

GRAND FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—*Fredericton*, July 27.—A disastrous fire occurred in Fredericton, yesterday forenoon, about eleven. It broke out in a barn in the rear of a house on Smythe Street, occupied by Mr. Lant, and it is said was caused by a fire made by children at play boiling a kettle. It had been staved, but before the flames, fanned by the strong wind blowing over the town, burst into fury. Fortunately for the town the wind shifted, and blew towards the river, and the flames seized on the large stone dwelling house at the corner of Queen and Smythe Streets, owned and occupied by Geo. J. Dibble, Esq., burning with uncontrollable fury, speedily gutting and making a wreck of the strongest house in Fredericton. The fire rapidly spread to the houses adjacent to Queen Street, owned by Mr. Dibble and Messrs. Simmons and Spillard, but was stayed here on Smythe Street. Two wooden dwelling houses owned by Mr. Dibble were consumed. The wind blew the sparks everywhere, and had not great vigilance been exercised, there would have been direct fire on the quay. As it was, the flying cinders set fire to the wharf and to the railway car shed at the foot of Westmorland Street. The shed was destroyed, but by the unceasing efforts of the companies and the fire steam engine, further destruction was stayed in the end. In the afternoon, another alarm was raised, fire having seized on Mr. McPeck's barn in the rear of the end of the Dibble block on Queen Street. It was partially saved. All afternoon and to a late hour in the evening things were an alarming aspect. Fortunately a heavy shower fell about half-past nine, which lulled the wind. There was no insurance on the property destroyed.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.—The Windsor and Annapolis railway, which was opened nearly a year ago, is a very decided success. The *Free Press* says:

"Every day's experience strengthens the conviction in the public mind that this railway is essential to the prosperity of this western section of the Province, and prospectively identified with the developments of our resources. The whole of the iron locomotive, as it rolls through our quiet scene like a prophet's voice, assuring 'a good time' in the country's future. The travel and transportation of freight on the line have far transcended the expectations of the most sanguine."

Launched at Argyle, on the 7th inst., the fine bark *Emily Lyster*, 888 tons carpenter's measurement, built by N. W. M. Hogg, Esq., for a Yarmouth Company. She was launched at the materials in the most thorough manner, and will class 3.3.1.1 at Bureau Veritas. The E. L. is to be commanded by Capt. William Cain, one of her owners.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

The Halifax Chronicle has a telegram from Ottawa to the effect that the Dominion Government had been informed that the Imperial Government was preparing to grant a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railway from Montreal to British Columbia.

OTTAWA, July 27.—Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is now able to attend to the duties of his office.

His Honor Governor Archibald returns here before fully recovered from Manitoah.

Runners of the recall of the expedition are entirely unavailing.

All the Ministers are expected back by the middle of August.

No political news.

Fires in the woods are still raging.

Recent hurricanes did much damage throughout the country.

It is still excessively hot.

Flour market quiet. Price unchanged. Few buyers.

Wheat crop looks well.—*News*.

P. E. ISLAND ELECTIONS.—The following is the result of the Prince Edward Island elections:

Prince County.—First District—Messrs. Howland and Henry. Second District—Messrs. Yeo and Richards. Third District—Messrs. Avenant and McDonald. Fourth District—Messrs. Howland and McDonald. Fifth District—Messrs. Lefurgy and McMillan.

Queens County.—First District—Messrs. Meeklen and Sinclair. Second District—Messrs. Calbeck and McNeil. Third District—Messrs. Kelly and Beer. Fourth District—Messrs. Davies and Duncan. Charlottetown and Royal—Messrs. Brecken and Davies.

King's County.—First District—Messrs. Meeklen and Sinclair. Second District—Messrs. Howland and McDonald. Third District—Messrs. Howland and McDonald. Fourth District—Messrs. Wrightman and Robertson. Georgetown—Messrs. Monroe and Moore.—*Charlottetown Herald*.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.—In the Congress of Paris in 1856, the following four points were agreed upon by the Powers represented, viz.: 1. Privateering is and remains abolished. 2. The neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy except contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag. 4. Blockades must be obligatory and effective. It is under these rules that France and Prussia conduct their war on the seas.

