no time to judge harshly or to speak unkindly of anything which had transpired, yet it was due to the living and the dead to consider upon what had been done.—Noble ship and apparently ignoble crew! It is the duty of the soldier to stand by his colors in time of war, and no one would excuse him for deserting them. So it is the duty of the sailor to stand by his ship in the hour of danger. But it was the apparent fact here that men had basely deserted those whom they might have saved once more; therefore, he would exclaim—Noble ship, noble captain, but ignoble crew! Thank God, the captain, who stood by his duty and his ship to the last, had been saved. There were men on board who did their duty. The man who stood at the signal gun, and whose sounds went forth over the ocean, imploring mercy, was another example of duty.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of persons lost and saved of those on board at the time of her destruction.

Known to be saved:		
Passengers,	21	
Offices,	4	
Crew,	50	
		— 75
Passengers dead and missing,		216
Crew missing, (about)		96
Total passengers and crew, (about)		387

☞ Capt. Luce, of the ill-fated steamer Arctic, arrrived at New York on Monday night last, from Quebec. His reception along the route was quite enthusiastic. He has made a statement of some facts concerning the sinking of the vessel, but throws no further light on the subject, nor does he attempt to justify the extraordinary course he pursued. With respect to the probable fate of Mrs. Collins, son and daughter, he says:—

"About a minute before the ship went down, I saw Mrs. Collins, with her daughter and son, standing on the deck. The two former, I think, had on life preservers. Master Collins had taken off his coat and boots. Mrs. Childs and daughter, of Springfield, Mass., came to her and bade her an affectionate farewell just as the ship was going down."

☞ The Hon. D. Hannington was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly by a large majority, yesterday—so we learn.

☞ We learn that a Branch Bible Society has been organized at Blissville, and that the amount subscribed to its funds by the people, is very liberal.

"*Religious Intelligencer*," New Brunswick, received regularly with thanks. We think highly of this Christain journal; and wish we had many like it.—*British Messenger.*

China.—The religious intelligence from China is of an extraordinary kind. Yang, one of the insurgents generals, and who has formerly been known as the eastern king, has assumed another title, one, which in the language of the Chinese, is employed to designate the Holy Spirit. It is supposed by the Bishop of Victoria, that this apparently blasphemous proceeding, is more the result of ignorance than impiety; the real meaning of the term in its religious sense, not being fully understood by him. Yang is only a subordinate to Tae-ping, whom the revolutionists acknowledge as their Emperor, and who, it is believed is not aware of the proceeding of the former. The Bishop admits that this Yang is putting forth other ridiculous pretentions affirming that he has received direct and repeated revelations from Heaven. What the result of this extraordinary state of things will be with the millions of China is impossible to determine; but it is certain that the translation of the word is God into their language, and its circulation among them, however limited for the present, with such other elements of civilization as always accompany it, will ultimately produce the overthrow of all such rediculous assumptions as that put forth by this impious or ignorant pretender.

Turkey.—An Imperial firman has recently been issued by the Sultan, admitting Christians, for the first time, to a share in the administration of public affairs. The Ministry is required by this document to revise all laws that tend to perpetuate public abuses, and to suppress all corruption among public officers, in order that wholesome laws may be properly applied.—The stability of the Government, and the improvement of the condition of all classes of society, are among the objects sought by this. The execution of this decree is confided to a Special Council, consisting of five Musselmans, one Jew, three Catholic, and four Armenian or Greek Christians.

France.—The persecution of Protestants is prevalent in many parts of France; liberty of worship being denied them. In one department, the Wesleyan worship has been prohibited. In another place the protestant pastor was fined 500f. for holding meetings for religious worship without the sanction of the Government. The influence of the priests is said to be at work in these violations of religious freedom.

