metamorphosis—the unmeasured abuse which was showered upon him at the former date, and the decorous respect and cordial praise with which he is spoken of now. The 'seedy swell' and the 'sanguinary and avdacious ruffin' is now the polite and sagacious Emperor, and takes wine tete-a-tete with Prince Albert and King Leopold."

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Monday last.

There is absolutely no news from the seat of war, the despatches sent as they are, being all conflicting. It is however authentic that up to the 9th nothing had been accomplished.

The allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position South of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed. Menchikoff continues to hold the field North of Sebastapol, with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing the day after the battle, and referring to the Russian wounded, says:—"The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32nd Regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his hand, wipe the horrible mass from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hills towards the water! Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places; few of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered; possibly they had been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence. As our men were passing by, two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succour as he lay in agony on the field; be this as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage which always takes place on a battle field. One villain with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up to a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th Regiment, and before we could say a word he discharged his rifle right through the wretched creatures brains. Colonel Yea rode at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army, flushed with victory and annuated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks—most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, of mothers or sisters, inside their coats. The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knees, and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them.—The groans, the yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors, and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men. As many of our wounded as could be possibly picked up ere darkness set in were conveyed on stretchers to the hospital tents.—Many of the others were provided with blankets and covered as they lay in their blood. The bandsmen of the regiments worked in the most cheerful and indefatigable manner, hour after hour, searching out and carrying off our wounded. Long after night had closed faint lights might be seen moving over the frightful field, marking the spots where friendship directed the steps of some officer in search of a wounded comrade, or where the pillager yet stalked about on his horrid errand. The attitudes of some of the dead were awful. One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped in the face, and fixed there by death; a ball had struck this man in the neck.—Physiologists or annatomists must settle the rest. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude, the Minie musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his feet on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water side.—Some of the dead lay with a calm, placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream."

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

A correspondent of the French *Presse* attributes the loss of officers on our part to the deliberate slowness of the English march. He relates the following heroic act of daring on the part of an English non-commissioned officer and a Russian soldier: "The Englishman had just moved forward, under a heavey fire, to plant a camp-colour as a guide to point out to his division the position they were to occupy. A Russian stepped out from the ranks, rushed at the Englishman, killed him, and carried of the colour. But another Englishman was watching the movement; he dashed in pursuit of the Russian, avoiding the musket-shot which the latter aimed at him, overtook his man and dropped him with a double shot from a revolver, seized the colour, and returned to the ranks as fast as he could run, amidst a terrific fire. He had no sooner resumed his place in the line than he fell dead. He had been pierced by seven balls; but he had saved the colour of his regiment."

At the commencment of the action, many ladies were on the heights. Prince Menschikoff had given them to understand that, on the part of the Russians, it would be a mere review—that the Allies would not be able to meet his heavey artillery and would retreat. A scaffolding had been erected for their accommodation, but they appear to have retreated in great haste when the enemy got too close, for next day we are told the French had great sport after the battle with some women's clothes which they found near the redoubt where they lost so many men.

SEBASTOPOL.

The town of Sabastopol is situated on the point of land between the commercial and military harbors, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of two hundred feet. It is more than a mile in length, and its greatest width is about three-quarters of a mile, the streets entering the open steeps on the south. It was partly defended on the west towards the land, by a loop-holed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia, as perfectly useless, and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives. These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude nor strength to offer a serious resistence to a long-continued fire of heavy artillery, and unless these fortifications are on a most extensive scale, and embrace a very wide circuit, they may be commanded from so many points, that, attacked with heavy guns of long range, their speedy reduction becomes a matter of certainty.

None of the sea batteries or forts are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great fort "St. Nicholas" has not a gun pointed in that direction, and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to a height of two hundred feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries, both to the north and south of the great bay, are commanded by higher ground in the rear.

Supposing the whole of the batteries defending the harbor to be destroyed, no ships could enter with safety until all the positions on the heights which surround and overhang it had been carried.

From the Montreal Herald.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Discovery of the actual and wretched fate of the long lost Sir John Franklin, and his companions in misfortune.

