

the same time forbidding him to go to the school again. The boy was at first sad, but soon began to smile. The priest insisted on knowing why he laughed. "I can't help laughing," he replied, "for I was thinking your reverence couldn't burn those ten chapters I've got by heart."

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

One Week Later from Europe!

The Mail Steamer "America" arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, with dates to the 4th inst. The following despatch to the News Room gives the principal features of intelligence, none of which however, is of much importance. The allies appear to continue pushing their operations to some extent, but it was reported in London that the siege was to be raised.

SIENNA.

July 30th.—A French despatch says—our approaches on the side of the Malakoff advance considerably; we now touch the place. Every thing is prepared for a general action in about 15 days.

July 21st.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs—cholera nearly disappeared.

The Russians continue to hold their strong position on Mackenzie heights, extending by Amdor to Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbark and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Bardar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their Cavalry into the valley of Badio, resting the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Sonka River, and communicating with the French upon the Tchumaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

The Times correspondent writes that stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches, and that even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the Russians to hold.

A few days since the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap.

July 28th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs yesterday—The enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours against the Flagstaff bastion. We replied with vigor.

Between the 23d and 27th, nothing new occurred at Sebastopol or in other parts of the Crimea.

LATEST NEWS.

Advices to the 29th from the Crimea announce continued preparations for a grand expedition.—All the lighter vessels of the fleet are assembled at Kamiesch; destination unknown.

It was reported in Paris on the 3d, that the French Government had official notifications that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan is resumed, preparatory to an assault.

July 30th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs a partial cannonade on both sides.

It was telegraphed from Constantinople 26th that Bashi Beyouks had murdered Gen. Beaton, but Lord Panmure in Parliament positively contradicted the report.

The Camp correspondent says, Omar Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting command of the army in Asia.

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesch and Balaklava are crowded with vessels recently armed for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered 37 small steamers for river navigation, each to carry 500 men; the boats belong to companies of the Rhone and Saone.

By telegraph to Liverpool from the London Press, weekly newspaper, of Saturday noon, we learn that the siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised; also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers which may lead to startling results.

FROM THE SEA OF AZOV.—Letters are to the 16th. The magazines along the coast were being found, and small steamers were surveying. The allied fortifications progressing.

Accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzerum, and to be retiring. Very doubtful.

Constantinople account of the 23d states that Schuvaloff had descended from the mountain and threatened Trifis. Hence the retrograde movement of the Russians.

THE BALTIC.—No alteration in the position of the squadrons.

NEGOTIATIONS.—Family influence, perhaps in intrigue, inactive. Recently the Dowager Empress of Russia wrote to the Austrian Archduchess Sophia, begging her, as is supposed, to use her influence in favor of peace.

The Emperor of Austria, acted on by the Archduchess, wrote an autograph to Napoleon, who sends General Letangue with an autograph reply to Vienna; contents profoundly secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen sent the following message to the House of Commons:—

"VICTORIA REGINA.—Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, and relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provision accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue seven millions sterling additional Exchequer bills.

Limited liabilities bill read 3d time and passed. Numerous estimates voted. Major Bead's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without approval of Parliament was ridiculed and thrown out. The Turkish Loan bill was read a first time.

A discussion without result occurred respecting the recent gift of good service pension to Lord George Paget over older officers.

(From late English Papers received by the Baltic.)

The following are among the latest despatches from the seat of war:—

War Department, July 26.—Lord Panmure has received the following communication from the Crimea, dated the 25th July, 5 P.M.:—Cholera has not decreased since my last report, continues in satisfactory health.

Paris, Wednesday, July 25th.—The Monitorer announces that the Minister of war has received the following despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 23, 11 P.M.—The enemy appears to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied as briskly, and with success.

I have good news from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Osmond, who has taken measures to prevent any disorder at Kerch.

