

fore their eyes by a piquet of Cossacks. The work of the day was under the immediate orders of Admiral Lyons, for Admiral Dundas, although present in his flag-ship, took no part in the proceedings.

Marshal St. Arnaud, on the landing of the allied army in the Crimea, read to the troops the following address:

"Soldiers.—For the last five months you have been anxious to meet the enemy; at last he is before you, we are about to show him our eagles. Prepare yourselves to undergo the privations and fatigue of a difficult but short campaign which will raise, in the eyes of all Europe, the reputation of the army of the East to the level with that of the highest military glories of history. You will not allow the soldiers of the allied army, your companions in arms, to surpass you in vigor and steadiness before the enemy, nor in constancy during the trials that await you. You will bear in mind that we are not come to wage war on the peaceable inhabitants of the Crimea who are so well inclined toward us, and who, confiding in our excellent discipline, our respect for their religion, their manners and their persons, will not fall soon to join us.—Soldiers, at the moment that you plant your colors on the soil of the Crimea, France looks to you with hope; a few days more, and she will look on you with pride. Vive l'Empereur!"

On the 27th the Allies were but 10 miles from Sebastopol.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS:

The Royal Mail Steamer "Niagara" arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning. The "Glopatra" from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, with intelligence of the loss of the "Arctic," which caused great sensation.

English papers by Niagara are interesting, but really contain little news excepting the war. Sebastopol is not yet taken. It is supposed that the siege artillery of the allies was mounted in batteries around Sebastopol on the 4th, and bombardment began the 5th. Place was completely invested on the south side on the 2d. Allies had destroyed aqueduct, and cut off supplies of water from the city. City is well supplied with resources. It was expected that the assault would be made on the 8th. Russians had erected sand batteries, armed with ship's guns, but range of allies' artillery was greater. Allied trenches were within 1,600 yards of the walls, and already mounted 50 guns. Private despatch says, that two breaches were made in quarantine fort on the 6th, and another, as reliable a statement, that no bombardment had occurred to the 8th.

French and English Generals have officially notified their Governments that on the 23d September, immediately on the news of the battle of Alma, Menschikoff sunk five of his line of battle ships and two of his frigates in eight or ten fathoms water; thus completely blocking up the entrance to harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. These ships were sunk with their guns and stores on board, and rigging standing. English are much incensed at this expedition, which has contributed to cause the Generals to change their plan of operations, and to attack the south instead of the north side of the city.

Russians hold remaining ships ready to be sunk; and crews amounting to 10,000, are added to garrison of Sebastopol; it is said that the Russians have likewise sunk ships across Straits of Yenikale. The Allied fleets thus being comparatively useless at sea. Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army. A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamers Sinop, which under steam is equal to a force of 4,000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken ships; this expedition will probably be tried.

From present disposition of allied forces between Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, it seems that the north side of the harbour is not invested; and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol is evacuated by the allied forces, which likely passed through it: this supposition is confirmed by a statement in despatches from Admiral Dundas, Sept. 28th, where he says that having sent steamers Albion and Vesuvius to Alma to collect wounded Russians, and convey them under flag of truce to Oleska, as British hospitals being full, his men were threatened by a force of 6,000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of ships' guns. "All the allied reserves left Varna for the Crimea. Also two French and one English regiment from Malta will occupy Pirana. Russians reported to have blown up the fortresses at Anapa and Saucoun Kale, and sent garrison to reinforce Menschikoff.

Oleska, advices of the 7th state, that Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakelissari, and his centre at Simorapoli, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate.—Osten Sacken has been at Perekop since 2d, and expected to join his force with Menschikoff's force 13th. Paris Debates estimates Russians force in Crimea at 85,000, and Allies at 90,000, including sea-men. The two Russian Generals taken at Alma were Gonikoff and Tchichanoff; both were wounded, and one has since died. They say there Russians had but 35,000 men at Alma, considering that number was sufficient to defend the position. Menschikoff, who was sick, sat on a chair on the heights and directed the battle. The Turks bayoneted all the wounded Russians, calling to them "Sinop."

