

General Intelligence.

European Intelligence.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

Our English papers are filled with the most lively and glowing descriptions of the late visit to England of the Emperor Napoleon and his Imperial Consort Eugenie. The people seem to have kept holiday for a week—royalty appeared in all its grandeur and magnificence, and nobility stood forth in its proudest aspect to do honor to the man, whom England not long since thoroughly despised. The vast assemblages of people, who thronged in every place where there were any chances of getting a view of the illustrious visitors, the roar of cannon, and the shouts of congratulation thousands all were illustrative of the interest which the people of England feel in the alliance of the two great nations in the present European conflict. It would doubtless be interesting to our readers to trace the footsteps of the Royal Couple from the time they left Paris until they returned, but our space will not admit of this, we shall have to content ourselves with furnishing such extracts from our English papers as will give some general idea of the enthusiasm with which their august Majesties were received. The following is taken from the "Illustrated London News":

TO THE IMPERIAL MAJESTIES NAPOLEON III. AND EUGENIE, EMPRESS AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

May it please your Majesties, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover, approach your Majesties with feelings of the most profound respect, deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon us in being graciously afforded the opportunity of expressing to your Majesties the hearty welcome with which we greet your arrival in this country to visit our beloved Queen.

It is our earnest hope that this auspicious event may tend to strengthen and perpetuate the cordial union which, happily for the progress of freedom and civilisation, now exists between France and Great Britain, and that the just and necessary war in the prosecution of which the combined fleets and armies of both nations are gallantly co-operating may, through the blessings of Divine Providence, be speedily terminated to a secure and honorable peace.

We rejoice that your Majesties have been pleased to select this ancient port for debarkation; we shall cherish a lively remembrance of the honour that has thus been added to the many of a similar kind proudly recorded in our annals.

We devoutly pray that you, Sir, may long guide the destinies of France, and reign in the hearts of a loyal, happy, and contented people; and that you, Madame, may long live to share the throne which your virtues so highly adorn, affording solace and relief to your august consort amid the cares inseparable from the government of a mighty nation.

Given under our corporate seal, at Dover, this 16th day of April, 1855.

The Emperor listened with deep interest to the reading of the document; and in the latter portion of the address, when the Emperor addressed himself to her Majesty, the Empress was considerably affected, and beneath a look of profound modesty, appeared with difficulty able to restrain her emotions. At the conclusion of the address, his Majesty made the following reply in English:

I am exceedingly grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion of paying my respects to her, and of assuring you of my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people. I hope our two nations will always remain united as they now are, in peace as in war. I think it will be for the welfare of the whole world, as well as for their own prosperity.

I am exceedingly thankful for your kind words, and the good reception you have given to me and to the Empress; and I hope you will be the interpreters of our sentiments to your countrymen.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON. The Imperial and Royal travellers, on leaving the terminus, proceeded, with the Royal suite, in six of her Majesty's carriages and four, with out-riders in scarlet livery, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, en route to the Great Western Railway.

Upon the cortege reaching the curve of the road at the Elephant and Castle, one tremendous cheer greeted their Majesties, which they graciously acknowledged by bowing to the assembled crowd. A great number of flags and streamers were suspended across the Westminster road; and the front of Cooke's (Asterley's) Amphitheatre was decorated with flags, and many private houses exhibited streamers and banners.

Some fear was apprehended that the old rickety bridge of Westminster would not be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the thousands who were expected to line it. In order, therefore, to prevent accidents, vehicles were allowed to keep close to the kerb on either side of the footpaths, which caused many thousand persons to seek a more commanding view in a different spot. A line of streamers—Union Jacks and the national standard, together with the French flag—stretched over the centre of the bridge, and the shouts of the numerous workmen employed in forming the new bridge, as the Emperor and Empress passed over, were deafening in the extreme.

