

## FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following despatches from General Pelissier contain a greater number of particulars relating to the contest:

CAIENNA, Sept. 9, 8 p.m.—To-day I have ascertained that the enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues under the roof of our mortars. As mines are successively sprung at different points, it is my duty to defer entering the place, which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff, being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near Fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy. I am engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss, and I shall forward the result as soon as I know it exactly. Everything is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

BRANCON REBOUT, Sunday, 3 a.m.—The Karabelnia suburb and southern part of Sebastopol no more exist. The enemy, perceiving how firmly we were established in the Malakoff, resolved to evacuate the place, after having blown up by mines and laid in ruins nearly all the defences. Passing through here in the midst of my troops, I am able to assure you, from personal observation, that the Karabelnia suburbs have been completely blown up, and the same thing must have happened before our left attack. This immense success does the greatest honour to our troops. To-morrow I shall be able to ascertain more precisely the results of this great day, in which General Bosquet and McMahon have shared the chief honours. On the Tchernaya all is peaceable; we are guarding that line.

CAIENNA, Monday, Sept. 10, Eleven at night.—To-day I have gone over the town of Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The imagination would strive in vain to realize the full extent of our victory: nothing short of actual inspection on the spot could supply an idea of the extent and multiplicity of the works and material means of defence, which very far surpass all that is recorded in the history of war. The capture of the Malakoff, which compelled the enemy to fly before our eagles, three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the Allies immense establishments and material, the importance of which it is impossible yet to estimate precisely. To-morrow (Tuesday), the troops will enter the Karabelnia suburb and the town. Under their protection a Anglo-French commission will take an account of the material abandoned to us by the enemy.

Our soldiers are elate with joy.

The *Messenger* of Tuesday contains the following telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:

CAIENNA, Sept. 9, 10.15 a.m.—The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Bastion. A gale from the north kept the ships anchored. The mortar-batteries to be employed to fire, were obliged to enter Sretetska Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander. The six English mortar-batteries, also at anchor in Sretetska Bay, fired about the same number of shells. Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After eight o'clock the bridge was destroyed. Only a few steamers remain in port, anchored near Fort Catharine. I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries, on board the *Brandon*, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up. Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned.

TRAP, Sept. 10.—General La Marmora writes from Kadikoi:—"Sept. 9.—The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malakoff Tower was taken by the corps d'armee of General Bosquet. Our soldiers, though they did not take part in the assault, had forty men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with true heroism. During the night, the Russians retired, after having burnt the town and blown up the fortifications and buildings, and having sunk their last ships."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

The following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, if the date be correct, shows that he was not in so great a hurry announcing his "extraordinary success" as the French General was. He speaks of the troops as if they were crossing over at the moment he sends off the despatch, (ten p. m. Sept. 9), whereas the flight of the Russians must have taken place early on Sunday morning. Admiral Bruat says the bridge was destroyed at eight o'clock on Sunday morning.

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 9, noon.—The enemy is constantly receiving fresh reinforcements of troops. The bombardment is fierce and violent.

10 p. m.—The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire, repulsed the enemy six assaults, but could not drive him from Korniloff Bastion (the Malakoff Tower). Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood-stained ruins. On the 9th, the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men. I regret to say that we left nearly 500 men grievously wounded on the southern side.

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The struggle for the possession of Sebastopol is at an end. That prize is in our hands, and as the defence of the town and the harbor was the grand object of the Russians, they have nothing left on that spot to contend for. The mere occupation of the north side of the port is the barren advantage, for though it might hold a garrison, it cannot shelter a defeated army; and it is obvious that, after the failure of the main object, all the ability and generalship of the Russians will be required to save the whole body of their forces in the Crimea from destruction. We therefore infer that the northern forts will either be held for a time by a limited garrison, or more probably, altogether abandoned, in the hope of saving the army. Never was an army in a more critical position. They are confined within a peninsula which affords them no other fortified position, no sustenance for the troops, and no water beyond a certain line. The sea, covered with hostile vessels, surrounds three sides of this theatre of war, and the fourth is separated from the Russian base of operations by steeples and marshes.