We are indebted to Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, for the privilege of first publishing to the civilized world, the at length ascertained fate of the noble, but ill-starred Sir John Franklin and his gallant company. Alas! that the fate should have been so sad; and that the problem which has so long occupied the thoughts and engaged the energies of the great navigator's countless friends and admirers in Europe and America, should be solved by so painful, so distressing a narrative as is contained in the following letter, which only reached Sir George Simpson yesterday afternoon—it having been forwarded from York Factory, via Red River. Our own hopes of Sir John Franklin's restoration to the world had, we confess, long ceased, but who could have been prepared for the fearful reality—a miserable and lingering death from literal starvation—possibly, as Dr. Rae conjectures, worse than starvation—on the frozen and desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean. But we shall not detain the reader, by any reflections of ours, from the perusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interresting narative—we shall merely mention that York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in Hudson's Bay, in about 56 deg. N. L., 938 W. L.

Dr. Rae's Letter to Sir George Simpson.

YORK FACTORY, Aug. 4 h 1854.

My Dear George.—* * * I arrived here on the 31st ult. with my small party, in excellent health, but I am sorry to say, without having effected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which place the fate of a portion, if not all of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party, beyond a doubt—a fate the most deplorable—death from starvation, after having had recourse to canibalism as a means of prolonging life.

On the 31st of March, my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of winds, deep and soft snow, and fogs, we did not reach Pelly Bay until the 7th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at least 40 persons) had perished from want of food, some 10 or 12 days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, as follows:—

In the spring four winters past, (spring, 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but, by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ship or ships had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long days' journey (say fifty-five or forty miles) to the north-west of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barreled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I inclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. &c., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The debate in the Assembly on Mr. Fisher's amendment terminated in the following vote:—

For the Amendment—Fisher, Brown, Ritchie, Johnson, Smith, Harding, Tilley, Macpherson, Hatheway, Steadman, Landry, McAdam, Gilmor, Connell, English, Tibbits, Lunt, Ferris, Ryan, McLellan, Stevens, Cutler, McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, End, Botsford—27.

Against the Amendment—Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Montgomery, Taylor, Gilbert, McLeod, Boyd, Purdy, Rice—12.

Kerr absent. The Speaker (Mr. Hannington) in the chair.

The Government being defeated by this decision tendered their resignations of office, and a new Government has been formed consisting of the following persons:—

Hon. CHAS. FISHER, Attorney General;
" J. JOHNSON, Solicitor General;
" S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary;
" Mr. STEVES, Surveyor General;
" " RITCHIE, } Executive Councillors,
" " BROWN, and } without pay.
" " SMITH, }

This leaves two vacancies in the Council yet to be filled.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cutler moved a resolution that the New Government did not possess the confidence of the Assembly. It was contended that Mr. Steves, who is a member of the Legislative Council, could not take the office of Surveyor General without resigning his seat and going back to the people for re-election.—The House adjourned without coming to any decision on this new motion of want of confidence.

The Correspondent to the *New Brunswicker* under date 1st inst., says:—

Mr. Boyd moved a resolution for an address to His Excellency, calling upon him to advance £6,000 worth of Provincial Debentures in aid of the St. Andrews Railroad. It appears that this sum is in dispute between the Company and the Government, the former claiming under the law, and the latter saying they are not yet entitled to it. It was also made to appear that some 25 miles of the road is completed, and the cars running, and that seven miles more is in that advanced state that £6,000 will complete it. This would enable the cars to enter the woods, where vast quantities of lumber of all descriptions, await transit. At the request of Hon. Mr. Partelow, and others, Mr. Boyd withdrew his resolution, to be presented again after the new government is announced.

Mr. Fisher moved that the House go in Committee of the whole on his Municipal Corporation Bill. The Hon. member explained that this was a simple bill to amend the present law in two important points, viz: to hold the meetings at every polling place, instead of one in every parish, and a majority of votes to prevail. The opinion generally expressed was adverse to taking up this bill until the new Government is formed, and the subject was dropped.

At half-past twelve, the Hon. Attorney General informed the House that the members of the Executive Council had unanimously tendered their resignation, in consequence of the vote taken on Saturday, and that His Excellency had been pleased to accept of their resignations, and they only held office temporarily until a new Government could be formed.

Government House, and presented the address to His Excellency in reply to his opening speech.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Wilmot moved the House in Committee on a bill to abolish the duties on coals, molasses, flour, and corn-meal. There was scarcely any opposition to the bill, but Mr. Macpherson moved that salted meats be included. This elicited some discussion, when the amendment was carried, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. End the members Pay-Bill was committed. On filling up the blank, Mr. End moved that it be filled with 20s. Mr. Tilley moved 15s. as an amendment. After some good humored discussion on this pleasing topic, the amendment was lost, and the original motion sustained by a vote of 16 to 12.

