

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The last news from the Seat of War is of great importance. It is quite probable that Sebastopol has fallen ere this. The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Wednesday morning...

A BATTLE BEFORE SERASTOPOL.

The steamer Eastern City arrived last evening from Boston, bringing us the following important item of news:— New York, June 9. A letter from Liverpool to a banking firm in Wall street, states that just before the Africa's departure, a telegraphic dispatch was received in Liverpool to the effect that a serious engagement had taken place before Sebastopol on the day previous...

One Week Later from Europe!

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE!

We give below the telegraphic dispatch received this morning at the News Room, announcing the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at New York, and bringing us most important and gratifying news. The Allies have met the enemy in the open field, and have again beaten them most gloriously.

The dispatch is necessarily very meagre, but when the full details are received, we may expect to find the news, gratifying as the present outline is, of a much more important and brilliant nature on the part of the Allies.

New York, June 12th.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived this morning. The news is most important. Since the battle of Alma, the Allies have gained three victories. Desperate engagements took place on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. before Sebastopol. The French took and retained an important position of defence; 8000 were killed and wounded. The Allies have made rapid advances, having seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, the Russians retreating to the hills. The Allies have taken Kerch, and command the Sea of Azov. France and England decline further conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevailed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges loss of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND Russians on the night of the 23d. Kerch was captured May 24th. Four Russian steamers and twenty transports, with large Magazines, Corn, &c., &c., destroyed. Allied Fleet had taken Anapa, destroying 100 Russian Merchant Vessels. Capture of Kerch will cut off supplies from Sebastopol. CONSULS. BREST-LITVA.—Markets dull. Little change in markets generally.

(From Late English Papers.)

The London Times in an article on the Campaign in the Crimea says:—

The circumstances under which we enter upon the most active period of this campaign are highly favorable. A new general, who is known to be an officer of great energy, enterprise, and resolution, takes the chief command of the French army. The whole reserve of the French troops assembled at Nisak was reviewed by the Sultan on the 12th, and embarkation of this magnificent army of picked troops (for such it may be called) commenced on the same day. On the 14th two divisions of infantry under Gen. Azum and Gen. Herbellin put to sea; and on the 16th they were followed by the division of the Imperial Guard, 7,000 strong, under General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angly, and by the cavalry, including two regiments of Cuirassiers, reckoning nearly 1,000 men. These troops sailed from the Bosphorus with solid orders, and their destination was not known at Constantinople, but it has been since ascertained that they proceeded at once to Kamisch. According to the French statements, the arrival of this additional army of 20,000 men raises the effective force of our gallant allies in the Crimea to no less than 125,000 men; the Turkish army under Omar Pacha at Ensupera amounts to upwards of 50,000; the British army has regained its strength of 30,000; and the Sardinian contingent adds 15,000 troops—being in all, a combined force of 225,000 men. Even assuming these returns to be somewhat exaggerated, it may be confidently asserted that the allied armies do not fall short of 200,000 men, and they consist, in great part, of the finest troops in Europe. We know not what other causes there may be for despondency in the great enterprise in which we are engaged. For ourselves, that is a feeling which has never entered into our minds, and now more than ever we are confident that a more powerful and intrepid army never took the field, and if the ability of the commanders is at all equal to the strength and spirit of the men, such a force ought to suffice to sweep the Russians in less than six weeks from the Crimea. We can venture on no predictions, for this extraordinary war the expectations most reasonably and confidentially entertained have been too frequently deceived either by inevitable accidents, by unaccountable oversight, or by the evils inseparable from a divided command; but we acknowledge that we should feel surprise amounting to astonishment if armies like those which General Palmer and Lord Raglan have under their command do not speedily and triumphantly accomplish great and decisive results. These armies are now of four times the strength of that gallant host which landed at Old Fort last

September, and drove the Russians from the heights of Alma in three hours. The men are far more invigorated to the fatigues of war than they were; the officers better acquainted with the theatre of war, with the enemy, and with their own duties.