Steamboat Disaster.—On Monday, the Steamer *Magnet*, after being engaged during the day in raft-towing, was approaching the wharf at Indian Town, when it was discovered that from some extraordinary negligence, her boiler was empty; and although necessarily therefore overheated, the men incautiously pumped cold water into it. The consequence was the boiler instantly burst, severely scalding the Captain of the Boat, the Engineer and several of the hands, some of whom are dangerously injured. The Steamer became a complete wreck, and sunk immediately.—*Observer*

We learn that some of the parties injured are since dead.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn from the Eastern Chronicle that Capt. Caleb Moody, of the brig Zenophon, of Portland, bound from Pictou to Philadelphia, fell from the yard-arm of the vessel on the evening of the 5th inst., 10 miles from Canso Light, while assisting to reef the topsails, the wind blowing very heavy at the time, and notwithstanding every effort was made to save him he was unfortunately lost. What renders the affair more melancholy is that the evening before he sailed, he was married to a young lady belonging to Pictou.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS!
SEBASTOPOL TAKEN!
DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE!!

By the "Baltic," which arrived at New York on the 16th, news have been received from England to the 4th inst. The following telegraphic despatch was received here on Tuesday.

A great battle has been fought in the Crimea, and the Russians defeated! Sebastopol has been attacked, and the city was in flames.

The Russian loss was 18,000 killed and wounded, and 22,000 prisoners.

Ten Russian ships were sunk.

The English and French loss is 10,000 killed.

One hundred Russian guns have been captured.

Menchikoff, it appears, still holds some fortresses with the remnants of the Russian army, and he refuses to surrender.

The following subjoined details are from American papers received by the "Eastern City" on Wednesday evening:—

Eight hours after the Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., official news was received of a great battle at the river Almos, in the Crimea. On the 21st, the allies stormed the Russian entrenchments, and after four hours hard fighting, carried them. The English and French lost 2,800; while the Russians lost 6000. Private despatches supply the further particulars, namely: That the Russians under Menschikoff, in person, rallied on the river Kaischa on the 23d, and again gave battle to the allies. He was again defeated and driven into his entrenchments behind Sebastopo', where he again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then fled with the remnant of his troops into Sebastopol, which was beleaguered by sea and stormed by land. The Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol was then burned. Ten ships had sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, when the garrison of 22,000 men captulated, and were made prisoners. Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, fell back and barricaded the inner harbour, refusing to surrender. Six hours were allowed him to consider the matter, and it is reported, though not officially, that he surrendered at the expiration of that time.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Great Britain and France on account of these glorious victories.

An attack on Cronstadt is seriously manaced.

Another account says that Fort Constantine was invested by sea and by land on the 25th, and after an obstinate resistance was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet, and ten Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another until 800 guns were silenced. No less than 22,000 prisoners were taken. The Russians loss in dead and disabled is not less than 18,000 men in Sebastopol alone. Menschkioff, with the shattered remains of his army, retired in a position in the inner harbour, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honourable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, granted him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says that Menschikoff has surrendered, and that the British and French flags now wave over the walls of Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians situated upon the heights of the river Alma contained fifty thousand men, with a very numerous force of artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet after a severe conflict of four hours duration. No general officer of the British was wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan personally commanded their respective troops. The French General Thomasson is thought to be fattaly wounded.—Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement, on the plains of the "Kalametai," lasted several hours—was very sanguinary, and ended in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Other despatches state that the garrison of Sebastopol were offered a free withdrawal, but they concluded to surrender as prisoners of war.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic has been countermanded; and a despatch from Kiel, dated 2d inst., states that the French fleet had left that harbor on that day, to join Admiral Sir Chas. Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23d ult.

Bucharest, Sept. 30.—It is again asserted that there are 30,000 Russians in the Dobrudscha and that Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements. Omar Pacha was only awaiting the orders of Marshal St. Arnaud, to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements of the Turkish army indicate a winter campaign. The Russians are concentrated in the neighborhood of Ismail.

The details of the fall of Sebastopol were not expected by the British Government before the 6th inst.

The Turks were hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches for the sea coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had called upon M. Drouyon de l'Huys, to express the satisfaction of his Government at the success of the allied armies.

A private letter from Liverpool announces the failure for a very heavy amount of Edward Oliver ship owner.

The *St. Petersburgh Journal* publishes a decree forbiding the export of corn to Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that is rumoured that a joint note has been sent by England and France to the Cabinet at Washington, requiring an explanation of the engagements entered into between the United States and Russia, especially with respect to the nature and condition of an acquisition of Russian territory said to have been made by the United States.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool.—Fresh disturbances has broken out at Burgois, Spain.