FRANCE.—The recent unpopularity of the fall of Sebastopol is traced to Paris Bourse. The Emperor has ordered investigation, and says he will punish with severity whoever is proved guilty. The correspondent of the Journal of Smyrna is implicated. The British Ambassador has notified official condolences of the English government to France, on the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. The Monitor publishes letters from St. Arnaud, showing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching death, and was ready to meet it. His malady was disease of the heart. His remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, and were received with all honors. An Imperial decree orders that he shall be buried in the Invalides, with a public funeral.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Notes have been sent by France and England to Prussia, backing that of Austria. Berlin correspondence states that the Austrian note compels the Prussians Government to declare its intention as to the maintenance of the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria. The propositions of Manteuffel, intended to preserve a good understanding, not having been favorably received, he tendered his resignation and left town, but was recalled, and returned. King arrived, and presided at council: all that transpired of the deliberations was that Manteuffel withdrew his resignation; that conciliatory declarations are to be addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna, and that eventually Prussia is to adopt a policy in accordance with that of Austria.

Anglo-French note to Prussia was very energetic: it called on Prussia to decide for or against Western powers. Prince of Prussia favorable to alliance.

GREECE.—A letter from Mrs. Buel, of the Greek Mission, gives many deeply interesting particulars of the influence of the Holy Scriptures in Corinth, which she visited early in the past summer. The desire to read them and the confidence in their authority are increasing in a remarkable degree. Mrs. B. describes in graphic language the satisfaction she experienced in reading the epistles of Paul to the Corinthians in the very city of Corinth, and the repeated confirmations she met at every step of the appetizing and unerring truthfulness of the apostle's allusions and illustrations.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Legislature met according to proclamation on Thursday the 19th inst. The following summary of proceedings up to Wednesday, we select from Telegraphic despatches and correspondence to the City papers.

There was but one candidate named for the Speakership, viz., Mr. Hemmington. (Mr. Fisher for obvious reasons declined coming forward.) Mr. H. was proposed by Mr. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. Wilmut. He was opposed by Messrs. Ritchie, End, Smith, and others, on the ground that he holds the office of Deputy Treasurer for the port of Shediac. The division was in his favour, 23 to 13. The vote was as follows:

Yves.—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilmut, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Brown, McAdam, Brown, Boyd, Gilmore, Gilbert, Ferris, Lint, Rice, Fisher, McPherson, Taylor, Connell, English, Tilley, Stevens, McLellan, Landry.—23.

Yves.—End, McNaughton, Smith, Ritchie, Johnston, Harding, Steadman, Sutton, Kerr, Hatheway, Cutler, Montgomery, Botsford.—13.

On Friday morning His Excellency delivered his opening Speech, of which the following is the only important part:

"I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America. A copy of this Treaty, and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you. By the terms of this Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation.

"You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, open to the Trade and Industry of this Province new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity.

"Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty."

Mr. Brown moved the Address to the Speech, which was made the order of the day for Monday. Some petitions on various matters were handed in, which made up the business of Friday.

On Saturday, several petitions against returns were handed in, and the House passed a formal resolution to let them all stand over until the next general session of the Legislature. Mr. McNaughton presented a petition signed by 86 of the voters in Shippeganset, 81 out of 91 he said—who had sworn to the facts therein stated. In this petition they complain bitterly of Mr. Doran for not holding a Poll there, as they were thereby prevented from voting for Messrs. End and McNaughton. Mr. End characterized the whole as a vile conspiracy by Messrs. Read and Doran, and others, and said the parties now have the impudence to petition the House against his return, upon the very ground that their vile scheme failed.

Mr. Fisher read and laid on the table the following document, giving notice that he should move it on Monday, as an amendment to a paragraph in the address.

"It is with feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government that we recognize in that provision of the Treaty which requires the concurrence of this Legislature, a distinct avowal by the Imperial Government, of their determination to preserve inviolate the principles of self-government, and to regard the Constitution of the Province as sacred as that of the Parent State. We regret that the conduct of the local Administration during the last four years has not been in accordance with these principles, and we feel constrained thus early most respectfully to state to your Excellency, that your Constitutional Advisers have not conducted the Government of the Province in the true spirit of our Colonial Constitution."

From Correspondence to the New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, 1854.

Mr. TULL.—Yesterday morning, among other routine business, a petition from Mr. Lewis was read, in which he accuses the Sheriff of Albert of making an improper return in the case of McEllan, and of using improper means to secure that return, and that he (Mr. Lewis) verily believes the Sheriff was guilty of bribery.

Mr. Fisher then presented a petition from Mr. Godard against Mr. Ritchie's election. Those petitions were laid on the table, to be taken up next general session, in accordance with a rule of the House adopted on Saturday.

The hon. Attorney General said the Address stood the order for the day. He was about to move the order, but desired first to know whether the House wished it taken up with the Speaker in the Chair, or whether they should go in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Fisher said the parliamentary practice was to consider the Address with the Speaker in the Chair, but intimated that as Mr. Brown had moved the Address, he was the proper person to move the order for the day, and not the hon. Attorney General.