FEELING ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—The Crimea correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Balaklava, gives from the experience of a wounded Frenchman, an opinion with regard to what is felt by the soldier in time of conflict, which is something as follows:—

Before the battle begins, it is usual to feel no little tremor, and many chills, which are known to be in communication with stout hearts, blanch visibly. As the conflict becomes imminent, courage returns and with the first flow of blood an enthusiasm is raised which constantly increases, and very seldom flags in the least until the last shot is fired. The effect of seeing a comrade shot down is generally to excite an impassable thirst for vengeance against the foe, though in the end one gets used to it. When wounded less than mortally, it is not usual for the soldier to be immediately aware of the fact, unless some bones are broken. A soldier may be run through any fleshy part of the body, and even a bullet lodge in dangerous proximity to the vitals, and he, for a long time, be totally unconscious of even a scratch.

When life is taken by a single blow, the effect varies with the nature of the wound, as well as with the temperament of the man. Sometimes the poor fellow will leap high in the air, giving a piercing scream, and again he will lie down quietly. Often, however, he simply falls dead without a struggle. In most cases the features of the killed remain unchanged for a long time after death—eyes open and brilliant, and, perchance, a smile illuminating the face. To see such an one is a difficult indeed to realize the presence of the grim monster, Death.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROOSA.

The Rev. C. N. Kigher, at Constantinople, writes to the N. Y. Observer:— From Broosa we have the most frightful details. Shocks continued all night, and the inhabitants fled from their houses to take refuge in tents. The greater part of the buildings that withstood the first earthquake, were destroyed by this. Fire broke out in four districts, and four hundred and fifty victims perished. The shocks are still repeated every hour with more or less violence. The whole city (numbering 100,000) is deserted. The fountains of drinking water have been cut off, and heated water is flowing in the streets. Mount Olympus, near by, gives forth a hissing noise, and at intervals fearful explosions like the sound of many thunder. The ancient tombs of the valleys on the mountain side have been rent asunder, and precipitated below. The house of Abdel Kader, French prisoner of war, has been destroyed, and he is in great dejection and escaped under a tent upon the plain. All the European population, and many of the Protestant Armenians, have fled to Constantinople. The poor who have no means of escape, are in great distress. The Sultan has generously given 500,000 piasters, or \$15,000, for their relief, and dispatched several steamers to convey them to the Capital. Mussulmen, Christians, and Jews, are alike taken on board the imperial steamers. Thus this most beautiful and flourishing city of the Turkish Empire, is now a scene of utter desolation and distress.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

RIX RENT SUPPRESSED.—A serious riot took place in Portland, Meise, on Saturday night, the 2d inst., which was not suppressed without bloodshed. A Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed on the 2d of May, had procured from New-York \$1600 worth of liquors for the City Agency, which were stored in a public building. The two rummy papers, the Argus and the State of Meise, reported that these liquors were bought by Mayor Dow to be sold to the city in direct violation of the law. With such insinuation, these men swore to a complaint against the Mayor, and the magistrate thereupon issued his warrant against the Mayor and for the seizure of the liquors. But, to the disappointment of the committee, the Sheriff placed a keeper over the liquors, instead of removing them through the streets, which would have allowed a mob to seize them. The little that remains of rum-selling being now confined to a very low class of Irish, they and their friends were thus exasperated by apples to their passions and ignorance to such a degree that they assembled in the evening to break open the house and seize the liquors. The Marshal of the City had occupied the place with six or eight of his men. The Sheriff and Mayor both warned the people to disperse. The mob attacked the house with stones, calling on the police to fire if they dared. The marshal ordered his men to fire their pistols into the air, thinking to deter the assault, but it had the contrary effect, as might have been expected. The Portland Advertiser says:—

The checked them for a few minutes, but the same voice was again heard rallying the mob, assuring them that nobody was hurt—that they were only blank cartridges, etc., etc., and another rush was made for the door, the leader rushing in and attempting to ouster it. The police then fired with effect. One man, named Robbins, was we are informed, a mate of an Eastport vessel, fell dead or mortally wounded close by the door, and it is supposed he was the man who had been so busy in exciting the mob, as that voice was not again heard during the evening. Of this, however, the police are not certain, as they were not able clearly to distinguish objects in the darkness and confusion.

