

they had wrested it from the enemy. The ground at the back of the Quarry was fortunately found to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this direction without much difficulty. Our exact loss is not known, nor will it be until after an armistice has enabled the dead outside to be collected, and communications to be made respecting prisoners.

Further Details of the Slaughter of the Allies.

No later official news from the Crimea. The list of officers killed will probably not be made known until their relatives have been written to by the War Office.

The Times, in a leader, says that the allied troops withdrew into their own lines, effecting their retreat in order, and not being harassed by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and English were mowed down by the means of defence accumulated by the enemy in the rear of the batteries.

The Times learns with the greatest pain that the losses of the allies are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

Sir John Campbell, Colonel Yea of the 7th, Colonel Shadforth of the 57th, and many other officers fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two generals and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

The Times remarks that it must be borne in mind that in the progress of a long and difficult siege there is nothing extraordinary in the repulse of one or more partial assaults. Therefore the sorrow of the Times at this failure and sacrifice of life is at least unmixt with despondency, although it seems we have yet to learn the whole extent of the resources of the place and the enemy to whom we are opposed.

The result of the attack on the 18th conclusively demonstrates the extreme difficulty of carrying by assault works like those of Sebastopol; and the Times trusts the allied commanders will employ the other means at their disposal.

The Herald believes the British troops carried the outworks of the Redan after a considerable struggle, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench between the outworks of the forts, which it was impossible for the troops to pass, as they were unprovided with either scaling-ladders or planks. Exposed for a considerable time to a murderous fire which they were unable to return with anything like effect, they were compelled to retire, after a loss of between 4,000 and 5,000 men and 40 officers killed.

The repulse of the French from the Malakoff was complete for some time before our troops quitted the outworks of the Redan, and our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, adding to which the men of war in the harbour were laid broadside on, and, by their fire on the retiring troops, caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles. It is possible that the estimate of the loss has been exaggerated; but the tone of the French government despatch is, that the reverse has been most serious.

The Daily News believes the allies were checked by the opening of a mine at the moment when assaulting columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian lines. A considerable number of Russians were killed by the explosion. In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by force of numbers, receded to the Mamelon and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy, and it was at this period the English suffered most, being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire of the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was attacked the same night by the French, and driven back to the Enceinte, our allies remaining masters of the Mamelon. The English loss in killed and wounded is stated to be about 4,000, including 60 officers.

The spirit of the troops was admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected.

The Russian account.—A Russian despatch of the 19th instant, received at St. Petersburg, says that, after twenty-four hours of a murderous bombardment, the French on the morning of the 18th, made an attack in great force on the Malakoff Works. They were repulsed with immense slaughter, and lost 400 prisoners.

More Troops ordered to the Crimea.—Orders were transmitted on Thursday to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation.

Orders were also telegraphed to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands to forward all the available troops to the Crimea.

The army will then be reinforced by 13,000 men.

Constantinople, June 14.—The Porte contracts a loan of 100,000 francs under the guarantee of the Western Powers.

Vienna, Friday.—The exact reduction of the Austrian Army is 145,000 men and 30,000 horses.

The Kertch Expedition.—The second edition of the Times contains an account of the Kertch expedition from its special correspondent. It fills seven columns, under date of June 5th. The writer says:—"We are making every preparation for the expedition to Anapa, which will be ready to sail on Friday, the 8th."

Intelligence had been received of the evacuation of Soujak Kale by the Russians. Previously to their retirement the troops had destroyed about 60 heavy guns and mortars; also the principal buildings. It was concluded that they had joined the garrison of Anapa.

Russia.—The Journal de St. Petersburg attributes the rupture of the Vienna conferences to France and England, and expresses the hope that the negotiations may be resumed, and the blessing of peace, so eagerly desired, be assured to Europe.

Russia calls upon Germany to maintain a strict neutrality. A St. Petersburg letter of the 5th instant, in the News of Hamburg, says:—"The synd of St. Petersburg has presented an address to the Emperor, earnestly praying him to show himself more disposed towards conferences of peace in so far as the political interests of the state would permit."

It is not known how the Emperor has received this address.

Brussels letters state that the choicest troops of the Russian army are on their way to the Crimea. A Russian official report says, that the number of seamen at Sebastopol is so reduced, that this corps as such no longer can be employed in any action of importance.