The proprietors of the Watermen's Steamboat pier, at the Middlesex side of the bridge, also hoisted the Allied colours as the Imperial procession passed over the bridge. In Parliament-street every window and balcony was crowded with company, and great pains had evidently been taken in the way of floral and other decorations to do honour to the Imperial visitors, who were loudly cheered as they passed along. From this point of view the immense multitude assembled in Trafalgar-square had a most imposing appearance.

The wide thoroughfare of Whitehall, crowded in every part, and displaying, besides the Tricolor and Union Jack, the flags of all nations (the enemy's alone excepted), presented a scene of great animation and gaiety. The Admiralty was fitted up with seats over the portico, and a splendid military band was stationed there, while the side seats were filled with the aristocracy. As their Imperial Majesties passed, the band struck up several English and French airs. The Chapel Royal, the Horse Guards, the premises of the Poor-law Board, and Richmond-terrace, were all crowded with the elite of the metropolis, who cheered and applauded to the echo the distinguished visitors as they passed along.

HYDE-PARK. Taking the exciting and imposing scenes that presented themselves from the Bricklayers' Arms station to the top of Piccadilly, they furnish but a faint idea of what was witnessed in Hyde-park—they even eclipsed the memorable year of 1851, when her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert opened the Great Exhibition, as far as the number of carriages filled with company were concerned. Upon entering Apsley gate some thousands of spectators were found, who lined every inch of ground that afforded standing room for a pedestrian; at the same time, the promenade immediately facing was studded with human beings, and it was with great difficulty that the spectators could be prevented from trespassing upon the centre of the carriage road. Grand and imposing as the scene at this point was by such a vast assemblage of members of the aristocracy, it was nothing to be compared to what took place on the north bank of the Serpentine, where some carriage approximating to ten or twelve thousand carriages lined the road, and thousands upon thou-

sands of pedestrians took up every available space on the footpaths. Each carriage was filled with from four to eight persons, the principal proportion being ladies. About five minutes past six o'clock a cry was raised, "The Emperor is coming!" and in a few minutes afterwards the procession passed the Royal-Infantry Society's Receiving House, the assembled thousands giving a cheer that, literally speaking, rent the air. At the same time the Union Jack was hoisted from the vessel in command of the Prince of Wales's Model Yacht-club. The procession then passed along the carriage road to the Victoria-gate, and proceeded en route to the Great Western Railway terminus at Paddington.

THE WAR.

The failure of the Vienna Conference is attributed to Austrian influence, and a vigorous and extended war must inevitably be the result. It is a terrible necessity; but one that cannot be avoided. All was quiet before Sebastopol waiting patiently the results of the Vienna negotiations. So soon as it was known that there was no hope of peace from that quarter the siege recommenced with tremendous power. From the latest dates we learn that the firing had continued most violent from the besiegers and the besieged for twelve days in succession, and even then there seemed no reasonable prospect of an immediate assault. This event is looked forward to with all but breathless anxiety and dread. Whenever this occurs it will be an awful moment in the history of tens of thousands of those engaged in the bloody conflict.

All that has been done since the commencement of the war up to the present time seems to us but as the earnest of the coming struggle, which in all human probability will expand its dimensions until every European State shall be summoned to the great battlefield.

It appears that Louis Napoleon is destined to act an important part in this fearful drama. He is shortly to take his position at the head of the allied forces in the Crimea and to lead them on to conquest and renown, or to suffer a disgraceful and ruinous defeat. He will of course carry with him to the scene of conflict the prayers of all British hearts, that success may attend his mission, bloody though it be, for strange as it may appear, the interests of England have become so identified with those of Napoleon that the defeat of the latter will be the ruin of the former. This fact cannot be otherwise than humiliating to the English mind. Louis Napoleon at the head of the allied armies in the Crimea holds instrumentally the destinies of the British nation in his hands. What do true-hearted Britons say to that?