It is due to Mayor Dow, the Marshal, his Deputies and the Policemen, and also to our High Sheriff, to say that they all acted promptly, fearlessly and judiciously in the discharge of their duties on this occasion. Considering the short time they had to make preparation, they all acted most efficiently, and every good citizen has reason to rejoice that their efforts were finally crowned with success. The Company of "Kite Guards," too, will not be forgotten. They acted nobly and bravely.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 5.

The Coroner's Inquest on the body of Ephraim Robbins, killed on Saturday, has returned a verdict: That the deceased was shot through the body by some person unknown to the Inquest, acting under the authority and by the order of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Portland in defence of the city property from the ravages of an excited mob, unlawfully congregated for that purpose near the City Hall, on Saturday evening, June 2, 1855, of which the said Robbins was found to be one.

The most desperate efforts are made by politicians of a certain class, Whig and Democratic, to make capital out of the case, and the most extraordinary representations of the facts are circulated by press and telegraph. But we think the above will be found a true statement of the case in all material particulars. The blood was shed in the protection of property, and not in enforcing the prohibitory law.—N. Y. Independent.

The farmers in Maine are doing much more in their line than they have for the few years past. One third more grain is sown, and nearly as much again corn planted and potatoes also as heretofore. Breadstuffs are so extremely high in the market and money so hard, they begin to think it best to try and raise their own bread, that they may not be so dependent upon speculators.

The Crops.—The Albany Journal says that in the central part of New York State the grass is already seriously injured by drought, and spring grains are suffering for want of rain.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican, of the 24th, says that the long duration of the dry weather has operated very disastrously upon the wheat crop in Virginia, and the most sanguine of the farmers scarcely count upon more than half the usual yield. In Fairfax county the cut worm has done much damage to the corn crop, in many places destroying whole fields, so that farmers were obliged to replant. The joint worm has also commenced its ravages.

The Detroit Free Press of the 27th says that there is a prospect of light wheat crops in Michigan. In many parts of the State the fly is making bad havoc.

Illinois papers state that the fly and bug are committing serious depredations in some of the counties. In Wisconsin there is said to be a fine growth of wheat, which, however, was suffering at last accounts from want of rain. In Maryland the growing crops are in a very thriving condition, and the prospects for wheat, bay, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit, are very good.

A letter from Southwestern Missouri states that the wheat crops are suffering much from the drought. In Kansas the parched earth was visited on the 16th inst., by a refreshing fall of rain, and in Texas the grain crops were in excellent condition at last advices, the wheat having already begun to fall before the sickle of the reaper.

We are gratified to learn from a friend who has recently traversed nearly the whole of Middle and Upper Georgia, that the grain crops of all kinds are most excellent, and the harvest everywhere promises to be abundant. Wheat is already fit for the sickle. On the authority of gentlemen from Kentucky, and Tennessee, whom he met on his tour, he also reports the crops in those States as most flattering. This statement, which may in every respect be considered reliable, accords with others on the same subject.—Saratoga Georgian, 23d.

Mr. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, is about to return to America, in consequence of ill health. Should his health be sufficiently restored, he intends to return to Great Britain next year, and remain in it five years, prosecuting the work to which he has devoted his life and energies.

LOD EXIG.—This nobleman, lately the Governor-general of Canada, said a few months ago, in London, amongst a party of noblemen and gentlemen, 'I believe the Maine-law is destined to work a very great change on the face of society. I wish the cause the utmost success. They have adopted it in New Brunswick, and I am watching its operation with more interest than that of any cause under the sun.'

There were twenty-seven deaths at Memphis, Tenn., in one week, of which seventeen were from cholera. The secretary of the Board of health says in his report:—'This fell disease (cholera) made a sudden outbreak in the upper portion of the city about the first of the week, and proved fatal in almost every case.'