Hon. Attorney General contended that he was in order, and was supported in this view by the hon. Messrs. Partelow and Wilmut, and Mr. McPhelim. Messrs. Ritchie, Johnson, Steadman, Smith and Cutler took the opposite view of the case.

Mr. Brown explained. When he came to Frederickton the hon. Attorney General asked him if he would move the Address; he looked at it, saw nothing political in it, and consented. But now the question assumed a new aspect—it was political enough—and he felt bound to support the amendment. (Hear and laughter.)

The members of the opposition then ceded the point, although not as a matter of right, and the hon. Attorney General moved that the Address be read section by section, at the same time making some general remarks, but refrained from commenting on the amendment until he had heard Mr. Fisher's reasons for moving it.

When the first three sections had passed, Mr. Ryan moved as an amendment to the fourth section that the words "we trust the treaty will prove beneficial to the country" be struck out. He was opposed to the treaty, and these words would compromise him if he voted for the section as it stood.

Mr. Cutler seconded the motion. Hon. Attorney General did not think the words would compromise any one. Mr. Johnson did not consider it important, but would support the motion.

The question for striking out was then put and negatived, 19 to 8, the minority consisting of Messrs. Ryan, Cutler, McLeod, Purdy, Johnson, Steadman, McLellan, and McPhelim.

The fifth section was then read, when Mr. Fisher rose and moved his amendment. He commenced by going through the history of the British North American Colonial Government, and contended that the privilege of self-rule was as necessary to, and as much prized by the people of British America as to the

Englishman in his own country. By the establishment of Responsible Government in New Brunswick, which was effected in 1847 by the adoption of Earl Grey's Despatch in the House, by a vote of 30 to 6, the Executive Council became directly responsible to the people for the acts of the Government, and the guardians of the people's rights. He then went through the history of the appointment of the present Chief Justice and Judge Wilmut to their present situations by Sir Edmund Head, and contended that the Council, by remaining in office, had sanctioned that measure, and yielded up to the Representative of the Crown the rights of the people. He also alluded to the vetoing of the Bill to abolish the Judges' fees as another instance of the Council succumbing to the Governor. He said he had no doubt but Sir Edmund Head, having been successful in these cases, ruled the Council as he liked up to the moment of his departure, and that he had very probably told the new Governor, when they met in Boston, that he could do the same, for the Bluesnoses talked a great deal, but had no pluck.

Mr. Fisher then went into a long explanation of his own conduct at the time he retired from the Government, and proved by correspondence never before made public that he at once objected to the Governor appointing the Judges, and declared that he would not put up with it. Sir Edmund, he declared, sent the notice to the *Royal Gazette* in his own hand writing, without showing it to, or consulting the Council. Mr. P. then went on to attack the present Attorney General for joining the Government, he had just declared "politically dishonest," and in this part of his speech he was very severe and sarcastic. He was also severe in his comments upon the present School and Municipal Laws, and upon the Election Bill brought into the House by the hon. Attorney General and afterwards withdrawn. He spoke for four hours, and was listened to with great attention. It was probably the best speech he ever delivered in the House.

Mr. Brown followed Mr. Fisher. He explained more fully than he did before his own position. He said he had always been a Liberal,—had supported every measure of reform since he first entered the House 24 years ago—and was therefore compelled to support the amendment. He had no desire to overthrow the Government, but was placed in a position to where he must vote. He blamed the Government most particularly for not bringing down an Election Bill, as they were now in a most embarrassed state with so many scrutinies demanded.—The House then adjourned.

The debate will last several days yet. It is the prevailing opinion that the Government will be defeated, although the majority will not be large. There are all sorts of rumors about as to what will be done if the Government be defeated. At first it was said the House would be dissolved, but this opinion is losing ground. Probably an amalgamation will be effected. It is whispered that Messrs. Partelow, Hazen, Chandler, and Kinnear are prepared to take office with Messrs. Fisher, Ritchie, and others; in fact it is even rumored that Mr. Partelow is at the bottom of the whole concern, in order to get rid of Messrs. Street, Wilmut, Gray, and Hayward. I do not think Mr. Fisher can be blamed. He has as much right to an office of power and emolument as any one else. That he would rather have joined the men now in power than the party that have just acknowledged him their leader will scarcely be disputed by those who know him, but when he knew that Mr. Street would not go on the Bench in order to make room for him, his leading the opposition and endeavoring to upset the Government was to have been expected. However, these are mere speculations, for affairs are chaotic just now, and the development will not take place until the House divides upon the question.