The Times' Paris correspondent says—"Private letters from St. Petersburg, from persons the most devoted to the Russian government and court mention that the greatest consternation was occasioned by our successes in the Sea of Azoff, and the utmost indignation is expressed against the Generals who had not better provided for the defence of those places."

In the Baltic every circumstance betokens the approaching commencement of operations. The third squadron that has left the coast of England, under Rear Admiral Baynes, had arrived in the Great Belt, and has by this time reinforced the magnificent fleet commanded by Admiral Dundas.

It is evident that the allied fleets will not return again to the shores of their respective countries without having dealt a sensible blow to Russian power in the northern seas. If it be found injudicious to assail the almost impregnable fortress of Constadt, there are many other points on the extended Baltic coast where a successful attack may be directed.

The destruction of Constadt would prove an irretrievable blow to Russia, and it is natural that our greatest effort should be concentrated against that fortress. The repeated reconnoissances made both by the British and French Admirals, testify to their wish, dictated by patriotism and professional pride, to undertake an enterprise worthy of the two great countries they represent. If the slightest hopes of ultimate success can be entertained of an attack upon Constadt, we are confident our gallant navy will undertake it. The siege of Sebastopol is approaching its termination, and it would be a glorious triumph were the power of Russia to be crippled in the north by the destruction of Constadt, as in the south by the fall of the Crimea, before the conclusion of the present year.—*Mor. Chronicle.*

The Sappers' Church in the Crimea.—One among the many interesting objects in the British Camp before Sebastopol is the Sappers' Church, Right Attack, where the Rev. Mr. Taylor officiates. Its structure affords an excellent example of the adaptation of local circumstances to a particular object. It is built wholly of siege apparatus; but these are neither injured nor rendered unfit for their ultimate purpose; on the contrary, the materials are so arranged that they are only in store, as it were, ready for use as soon as required. The articles employed in the construction have been scaling ladders, gabions, fascines, timber ready cut and shaped for gun-platforms, a few planks, and some pieces of rope. Two scaling ladders locked into each other at the top, so as to give and derive mutual support, form, at certain intervals, the columns which separate the aisles from the body of the church, and bear the roof. At the end opposite to the entrance into this truly military church, a semicircular sweep is given to the gabion wall, and in the recess thus formed several sacks stuffed with straw are arranged, to form a reading desk and kneeling cushion for the preacher. Planks are laid on each side, from ladder to ladder, resting at a convenient height on the lower rails, and these benches are appropriated for the use of the weak and convalescents from the hospital; the other soldiers stand during the service.

When the Union Jack has been thrown over the primitive reading desk before mentioned, and the clergyman in his usual robes, and the Engineers and Sappers are filling the space in their military costume, all seems so appropriate and in such harmony, that should a visitor be among the number of the congregation he soon ceases to feel the peculiarity of the place, and forgets, while engaged in the service, that he is not in one of the ordinary churches, with its stone walls and steeped roof in his own mother country. Now and then the attention of the listener to the "mission of peace and goodwill among men" may be distracted for a moment by the heavy thunder of a gun, or the bursting of a shell; for the Sapper's church is on one side of the ravine leading to Careening Bay, and since the Russian redoubts and the French works have been established on the heights above, such sounds have become frequent enough on all days and at all hours of the week. But the Sappers themselves know that their yard is out of range, though only just out of it, and habit in this, as in other matters, produces its usual effect. The gun is discharged, the shot whizzes through the air and the shell explodes; but the sounds, if heard, are not heeded, for the attention is otherwise occupied.

THE BALTIC.

Massacre of English Sailors under a Flag of Truce.—On Monday, the Government received from Admiral Saunders Dundas a despatch to the following effect:—"A short time ago Her Majesty's ship Cossack took and destroyed some coasting vessels near Hango, and three persons—the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor—were taken prisoners. Admiral Dundas, anxious not unnecessarily to injure the trade of the country, directed the Cossack to bear up to Hango, in order to put on shore the persons who had been so captured, and four other persons, who had also been taken prisoners near St. Petersburg, and who had also requested that they might be put on shore there. The Cossack ventured to Hango in order to put these persons on shore, and at some distance from the place she anchored, and sent the cutter on shore with the seven prisoners and the ordinary boat's crew. A flag of truce was displayed for at least half an hour before she reached the jetty. Nobody was perceived but one person, who ran away at once. The boat arrived at the jetty, and landed the prisoners and their baggage. Every man remained in the boat. A body of Russians, who are reported to have amounted to from 300 to 400, came down to the jetty. Lieut. Geneste, the officer, waved his flag of truce, and explained why they came on shore. The Finnish captain also took the flag of truce, and tried to explain, both in Finnish and English, the reason why they came on shore. The officer in command of the Russians not only understood English, but spoke it. He said, 'They did not care in the least for a