There were 70 deaths of cholera in St. Louis recently in one week.

BANK OF WESTMORELAND.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Westmoreland took place at Moxton on Monday last, when Oliver Jones, John Humphrey, Michael S. Harris, Joseph P. Allison, and Wm. Steadman, Esquires, were unanimously elected Directors. Mr. Jones was subsequently chosen President, and the Hon. E. B. Chandler was appointed Solicitor and Standing Counsel. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year has been declared, leaving about \$330 as a reserve fund, this makes the dividend for the year 8 per cent., and the reserve fund about \$650 in all.—Westmoreland Times.

Appointment.—Elder J. Noble will preach in the Meeting house next M. Rev. A. K. on Sabbath the 23d inst., at half past 10 o'clock. June 15.

FREE Baptist General Conference.—Ministers, Delegates from District Meetings, Churches, and all persons interested, will take notice that the next Annual General Conference of Free C. Baptists, will take place with the Church in Rockingham, Curriton County, commencing on Saturday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Clerks of District Meetings who do not expect to attend should forward the records of the District Reports to the Clerk of the Conference as early as possible, without fail. E. J. UNDERHILL, Clerk. St. John, June 1, 1855.—64.

LUNGERS!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGANA 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 HYGANA 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 HYGANA or Inhaling 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.

Medical Testimony cannot be controverted. One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull Co. Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Rock Rose. PROP. IVES, of Yale College, has habitually used it with great success in Scrophula and Chronic Disease, and through his its virtues were made known, until, as Dr. Tyler says, 'It is now in this section (New Haven) a common article in domestic practice for the cure of Scrophula and cutaneous diseases.' Myers' Extract not only purifies the blood, but invigorates the whole system, giving a healthy tone to the stomach, and imparting life and energy to the weak and enervated.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct.—For sale by G. F. EVERETT, & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., can be had gratis.

Marriages.

At Johnston, Q. C., by Wm. Foskey, Esq., Commissioner for solemnizing marriages, on the 21st of April, Mr. Clarke Corey, merchant, to Miss Amy Currie, only daughter of Mr. James Starkey, of that place.

Deaths.

At Norton, on Friday 13th May, Jesse G. Hays, youngest son of John W. and Sophia Higgins, aged 3 months. On the 8th June, in her 64th year, Mrs. Bancroft, the beloved wife of Rev. Samuel Bancroft.

MARNE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. Friday.—Barque Robert Haxton, Ritchie, Yarmouth, N. S.—C. M. Lanchlan, ballast. Brig. Ezra, Kaye, New York.—G. Bent, four. Sch. Sagamore, Cleveland, Frankfort, 3—Geo. Estlin, ballast. Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston.—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise. Saturday.—Ship Carina Magnus, Coffin, New York.—John Robertson, ballast. —rigt Alameda, Quinn, Boston, 3—Estabrooks & Ring, four. Albert, Steves, New York, 5—A. S. Perkins, four, &c. Sch. William, Fitzgerald, Halifax, 3—George Eaton, ballast. Laborator, Anderson, Prince Edward Island, 14—B. Tibbo, better, oats. Steamer Admiral, Hatching, Portland—G. Thomas, passengers. Monday.—Ship Conqueror, Curtis, New York—Coddy & Sander, ballast. Berge Menor, Lovett, Yarmouth—C. M. Lanchlan. Brig Saige, Harrison, Boston, 3—W. Thomson. Albert, Griggs, Boston—S. Wiggins & Son. Concord, Lowry, Bangor, 2—R. Rankin & Co. Brig Peewee, Hillon, Yarmouth—C. M. Lanchlan. Sch. Liverpool, Bangs, New York—J. W. M. Irish, four. Emily, Cowell, Halifax, 5—C. M. Lanchlan, ballast. Atlas, Dickson, Boston, 3—G. Eaton. Fly Green, Johnston, New York—G. A. Lockhart, general cargo. CLEARED. 8th.—Barque Linden, Reed, Sligo, timber and deals. R. Rankin & Co.; brig Defiance, Crosby, Glasgow, deals, Crane & Co.; brig Benjamin Franklin, Chute, Philadelphia, deals, John Robertson. 9th.—Brig Edward Barnett, Jenkins, Galway, deals; sch. Lively, Foote, Halifax, salt; Abt. Albion, Bent, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

(Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, June 15th.) BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Roll, per lb. 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. EGGS, per ton. 9s. to 10s. MEATS, Best, per lb., quarter. none. HAMS AND SHOULDERS. none. POTATOES, per bushel. 6s. to 6s. 6d. FLOUR, LOWER MARKET SLIP. 2s. 9d. to 3s. POTATOES, per bushel. 4s. 6d. to 5s. TURNIPS, per bushel. none. FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c. FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl. 57s 6d. to 58s 6d. RYE, 4s. 9d. to 4s. INDIAN MEAL, white dried. 2s 9d to 3s. MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. Muscovado. 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

PARIS HALL, Corner of Germain and Prince-streets—Opposite Whitney's Family Grocery.—The Proprietor begs to announce to the Ladies of St. John and vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY and MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will be assisted by Ladies for each department; from long experience and latest styles from Paris, London, and the United States, she is prepared to take orders, which will be executed at short notice, and equal to any thing of the kind in this or any other place.—An inspection is respectfully solicited. Also on hand, a choice selection of new French FLOWERS, Ribbons, Billoons, Trimmings, and everything required for the business. In connection with the above will be found an assortment of Ladies' Mittens, and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Hosiery, all of which will be sold exceedingly low. June 15. MRS. GOLDING.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. Ward's Office on or before THURSDAY, 28th June, to furnish the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM with the following Supplies for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1855:

- For BREAD per Loaf of 2lbs. superfine Flour; ditto, mixed, 1/2 superfine and 1/2 Corn Meal. Also—For Baking Bread—what number pounds of Bread will be supplied per barrel of Flour; also at what rate per barrel for Baking, the Flour and Meal being furnished monthly to the Contractors in quantities required. The average weekly delivery of Bread to the Asylum is about 1,380 lbs. For BEEF and MUTTON, per 100lbs.; in alternate quarters, of approved quality. RICE—per 100lbs. BARLEY—per 100lbs. OATMEAL—per 100lbs. BEANS—per bushel. BUTTER, packed—per lb. POTYER, green and ground—per lb. FISH, Cod and Pollack, dried—per 112lbs. SUGAR, Muscovado—per 112lbs. MOLLASSES, do.—per gal. CANDLES, Moulds and Dips—per lb. SOAP—per ton. HAY—per ton. OATS—per bushel. STRAW—per ton. For BRITISH MANUFACTURES, of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, for Clothing, Bedding, &c.—at what rate per cent. on sterling cost. Also—For Drugs and Medicines, do. do.; and for all other Supplies not enumerated will be required from the Contractor at Wholesale cash rates. Payments are made to the Baker and Butcher monthly; all other payments are made quarterly. All Supplies are required to be delivered by the Contractors at the Asylum in such quantities and at such fixed periods as they are required, and the quality of the respective Supplies are subject to the Commissioners approval or rejection. June 13. S.

PORTO RICO.—50 casks and 9 tierces very Bright Molasses ex "Perseverance" from Guaymas, Porto Rico. Also—by steamer "Adelaide," from Boston, a further supply of Newell's Patent Safety Lamps. Jan. 15. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

