town are two buildings, one of which is said to mark the resting-place of Mithridates—the other, of modern date, but incorporating some of the pillars of an ancient temple, which were found on the site, is built after the model of the Parthenon. It has been used, if not originally intended, as a museum and was full of cinerary urns and of antique relics collected amid the ruins of the ancient Bosphorus, of statuary, and of the contents of tumuli which were opened in the neighbourhood. A series of terraces and steps of fine dark granite leads from the market-place to the hill on which the temple stands. Let us ascend them, passing through the groups of Tartars and Russians, who rise as we approach, and bow obsequiously with uncovered heads. On coming close to the building it is observed that the doors have been forced open and that some of the ancient Greek marbles and tablets which stood against the walls outside have been overturned.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the scene within this place. The museum, or whatever it was, consisted of a single large room, with glass cases along the walls and niches for statuary, and rows of stands parallel to them, which once held the smaller antiquaries. At the end opposite the door a large ledge, about thirty feet from the ground, ran from side to side, and supported a great number of cinerary urns, most probably dug out of the tumuli which abound in the neighbourhood. It was reached by a winding staircase through one of the pillars at the end of the room. One might well wonder how the fury of a few men could effect such a prodigious amount of ruin in so short a time. The floor of the museum is covered with broken glass, of vases, urns, statuary, the precious dust of their contents, and charred bits of wood and bone, mingled with the fresh splinters of the shelves, desks and cases in which they had been preserved. Not a single bit of anything that could be broken or burnt any smaller had been exempt from reduction by hammer or fire. The cases and shelves had been torn from the walls; the glass was smashed to atoms, the statues pounded to pieces; it was not possible to do more than guess at what they had once contained. On ascending to the ledge on which the cinerary urns had been placed the ruin was nearly as complete. A large dog lay crouching in fear among the remains of the vases, and howled dully at the footsteps of a stranger. The burnt bones which the vases contained were scattered about, mixed with dust and ashes, on the floor, and there was scarcely an urn or earthen vessel of any kind unbroken. Here and there a slice of marble, on which were traced one or two Greek letters could be discovered, and the slabs and pieces of statuary outside the building were generally too large and too massive to admit of their being readily broken, but on the whole the work of destruction was complete, and its only parallel could be found with some of the finest houses in the town, such as that of the Governor, where the ruin was equally indiscriminate and universal. One sentry placed at the door would have prevented all this irreparable outrage, which will no doubt be attributed by the enemy to our Generals and our troops. For all I know, the Tartars may have joined in the destruction of the Museum, or the Turks may have been its sole authors, but the blame no doubt will be attached to the civilized States whose officers and soldiers took the most active part in the operations against the enemy. The Governor's house a large and fine building in the French style on the Quay has suffered severely, and not a single article of furniture in it remains intact. The floors of the saloons are covered with fine fragments of costly mirrors. The locks of solid brass, the hinges, and the window fastenings of the same material, are broken off or destroyed—not a single window is left entire in the whole mansion. Legs of sofas, chairs, tables bits of bureaux, of library shelves, cushions of ottomans and fauteuils ripped up, and the gilt leather and damask coverings torn into shreds, lie in litter, mixed with the flocks and feathers of beds and pillows over the house, and State papers, documents connected with the Government of the Province, passports, &c., are scattered about for an inch deep in some parts of the building. Empty bottles in all the rooms show that the rioters discovered the wine cellar soon enough, and the discovery no doubt contributed to their fury and destructiveness. The kitchens full of household utensils, the pantries, servants' rooms and offices had shared the same fate as the rest of the establishment; picture frames, from which the canvases or paper had been removed had also been found in all directions, and afforded additional proofs of the comfort and luxury of the proprietors, if any were needed, after an inspection of the handsome fittings and conveniences of the mansion. The windows were all doubled, one inside the other—an evidence of the severity of the winter—and a well-furnished ice-cellar bore testimony to the heat of the summer. The panes were of large size and of great thickness, and were creditable to the Russian manufacturers, if they were made in the empire. Much of the furniture was, however, varnished and polished up to cover its original coarseness and imperfect workmanship. The greatest expense was lavished on the first floor, which was evidently the *beau quartier* of the house.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAINE LAW.
The House of Lords on the 6th inst., the Earl of Harrington rose to put the following questions to Her Majesty's Government. First, whether the Maine Law has passed the Legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick? A somewhat similar prohibition of the sale of Alcoholic spirits was advocated by the foremost statesman of this House in 1743, led by the Earl of Chesterfield who said, "Luxury, my Lord is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, led the difficulty of the law be what it will. Would you put a tax on a breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous?" Second, whether the enforcement of the Maine Law in Canada and New Brunswick is approved or disapproved by the Government of the parent State? Third, whether those acts have received Her Majesty's sign manual? Fourth, whether the Maine Law can be put in force in Canada and New Brunswick without the Queen's sign manual?
Earl Granville was understood to say, in answer to the questions of the noble earl, that as regarded Canada, such a bill was introduced into the Legislature and rejected. In New Brunswick a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed in 1854, and received the assent of the Crown, and in 1855 a bill amending that act was passed, and had also received the Royal assent. A bill of this session on the same subject had been passed by the Legislature, but had not yet received the Royal assent. With regard to law of the Colonial Legislature requiring the Royal assent, that would depend on whether there was a clause in it preventing the action of the Legislature until it had received the Royal assent.