The Paris Monitor of Friday morning, the 27th, announces that the Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Crimea, dated July 25, 3 A.M.—After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on left of the Little Redan. As we are now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionades. They were vigorously received by the Chasseurs-a-pied of the Imperial Guard and by some companies of the tenth regiment of Infantry of the line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat, leaving some wounded, and eight killed, between our abscades and the fosse of the place. A very dark night enabled them to carry off the others. This affair does honour to Lieut. Col. de Taxis of the Infantry, and to Captain Lecoq of the Engineers. General Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

RUSSIA.—A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette reports that marked differences have arisen between the Czar and his brother Cossamine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is for the purpose of acting as mediator.

The Press states that it has the following communication from a high authority at Berlin:—

"Berlin, July 10.—I hasten to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Prussian Government has received positive information from St. Petersburg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 350,000 men. Of this force it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already General Lork and General Grabbe, the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000, are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches. The knowledge of these facts, proceeding from an authentic source to the Court of Berlin, has produced a great sensation here. It cannot be doubted that Russia is straining every nerve to secure the active co-operation of Prussia by an imposing display of her strength. Nor can it be a matter of surprise that the intelligence I have here conveyed to you should have great weight in her councils."

A letter from Odessa of the 3d, in the Patrie, says, "A Russian army is at this moment on its way from Volhynia and Podolia towards the government of Cherson and the Crimea. Odessa will for the next two months be completely invaded by troops on their route, and private houses and public buildings will be insufficient for their accommodation. The authorities are on footnight and day, preparing for the reception of these troops. The Government at St. Petersburg is decided on carrying on the war with the utmost energy."

SPAIN.—Accounts from Barcelona led us to believe that the Carlists are to make a grand effort in Catalonia. It is said by the correspondents of the French papers that Cabrera, the Infante, Don Sebastian, and other Chiefs, have already arrived in the Province.

Cholera is making great ravages in some parts of Spain. At Granada, from the 17th ult. to the 14th inst., not fewer than 1617 persons had died; and on the 15th 84 more also had died, but that number was less than on previous days. At Burgos it was making great havoc. A letter of the 20th, which has arrived in advance of the ordinary mail, says:—"The government has ordered public prayers to be offered up in all the churches for a cessation of the tribulations which afflict Spain. A grave conflict has taken place at Avila between the governor and the Bishop: the latter issued a circular to his clergy, directing them not to give up ecclesiastical property; the former ordered the circular to be seized but it could not be found anywhere, and it was necessary to cause the police to search the episcopal palace to obtain a copy of it." The government is about to abolish several foreign legations, from motives of economy.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

SEVERE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN MAINE.—Portland papers give an account of a terrific thunder shower on Thursday evening, 26th ult. In some instances damage was done to a serious extent. Windows, blinds, &c., were handled without mercy, and several barns in the immediate vicinity of the city were unroofed or blown down. A little girl of six or seven years, named McLowis, was killed by lightning at Brownfield, Me. She was playing on the floor and was struck by the fluid which passed into the room by way of the iron stove funnel. A woman was also killed in Limington, and a yoke of oxen in Limerick. In Westbrook, the wind in its course, took a barn on the farm of John Read, Esq., seventy feet long by thirty in width, completely demolishing the whole throwing boards and timber in all directions.

RAILROAD OPEN TO BANGOR.—The cars commenced on Monday week to run over the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, to connect at Kendall's Mills with the Somerset and Kennebec trains for Augusta, there connecting with the Portland and Kennebec road, on the lower route to Portland, passing through Gardiner, Richmond, Bowdoinham, Bath, and Brunswick, and at Waterville it connects with the Androscoggin and Kennebec road, the upper route to Portland. The fare to Boston will be \$5, to Portland \$3. But one train will run until the road is gravelled completely, which will be in about a month.