There is nothing further from Sebastopol, but the previous accounts are confirmed.

By the way of Vienna, the report came that Menchikoff had surrendered the remains of his fleet.

From Paris, it is stated confidently that Gen. Vien has demonstrated to the Emperor the practicability of taking Cronstadt, this season, and the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sebastopol.

One French, and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople, wounded.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON GERMAN JEWS.

We have a letter from Mr. Kœnig, of Constantinople, in which he tells us that, although the work in that capital has suffered no interruption from the war, yet its effects on the German Jews have been of a demoralizing kind. Coming mostly from the countries which are the seat of war, and not living in a compact community like their brethren the Sephardim, not a few have quitted their settled modes of life in Constantinople and gone to the camp.

"Many," says Mr. Kœnig, "went even last year to the Russian camp to pursue the trade of spirit dealers, so common among the Russian Jews: others joined the corps of Cossacks formed by the Turkish government; and when the auxiliary troops arrived here the prospect of a much more lucrative employment than their ordinary trades offered, attracted large numbers to the camp at Scutari, where they found employment as interpreters, servants, or shopkeepers Not a few have followed the troops to Varna." This, of course, has proved a hindrance to missionary work among them. It is encouraging, however, to be able to state that many who come in contact with the missionary, and afterwards removed beyond his sphere of observation, carry conviction along with them, and ultimately are baptized and admitted into the Church in other countries. Mr. Kœnig mentions an instance of this—a young man, who eleven years ago, heard much of the gospel, and discovered an interest in divine things but who subsequently wandered to London, Paris, &c., and suddenly re-appeared at Jerusalem, where, only two months ago, he was baptized, and is employed as servant in the English consulate.—*Record of Free Church of Scotland.*

IRELAND.

The attempted Railway assassination which we noticed last week, and which is denominated by the *London Times*, "the St. Bartholomew of Railway Annals" is thus described by an Irish paper. The reader will bear in mind that between 800 and 900 persons, nearly all Protestants, were in the train at the time of the occurrence:—

Having left Derry, two engines being placed to the train, the journey was accomplished without anything occurring until the train, after passing Dramore, in the county of Tyrone, reached a townland named Stranagomer, near the crossroads leading from Trillick to Lowtherstown, when a sudden shock, preceded by a slight jumbling of the engines, took place, and immediately down went the engines, flying off, as it were, at right angles. The second engines, on which, along with the engine man, were Lord Enniskillen and one of the railway officials, Mr. Geo. Younger, ran into the first, jamming his Lordship between the engine and first carriage, from which perilous position he was rescued by the joint exertions of seven or eight of the Enniskilleners, who had left their carriages when the concussion took place. We are happy to add that his Lordship was but very slightly bruised, although one of the engine-drivers was killed, and another had a leg broken. A third man, belonging to the company, is suffering also very much. At the hour the accident occurred it was, of course, quite dark, and there were, we have learnt, but two lamps available. The cause of the accident was found to be several stones—one of them weighing close upon three cwt.—which had been placed by some miscreants upon the line, and these were preceded by a few smaller ones, evidently designed to throw the engines off the rail before coming to the larger block, in the hope that the latter would then the better turn them down a precipitous steep of about thirty or forty feet in depth, caused by the earth which had been thrown in at this spot to raise the line to a proper level, and at which there is no parapat or protecting wall. As a train had passed along the line about twenty minutes previously, it is manifest the concoctors of this diabolical scheme were lying in wait some time to accomplish their purpose, and that the object of their deadly intention was the more numerously freighted train containing the Derry visitors; and, so solicitous were they that failure should not attend them, that about a mile further on the line was similarly obstructed. Happily at the time of the collision the engines were proceeding rather slowly, to which may be attributed, in a great measure, the slight nature of the casualties; for had they been going at a rapid rate, and turned off down the embankment, taking the carriages along with them, few could have escaped with their lives.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, writing from Enniskillen on the 19th, maintains that there is but one opinion there and in the county of Tyrone on the nature of the recent outrage, and it is this—

"That it was a deeply laid Popish conspiracy to send 700 or 800 Protestants to an untimely grave. We had not left here in the morning an hour when it was broadly asserted through town that we would not all return as we went."