DURATION OF LATE EUROPEAN WAR.—In the Crimean war of 1853-54, Turkey declared war against Russia, October 5th, 1853. Russia declared war against Turkey November 1st, 1853. France and England declared war against Russia, March 27th, 1854. The battle of the Alma was fought September 20th; battle of Balaklava, October 25th; battle of Inkerman, November 5th. The Malakoff was taken by the French, September 8th. The British joined the allies November 21st, and hostilities were suspended February 29th 1856. The war between the Western Powers and Russia lasted two years and six months.

The Italian war of 1859 was begun by the rejection of the Austrian ultimatum by Sardinia, April 27th. The French entered Genoa May 3d. The battle of Montebello was fought May 20th; battle of Magenta, May 30th, 31st; and battle of Solferino, June 24th. The peace of Villa Franca was signed July 11th. Hostilities were active but ten weeks.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 began by the invasion of Schleswig by the Prussians, February 1st. The Prussians took Duppel April 1st, and Alsen July 13th. Peace between Prussia and Denmark and Germany signed at Vienna Oct. 30th. Actual hostilities covered a space of twenty-two weeks.

The German-Italian war of 1866 was begun by Prussia, June 14th. The French entered Rome August 20th. The battle of Custozza was fought June 24th, and the battle of Sadowa July 3d. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague, Aug. 23d, and between Austria and Italy at Vienna October 4th. Actual hostilities between the belligerents lasted only five weeks.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

ANTWERP, July 22.—The English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, and pilots are waiting there to conduct it to safe anchorage.

PARIS, July 22.—The evening journals report that there were several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guard along the line of the frontier, but give no details.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

LONDON, July 22.—The demand here for money since the change in the rate of interest at the bank of England has been good, but not particularly urgent.

Ship "Wild Hunter," from Liverpool to St. John's, N. F., has been obliged to put into Cork harbor, having sprung a leak when only one day out.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, Earl Carnarvon moved a resolution of thanks to the Canadians for repelling the Fenian invasion. A lively opposition was manifested, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The House of Commons, last night, passed the Education Bill—179 to 50.

The officers of the Bank of England, to-day announced still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now four per cent.

Many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of beacons.

PARIS, July 23.—Popular demonstrations have been made in Bavaria against the war.

The Rothschilds here have lost twenty millions by the war.

Eranger, and other bankers, have also lost heavily.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Great demonstrations were made here last night in favor of the French.

A meeting of five thousand persons was addressed by the Emperor, and he was warmly received.

LONDON, July 24.—The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced, of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1864; no regard being paid to the Paris Convention.

The plate and jewels of Prince Leopold have been sent to England for safe keeping.

In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria, and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for a war on a large scale.

The Channel Squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea. Its destination is to unite with the Mediterranean Squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under the command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

PARIS, July 23.—The departure of the Emperor for the front has certainly been postponed for a few days.

LONDON, July 24.—Napoleon communicated by note with Vienna yesterday, and proposed to Austria an armistice of ten days, and to demand an armistice of ten days, and to demand an armistice of ten days.

Despatches received by the Press through Belgium and France, and the news of a great battle are being received at this moment.

No despatches concerning movements are received through France, a strict espionage having been established over the telegraph.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Official journal to-day says that the Emperor is endeavoring to prevent a war in which she herself might possibly become involved.

The Czar has resolved to remain neutral under the circumstances of war.

BERLIN, July 24.—King William, by proclamation, has decreed that every effort be made to prevent a war in which she herself might possibly become involved.

The Czar has resolved to remain neutral under the circumstances of war.

LONDON, July 27.—The Times to-day publishes a secret treaty proposed by France to Russia, by which the former power would recognize all the acquisitions of Prussia from Austria and a union of South and North Germany, in return for which Prussia was to yield Luxembourg to France, and permit France to annex Belgium.

As might be expected, this ransacking of the plots and duplicity of France has made a great sensation, and it doubtless will have much influence in determining the relations of several of the great powers in the present contest.

No battle has yet been fought.

Napoleon has officially announced his intention to abide by the convention of Paris of 1856, with respect to the definition of neutral ships and neutral goods.