OPPRESSION IN FRANCE.—A Methodist minister laboring in France, after describing a letter to the country, the various vexations encountered from the public functionaries, exclaims in bitterness of soul—"Can it be well imagined, that such a state of things as I have described, really exists in civilized France—the land of revolutions and of glorious aspirations! Alas! this land is still the land of the shadow of death—a land full of infidelity, Popery, and of irreligion. Hitherto, we, Methodists, have not suffered to the same extent as our brethren of other societies. But our position may be near. We had hoped to obtain authorization for our closed chapels, but have been refused. We must proceed, and look up to God. We feel encouraged; and truly, why should we be downcast? We have kind, sympathizing friends abroad, doors of usefulness at home, and, above all, fine spirits, energies, and the eternal arms of mercy and of love around us. Now dare we flinch nor fly. No, we cannot, and, by God's blessing, we will not! Pray, pray for us, and for France!"

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—We are surprised to find, by orders from the Post Office authorities in England and this country, that newspapers will in future be chargeable with a postage of one penny each when forwarded from either country via Halifax, and with a rate of two pence each when transmitted through the United States. This tax will be in addition to the stamp duty on British Newspapers.
THE CHIEF CLERK.—The Hon. the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who is now in England; and his timely and unanswerable remonstrances to the press and Government of England, backed as they will be by the people of these Colonies, will no doubt soon have the effect of causing the British exchequer to be replenished from some more legitimate source of taxation than knowledge.
WE trust the matter will be at once taken up by our newly appointed Chamber of Commerce.—*Courier*.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.—The Halifax Chronicle announces that contracts have been entered into for the construction of thirty miles of their Railway which will complete the line to Windsor. The fifth section, which is the nearest to Windsor, was taken for £3307 currency per mile—the whole amount, however, was £171,875, or £5,730 per mile.—The Province finding the iron and rolling stock.—*B.*

At a levee held at St. James' Palace on the 27th ult., the Hon. Colonel Hayward, of this Province, was among the number of distinguished persons who had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty.—*B.*
We learn by a private letter from Shediac that the country in that locality is now looking beautiful and that there is every appearance of there being an abundant harvest along the North-Eastern coast as well as in other parts of the Province.—*B.*

A serious and well nigh fatal accident happened in the Factory of Mr. Huestis & Moulton, on Friday last. While one of the workmen (Mr. Chas. Randall) was incautiously adjusting the machinery, the hand caught his hand and threw him up to the ceiling, winding the arm round the shaft and completely tearing off the limb at the shoulder. Dr. Joseph Ferriar was immediately on the spot, and rendered the necessary assistance—and we are happy to learn that the patient is going on well, notwithstanding the severity of the accident. This unfortunate young man is a son of Rev. Charles Randall, of Weymouth.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—We gather from our exchanges the following facts in regard to the operation of Liquor Law of this State: The Rochester Advertiser says that the Bar rooms about that town exhibit no signs of anything stronger than water. No instances of the violation of the Law have yet been heard of in the town. In Buffalo but little difference was made. With few exceptions the saloons and hotel-keepers keep their bars open as usual. No seizures were made. Prosecutions have been commenced against several hotel-keepers in Saratoga.—The retail dealers in Seneca Falls submitted to the law, by removing from their bars and shops all intoxicating beverages. At Syracuse many of the dealers have sold out their stocks by auction and closed their shops. One is said to have sold \$2,300 worth on the 2d and 3d. At Troy selling goes on very much as usual. No arrests have been made. At Utica some of the retail shops are closed, but no action that we hear of has been taken by the city authorities. In Schenectady the law was observed by the closing of many of the bars. Three persons were arrested for drunkenness and dealt with according to the statute.—At Albany several liquor dealers have suspended selling, but generally there has been no suspension.—*N. Y. Observer*.