Jews in Turkey.—Dr. Cohn, the president of the Israelite Consistorial Committee of Paris, had an audience of the Sultan on the 21st ult., in the Palace of Cheragan, in which his Majesty declared that all privileges and immunities hitherto granted to the Christains were to be extended also to the Jews of Turkey, "for that the paternal heart of his Majesty would never suffer the slightes difference to exist between the rajahs (non-Mussulman subjects) of his empire." The Sultan added, "My heart is vast, and comprises in its love all my subjects equally." M. Cohn was afterward requested to explain to the Sultan the nature of the establishments of public instruction he had founded at Jerusalem. When he spoke of the Israelite school that was to be opened at Jerusalem the Sultan interrupted him, saying, "You have the welfare of my subjects in view." The Sultan afterward consented to rise the number of Jewish pupils at the military school of Kumbar Chanah to forty, two of whom to be sent annually to Paris, or to some other capital of Europe to complete their studies. When Dr. Cohn pronounced the Jewish benediction prescribed in the presence of monarchs, the Sultan's eyes were seen to fill with tears. He thanked M. Cohn, and said, "When you return to Constantinople you shall find your brethren in a better condition, I promise you." Ferid Effendi, who had introduced Dr. Cohn, said to him afterward, "I am happy I have been present at this audience; I never saw the Sultan so affected before." Dr. Cohn was on the same day received by Said Pacha, who likewise conceded all his requests in favor of the Jews of Egypt.

Interview between Leang Afa and the Bishop of Victoria.—During the recent visit of the Bishop of Victoria to Canton, he was visited by Leang Afa, the first Chinese convert. The Bishop writes:

"Old Leang Afa spent yesterday two hours with me. He speaks very humbly of himself, and wept tears of joy at the mention of his tracts distributed among the literati twenty years ago within the city, his own subsequent flight, and persecution, and the recent movement of Tae-ping-wang. He looks very hopefully upon the movement, and says that the leader, with all his errors, is a sincere believer, that the Tartars have always been the enemies of God and his Gospel, and that he believes God will make the whole matter tend to the advancement of his kingdom. He told me that every hour of each day he prayed to the Almighty for a blessing upon the leaders. When we separated, he knelt down, and poured fourth his heart in prayer aloud for a rich blessing upon China and the insurgent leaders, whom he evidently regards as raised up by God for the accomplishment of great ends in China."—*Church Missionary Intelligencer.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 19th inst.

Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., our sincere thanks for the paper, and wish to receive it regularly.——Nathaniel Rideout, Sen., will do as you request.——W. H. Gray.——T. Carlisle.——Wm. McDonald.——P. Morton.——E. C. Freeze, rem., we have it in our possession.——T. O'Donnell, rem.

Notice.—There will be preaching at the Meeting-house near Mr. Rouch's in Studholm, on Sabbath the 22nd inst., (if the Lord will,) at 11 and 3 o'clock.

October 13th. E. McLEOD.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 183 Suffolk Street, says of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills,

☞ Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver, or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills**, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted. New York, March 25, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.** All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chalmer & Hunt.

Erysipelas.

This will certify that I have for years suffered with the most obstinate Erysipelas, which, it seemed to me, nothing would cure. I was finally induced by my friends to attend the Medical Clinique, of New Haven. Dr. Knight prescribed the Syrup of Rock Rose, which gave me immediate relief, and cured me of a disease from which I never expected to recover.

Having experienced such an accountable cure myself, I advised the same medicine for my sister, who was similarly afflicted. She also used it with the same beneficial effects.

J. JONES.

Southington, Ct., Dec. 1851.

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., may be had gratis

Marriages.

On Tuesday Evening, by the Rev. Charles Lee, Mr. Alfred J. Fairweather, to Miss Emily G., daughter of Mr. Joseph Mercer, all of this city.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Wm. Little, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Margaret Morrison, of the same place.

Same day, by the same, Mr. Marks O'Brien, of St. John, to Miss Margaret Thomson, of the same place.

In Brussels street Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Elisha Payson, of Hillborough, to Miss Susan, fourth daughter of the late John G. Thomson, Esq., of Chester, N. S.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Mr. Wm. B. Hughston, to Mrs. Sarah Scribner, both of this city.