The Mayor of Portsmouth has published a proclamation to the citizens of that city, that he shall "on and after Monday, the 13th of August, 1855, faithfully, fearlessly, and impartially, enforce the new Liquor Law of the late session of the Legislature. He says, "If the law in its operation is oppressive, and proves to be detrimental to the best interests of the city, and to the peace and welfare of the community, it is clearly in the hands of the sovereign people, and may be repealed. But the Mayor regarding it as unquestionably his duty to see that the law is executed, earnestly requests all good citizens to give him their aid and influence in its enforcement."

The New York Herald publishes letters from Utah showing the wretched temporal condition of the Saints. There is not only great discontent among the licentious vagabonds, but the whole territory is threatened with famine. In the Southern settlements, the whole of the wheat crop has been devoured by grasshoppers, and towards the North the same is apprehended. These insects are pushing out of the earth by shoals, and it required only a little warm weather to hasten their growth, and to ensure the entire destruction of the crop.

NATIVE MAINE-LAW.—At a great Indian Council held lately at Detroit:—

"General Cass alluded to the ruinous effects of whiskey among the Indians, and advised them to

banish it; whereupon one venerable chief rose and said, "When I hear that there is any fire-water among my people, I search until I find it, and then I pour it out on the ground."

THE BOSTON DEFEALCATION.—The amount of money of which Tuckerman, the last great swindler whose name has appeared in the public prints, defrauded the Eastern Railroad, Boston, has been ascertained to be \$245,303. The process by which this rascality was accomplished during the ten years he held the office of Treasurer, is explained. The leading and essential fact in the whole case seems to be, that his own word was always relied on in reference to his own proceedings. Even when Committees, Examiners and Accountants were appointed to audit his accounts, he always gave them his valuable assistance. He read from the ledger, for example, a list of the shares of stock issued; and by reading here and there what was not entered, but what he knew was necessary to the result desired, the footings always came out properly. It seems that in this way Tuckerman over issued stock to the value of at least \$66,300,—and notes to very nearly the same amount; while he used cash belonging to the Company, to the amount of over \$100,000. He seems to have kept no cash account worthy of the name, and yet his books were regularly audited and approved by the proper Committees. He has property to the amount of about \$80,000, which he turns over to the Company, and various other assets from which he thinks something may be realized. He is said to have invested \$50,000 in a patent for tanning leather, and another \$50,000 is declared to have been loaned to Dr. Morton, for the purpose of helping him to procure from Congress a recognition of his right to be deemed the discover of ether. The culprit has not fled as Schuyler did, but with great coolness stays at home, and it is said helps the Committee ferret out his frauds.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Executive Government met in Fredericton this week. It is expected that the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Street will be among the important acts of the present meeting. It is supposed also that matters connected with the progress of the Railroad will be considered, and it is earnestly hoped that some measures may be adopted favorable to this much desired project.

The Morning News says that a farmer realised within the last three weeks £36 from the sale of new potatoes in the Country Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Terrible Accident at the Falls.—At Niagara Falls, yesterday, five men got into a skiff at Suspension Bridge, but owing to some mismanagement were carried down the stream into the whirlpool, and all were drowned. Names at present unknown.

A lady from Toronto precipitated herself into the rapids at Niagara Falls on Friday, but was providentially rescued through the exertions of a gentleman who happened to be in the vicinity. A domestic difficulty was assigned for the rash act.

A China correspondent of a Rochester paper, says that Shanghai, China, is now a mass of ruins, and that within two years the population has dwindled down from 300,000 inhabitants to less than 20,000, the effect of the rebellion.

A singular case is related by a Crimean correspondent. A soldier was brought to a surgeon with his jaw broken, as he supposed, and a part of it projected from his face. It turned out that the bone belonged to a comrade, whose head had been knocked to pieces by a cannon shot, and one of the splinters, a jaw-bone had fastened into his cheek!

Contracts have been taken for laying the submarine telegraph between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Ireland. The distance is 1,660 miles, the sea over the proposed line is no where more than 10,000 feet deep, with a soft, shelly, sandy bottom. It is confidently expected that the line will be in operation in 1856; and the two great continents of the earth will be able to hold instantaneous communication with each other.—Observer.