THOMAS HANFORD, Nelson Street.—Agent for sale of WILLARD'S PATENT CHURNS. June 8, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE. According to the 18th section of the Act relating to Highways, which provides that the Estates of Non-Residents shall be taxed for support of the Roads in the respective Parishes, the following persons have been taxed for their Properties in the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County, which they are required to pay to the undersigned in one month from this date, together with the charges for this Notice.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes Jacob Day, Andrew Watson, Stephen and Coles Bayly, Archibald Carpenter, Robert Golding, George Gerow, Abraham Vanwart, John Vanwart, William McAlpine, Jacob Vanwart, Sen., Alexander Case, John Case, Timothy Carpenter, Robert Black, George Baird, Alfred Vanwart, Thomas Golding.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes John Colwell, Sen., William Colwell, George Colwell, John Colwell, Jr., John Holder, Charles McAlpine, James McAlpine, John McAlpine, Henry McAlpine.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers For Sale the farm now occupied by him in the Parish of Norton, King's Co., about 75 miles from St. John. It contains 290 acres, about one-half of which are cleared, and over 50 acres have been ploughed. It is level, but few stones thereon, keeps a good stock, is now in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced, and is well supplied with fencing and fuel, and also an Orchard. There is a good Frame House and Barn on the farm, also an Orchard. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or of Mr. James Johnson, Hotel keeper, Market Square. If not sold before the 15th of July, it will then be disposed of at Public Auction on the premises. Norton, K. C., June 8. THOMAS HAYS.

LOST by the Subscriber—On Monday, the 26th May, 1855, a Pocket Book, containing about £17—also, a note of Hand drawn by Francis McMillan and Charles Genter, for £25, payable on demand, any person returning the same to the subscriber will be rewarded with £5. Gagetown, June 5. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers are receiving ex schr. Orlando, from Boston. 20 bags Java Coffee; 10 do. Cape do. 5 bbls. and 10 boxes Salsparilla. 300 bags Ground Coffee Salt. 2 bales soft Shell Almonds. 4 boxes Shelled do. 4 Packages Cloves. 10 bags Custana Nutt. 1 bbl. Manna's Stacking. 5 Bbls. Ground Logwood. 1 bale Bags. Strong Souchong, Orange Pekoe and Oolong Tea. Rice, Tobacco, Castile Soap, Citron, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Assorted Mustard, Sausages, Salsparilla, &c. &c. In Store—50 hbls. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar. 150 chests and half chests Tea. 25 bbls. crushed Sugar. 30 boxes Tobacco, various brands. 15 bags Filberts and Walnuts. 19 bbls. Matthews' Older Vinegar. Burning Fluid, Logwood and Redwood. Colman's Starch and Mustard. Anderson's Patent Starch. Glendell Patent Powder Starch. Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder, and a general assortment of other Groceries, Fruit, &c. for sale Wholesale and Retail, by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, 45 King Street. June 1.

BRICK BUILDING, South Market Wharf.—The subscribers have received per "Benjamin Franklin," from Alexandria; "Orion," and "Empire," from New York; and ship "Achilles" from London—500 Bbls. Alexandria superfine Flour; 200 do. Canada do. do. 150 do. Michigan extra's fine do. 100 do. Eye Flour. 500 Bbls. Corn Meal. 50 hbls. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses. 20 hbls. Bright Sugar. 10 bbls. Crushed Sugar. 75 chests Tea; 20 barrels Moss Fats; 2 Tons London Fat; 10 Casks Linned Oil. 3 casks Non Elephant Oil. 2 chests Indigo. 1 do, Nutmegs. 60 boxes Raisins. 500 Bags coarse and fine Salt. 10 Barrels Pine Oil. Dye stuffs, and Woods, Spices, Cotton Wares, Bronzes, Pails, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Tobacco, Salsparilla, &c. &c. HALL & FAIRWEATHER, June 1.

WOODWARE.—ex Mary Jan, from Boston—25 cases. 22 sets Patent Wheel Heads. 4 sets choping Trays. 18 doz. Jaws and Orans M. 13 doz. Brown. 25 doz. Wash Boards. 11 boxes Clothes Pins. 6 gross Patent Clothes Pins. 1 neat Willow Clothes Buckets. 24 Willow Carriages. 250 covers, Rolling Pins. Butter Prints, Wood Combs, Potato Founders, covered, Buckets, Axe Handles, Toy Wheel Barrows, Scrub Brushes, Half Browns, Paucets, &c. &c. For Sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, 45 King Street. June 1.