The Crops in the United States.
We clip the following from the "Harvest Reports," published in the N. Y. Independent of the 19th inst.
MAINE.—Grass, though killed some by the winter and the draught of last summer, is looking well; potatoes uncommonly promising; season rather late, but vegetation rapidly advancing.

CONNECTICUT.—There is a prospect for a beautiful harvest and joy is on every countenance. If the season continues favorable potatoes will be very abundant, and will not command, certainly, more than two shillings a bushel. Farmers are tending this year greater pains in the cultivation of their land. Flour is \$13 per bushel, best brands. Butter from 18 to 20 cents per lb. Eggs 1s. per dozen.
NEW YORK.—The weather is fine for the crops, which never were more promising at this season of the year—a contrast from last year.

OHIO.—The crops in Ohio are almost universally good.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Crops in this section are exceedingly promising.

MICHIGAN.—This State appears to be less thriving than its sisters, or else the farmers out there are great croakers. We hear numerous complaints of bugs and flies, and all sorts of destroying agents.

WISCONSIN.—The weather has been cold and season backward. Wheat looks well, and bids fair for a large crop. Grass is good. Corn backward.

ILLINOIS.—In the southern part of this State much of the grain has been harvested, and a large yield secured.
IOWA.—In central Iowa the crop is usually heavy and abundant as to wheat; the same is true as to potatoes.

TEXAS.—About the last week in May the rain commenced, and we have had a very favorable season ever since; and our prospect at this time is very good. The health of the country is good at this time.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending July 20th.

M. McLeod, rem.—too late for insertion last week, cost will be fifteen shillings.—James L. Wilmut, rem.—David H. Newcomb, rem.—E. M. Truesdale, rem.; we have no Youth Gazette to send.—Wesley Thompson, rem.; sent you the library on the 25th, by Captain Woods, of schooner "Allison"—Rev. J. Perry, cannot go this week.

Subscriptions to the Missionary Society.

We shall publish occasionally the gross amounts subscribed to the Missionary Society by churches and communities; the name of each subscriber will appear in the Minutes of Conference next year.

Subscribed.		Paid.	
By Ministers and others in G. Conference.	£13 5 0	11 5 0	
At Missionary Meeting, Jacksonville, 3rd tier	22 19 7	12 13 10	
Do. Do. Upper	12 10 0	2 18 0	
Brighton, Do.	0 0 0	3 13 9	
Collected at			£48 14 7
			30 10 7

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Missionary Society at Jacksonville who have not paid will please hand in their respective subscriptions to Elder S. Hart, who will forward it to the Treasurer.
Subscribers in Upper Brighton and vicinity who have not paid, will please hand the same to Elder C. E. Bell, who will forward it to the Treasurer.
Subscriptions and donations to the Missionary Society will be received by all the Ministers belonging to our General Conference, or can be forwarded to us by mail.
E. McLEOD.
Agent for G. Conference.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the Twenty-Third Annual Session of the Free C. Baptist General Conference, held at Jacksonville, Carolina, on the 10th inst., it was voted that the following brethren constitute the BOARD of MANAGERS according to Article VII, in the Constitution of said Conference:—
E. McLEOD, JAMES SLIP, JUN.
J. UNDERHILL, D. W. CLARK.
LEONARD SLIP, SEN., ROBERT McLEOD.
WM. BURNETT, SETH EBBEL.
WM. PETERS, JOHN GOOD.
BENJ. BOAL, JAMES LAKE.
They are therefore notified that a Meeting of this Board for the appointment of Officers and the transaction of other business is hereby called, to take place in the vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting-house, St. John, on Friday, the 31st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
July 20. E. McLEOD.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

At the late Annual Session of the G. Conference of Free C. Baptists, held in Jacksonville, the following persons were appointed a Board of Missions:—
Wm. Peters, E. McLeod,
Leonard Slip, E. Wayman,
Seth McLeod, J. Noble,
James Lake, J. Perry,
G. R. Albertson, E. M. Truesdale,
D. W. Clark, B. Boal.
A Meeting of this Board will be held at the Vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting-house, St. John, on FRIDAY, the 31st August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Officers, and the transaction of other business.
July 20. Wm. PETERS.