flag of truce, and they would show how the Russians would fight,' whereupon some 100 Russians soldiers immediately fired upon the officer and the prisoners on the jetty, and killed them all. They then fired into the boat till every man in the boat fell. The Russians rushed into the boat, and threw some of the bodies overboard, dragged one wounded man out, threw him on the jetty and bayoneted him, and left five bodies for dead in the boat. The cutter not returning later in the day, the gig was sent in, and it was ascertained from a distance that the cutter was moored to the jetty, and that there were some dead bodies in it. In the night a black man wounded with two balls through the arm and one through the shoulder, cut the fastening, and tried to scull the cutter from the jetty to the ship. In the meantime the Cossack standing in order to ascertain what had become of the men in the cutter, sent in a boat, and brought off the single survivor, on whose evidence it is that the whole story rests."

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

ACCIDENTS.—We regret to hear that during the past week, owing to the culpable carelessness of some parties in allowing a wide and deep trench, which was being dug on the side-walk at the corner of Union and Sidney Streets, to remain open at night, without any intimation—by a barricade or light of its existence—several persons have been precipitated therein, and suffered severe bodily injury. We should like to know who is responsible for this want of precaution, in order that the blame may be attached where it is due.—*Courier.*

DREADFUL DEATH.—We learn that a boy about six years of age, fell into the furnace for burning sawdust at one of the mills at the Straight Shore on Wednesday last, and before he could be rescued, was burned in so dreadful a manner about the head that life was extinct.—*Id.*

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—We understand that John W. Travis, Esq., of Georgetown, has been appointed to the office of High Sheriff for Queen's County, at the late meeting of the Executive. We think that the appointment to office of sober, energetic, self-made young men, is a judicious course, and one that is likely to render the present Government generally popular.—*Tem. Tel.*

REV. ENOCH WOOD.—Our much respected friend the Rev. Enoch Wood, President of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, arrived in this City by the Steamer Adelaide on Tuesday last. A large number of the members of the Wesleyan Denomination was on the Wharf, to meet him on his arrival, and give him a cordial welcome. There never was a Wesleyan Minister stationed in this Province who had secured so many warm friends and admirers as the Rev. gentleman. His manners, gentlemanly deportment, and Christian piety, rendered him popular with all denominations of Christians.—*Id.*

Nothing authentic has transpired in reference to the Railway and the mission of the Hon. W. J. Ritchie to England, although it is generally understood that both are failures. The contractors, it is said, plainly refuse to proceed with their contract unless further aid is extended to them by the province. This demand is not likely to be acceded to, and other means must therefore be adopted to complete the line. Messrs. Peio, Brassey & Co. are bound by their contract to finish the railway by 1857, and if they fail, we presume legal proceedings can and will be taken against them—more especially as the Province has fulfilled its engagement to the letter.

Railway matters, it is thought, are coming to a crisis in Nova Scotia. Almost all the available means of the Province are exhausted, and unless money can be borrowed abroad the works must stop. The Chief Commissioner of Railways, the Hon. Joseph Howe, is now on a mission with this object in view.—*Ch. Witness.*

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—An inquest was held at Chatham, before Mr. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., on view of the body of the widow Quilty, who came to her death under the following painful circumstances. The deceased while in the act of chastising her daughter for some supposed want of respect, took up a piece of wood to strike her, and the latter in defending herself from the blow, gave her mother a push, which caused her to fall on an old rocking chair, that had broken and sharp spindles, one of which penetrated the lower part of the body to the extent of nine or ten inches, causing her death in an hour or two after receiving the injury.

Verdict.—Accidental death by deceased falling on the broken spoke of a rocking chair.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending July 13th.

Thomas D. Henderson rem.—W. Weston, will send to Grand Falls commencing with July number.—Anonymous rem.—J. Grover—David Palmer.

LUNGS! LUNGS!!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGIANA 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 HYGIANA 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 Hygianna 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 HYGIANA is the original and only genuine article.

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

Nature's own Remedy.