I am, &c. RECHAB.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday evening.

Yesterday, three good speeches were made by Messrs. Street, Ritchie, and Gray. The latter was a very able speech, and defended the policy of the Government since he had joined it in a masterly manner. It was listened to with great attention.

The debate was resumed to-day, Mr. Tilley leading off, who was followed by Messrs. Gilmour, Smith, McCallan, McLellan, Steadman, McNaughton, McPhelim, McPherson, Hatheway and Johnson—all in opposition. Mr. Boyd and the Hon. Mr. Wilmut replied in defence. There is no doubt but the amendment will be sustained.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.—We learn through a reliable private channel that the debate now going on in the Legislature on Mr. Fisher's amendment will undoubtedly terminate in a large vote against the Government. The vote will probably be taken to-day.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION.—The Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Province of New Brunswick, was held last evening in the Sons of Temperance Hall, in this City. There were a large number of members present, and about 36 Representatives were initiated. After the initiation ceremony had been gone through with, the Grand Division proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared elected to fill the respective offices:—

HENRY E. SEELYE, Sec. George, G. W. P. JAMES OLIVE, 3d, Carleton, G. W. A. W. H. A. KEANS, " G. Scribe. C. D. EVERETT, " G. Treasurer. Rev. C. P. BEISS, Springfield, G. Chaplain. J. S. CONNOR, Fredericton, G. Conductor. JUSTUS S. WETMORE, Kingston, G. Sentinel.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

THE CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.—A despatch from Quebec of the 18th inst. says. In the Assembly last night, Attorney General McDonald introduced the bill for the secularization of the clergy reserves. It gives the entire fund desired from the reserves to the municipal councils; secures the life claims of the present incumbents, and provides that they may commute their claims on the principle of life assurance.

Received for Bible Distribution Fund.

Andrew Pugsley, Sussex, £1 0 0

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 26th inst.

Edward W. Patterson, rem.—Asa Carr, rem.—S. D. Ross.—G. W. Knox.—Rev. A. Taylor, the alteration you speak about, was made without our knowledge, we have had it corrected, you will explain in the proper quarter. Your paper will be directed to Wickham—Is that right?—A. McLean.—O. Murphy, your paper is regularly mailed to Eastport on the day of publication.—G. W. Wallace, we send the paper to Canada you speak of—we will pay on remittances.—Thomas Lindsay.—T. O'Donnell, we will send you a box of books to-day or Saturday, card of Elder J. Gunter, Fredericton, will also write you. Rev. J. Perry.—J. McLaughlin, the papers you name are regularly mailed.—G. Robinson.—F. Morton.

Salt Rheum or Tetter.

The certificate from S. Ryan 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, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. FLETCHER & CO., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., may be had gratis.

A CERTIFICATE

FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURG FRIENDS.

New York, August 23, 1852.

I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. McLANE's Celebrated Vermifuge. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. McLANE's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was extraordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms.

M. LENT, Williamsburg, Long Island.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLANE's celebrated Liver Pills, 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. McLANE's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. The same place.

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

Marriages.

On the 10th inst., at Christ's Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Bishop of Fredericton, Thomas O'Rourke, Esq., of St. John, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

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

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

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

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. L. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. George Richardson, to Miss Eliza Proctor, both of Sussex K. C.

At Carleton, on Sunday, by the Rev. John Francis, Douglas McMillan, to Phoebe, daughter of Robert V. Hanson.

At St. Andrews, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Dibley, Mr. Thomas McCreary, to Miss Elizabeth Ray.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. Elijah Estabrook, to Cynthia, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Sears, all of Sackville.

At Richibucto, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. James Law, Mr. William Bowser, to Miss Margaret Gordon.

At Peterborough, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Thomas Macdonald, to Miss Catherine Wiggins, late of Dublin, Ireland.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Abraham Day, of Westfield, to Miss Susan, third daughter of Mr. John Trotter, of Peterborough.

On the 10th September last, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, by the Rev. Charles Whately, Charles Thurburn, Esq., of Alexandria, Egypt, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Col. Leveque, C. B., 71st Highland Light Infantry, and grand daughter of the late Hugh Johnstone, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

On the morning of the 26th Sept., at St. Andrew's Church, Rodney street, Liverpool, (Eng.), by the Rev. John Orr, Incumbent, (from the residence of the bride's uncle, John Mackay, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland), William Murdoch Campbell, Esq., of the firm of W. & C. Murdoch & Co., of Halifax, N. S., to Mary Helen, eldest daughter of Hugh Mackay, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

In Fredericton, on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. G. Flanders, Mr. Thomas O. Webb, to Miss Chloe Hoyt, both of Blaisville, Sunbury Co.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. John Briggs, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Matilda Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. W. Smithson.