The allied armies already occupy strong positions at Eupatoria and Yemilke, which can be reinforced in a few hours by sea, so as to threaten the Russians in their flank and rear; and while it is impossible for the enemy to hold his ground in the south of the Crimea—for which, indeed, there is now no further object—to retreat in this season across the country is a formidable undertaking, while the loss of a battle in the open field would be absolute destruction. The Russians are in a trap, from which the Tchernaya road and the isthmus of Perekop are the only means of escape, and even there their communications may possibly be intercepted.

No doubt, all these contingencies have been foreseen; Prince Gortschakoff's plan of campaign has long since been made; judging, therefore, from the accustomed tactics of the Russian army, as well as from the extreme difficulty of his present position, we incline to the opinion that he will adopt the course of a general and immediate retreat. To hold the Crimea without Sebastopol, and even after the harbor of Sebastopol itself has been transformed by conquest into the base of operations of the invading armies, would be a bootless and unprofitable task, and the danger is greatly aggravated by the fact that the whole body of the allies, with unlimited means of naval transport at their command, will shortly be at liberty to advance upon any part of the peninsula which is accessible from the coast. These immediate consequences of their own success in the siege operations must have been considered by the allied generals, and the moment is now arrived when they may proceed to open the campaign of which the reduction of Sebastopol was the first preliminary.—*London Times*.

We are still without any detailed account of this great victory. The total loss of the Allies is variously reported at from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. We have elsewhere given the names of the English officers killed and wounded, from which it will be seen that the number killed on the 5th was 26, precisely the same as at the Alma. The wounded officers number 114, which is 41 more than on that occasion. The regiments most deeply engaged, so far as the loss of the officers were concerned, were—first, the 23d and 90th, of which the former has lost 2 officers killed and 12 wounded; and the latter 3 killed and 11 wounded. Next comes the 30th, which has lost 3 killed and 7 wounded; the 88th, with one killed and 8 wounded; the 97th, with 4 killed and 5 wounded; and the 19th, with 5 wounded. The 7th and 7th, the 63d and 55th, the 41st and 49th, the 1st and 3d, it will be seen occupied an honorable position. The other regiments engaged were the 11th, 17th, 20th, 33d, 34th, 47th, 63d, and 95th. The Rifle Brigade has lost as many as 10 officers, 2 killed, and 5 wounded. The Royal Engineers have lost 2, and the Royal Artillery 3 officers.

It was reported at first that there were three French generals among the killed during the attack on Sebastopol. It is now said that there are four. The death of General de Salles, who made the attack on the central bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those generals killed are Generals Rivet, Leffreton, and Niel; and General de Marolles is missing; this last, it is feared, met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Coston is severely wounded, and the favorite Aide-de-Camp of General Pelissier mortally so.

The general opinion is that the Russians will not attempt to defend the forts on the north side of the bay, but they will probably blow them up and try to defend Perekop; two divisions are said to have been sent to Eupatoria to intercept their passage or hasten their retreat.

On Wednesday morning General Simpson telegraphed that the enemy had destroyed the last few vessels of their Black Sea fleet, from which it may be inferred that they are likely to leave that quarter as speedily as possible.

## AN ENGLISH PRISONER IN SEBASTOPOL.

The following are extracts from a letter from an English officer, prisoner in Sebastopol, to his brother:

August.—No description of mine could give you an adequate idea of the misery existing within this fort. When our army was in the greatest distress last winter, we were healthy and happy compared to what the Russian troops in Sebastopol have been since I was made a prisoner, and by all accounts for months before. All ranks appear to see and feel that, sooner or later, the place must fall; and in private the officers say openly that had there been but one bread instead of two directing the Allied armies, Sebastopol would long ago have been in possession of the French and English. The prisoners are well cared for, particularly the officers, by the Russian authorities, and have little to complain of beyond loss of liberty. The secondaries who deserted from our ranks to the enemy have long ago found out their mistake, I fancy. They are greatly distressed by their new friends, and kept in a sort of dishonourable surveillance, and looked very strictly after. One of them a miscreant who deserted some time ago from one of the Highland regiments, had the insolence to speak to me the other day, and complain that he was "worse treated than the prisoners." He asked "what would be his fate if Sebastopol fell into the hands of the Allies; would he be shot?" I replied, "Certainly no; that he would be hung by the whole army, and by the hands of the lowest Greek or Bulgarian that could be found in the camp."