It was the opinion of the late Dr. Rush, that there existed in nature an antidote to every malady to which man is liable. The Rock Rose has been found to be one of the best medicinal plants extant, and the more it becomes known the more it is appreciated. It has been fully tested in the practice of numerous physicians in various parts of the country, and their testimonials to its wonderful success in SCROFULA, and all blood diseases, are of the strongest character. 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.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to his existence, and in like manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, comparisons, 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 Challoner & Hunt.

Marriages.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Wm. R. Torrey, of Middleport, New York, to Eliza A., eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew W. Hennigar, of this City.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. Edward White, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Miss Phyllis Martin, of St. John, N. B.

In Carleton, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. James Baird, Mr. James McLellan, to Miss Catherine Jack, both of that place.

At the same place, on the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. David McLellan, to Miss Mary Jack, of same place.

Deaths.

On 10th inst., in the 20th year of his age, John W. eldest son of Wm. H. Secord.

On the 12th inst., after a painful illness, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Fenety, of Halifax, N. S.—Funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Orange street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday evening, after an illness of eight months, Mr. Thomas Fraser, in the 60th year of his age, a native of Fictou, Nova Scotia, leaving a wife and large family.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at Sussex Vale, James Bremner, eldest son of Peter Bremner, Esq., aged 18 years.

On Sunday last, Arianna S., second daughter of K. A. Perkins, Esq., Kingston, K. C., aged 7 years and 10 months.

At Queensbridge, on 18th of June, Anne Ingraham, aged 82 years, widow of the late John Ingraham.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

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

Saturday.—Steamer Admiral, Hutchings, Portland, Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Sunday.—Barque Mary Ann, Hattrick, Londonderry, 34—W. G. Carville, passengers.

Brig Minerva, Allison, Cadiz, 42—Jardine & Co. ballast.

Tuesday.—Ship Susan Hincks, Claussan, Boston, J. D. Purdy, ballast.

Lawrence Adams, Adams, Boston, J. & R. Reed, ballast.

Barque Alma Frizzle, Sydney, 10—R. P. McGivern, coals.

Brig Rover, Elkin, Boston, 5—George Eaton, ballast.

Schr. Velocity, Whalen, Magdalen Islands, 8—fish.

Mary Jane, McLellan, Boston, 5—master, assorted cargo.

N. Noy, Holmes, Gardiner, Ballow & Benna, storeware.

At Musquash, Ship Celestial Breeze, Stover, Boston, H. Garbutt, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 6th.—Ship Thomas, Liverpool; barque Victress Penarth Roads; brig Matinee, Philadelphia; schr. Pearl, Boston.

7th.—Ship Oriental, London; Highland Chief, Liverpool; Gosport, Liverpool; Liberia Liverpool; barque Mentor, Kingston; schr. A. F. Heath, Boston.

9th.—Ship Chamberlain, Liverpool; brig Clare, Dunfries; brig. Antelope, Barbadoes; schr. Topsey, Boston.

10th.—Dictator, Shaw, Liverpool, J. & R. Reed; Emma, Snow, Liverpool, S. Wiggins & Son; barque Argentius, Hastings, Londonderry, John Robertson.

11th.—Ship Cromwell, Balis, Liverpool, J. & R. Reed; Howadi, Balch, do, C. Brown; schr. Orlando, Brannen, N. Bedford, J. W. Pollard & Co.

Arrived at New York, 8th brig Albert, hence. Cleared at Baltimore 6th, ship Kate Hunter, Bush, this port; at Boston 7th, ship Cincinnati, Rich, do; at New York 7th, brig Isiah, this port; at Providence, schr. Atlas, do.

Sailed from Liverpool, 29th, Packet ship Imperial, Moran, this port.

From Holmes Hole, July 8th, schr. Brutus, hence, for Providence—leaky.

The ship Madras, Robinson, from Liverpool, for Eastport, which sailed 9th inst., put back on 19th, bore up from lat. 43 N. long. 12 W.

Arrived at Bristol, ship Bodicea, Stickney, from L'Orient, to load hay for Balaklava.

At Liverpool, 28th June, Packet Ship John Barbour, Marshall, from this port; 30th, Ship John Owens, N. Orleans.

At Liverpool, 35th June, Packet Ship Lampedo, Cronk, from this port 19 days.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, July 12th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 11d to 1s. 2d. Roll, per lb. 1s. to 1s. 2d.