At St. Malachi's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Very Rev. Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Michael O'Donnally, to Miss Ann Rooney, both of St. John.

Deaths.

On the 21st inst., after a lingering illness of seven weeks, Mr. Gavin Raimie, of the firm of Raimie, Dunlop & Co. Ship Builders, Little River, aged 57 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, leaving a disconsolate widow and ten children to mourn the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

At Indian Town, on the 20th inst., Mr. Samuel Dylton, aged 67 years.

At the Barker House, Fredericton, on Tuesday last, John A. Torrey, Esq., of Bytown, Canada West, aged 39 years, much and deservedly lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Woodstock, on the 11th inst., Abigail Mary Ann, aged 18 years, only daughter of Adam D. Allan, Esq., of that village.

At the Eastern Hotel, Machias, on the 6th inst., after a sickness of twenty hours, of disease resembling cholera, Gen. Charles Peary, of Eastport, aged 67 years. Gen. P. was an active business man, and will be much missed by numerous kindred, and a large body of working people to whom he gave employment at his lumber mills near St. John, N. B., and at other places.

At Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 18th, Thomas Earle, Esq., of Queensbury, New Brunswick, formerly of Waterloo Cottage, Ballyshannon.

At Wakefield, on the 12th inst., of Cholera, Famine, wife of Mr. Benjamin Haney, leaving a husband, two children, and numerous friends. Her death was triumphant through faith.

At Gagetown, on Tuesday evening, Gabriel DeVeber, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, in the 34th year of his age.

ST. JOHN MARKET.

Oct. 26, 1854

BEEF, quarter, per lb.	2d. to 4d.
BUTTER, in Ficks,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
" Roll,	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
EGGS, per dozen,	11d. to 1s.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	48s. 9d. to 50s.
FISH, Cod, per quintal,	1s. to 1s. 6d.
" Pollack, do,	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	90s. to 100s.
MUTTON, per lb.,	4s. to 4s. 6d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	34s. to 44s.
" Oat, per cwt.,	28s. 3d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. to 3s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	4s. to 4s. 6d.
VEAL,	3d. to 4s.
BUCKWHEAT, yellow, per cwt.,	12s. 6d.
" grey, "	15s.
PORK, per lb.,	54d. a 6d.
GREENS,	2s. a 3s. 3d.
FOWLS, per pair	2s. 6d.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of William Urquhart, of Springfield, Kings County, deceased, are hereby notified to hand in their accounts duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

DANIEL URQUHART, Administrator. Springfield, N. C., October 16, 1854.

FRUIT, &c.—Received by steamer "Adelaide" from Boston: 10 bbls. Baldwins 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.

IN STORE.—15 caskew and boiled Linned Oil.—300 boxes 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 15, 12 x 16, and 12 x 18 Window Glass; 300 kegs No. 1 White Lead; 2 tons Putty. April 28. S. L. TILLEY.

THE BOOK.—Just Published by PARRY & McMILLAN 1 of Philadelphia: "The Book and its Story," a narrative for the young, on occasion of the Jubilee of the British and 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. 24, 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 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 Merchandise, 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 proportionally 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, K. C. Freese, 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.

Reference.—Andrew Headstrong, Esq., Amnapolis, N. S.; Rev. E. McLeod, St. John, N. B. E. C. FREEZE.

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

ALBION HOUSE.—Fall Importations.—September, 1854.—Gloves & Vests.—A large receipt of Steamship "Europa" portion of their FALL SUPPLY, consisting of:—Flaid, Plaid and Brocade SILKS; Velvets and Bonnet Ribbons; and a variety of Wool, Shawls, &c. do. Paisley, do.; DeLaines, Cashmeres, Rouses, &c. Also per John Hanoverian—Pleasant White and Pinked Cottons; British Cloths, Colours and Lustrous; Blankets, White and Coloured Flannels; Scotch Drawings, Serges and Baizes; DAMASKS, Fringes, and Carpets. Together with a large variety of Dress Materials and Millinery. BEARD & VENNING, King Street.

WINTER DRY GOODS.—BEARD & VENNING. 23 Packages per English Steamer; 23 Packages per John Hanoverian; 23 Packages per Joseph Tarratt; 13 Packages per Imperial; 23 Packages per Eastern City and Governor.