The following extracts from a journal of the siege made by an eye witness, and published in the English journals will be read with interest:

THE BOMBARDMENT. Before Sebastopol, Easter Monday, April 9.—This morning at daybreak the allied batteries simultaneously opened fire on the defences of Sebastopol. It is now four o'clock in the afternoon, and the rain which began to fall last night, is descending in torrents, accompanied by a high breeze of wind. So thick is the atmosphere that even the flashes of the guns are invisible, and the gunners must be firing by guesswork at the flashes of the batteries, as it is impossible to see more than a few yards in advance. A driving sheet of rain and a Black Sea fog whirl over the whole camp, which has already resumed the miserable aspect so well known to us of yore. Tents have been blown down, the mud has already become several inches deep, and the ground, so far as it is visible, looks like a black lake, studded with innumerable pools of dun-coloured water.

Half-past eleven o'clock, p. m.—The rain has ceased, and the night is fine. A tremendous cannonade has raged along our lines since six o'clock, to which the enemy reply feebly. Great quantities of shells have been thrown into the place within the last four hours. Some trifling affairs of advanced posts have taken place in the ravines, but as yet there is no appearance of a strong sortie. The Russians seem to lack ammunition. No fires are visible in the town, nor can it be ascertained if the cannonade has caused much damage.

April 10.—During the whole of the morning the firing continued on our side with little intermission, while that of the Russians was evidently slackening. At about four o'clock, however all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigour. Volleys of from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden, and Malakoff Batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in rapid succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All felt that if it continued two or three hours our works would be levelled with the dust, for though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy in spite of our utmost efforts gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidly increasing deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers augured very unfavourably of our prospect of taking the fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade.

The advantage of the whole day's fire is evidently with the allies. Whatever is the reason the enemy most certainly are not fighting with their usual vigour. We have not yet destroyed their works—their guns are still good and serviceable, yet still they can neither fire nor be fired upon during the greater part of the day. The conduct of the enemy is, on the whole, so extraordinary, that even the wildest conjectures to account for it give temporary credit.

April 11.—At day break this morning the fire was resumed by the allies and the Russians, and for some time with equal vigour on both sides. In spite of the fire of our mortar the enemy during the past night have managed to repair much of the damage which the Mamelon sustained, and also the works of the Flagstaff battery opposed to the French.

For the first hour of hostilities this morning all the Russian works were fought with vigor and determination, but after that time (about half-past six) the guns around the Malakoff and Mamelon again ceased their cannonade, and from this period until late in the day seemed perfectly indifferent to our fire.

As to day the weather has been fine and clear, a perfect view of the whole fight could be obtained from the hills. I availed myself of the change to watch the progress of the siege for some hours, and as I had a powerful telescope, was able to see minutely everything which went forward in the batteries of our antagonists. First, then, as to the real amount of mischief which our fire has inflicted. On the extreme left, where the French are attacking, much harm has undoubtedly been done. The Mud Fort has received some hard knocks, several of its guns which have been dismantled are not yet replaced. Still, as a battery it is perfectly defensible, and the Russians consider it so, as when I looked, and during the rest of the day, it was hotly engaged with the French, and appeared giving gun for gun with the battery attacking it.

Next to this came the Flagstaff, one of the most formidable of the Russian defences, and the same which blew up all the French batteries on the 17th of October last. Since that attack its strength has been increased fourfold; then it mounted 45, now it mounts upwards of 150 heavy guns, at some parts in three tiers, and at others in two. The work has sustained much damage, more perhaps than all the other Russian batteries put together. Its lower and more advanced tier of guns are quite silenced. The guns themselves are overthrown, the embrasures destroyed, in some cases shot quite away, and in others so damaged as to be mere piles of black earth from which the remnants of white sand baggeep out here and there.

The enemy, between five and six o'clock this evening, again entertained us with tremendous volleys from all parts of their defences. It is done, I presume, as a bravado, and as a gentle hint that their works are by no means in that state of dilapidation that a general assault on them would be either easy or safe.