EGGS, per doz. 10s. to 11s. HAY, per ton. 4d. to 5d.

MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter. 4d. to 4½d. VEAL, per lb. 7d. to 7½d.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS. 4s. to 4½s. OATS, per bushel. 5s. to 5½s.

POTATOES, per bushel. 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord. 4s. to 4½d.

POTATOES, per bush. 4s. to 4½d. TURNIPS, per bush. none.

FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl. 53s. 9d. to 55s. 6d.

RYE, per bbl. 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.

INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried. 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.

MOLASSES, clays, per gal. by hhd. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

Muscovado, do. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.

E. C. FREEZE, QUARTY AGENT.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of SACSZ BOONE, late of Blisville, deceased, are requested to hand in the same duly attested within three months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BOONE, HANNAH BOONE, Executors.

Blisville, S. C. 3rdp. July 2, 1855.

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.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—In Store—200 Bbls.

Superfine FLOUR. To arrive per brigs Martello, Isiah, and J. P. Ladd, from New York, and Benj. Franklin, from Philadelphia—500 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR.

For sale at lowest market rates. 550 do. CORN MEAL. HALL & FAIRWEATHER. 8 & 9 S. Market Wharf. July 13.

CLEARANCE SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate that after the 6th inst., the remains of their stock of New Spring Goods will be disposed of at Reduced Prices.

A splendid lot of PARASOLS in every colour, style and quality. BONNETS, in great variety. Silk Capes, Barege Shawls, Ladies Dress Materials, of every description.

Gloves, Hosiery, Sewed Shoes, are offered at wholesale prices.

ON HAND.—A few pieces more of the Cheap Consignee Druggists. Cotton, Hemp, Union, Kidder, and 3ply Carpetings, which must be sold.

All Goods marked in plain figures. NO SECOND PRICE. FRASER, KENNIS & CO. 83 King Street, opposite St. John Hotel. July 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of acquainting the public that he has purchased the Dwelling House and Premises in Digby, lately owned by T. C. Jones, Esq., and has fitted up and furnished the same in a suitable manner, for the reception of boarders during the summer season. The premises being situated in one of the most desirable localities in the Town, enjoying a view of the beautiful harbour, which is unsurpassed by any other in the Province, will be found a most desirable retreat for invalids and others in quest of health or enjoyment during the approaching warm season. No pains will be spared by the Proprietor to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may patronize his Establishment.

JAS. P. DUNHAM. Digby, July 1st, 1855. 4in

HENRY HORTON, Importer of all kinds Harness Mounting, Bridles, Whip Thongs, &c. N. B. Union Street, North of the Country Market, St. John, N. B.

Offers for sale HARNESS MOUNTINGS in Silver, Brass and Japan; Cart, Wagon, and Team HARNES; Pad Plates; Saddle Trees; Spurs; Bits; Curry Combs; Collar Cloth; Chain Traces; Breaching and Back Chains; Dog and Halter Chains; Patent Leather, and Webs of all kinds; Riding and Driving Whips; Wool; Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Foot Oil and Oil Blacking; and every other article now in use.

P. S.—All kinds of Harness, Saddles, and Bridles, made to order, and sold with the above cheap for cash or approved payment.

FLLOUR AND MEAL.—Received per bright Enterprise from New York—200 bbls. Durham Mills Canada Superfine FLOUR.

20 do MEAL FOR SALE by Hall & Fairweather. July 6.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm now occupied by him, in the Parish of St. John, King's County, about thirty miles from Saint John. It comprises 500 acres of very excellent Land, 200 acres of which are cleared, and fit for ploughing; the whole is level and free from stones; and there is a good chance for making Manure, there being on the premises about six acres of black mud and limestone. It cuts annually 30 tons of hay, and a large Orchard; and about 30 acres of Brook Interval. It is well fenced, and under good cultivation. On the land is a quantity of Hard Wood and large Hamae.

The whole will be sold together, or in Lots of 100 Acres and upwards, as may suit purchasers.

If not sold before the 20th of July next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon. Payments easy.

And at the same time and place will also be sold, sundry Stock and Farming Utensils, viz.: 14 head of Horned Cattle; 2 Horses; with Waggon, Ploughs, Carts, Harrows, Sleds, &c. &c.

JOHN GRAHAM. Norton, K. C., June 29, 1855. 3 ins. pd.

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.