LUNGS! LUNGS!!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGEANA of Dr. CURTIS. It is said to be one of the most remarkable cures, for all descriptions of diseases of the lungs, ever discovered. Its virtues have been testified to by hundreds, who have obtained their knowledge by the best of all teachers—experience.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.
Persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely restored to health by a faithful trial of Dr. CURTIS'S Hygeana or Inhalant Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agent is brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and cannot fail of having a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.
CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.
Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, and by all Drug gists throughout the Province.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season, particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.
Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else.—All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's 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 Challenor & Hunt.

Marriages.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. Mutch, Mr. Simon Wilcock of Studholm, to Miss Charlotte Simpson, eldest daughter of Mr. Coles Green of Norton.
On the 19th inst., by the Rev. L. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of the Parish of St. John, Mr. Finley Campbell, of Sussex in the County of King's to Miss Jane M'Long, of the same place.
On the 20th instant, by the Rev. L. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. John Wardman, of Petersville in the County of Queen's to Miss Martina Salter, of the City and County of St. John.
At Portland, by the Rev. David Nutter, on the 17th inst., Mr. Moses Kinney, of Woodstock, Carleton County to Miss Margaret Jemima Davis, of Portland, St. John.

Deaths.

Departed this life July 16th, in the 42nd year of her age, Mrs. Mary wife of Daniel Urquhart junr., and eldest daughter of Noah Scribner of Springfield, King's County, leaving a husband and ten children and a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss and bereavement. Sister Urquhart was for a number of years a member of the Free Christian Baptist church, North West side of Bellisle, and although she had many difficulties to contend with, yet her last days were her best days and there is no reason to doubt but that she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Rev. R. French improved the solemn occasion by preaching to a large and attentive congregation from 2nd Kings. 20th chap., last clause of 1st verse, "Set thy house in order &c." It was a solemn time, one interesting never before witnessed in the place.—*Con.*
In St. John on the 22nd inst. Mary R. daughter of Jacob and Mezey Kay, aged 1 year.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.—ARRIVED.
Friday.—Ship Kate Hunter, Rush, Baltimore, 10—J. & R. Reed, ballast.
Brig Albert, Thomas, Barbadoes, 20—Jos. Fairweather, molasses.
Schr. Victoria, Crowell, Halifax, 16—B. Tilton, molasses.
Steamer Eastern City, Field, Portland—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers, &c.
Saturday.—Brig. Hiram, Scott, Turks Island, 12—J. & T. Robinson, salt.
Brig Garland, Reardon, Cork, 36—R. Rankin & Co., passengers.
Schr. Nonpareil, Gillott, New York, 6, Smith Brothers, flour.
Sunday.—Barque Robert Leonard, McMulen, S. C. McLaughlin, ballast.
Brig Isabella, Young, Halifax, 8, R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Abi Abion, Bent, Philadelphia, 10, G. Bent, flour and meal.
Humming Bird, Chisholm, New York, 8, George A. Lockhart, corn, &c.
Monday.—Schr. Ransom, Lockhart, New York, S. Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.
William Wallace, Sharp, Philadelphia, 10, L. H. Waterhouse, coals.
Serenade, Patton, Boston, 3, master, flour, &c.
Hattie Anne, Patch, Salem, 4, master, ballast.
Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, 3, master, general cargo.
Tuesday.—Schr. Amaranth, Sullis, Providence, master, ballast.
Julia, Wade, P. E. Island.—McCarty, produce.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, July 20th.]
BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1d.
Roll, per lb. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
EGGS, 11d. to 1s.
HAY, per ton, 80s. to 90s.
MEAT, Beef, per lb., quarter, 4d. to 5d.
VEAL, 4d. to 5d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS 7d. to 7d.
OATS, per bushel, 4s. to 4s. 3d.
POTATOES, per bushel, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
LOWER MARKET SLIP.
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.
POTATOES, per bush., 6s. to 6s. 6d.
TURNIPS, per bush. none.
FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., 48s. 9d. to 49s.
RYE, per bbl., 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., 1s. 14d. to 1s. 2d.
Mascovado, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d.
E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