It is surprising how well the Russians know everything that goes on in our camp; there must be many spies in our lines.

The Russians speak of the bravery of our men, infantry and cavalry, as something perfectly marvellous, but they seem to think our troops are not well handled by their generals, and that we thus throw away our best chances. An artillery officer confessed to me the other day that in the open field, with equal numbers, an English army would get the best of a fight, "unless," he added, "your superior officers let the whole affair be lost by want of arrangement and utter confusion."

Nearly all the younger Russian officers, and many of the seniors, speak English perfectly well, so I can get on pretty well, in spite of not knowing a word of French; but this is a weary life; I often wish myself back in London, or even with the old depot at Cork on Fermoyle.

The Russian officers think we were insane to attack the Redan as well as the Malakoff. If the latter was taken, the former must have fallen; but if the Malakoff had been held by the Russians, no troops in the world could have held the Redan. They say that if the combined forces of the Allies had "gone in for" the Malakoff on the famous 15th, Pelissier and Lord Raglan would have commended within Sebastopol.

The Austrian Consul writes that the Allies have taken possession of the south side of Sebastopol, which the Russians had voluntarily evacuated. The fleet is burnt or sunk.

## PUBLIC FEELING IN THE METROPOLIS.

The lingering doubts with which the sceptical retired on Monday night, as to the authenticity of the News, announcing the evacuation of South Sebastopol by the Russians, were dissipated yesterday morning at an early hour by the echoes of a *feu-de-joie* of 61 guns fired from the Tower, giving to the intelligence the undoubted stamp of official authority. As day wore on, flags floated from steeples, private residences, the Monument, the Post-office, the Custom-house, and the Tower; but the Government buildings, at the West-end, with the exception of the Admiralty, flung out no banners to the air. The river below bridge was exceedingly gay with flags and streamers. It was curious to remark the crowds before the print-shop windows, where pictures of the Crimea and Sebastopol are exposed for sale, busily scrutinizing the exact locality of the Malakoff and Redan, and scanning the distance between the north and south sides of Sebastopol.

Large numbers assembled in front of the Royal Exchange, in expectation that the Lord Mayor would officially proclaim the victory; but His Lordship had not returned from the Cutlers' Feast, and no official intimation had reached the Mansion-house. Such a proclamation is not customary, except when Peace is declared; and, although Alderman Sidney departed from the custom last year, when the fall of Sebastopol was somewhat prematurely announced, it is not intended to draw it into a precedent.

The most exciting scene was in St. James's Park, upon the Horse Guards Parade, where, at one o'clock, there were not fewer than 10,000 people collected to witness the *feu-de-joie*. Precisely as the clock struck one, the first gun was fired, closely followed by other discharges, making a total of 41. As the sound of the last concussion died away, three deafening cheers arose from the multitude, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the bells of St. Martin's Church rang out a joyous peal.

Towards dusk the principal streets of the West-end were filled by people, expecting an illumination. With one or two exceptions there was nothing of the sort to see. The point of attraction was the residence of the French Ambassador, Albert Gate, which was splendidly illuminated on Monday night, but early in the evening the fittings had been removed. The three sides of the house were brilliantly lighted, and around each of the windows in the front was fixed a large design, thirty feet square, with the French and English crowns, the flags of each nation, and the letters N and E, V and A, surrounded by immense laurels. There were also the letters composing the word "Sebastopol" in red, white, and blue, the illumination consisting altogether of 10,000 lamps. This beautiful device was the work of Messrs. Heinke, of 103, Great Portland-street, who did not receive the large order until past six o'clock in the evening. It was finished and lighted up by eleven o'clock, much to the satisfaction of the Ambassador, as well as of every one who had the pleasure of witnessing it, but the number was not great.