The Empress has visited the fleet at Cherbourg, and will this week visit the army, at the front.

Wednesday is to be a day of fasting and prayer in Germany.

A Carlist insurrection is expected in Spain.

The fortifications of Paris are to be strengthened and garrisoned.

LONDON, July 27.—English feeling has been profoundly affected by the publication of the proposed Treaty between France and Prussia.

The grave urgency with which Mr. Disraeli, in the House, questioned the Government, justly reflected the general emotion.

The conversation among members turned on no other topic.

Mr. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in the manner, more than in the words, an unmistakable apprehension that the Government might preserve authentic.

His answer was given with a pale face and hesitating lips; and when he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close, if not alarming.

The House of Commons has gone to a strict neutrality, and the country to preserve a strict neutrality.

The Bank of France will soon suspend specie payments. Already it declines to pay out gold and redeems only in silver.

The Cent Gardes left Paris to-day for the front.

Liverpool markets continue unsettled.

LONDON, July 26.—The more important items of war news are that the French army, concentrated at Strasburg and Belfort, has been moving towards the frontier; that Denmark has proclaimed neutrality; that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome; and that the Emperor was to leave Paris to-night for the front.

The excitement in England over the alleged secret treaty continues, and evidence accumulates that at least one of the other such propositions were under consideration.

France alleges that Bismarck was the original contriver of the plan, while the English Minister at Berlin telegraphs that the original draft is extant in the hands of Count Benedetti.

The *London Gazette*, now that the real designs of France towards England are revealed, contains England to make every preparation for war.

The French Government exempts coal from the list of articles contraband of war.

LONDON, July 27.—No press correspondents will be allowed to go to the front.

A decree is published to-day naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital.

The Journal Official publishes another decree calling for active duty 90,000 men of the contingent of 1869.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Correspondence to-day prints the text of the treaty the French offered Bismarck. The Correspondence says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Luxembourg and the reduction of Belgium.

The minutes of the Escon Treaty in Benediti's autograph are preserved in the War Office, at Berlin.

Before the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 300,000 men with which to attack Austria as an equivalent for the cession to France, of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred in Wales yesterday. Nineteen persons were killed and many wounded.

The British troop ship *Tamar* from Halifax, has arrived at Portsmouth.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The racing yachts *Cambria* and *Donatella* arrived this afternoon; the *Cambria* one half hour ahead.

Gold shows little fluctuation; Exchange steady.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Reported for the *Intelligencer* by Mr. J. W. Porro, Produce Dealer, No. 6 Market Street.

Thursday, July 28, 1870.

Butter, rolls, per lb., 25 to 26 1/2.

Do, packed per lb., 25 to 26 1/2.

The relaxing power of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub it with the hand.

The question is often asked us by sufferers from pulmonary readers "what treatment of my complaints is safest and surest." The unsolicited testimony of thousands who have used Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, point it out as the most effective of all cough remedies.

The ingredients of which it is compounded are in the highest degree beneficial, very strengthening, and altogether unobjectionable. Many of the worst forms of Lung Complaint have been stopped in their course by this invaluable remedy, and many apparently hopeless cases of Consumption cured by it.

No other formula combines in so compact and contracted a form, the active and essential properties of medicine, and is so well adapted to family use, as Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills. Devoid of Mineral and Vegetable Poisons, simple but efficient in operation, they may be administered with equal safety to the infant as to the adult. No family should be without a box.

We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but believe in this case we are justified in calling attention to Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. This Liniment is invaluable for the complaints for which it is recommended.

If your horse is dull and languid, and shows a disinclination to work freely as usual, Clark's Derby Condition Powders are just the remedy required.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Free Baptist Church, Waterloo Street.

Rev. J. T. Parsons, Pastor.

Preaching on the Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m. Social Service at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Social meetings every Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to attend.

Free Baptist Church, Carleton.

Rev. G. A. Hargrave, Pastor.

Preaching on the Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a. m., 3 o'clock, p. m. Social Service at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Free Baptist Church, Fredericton.

Rev. Jos. McLean, Pastor.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m. Social meetings every Sabbath evening at 6 1/2 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. SEATS ALL FREE. Strangers are cordially invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONUMENT FUND.