At Wickham, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Skinner, Mr. George Belyea, to Miss Harriet Jane Shannon, both of that place.

Deaths.

At Sussex on the 15th inst., Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. John McMonagle in the 16th year of her age.

At Greenwich, K. C., on Tuesday morning, aged 60 years, Mary, wife of Mr. Moses Jones, of that place.

Suddenly, on the 12th inst., of apoplexy, Charles Brown, Esquire, in the 51st year of his age.

On Monday the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Davison, in the 27th year of her age.

In Carleton, on Friday the 13th inst., after an illness of 12 months, Charles Peter, fifth son of Peter Smith, (of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, England,) aged 25 years. His end was peace.

At Dorchester, on the 10th inst., in the 31st year of his age, Samuel Osborne, son of Mr. Robert Moore, of that place.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	Oct. 19, 1854
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	3d. to 4d.
BUTTER, in Firkins,	1s. 1d. to 1s 2d
" Roll,	1s. 3d
EGGS, per dozen,	1s.
FLOUR canada, in barrels,	45s.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	15s. to 17s 6d.
" Pollock, do.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	90s. to 100s.
MUTTON, per lb.,	3d. to 4d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	26s. 3d.
" Oat, per cwt.,	25s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	3s. 6d. to 4s.
VEAL,	3d to 4d
BUCKWHEAT, per 100 lb	12s. 6d.
PORK, per lb.,	5½d. a 6d.
GEESE,	3s. a 3s. 3d.
FOWLS, per pair	2s 6d.

FRUIT, &c.—Received by steamer 'Adelaide,' from Boston: 10 bbls. Baldwin APPLES; 4 do. QUINCES; 4 do. Sweet POTATOES; 4 do. CRANBERRIES; 1 do. small ONIONS, for Pickling; 30 doz. Fluid LAMPS; for sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

Oct. 17.

THE BOOK.—Just Published by Parry & McMillan of Philadelphia: "*The Book and its Story*;" a narrative for the young, on occasion of the Jubilee of the British & Foreign Bible Society. For sale wholesale and retail by

J. & A. McMILLAN.

☞ This work has already reached its 19th Edition in England, and the demand for it continues unabated.

St. John, Sept. 22d, 1854.

COUNTRY AGENCY.—The Subscriber begs to inform all who have any interest, either in the Markets, or business of St. John, that on and after the 15th of November next, he will be prepared to act as an Agent for the people of the Country, or for any person who may want an Agent to transact any business whatsoever. He will take charge of, and sell, to the best possible advantage, all kinds of Country produce, which may be sent to his care and make return according to the order of the owner. He will also purchase all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, and send to order.

PER CENTAGE CHARGED AS FOLLOWS.

On any amount from one to ten pounds, for sale and purchase, five per cent. For sale or purchase, three per cent. On any amount above ten pounds, a proportionably less percentage will be charged. All other business charged by the job.

Information given gratis concerning Markets, &c.

Business per Telegraph, will have immediate attention.

Produce, not perishable, will be stored, if requested by the owner.

Letters by mail, addressed, E. C. Freeze, St. John, N. B. Those sent by private conveyance, should be left, either at Prince's Hotel, north side King Square, or at the store of Hall & Fairweather, South Market Wharf.

References.—Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis, N. S.; Rev. E. McLeod, St. John, N. B.

E. C. FREEZE.

Annapolis, N. S., Oct. 14th, 1854.

ALBION HOUSE.—Fall Importations.—September, 1854.—BEARD & VENNING have received per Steamship "Europa," a portion of their Fall Supply, consisting of:—Plaid, Plaid and Brocade Silks; Velvets and Bonnet Ribbons; Long and Square Wool Shawls; Do. do. Paisley, do.; DeLaines, Cashmeres, Robes;—Also per "John Bunnerman:"—Pieces White and Printed Cottons; Britannia Cloths, Coburgs and Lustres; Blankets, White and Coloured Flannels; Scotch Plaidings, Serges and Baizes; Damasks, Fringes, and Carpets. Together with a large variety of Dress Materials and Domestic Goods. BEARD & VENNING,

Oct. 6. King Street.

OCTOBER 10, 1854.