The Sabbath Bill, and Hyde Park Riot.

The Sabbath is all but practically abolished on the continent of Europe, and in England the inroads upon it are becoming of serious magnitude. In this state of things many have deemed it right to invoke the arm of legislation for the protection of the Sabbath. Accordingly, a bill for closing public houses (i. e. drunkeries) in Scotland, the whole of the Sabbath, was enacted into law a year ago, and a Bill for England restricting the traffic of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath, also became law about the same time. It cannot be denied but that these partial measures have produced a large amount of good to the nation at large, and no small degree of irritation among the liquor dealers and their supporters. These interested parties have all along carefully nursed their revenge; and within the last fortnight, the introduction of another Bill into the House of Commons by Lord R. Grosvenor for the compulsory closing of the ordinary provision shops in London at 9 o'clock in the morning of the Lord's day, has supplied an outlet for their revengeful feelings.

The policy of the publicans was to persuade the working classes that Lord R. Grosvenor's Bill was a blow at their rights and liberties, while the aristocracy had the means and the power of doing as they pleased on the Lord's day. On Sunday week, then, about 100,000 of the working classes assembled in Hyde Park, through which a number of the nobility are accustomed to ride on Sunday afternoon, and a demonstration was made against the new Sabbath Bill.—As the carriages appeared the multitude shouted, "Go to church—go to church—take out your horse—let your servants rest—go to church." As may be supposed, the lordly carriages and their occupants quickly disappeared, but not without the frightening of some of the horses, and the trudging house on foot of more than one Lord and Duchess. But this demonstration, with something of the proportions of a riot, was renewed on Sunday last, when the people assembled in larger numbers and in fiercer mood than before; and the consequences were altogether more disastrous. The police authorities had placarded London on Saturday with announcements, warning the people against attending. The warning, however, well-intended though thousands more to the Park, and the collisions between the populace and the police were frequent and fierce. Few carriages were in the Park; and those that did attend were greeted with all sorts of cries and execrations, which were no more heard by the police, than they darted into the mob, playing their truncheons from right to left, and carrying off wounded men into custody. No less than 104 persons were taken into custody; but although the police were triumphant, the people have carried their point, for Lord Grosvenor has since withdrawn his bill.

The whole affair is deeply to be regretted.—The bill as it stood did not enlist the support of the decidedly religious portion of the community; because it sanctioned the principle of Sunday labour to a much greater extent than a religious man could approve on

grounds of necessity and mercy. Its end and aim was to remove from labour all classes of the community, as far as could be done, with regard to the selfish convenience of others. And yet the populace were persuaded to believe that the measure was harsh, and injurious to their interests. To have persisted with the measure in the face of such a persuasion would have been impolitic. It would have presented Christianity in that aspect in which the working classes are but too disposed in this country to regard it, as a stern and harsh master; and unfortunately there were no adequate means at hand of counteracting the misrepresentation, from the want of a cheap religious press.

The cheap secular prints, which the masses of London read, and from which they gather their information, are all against the bill. This points to a want in the moral cultivation of the working classes, which it is wonderful has not been supplied before this time. We have religious periodicals of various degrees of excellence; but we have not a religious newspaper addressed directly to the people. We have papers connected with the different religious denominations, well discharging their duty to their respective bodies, and looking upon public measures for the peculiar standpoint of their own body. But a newspaper, appealing directly to the bulk of the people, treating not of religious but of political questions in a religious spirit, plunging fearlessly into the worldly events of the day, sympathizing with the wants, the wishes, and the aspirations of our artisans, and taking care in the discussion of social questions to show the benevolent bearing of the religion of Christ upon the civil and social condition of man,—such a paper is still a desideratum in Britain.—Correspondent to American Paper.

A SHERWOOD REPLY.—Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh, while a witness to prove the insanity of an individual, having admitted on cross examination that he played admirably at whist, was asked by the opposing counsel if he supposed that a person having a superior capacity for so difficult a game, requiring memory, judgment, and combination, could at the same time be deranged in his understanding. "I am no card-player," replied the doctor. "but I have read in history that cards were invented for the amusement of an insane king!" This reply decided the case.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending August 16th.