A letter from Constantinople of the 27th, in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"There is some great personage among the Russians in the Crimea. He has come from St. Petersburg, and it is under his auspices that the battle of the 16th took place. Many Tatars affirm that it is the Emperor Alexander himself, who is travelling *incognito*, as his father often did. But it is most likely one of his brothers, perhaps Duke Constantine. He has taken up his quarters at Korales, where are frequent councils of war held. They are only waiting, it is said for two divisions of Grenadiers to make another grand attack upon the Allies. If they again fail, nothing remains for them but to withdraw into the interior, for they are positively in want of provisions, and find great difficulty in procuring supplies."

A letter from Marseilles says:—"Among the passengers from the East within the last few days is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who commanded a brig freighted by Government to convey stores at Kamiesch. The brig was wrecked about three months since near Odessa. The crew were captured by the Russians, and the captain remained in that town on parole until he was lately exchanged. He gives a most lamentable account of the state of distress to which all classes in that once flourishing town are now reduced. Many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are, moreover, living in constant apprehension of being bombarded by the Allied fleets. The town is mined, he adds, and the Russian commander has orders to destroy it rather than to be occupied by the Allies."

Whether the Russian General will attempt with the remnant of his dispirited and half-furnished army, to make any other stand on the northern side of the harbour, is very problematical. In the event of their farther retreat, the Russians will probably leave nothing but devastation behind them. Reckless of the sufferings to which they expose their own population, they seem to be governed only by the savage determination to deprive their conquerors, so far as possible, of all the fruits of victory. But the Crimea is not a Moscow. The Russians may withdraw into the arid wilderness of their own steppes—they secure from pursuit; but there is nothing to prevent the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies. An electric chain already binds the Peninsula to Europe; a rail-road connects the harbour and the camp; Balaklava has become a populous port; and for the present, at all events, the military occupation of the southern coast by the Allies seems indispensable. Meantime, the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end. Of that fleet which, two years ago, threatened the very existence of the Turkish Empire, nothing remains.

ITALY.—A pamphlet on the subject of Italy has just appeared, entitled, "The Italian Question: Marat and the Bourbons." It is generally attributed to the pen of a former Neapolitan Minister, in the confidence of Prince Lucien Murat. The following letter is at the end of the pamphlet, addressed by the Prince to his nephews:

"My dear Nephew,—Although it seems to me, as it does to you, that I am the only possible solution (of the Italian question), I have nevertheless abstained from taking the initiative."

"It would be very silly to suppose, that because one is merely born on the threshold of a throne, the crown belongs to him, and that he is to succeed to the inheritance of an entire people, as a flock of sheep falls to the lot of a private individual."

"Let Italy call me, and I shall be proud of serving her. I will even add, that no one will serve her better than myself."

"Her enemies are my enemies, and there is a terrible account to be settled between us. But should Italy choose another, my good wishes should be still with her; and to aid her success, I should shed the last drop of my blood."

"Happy be who shall be the elect of Italy! His

mission is an easy one. Check yourself, and remember this maxim, which is not the less good because it is old, *noblesse oblige*.—Entirely yours,

"L. MURAT."

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending October 5th.

Elder Charles E. Bell—Hugh Mc Grath—George Milbury, rem.—W. F. Donnell, Esq., rem.—Wm. N. Mallory—J. B. Jefferson, rem.—Enoch Smith—Elder John Perry—T. O'Donnell, 2 rem., also rem. by Rev. E. N. Harris.—Joseph Gaynor, rem.—Mary M. Holmes—Elder John Wallace, rem.—G. R. Boyer, rem.—Alex. Esterbrooks.

## PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

## BRIGHTON.

A Protracted Meeting will commence in the New Meeting-house, in Middle Brighton, on Saturday the 20th of October, at 10 o'clock, a.m. The first meeting will be a dedicatory one. Ministering brethren are requested to attend.