There was some discussion whether it was proper the Reciprocity measure should be taken up and discussed, or not until a new Government be formed.—The majority of the speakers thought it would be improper. Mr. Hatheway thought the House was so unanimous on the subject that they need not stand upon formalities. Mr. Cutler said the measure should not pass without a thorough discussion. Mr. End moved an address to His Excellency for all public documents that may have been received, relating to the Treaty. Hon. Mr. Street (after some reluctance, and at the request of Hon. Mr. Partelow,) brought in the Reciprocity Bill, declaring at the same time that he did not introduce it as a member of Government, but as a member of the House for Northumberland, and to facilitate business.

The following letter appeared in the *New Brunswicker* yesterday, dated at Fredericton, Monday morning, October 30:—

MR. TILL,—Mr. McLeod commenced the adjourned debate on Friday, and delivered a brief speech in defence of the Government. He did not consider it fair to charge several members of the Executive with endorsing what was done before they entered the Government. He was opposed to Municipal Corporations, and the Election Bill so much talked of he did not consider a Government measure.

Mr. Lunt said he had seconded the Address, not dreaming at the time that a vote of want of confidence would be brought in. Finding himself in the same dilemma with Mr. Brown, who was an old and experienced member, he should follow the course taken by that hon. member in getting out of the dilemma. No one could ever blame him for this, as he had always been a Liberal.

Mr. Stevens had communicated with his constituents, and received instructions to support the amendment. It accorded with his own judgment.

Mr. Landry came to the House for the purpose of opposing the Government. The people instructed him to do so at the time they elected him.

Mr Ryan regretted much the position in which he was placed. His sympathies were with the Government, but were he to oppose the amendment his vote would be recorded in direct opposition to all the political votes he had given since he had been in the House.

Hon. Col. Hayward made an excellant and exceedingly humourous speech. He said he saw a new body of men wanted their places, and were determined to have them. Well, he would not quarrel about it,—he would retire cheerfully, and hoped they would be better than the old Government had done, and so far as he approved of their measures he would give them his support.

Mr. Fisher then spoke to great length. He reviewed the conduct of the Government, in a severe and sarcastic manner; ridiculed the doctrine because members of the Government were returned triumphantly, it had anything to do with the confidence of the people generally.—That, said he, would be giving two or three counties the rule of the Province, and prevent the possibility of ever turning a Government out, for if they are returned you say they possess the confidence of the people, and if they are not returned they cannot be tried. He was particularly severe upon the Hon. Attorney General, sneered at him for his presumption in taking the seat just vacated by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, told him that he knew nothing but law, and that he had no a modern idea in his head.

The hon. Attorney General then commenced his general defence. He took up each member's speech as they had spoken, and replied seriatim to every charge they had advanced against the Government. Sometimes he was serious, and sometimes sarcastic, according to the nature of the charge he was rebutting. He denied emphatically that he knew anything about the manner the Judges were appointed when he joined the Government, and in reference to what was called the "new evidence," he charged Mr. Fisher with intentionally misleading the House, by keeping back the important fact that Sir Edmund Head subsequently tore up the paper, in presence of his Council, in which he had told them if they were dissatisfied with his recommending the appointments they might take their own course. The hon. gentleman occupied the floor three hours on Friday, and three and a half hours on Saturday, and however one may differ with him in sentiment, every one who heard him must acknowledge that it was a masterly defence.

The House divided at a quarter to two; the result of the division you are already acquainted with. Every member was present but the Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and Messrs. Taylor and Kerr; the votes of the two former being recorded according to their request.

Immediately after the vote was taken, the hon. Mr. Partelow rose and stated that it had been whispered round that he cared not whether the Government stood or fell, as he was all right; and he was never more surprised than when he saw it stated in the Fredericton Correspondent's letter in the *New-Brunswicker* of Tuesday last—in the columns of a newspaper supposed to express the views of certain members of the Government—that he was at the bottom of the present movement. He denied emphatically that he knew anything whatever about it until Mr. Fisher on Saturday last gave notice of the amendment he intended to move, and it came upon him like a thunder-clap. He appealed to every member of the opposition to say if he ever had one word with them upon the subject. The letter in the *New-Brunswicker* of Tuesday must have been written before the debate commenced.

It is generally believed that the Government will resign *en masse*. Rumour says the new leader would like to have the assistance of some three or four of the old members, but that his party will not assent to it, and insists upon an entirely new set of men.