Samuel Short.—George McCready.—John G. McKim.—E. M. Margerson, your subscription is paid for two years.—W. N. Mallory.—Lewis Titus.—Rev. Charles E. Bell.—S. L. Peters.—G. E. Crawford.—Nathan B. Milbury, rem.—Elder J. R. Norton.—George J. Lyon, rem.—William G. Sherwood, rem.—Rev. David Oram.—David C. Parent.—Jeremiah Lloyd.

Nova Scotia General Conference.—The yearly meeting of the Free Christian Baptists of Nova Scotia, will commence on Saturday the 15th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P.M., at the New Meeting House, Session Hill, Yarmouth. Each Church is particularly requested to send either one or two messengers, or report by letter to the number of members belonging to each Church with those that have died and removed.

DAVID ORAM, Clerk.

LUNGS! LUNGS!! We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGAXA 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 HYGAXA 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 Hygaxa or Inhaling Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, a 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 HYGAXA is the original and only genuine article.

Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, and by all Drug gists throughout the Province.

M-LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M-Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favour would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child of 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 133 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia., writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M-Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M-Lane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M-Lane'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.

At Kent Carleton County on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Charles E. Bell, Mr. James Loyde, to Miss Hannah Broad.

At Upham, K. C., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Burn, Mr. James E. Todd to Miss Mary Jane Stackhouse, both of that place.

Deaths.

In Carleton, on the 7th inst, William Mahood, Esq., of St. Andrews, (Deputy Surveyor) aged 49 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate parent. He was universally respected by all who knew him.

At Caledonia Settlement on the 14th inst, Agnes, second daughter of Mr. Robert McGeech, aged 14 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. Thursday—Brig Bellow, Curry, New York.—G. A. Lockhart, four, &c. Friday—Packet ship Imperial, Liverpool, 40—J. & R. Reed.

Robert Robinson—G. Sutherland. Ship Harzer, Reed, Boston—W. Thomson. Ship Harzer, Hickey, Portsmouth, N. H.—J. D. Purdy. Jacques Harold, Boston—W. Thomson.

Crecent—Four other vessels arrived last night—names unknown.

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

Saturday—Ship Cambria, Perry, New York—William Thomson, ballast.

Steamer Admiral, Small, Portland—Geo Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Schr Meteor, Stanwood, Halifax, 5—C McLaughlan, sugar, wine, &c. Harriett Ann, Harrington, New York, 12—Stewart & McLean, assorted cargo.

Tonah, Hobbs, New York, 13—Stewart & McLean, flour, &c. Sunday—Ship Ostervald, Shepard son, Boston, 3—Wm Thomson, ballast.

Old Colony, Hedge, Newburyport, 3—J. H. Robillard, ballast.

Brig Chieftain, Fritz, Boston, 3—J. V. Troop, bal. Schr Vine, Cook, Boston.

Monday—Ship Ellen Maria, Lennox,—J. & R. Reed, ballast.

Ocean Traveller, Boardman, Boston—C. & B. Ward do.

Hero, Stafford, New York, 13—Kirk & Worrall, do. Brig Crimes, Hitchbourn, Boston, 3—S. S. Wiggins & Son do.

Brigt. Clyde, Whipple, New York,—W. Thomson, flour. Tuesday—Brig Martello, Campbell, Boston, 6—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Steamer Eastern City, Field, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

ST. JOHN MARKETS. [Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Aug. 16th.]