October 2.

C. E. BELL.

## JONES CREEK.

A Protracted Meeting will commence in the Free Baptist Meeting-house, at Jones' Creek, on Saturday the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. Elders W. E. Pennington and others will attend.

October 4.

October 4.

## LINCOLN.

A Protracted Meeting will commence at Lincoln, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. Elder W. E. Pennington and others will attend.

October 4.

## NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MISSIONARY FUND.—The following persons are authorized collectors in the places annexed to their names, for the subscriptions to the Missionary Fund, and also to solicit and receive further subscriptions and forward them to the Treasurer, or to us.

Northampton, Elder S. Hartt, Brightland, Elder C. E. Bell, North Brandy, Orange, John Alexander, South, do do, E. Esterbrooks, Patterson Settlement, W. Patterson, La de River, Hampstead, A. A. Smith.

Also all the Ministers belonging to the General Conference of Free Christian Baptists of New Brunswick, wherever they may travel.

E. M. LEOD.

## DISTRICT MEETING.

The Fourth District Meeting will commence its annual Session with the Church at Upper Hampstead on Saturday the 20th day of October next at 10 o'clock, a.m. Elders J. Perry and E. M. Leod are appointed to attend. Other brethren are requested to attend.

Elder Perry requests brother French to attend the above District Meeting.

Sept. 29th.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Christian Baptist Conference will take place in the vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo St. Oct., on Tuesday the 6th of Nov. next at 11 o'clock, a.m.

Sept. 29.

WM. PETERS, SECRETARY.

## MISSIONARY BOARD.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist Missionary Board, will take place in the vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo St., on Tuesday the 6th day of Nov. next at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Sept. 29.

Every reader of the "Intelligencer" will please notice the Advertisement headed "The Great Book of the Year," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making, which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Persons desirous of selling any one Work alone, and canvassing a certain section of country, or several counties, will please confer with the subscriber, who will cheerfully answer every letter, as far as possible, on the day of its reception. Address, ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William Street, N. Y.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

NEW YORK, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, I have for some time past considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and one box of LIVER PILLS, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to health. Her mother and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theal, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug-Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public but all comparatively worthless.

## INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.

The mode of Inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best physicians, that local difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammations and corrosion, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rise, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the afflicted especially, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis' remedy.—(One who has tried 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 Druggists throughout the Province.

## MARRIED.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr. John Holmes, to Miss Sarah E. Kierstead, both of Brunswick Q. C.

## DIED.

At Studholm, on the 21st of June, Mr. David Kierstead, aged 57 years. His end was peace.

In Greenfield, on the 21st inst., Mr. John Wakem, aged 81 years.

Mr. W., emigrated from Plymouth, England, to this Province in the year of 1822. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His end was peace. The deceased selected his funeral Text from Matthew 11 Chapter, and 23 verse.

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., James, only child of William Emery, aged 2 years and 8 months. On Tuesday morning, Caroline, relict of the late Geo. Wheeler, Esq., in the 43d year of her age. Funeral this day, (Friday), at 3 o'clock.

## ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Oct. 5th.]

BUTTER, in firkins, 1/2 lb - 1 2 @ 1 3  
Roll, 1/2 lb - 1 3 @ 1 4  
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 10 @ 0 11  
HAY, 1/2 ton - 65 0 @ 75 0  
MEATS—

Beef, 1/2 quarter 1/2 lb - 0 34 @ 0 4  
Hams & Shoulders 1/2 lb - none.  
Lamb, 1/2 lb - 0 34 @ 0 44  
Mutton, 1/2 lb - 0 3 @ 0 34  
Veal, 1/2 lb - 0 3 @ 0 4  
OATS, 1/2 bushel - 3 0 @ 3 3  
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel - 4 6 @ 4 9

## LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 1/2 lb - 1 2 @ 1 24  
CHEESE, new milk - 0 6 @ 0 74  
Skin milk, 1/2 lb - 0 3 @ 0 4  
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 9 @ 0 10  
FISH—