The Committee appointed to erect a Monument to the memory of the late Rev. E. McLean, give this "Final Notice"—that they intend having said Monument erected this autumn; hence, all persons intending to contribute to the fund, should do so at once, for its cost, when ordered, must depend entirely upon the funds available.

The Committee would here express their thanks to those who have so readily responded to their call for funds. Believing that many others still intend assisting in the erection, they would call this opportunity to call their attention to the necessity of immediate action.

The Committee are desirous that all moneys for this purpose may be the voluntary offerings of the donors; and that the Monument, when erected, shall be a faithful expression of the esteem and respect of the contributors, for the departed.

All who may wish to assist in contributing funds for this purpose, can forward the amounts to the Subscribers, at Fredericton.

GEO. F. ATHERTON.

Sec'y. to Committee.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A meeting of the F. C. B. Board of Managers will be held at the residence of James Spill, Esq., Hampstead, Q. C., on Tuesday, the 24th of August, at 2 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested.

D. W. CLARK.

Chairman of Board.

Carleton, July 30, 1870.—2w.

NOTICE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT MEETING.—The next Session of the Seventh District Meeting will be held with the church at Fair Haven, Deer Island, commencing on second Saturday in August, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. PETERS, District Clerk.

N. B.—The churches will remember the vote at the last Session, and forward their several amounts for General Conference Fund, to Bro. Charles Savage, of Campbell.

W. P.

Receipts for the Religious Intelligencer, to July 29.

Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to which they pay follows the amount paid.

Rev. C. Donette, \$1.82; Geo. W. Fenwick, 2.85; Nathan Snow, 2.85; Capt. Robert Nickerson, 1.87; D. Carpenter, 2.95; T. B. Barker, 4.84; John Foxworth, 1.80.

HOME MISSION ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

C. W. Connell, \$4.00.

D. W. CLARK, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

At the Free Baptist Meeting House, Black Rock, N. S., by Rev. C. Donette, Mr. Gordon F. Bator, to Mahalia, eldest daughter of W. William Crocker, of Black Rock, N. S.

By the same, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. William Crocker, Mr. Samuel Chute, to Miss Martha Ann Powell.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. G. McKenzie, Mr. William B. Holder, of Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte T. Wilson, of Cambridge, Queen's County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by Elder John Perry, Mr. James Nickerson, of Havelock, to Miss Martha Webster, of Norton, Queen's County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. Robert R. Starret, of Havelock, to Miss Charlotte T. Wilson, of Cambridge, Queen's County.

At Presque Isle, Arrostook County, Maine, on the 30th June, Fredrick S., second son of Brother Daniel and Sister Charlotte Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Crocker, of Black Rock, N. S.

On the 24th inst., Arthur Blackwood, youngest son of the late M. H. Perley, Esq., in the 24th year of his age, to Miss Mary Ann Crocker, of Black Rock, N. S.

At Wicklow, Carleton County, on the 19th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Silas Cross, aged 70 years, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. In life he was respected and in death regretted by all who knew him.

His wife, Mary, died on the 19th inst., aged 70 years, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. In life he was respected and in death regretted by all who knew him.

At Presque Isle, Arrostook County, Maine, on the 30th June, Fredrick S., second son of Brother Daniel and Sister Charlotte Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Crocker, of Black Rock, N. S.

Lynn, Scamell Bros., Ltd.; Trella Shaw, Bangor, J. F. Masters, Ltd.; M. P. Williams, Boston, Scamell Bros., Ltd.

21.—Bridg, C. M. Reynolds, Kays, Sydney, C. B. Wm. Thompson, scs; scs; Meina M. Knowles, Small, Boston, Scamell Bros., Ltd.; Capella, Taylor, New York, F. Tuffs, Ror, Tropic Bird, Barbadoe, Providence, Scamell Bros., Ltd.; Impudens, Boston, D. J. Seely, bal; Carrie, Haniya, Boston, Scamell Bros., gen. cargo;

27.—H. M. Gumbart, Bromont, 60 lb. p. Lieut. in command R. S. Coulter, Bal.

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