April 12.—During the whole of last night the fire of our mortars was incessant, and this morning the long guns recommenced with renewed energy; but, in spite of our bombardment, the enemy had evidently been again busy during the night, and part of the Flagstaff and nearly all the Mamelon embrasures were repaired. In the former, apparently, no new guns had been mounted, but in the latter were two.

Preparations are evidently making for a general assault. Our shells, on which we entirely rely for hindering the repair of the enemy's works during the night, are going fast, and will most likely be quite gone by to-morrow night. The tram-way, to be sure, can bring up a day or two's supply, but it is wanted for other things, and besides it has been occupied all to-day in getting up 300 tons of powder from Balaklava to the front. When our supply of shell is exhausted we must storm, or quietly yield up the advantages our cannonade has given us, and sink back into the state in which we were after the attack of the 17th.

Lord Raglan is busy everywhere riding and consulting with the engineers, generals, and the principal officers of the army. Canrobert seems never off his horse. To-day between 500 and 600 scaling ladders arrived at camp, and will be forwarded to the advanced trenches to-night.

April 13.—Last night was wild and unfavourable, with continued heavy rain, yet still our bombardment never slackened for a moment. The Beagle, which was moored off Sebastopol at a long range, also assisted in the fire, by casting loose her Lancaster guns, and throwing shells into the works the whole night. She also fired about 50 Congreve rockets into the works opposed to the French.

The result of this day's bombardment has again been most favourable to the allies.—The Flagstaff still makes a heroic defence, but is evidently sinking fast. The Redan is still vigorous, but on the whole line the enemy's fire is not half that of the allies. To-day our superiority has been much more marked than ever, the Russians not replying one gun to our three or four.

The telegraph will to-morrow be carried into head quarters, where one to the trenches is already laid down, so that the field officer in command during the night will at the same moment announce a sortie to Lord Raglan and to the Prime Minister in Downing-street. After this, I think a correspondent's occupation is gone. The first message was sent from Kalakra, and contained the important intelligence that "Corporal Somebody was not well, and had just taken a dose of castor-oil." The reply from the Monastery was—"Hope it may do him good. Our bombardment is going on most successfully." Before I conclude I may just mention a singular phenomenon, which will puzzle electricians to account for. When the Argus left Kalakra she had the coil of 370 miles of wire stowed away in her hold. As she moved to sea, messages were repeatedly sent down from the old castle on the heights of Kalakra, where the end of the wire was secured; but though the wire was in perfect connection and in good order, as was proved by the messages all reaching the Argus, it was impossible to transmit an answer back to the shore. As the ship increased her distance from land, the wire gradually gave faint intimation of its returning powers; and at last, when 100 miles of it had been laid down, the messages were easily sent backwards and forwards. The scientific gentlemen sent out in charge of the telegraph were utterly unable to account for this phenomenon.

April 14.—I have only time to add a line or two before the mail starts. Our bombardment continued the whole of last night, with much effect, and this morning the enemy again recommenced. The fire of the enemy slackens more and more each day. There was a slight sortie last night upon the French, who are sapping up towards the Flagstaff. It was instantly repulsed, with a loss of ten or twelve killed to the Russians. There is no new feature in the cannonade of to-day, beyond that our advanced 84-pounder battery is doing considerable harm to the works of the Malakoff. Col. Dickson, R. A., one of the most active and indefatigable of our artillery officers, is perpetually superintending the progress made by this advanced work.

DOMESTIC.

Signs of Progress.—Notwithstanding the general complaint of hard times, it is pleasing to see that the spirit of enterprise in the City is not wholly crushed. There are signs of progress on all hands, and especially in the building department. Several new and beautiful shops have been opened recently in the business parts of the City—one of these is the Apothecary's store recently opened by Fellows & Co., on Germain street, opposite the Country Market. The style of the building is highly creditable in all respects, but that section devoted to the sale of medicines is certainly a model room. When lighted by gas in the evening, its appearance is peculiarly attractive. We cannot but express the hope that the success of the owners will be equal to their enterprise and energy. If so they will have no cause to complain.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.—We are informed that M. H. Perley, Esq., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government, Commissioner of the Fisheries, under the Reciprocity Treaty, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. Mr. Perley is believed to be well qualified for this responsible and lucrative situation.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—At Shippegan on the 26th ult., a woman named Lahan Dugre was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn her untimely fate.