WINTER DRY GOODS.—BEARD & VENNING have received:—20 Packages per English Steamer;
23 Packages per *John Bunnerman*;
92 " per *Joseph Tarratt*;
12 " per *Imperial*;
36 " per *Eastern City* and *Governor*;

—CONTAINING—

Velvet and Cloth Mantles, new styles; SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons; DRESS GOODS, in endless variety; Rich Paisley SHAWLS and SCARFS; Plaid Wool do., do.; Printed and Plain Indiana do.; CLOAKINGS, Gala Plaids, &c.; FURS, of every description; French Merinos, all colours; Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas.

DAMASKS, Moreens, Fringes to match; SHEETINGS, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts; Scotch CARPETS, Threeply do., Hearth Rugs, Drugcets, Matts, &c.; Red, White, Blue and Salisbury FLANNELS; Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS; Scotch Tweeds and Doeskins, Vestings, &c.; Reegattas, Bed Ticks, Towellings, Cotton Warps.

All of which are offered *Wholesale* and *Retail*, at lowest market prices.

Oct. 20. ALBION HOUSE, King Street.

NEW FALL GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & Co., beg to announce the arrival of the greater portion of their Fall supplies per Packets *John Bunnerman* and *Joseph Tarratt*. The Stock—which has been carefully selected and laid in on the best of terms—will be found worthy the attention of buyers, and comprises in part—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Coburgs and Merinos, Regina and Chobham Figures, Scotch Plaids, Real French Tartans, Chambords, Crapes and Melbourne Cloths, Circassian and Thibet Robes, Lustres, Paramattas, Lama and other textures.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES in great variety—embracing every novelty, and at such prices as will ensure a sale.

FURS, in French and British Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel and Musquash; Boas and Cuffs; Caps, in all the new shapes; Reefing Jackets and Reversible Coats—all warranted new Fur.

HOUSE-FURNISHING. Carpeting, Drugcetts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Hall Matting, Hemp Crumb Cloths, Moreens, Damasks, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Napkins.

PILOTS, BEAVERS, WHITNEYS. With a supply of real West of England Cloths and Doeskins, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Muffers, Braces.

COTTONS, LINENS, OSNABURGS, Tickings, Denhams, Derries, Drills, Battings, Warps, Flannels—in Lancashire medium and real Welch.

RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Looking Glasses, Reticules, Cedar Nests, German Bags and Perfumery.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—A few cases Fur Caps and Gloves—and two bales Printed Woollen Druggets—which are offered wholesale at *cost and charges*.

Remainder of Stock expected per "Imperial" and "Liberia."

All Goods marked in plain figures. An inspection of the Stock is solicited.

King Street, opposite St. John Hotel. Oct. 6.

CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Subscriber is prepared to receive and finish Cloth as expressed below at the rates annexed. He has made arrangements with Mr. John B. Andrews, (Post Master) at Indian Town, to receive Cloth and forward it to the New-Brunswick Hotel, Charlotte-street, from which he will receive it direct; also, arrangements have been made with Mr. R. Golding, Wiesham, Q. C., and Mr. Joseph Crandell, at the Bend, who will also receive and forward Cloth left with them. It will be finished and returned to the place left as soon as possible.

PRICES.

Full, Dye, Shear and Press,	1s. 3d.
" " and Press,	1s. 0d.
" Shear and Press,	9s. 9d.
Press only,	6s. 3d.
Dye and Press,	9s. 9d.

WM. W. SNOW,

Oct. 13th, 1854. (3m.) *Studholm, K. C.*

New-Brunswick,
King's County, ss.

At a Surrogate Court holden on the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1854. In the matter of the Estate of Nicholas Roche, late of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, deceased.

WHEREAS James Rough, Robert R. Vail, and Thomas McManus, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Nicholas Roche, have applied to me by Petition, according to law, shewing therein that the personal Estate and effects of the said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts of the said deceased, and praying that a License may be granted to the Petitioners to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary to pay off his debts: I do therefore cite the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates, in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday the Seventh day of November next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the passage of the said Petition should not be complied with. And I do order that this citation be forthwith published in any Newspaper in this Province, and continued therein for three weeks successively.

WM. McLEOD, *Register of Probates.* } E. B. SMITH, *Surrogate Judge of Probates.*

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