Cod, 1/2 quintal, small - 15 0 @ 16 3  
Pollock, " - 9 0 @ 10 0  
Herring, smoked, 1/2 brx - 2 6 @ 3 0  
do, pickled 1/2 bbl - 20 0 @ 22 6

## FIREWOOD—

Maple, 1/2 cord - 27 6 @ 28 9  
Mixed, 1/2 cord - 22 6 @ 23 9

## FLOUR—

Canada best, 1/2 bbl - 48 9 @ 50 0  
State " - 43 9 @ 45 0  
Rye " - 40 0 @ 42 6  
CORN MEAL, 1/2 bbl - 26 3 @ 27 0  
MOLASSES, Muscovado 1/2 gal - 1 8  
Clayed, 1/2 gal - 1 5  
Porto Rico, 1/2 gal - 1 9  
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel - 3 3 @ 3 6  
TURNIPS, 1/2 bushel - 1 9 @ 2 0

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

## WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS—

STUDHOLM.—WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held in the Sussex Vale Circuit, as follows:

Mill Stream Wesleyan Chapel, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23rd, to commence at 7 p.m.  
English Settlement, on Wednesday evening, at 7 p.m.  
Crown Settlement, on Thursday " " 7 p.m.  
Smith Creek Chapel, on Friday " " 7 p.m.  
Sussex Vale Chapel, on Saturday " " 7 p.m.  
Wesleyan Settlement, on Monday, Oct. 29th, " " 7 p.m.

On Sabbath, Oct. 25th, the annual Missionary Sermons will be preached by Rev. Charles Stewart, of Saint John, and Rev. D. D. Currie, of Greenwich, at the following places:

Smith's Creek Chapel, at 104 A.M.  
Sussex Vale, " " 3 P.M.  
Crown Settlement, " " 10 A.M.  
Mill Stream Chapel, " " 3 P.M.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each of the Missionary Meeting, and also at the close of each of the Sabbath services, in aid of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The above named Rev. Gentlemen, and others, will deliver addresses at each of the Missionary Meetings.

Studholm, Oct. 4th, 1853. JOHN PRINCE.

## RICH FURS.—Hats, Caps, Gloves.—LOCKHART

& CO. have to announce that they have received part of their FALL GOODS by Packet ship "Joseph Tarrant," brig "Billow," steamer "America," and Boston Steamers, which, with the Goods manufactured by them, form a large and complete assortment.

Oct. 6.

[Particulars next week.]

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting

of the above Association will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute. A full attendance is particularly requested as business of importance will be brought before the Committee.

By Order, W. T. HAWKINS, Secretary.

## WE HAVE SOLD our entire Stock of TEAS,

SEAGRAM, MOLASSES, and general GROCERIES, to W. E. STONACH, and respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on us while engaged in the Grocery Business.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 29th, 1853.

## HAVING purchased from HALL &amp; FAIRWEATHER

their entire Stock of West India GOODS & GROCERIES, the undersigned now offers for sale low—

45 Chests and 20 Half Chests Congou TEA, the following Brands—"Chebucto," "Challenger," "Eagle Wing," "Honori," "Golden Gate," "Wild Pigeon," and "Hussar."

18 Half Chests Orange Pekoe { favourite brands }  
20 Do. Oolong  
25 Chests from 15 to 20 lbs. each  
30 Bbls. Muscovado Molasses  
10 Do. Clayed, do  
5 Do. SUGAR; 6 boxes Tobacco;  
210 bags Coarse and Fine SALT;  
40 boxes Common and Pale Yellow Soap;  
19 Do. Candles; 49 Qls. Follock;  
35 Gross Woodstock Pipes;  
150 lbs. Cloves; 4 Ton Red Wood;  
1 cask Annatto;  
2 cases Coleman's No. 1 STARCH;  
3 Bales Candle Wicks; 2 bags Coffee;

PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Dry Stuffs, Spices, &c.—With a large variety of other Goods.