BUTTER, in firkins, \$/ lb - 1 1 @ 1 2 Roll, \$/ lb - 1 2 @ 1 4

EGGS, \$/ doz - 0 11 @ 1 0 HAY, \$/ ton - 70 0 @ 80 0

MEATS—Beef \$/ quarter \$/ lb - 0 4 @ 0 5 Hams & Shoulders \$/ lb - 0 7 @ 0 8

Lamb, \$/ lb - 0 5 @ 0 6 Mutton, \$/ lb - 0 4 @ 0 5 Veal, \$/ lb - 0 4 @ 0 4

OATS, \$/ bushel - none POTATOES, new, \$/ bushel - 6 0 @ 7 0

LOWER MARKET SLIP. BUTTER, \$/ lb - 1 0 @ 1 2 CHEESE, new milk - 0 6 @ 0 7

Skim milk, \$/ lb - 0 3 @ 0 4 EGGS, \$/ doz - 0 11

FISH—Cod, \$/ quintle, small - 16 3 @ 17 6 Pollock, - 10 0 @ 11 0

Herring, smoked, \$/ box - 2 0 @ 2 6 do, pickled \$/ bbl - 15 0 @ 17 6

FIREWOOD—Maple \$/ cord - 27 6 @ 28 9 Mixed, \$/ cord - 20 0 @ 21 3

FLOUR—Canada best, \$/ bbl - 52 6 @ 53 0 State - 47 6 @ 48 9

Rye - 40 0 @ 42 6 CORN MEAL, \$/ bbl - 26 6 @ 27 6

MOLASSES, Muscovado \$/ gal - 1 44 Clayed, \$/ gal - 1 3

Porto Rico, \$/ gal - 1 5 E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER. RESPECTFULLY gives notice that he will attend to all the duties connected with the management of Funerals at the shortest notice, also keeps at his Warehouse a large assortment of Coffins, of every size and description, consisting of Mahogany, Walnut and covered, at all prices. Coffins mounting of all descriptions—English and American—Japaned and Plated. Plates Engraved and Lettered. Grave Cloths of all sizes and qualities.

Orders left at Warehouse or residence over Warehouse, cheerfully received and promptly attended to, day or night. P. S.—Two superior Horses, with quiet horse, and careful driver. Falls, &c., furnished. Aug. 17.

THEA SOIREE.—A Tea Soiree under the auspices of the Hampstead Division, No. 97, S. of T., will be held in the new Hall at Hampstead, Q. C., on Wednesday the 12th day of September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. If sufficient engagement is received from the city, a steamer will leave Indian Town at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day when the Sons of Temperance, and Temperance public will have an opportunity of enjoying a pleasant and delightful excursion.

Tickets for Soiree, 2s. 6d. each, to be had at the door. The proceeds of the Soiree will be expended in finishing the Hall. By order of the Committee. Aug. 17. SAMUEL L. PETERS, Secretary.

To Hotel Proprietors and others. NOW unpacked—500 Toilet sets, 750 doz. Plates, all sizes, White Granite 80 doz. Side Dishes, &c. M. N. 2. Parties fitting out Hotels or Private Boarding Houses, will do best to give us a call. HENRY ROBERTSON, St. Stephen Building, King Square. Aug. 16.

*Copartnership Notice. THE undersigned having this day entered into Copartnership, will continue the shipwreck business under the firm of ALEX. SIME & SON. ALEX. SIME, PETER C. SIME, tem telw. Indiantown, Aug. 10th 1855.

Fulling and Cloth Dressing Establishment. THE Subscribers having imported from the United States, the necessary apparatus for a FULING AND CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, and having fitted up at a considerable expense under the superintendence of an American workman, they are now prepared to receive and finish CLOTH at the usual low rates. Having employed a man from the United States who thoroughly understands the business, they feel confident in ensuring ample satisfaction to customers. They have made arrangements with Mr. D. AUSTIN, Indiantown, to receive Cloth and forward it to the New-Brunswick Hotel, from whence they will receive it direct. Arrangements have also been made with Mr. WHITE, Grand Lake, Mr. TOOLE, Washademoac, and Mr. J. WHITE, Sussex Vale, who will receive and forward Cloth left with them for this Establishment, where it will be finished in the best possible manner, according to orders, and returned to the places left as soon as possible.