There will be no immediate dissolution, and it is supposed that the session will continue until the Reciprocity Bills and a new Election Law is is passed.

RECHAB.

Protracted Meeting and Ordination.

A Protracted Meeting will be held with the Free Baptist Church in Douglass, commencing on Saturday the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. During this meeting Brother William Kinghorn will be set apart to the work of the ministry. Elders Gunter, Perry, and Noble will attend.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 2nd inst.

A. Clark, rem.——Rev. J. Noble.——Rev. C. E Bell.——James Ryan, rem.——Wm. N. Mallory, rem., we think we sent the papers for September, but will send again.——T. C. Artherton, we will send them.,——Chas. Taylor, we cannot account for your papers having missed, they were regularly sent.——M. McGuire——T. O'Donnell, rem.——J. Machum——M. Fenwick.——Eliza Turner.

SALT RHEUM OR TETTER.

The certificate from S. Bryan Jerome, Esq., proves positively that the Rock Rose will cure the Salt Rheum

New Haven, Ct., Sept. 6, 1851.

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—Having used your Extract of Rock Rose for Salt Rheum, which was effectually eradicated from my system by its use, I can cheerfully recommend it to any who may have need of relief in similar cases. Yours, truly,

S. BRYAN JEROME.

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

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.
Read and judge for yourselves.

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficacy of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaints.

WILLIAM HISS, Traveler in Western N. Y.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, 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 Liver Pills.** All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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

Marriages.

At Wesleyan Settlement on the 16th inst., by Rev. John Prince, Mr. Thomas Magee, to Miss Ann Jane Adare, of the above named place.

At the residence of the bride's Father, Springfield, K. C., Oct. 18th, by the Rev. John Prince, John H. Wilsor, Esq., M.D., to Miss Mary Isabella Fairweather, both of Springfield.

By the same, Oct. 21st., at Butternut Ridge, Mr. Hecter McLean, of the Parish of Studholm, to Miss Hephzibah Price, of the same Parish.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to trust AMOS KEITH, of Butternut Ridge, with any orders on our account, as he has very unexpectedly deserted our agency.

Those also who have given orders to the said Amos Keith, to be executed by us, must excuse our apparent neglect, as those orders have most treacherously been handed over to another concern, for whose work we are most earnestly desirous not to be held responsibl McKIM & CLEAR,

St. John, N. B., Oct. 30th, 1854.—3. *Marble Cutters.*

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the Parish of Blissville, County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

GEORGE HOYT, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, *Executrix.*

Blissville, Sunbury Co., Nov. 1st, 1854.—3m.pd.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Subscriber has just received from Boston, per "*Eastern City*," a superior lot of CRANBERRIES; also a fine lot of PRESERVING PEARS and QUINCES.

C. SPARROW.

Charlotte-st., nearly opposite the Country Market.

P. S.—A beautiful lot of FRESH OYSTERS which the Subscriber will be happy to serve up to his numerous friends and customers in his usual old style. Private families can be supplied with Oysters by the quart or in the shell. Fresh Oysters always on hand. C. S.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 3rd, 1854.

SITUATION WANTED—In a Grocery Store, by a young man, who is well acquainted with the business; undoubted reference can be given. Apply at the office of the Religious Intelligencer.

Nov. 3.

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 13th 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 per centage 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 Price's Hotel, north side King Square, or at the store of Hall & Fairweather, South Market Wharf.

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

E. C. FREEZE.

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

OCTOBER 19, 1854.

WINTER DRY GOODS.—BEARD & VENNING have received:—20 Packages per English Steamer;
23 Packages per *John Bannerman*;
92 " per *Joseph Turratt*;
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, Three-ply do., Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Matts, &c.; Red, White, Blue and Salisbury FLANNELS; Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS; Scotch Tweeds and Doeskins, Vestings, &c.; Regattas, Bed Ticks, Towellings, Cotton Warps.

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

Oct. 27. 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 Bannerman and Joseph Turratt*. 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, Scoth 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, Druggetts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Hall Matting, Hemp Crumb Cloths, Moreens, Damasks, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Nankins.

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

COTTONS, LINENS, OSNABURGS, Ticklngs, 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, Ceder 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, Wickham, 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, Sheer and Press,	1s. 3d.
" " and Press,	1s. 0d.
" Sheer and Press,	0s. 9d.
Press only,	0s. 3d.
Dye and Press,	0s. 9d.

WM. W. SNOW.

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

FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after their own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by

D. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co., 21 Hanover st, Boston.

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