FELLOWS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, GERMAIN STREET, Opposite lower end of Country Market.
Manufacture, in addition to their popular remedies, CONFECTIONERY in every variety, viz. LOZENGES, CANDIES, DROPS, and PANWORK, all of which they warrant as being perfectly pure in every respect, containing no poisonous colours, and which will be sold as low as can be imported.

YOUTH'S MORAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Youth's Moral Association, of Kingston, Long Reach, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 1st August next, at the Free Baptist Chapel, near Rev. R. French's, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Rev. D. D. Currie and others are expected to address the Meeting.
The Annual TEA MEETING of the Association will be held immediately after the close of the exercises in the Chapel, at Mr. William Kimble's. The public are respectfully invited to attend the exercises at the Chapel. The admittance to the TEA MEETING will be by Ticket, Price 2s. 6d., each, which may be had at the "Religious Intelligencer" Office, Saint John, or at the Door on the Evening of the Meeting.
The Steamer Forest Queen will take up passengers for 2s. 6d., and the Saint John will bring them back on the same ticket.
SAMUEL J. HOLDER, Secretary.
July 25.

GERMAN BAKING POWDERS.

FOR making Bread without yeast and in one fourth the time; also Puddings without eggs (with directions improved by the Queen's Private Baker) equally valuable in making Puddings and Pastry, which deprives of all their indigestible properties, and at the same time, if Dripping or Lard be used instead of Butter, it removes all unpleasant taste.—Manufactured by George Berwick London.
For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, 46 King Street.
July 27.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of David Keirstead late of Studholm deceased, are requested to hand in the same duly attested within three months, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. The former THOMAS R. KEIRSTEAD, Sole Administrator.
Brunswick Queen's County, July 27, 1855.

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.

REV. R. KNIGHT, President of Board of Trustees.
CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq., Treasurer.
REV. E. EVANS, D. D., Chaplain.
REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal.
MISS MARY E. ADAMS, Chief Preceptor.

The Board of Instruction for the two Branches will include 12 or more Professors and Teachers, suitably qualified for their respective Departments.
THE Institution will be conducted on the same principles as heretofore. Everything possible is done to ensure both the comfort and improvement of the Students. Encouraged by the success of the past, the Trustees at the late Board Meeting directed that various important alterations, additions and improvements should be made, in order to render the buildings and premises of both establishments still better calculated for the purpose intended.
Lecture Room is to be transformed into a Dining Hall for the Students of the Male Branch, and all the rooms of this older Branch are to be re-painted, re-papered, and re-fitted throughout. A Gymnasium is to be erected in connection with the other Branch, &c. &c. &c.
An arrangement has been made with the Lady of one of the Teachers, to take particular charge of the wearing apparel of the Junior Students in the Male Branch.
The next Academic year is to begin Thursday the 16th August, and, consisting of three immediately successive Terms of fourteen weeks each, to close on the first Wednesday in June following.
Applications for the admission of new Pupils next Term, should be made immediately.
All communications relative to the Male Branch should be addressed to the Principal; those concerning the Female Branch, to the Governor and Chaplain.
July 20.

THE Anniversary of the Moral Reform Society will take place on Wednesday, 1st day of August next, at the Meeting-house East side Long Reach, near Elder French's. Lecture to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Tea on the table at 4 o'clock.
Tickets 2s. 6d., to be had at the Religious Intelligencer Book Store.
July 19.

LOUR, MEAL, FLOUR.—Landing this day ex
Brigs Isiah, Martello, and Benj. Franklin.—
107 Barrels Superior FLOUR.
550 do. CORN MEAL.
100 do. RYE FLOUR.
23 barrels MEAL FLOUR.
HALL & FAIRWEATHER.
8 & 9 S. M. Wharf.
July 20.

MR. HUMPHREY T. GILBERT, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has resumed the practice of his Profession in this City. Office in the Hon. T. H. Peters' Brick Building, Prince William Street, St. John.
June 29th, 1855. Im. pd.