On the 20th ult., at Sabies Mill, a boy named William Porter met with his death by being run over with a loaded sled, which crushed him in the snow and smothered him to death before assistance could be rendered.—Morning News.

THE COURT.—On Friday the Court was engaged in trying criminal charges. Benson, charged with attempting to set fire to one of the houses of the late T. G. Hatheway, was acquitted. A Shad, coloured man, charged with breaking into the shop of Mr. Wetzell, barber, King Street, and stealing \$50, was found guilty and sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—Freeman.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John R. Parlow, Esq., to be Auditor General, in the room of the Hon. F. P. Robinson, resigned. By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY, Secretary's Office, May 7, 1855.

Letters and Monies Received. Rev. Lockey, 6th, rem. 1 sub. Rev. David Cranford, 14th, rem. Mr. J. Garcelon, April 30th, rem. Mr. W. G. Hohen, 11th, Mr. Andrew Southwell, Wisconsin, April 21st, Hiram, Freeze, Esq., 4th, Rev. James Spencer, 7th, rem. 1 sub. H. S. Fillmore, 9th, 5 sub. Bro. F. writing from Digby Neck says, "The cause of God is still prospering here, and souls are being born into the Kingdom. The aged, middle aged, and the young are sharing in this gracious visitation, and are made happy in the love of Jesus."

A Bazaar. Will be held, (D. V.) at Newcastle, Miramichi, to raise funds for the purpose of finishing the Baptist chapel, as early in next July, as arrangements can be carried into effect. Those who are disposed to favour the above object will aid in the Mission cause by forwarding their donations in suitable articles, to the following receivers:

- Mrs. C. C. Scott, Newcastle.
Miss Sargeant, Newcastle.
Miss Whitherall, Newcastle.
Mrs. Bill, St. John.
Mrs. Pettinill, St. John.
Mrs. Fellows, Portland.
Mrs. Geo. Roberts, St. John.
Mrs. Geo. Dunham, St. John.
Mrs. Spurdun, Fredericton.
Miss Wilbur, Shediac.
Mrs. Perinton, Sackville.
Miss E. Macgowan, Charlottetown.

NEWCASTLE BAPTIST CHAPEL. The collectors who were appointed in the several localities to collect the subscriptions for the above chapel, will confer a favour upon the Mission by forwarding the money to the subscriber, at Newcastle, Miramichi, as soon as possible, as demands against the building are immediately to be met. April 13, 1855. B. SCOTT.

SEMINARY. Of the Baptist Educational Society, Fredericton. Rev. Charles Spurdun, Principal. Mr. A. H. Munro, Assistant Teacher. The year is divided into four Terms, of eleven weeks each, which will commence as follows:

- First Term, 8th January, 1855.
Second, 29th March.
Third, 23rd July.
Fourth, 8th October.

HYGEANA. A WONDROUS DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all the diseases of the lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health, as has evidenced the fact, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an aromatic, heating vapor, the medicinal properties of which come in direct contact with the whole of the aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at the Druggists' throughout the country.—[New York Journal Jan. 14.] See advertisement of Medical Inhalation in another column of this paper. Sold by FELLOWS & Co., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION. Dr. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows: "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana—Having witnessed the excellent effects being enjoyed by those who have used Hygeana, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying any thing of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies. You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully yours, &c. C. JOHNS, M. D. No. 639 Houston St., New York. Prof. S. CENTER writes as follows: "I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all. Rev. Dr. Cheever writes:—New York, Nov. 15, 1854. Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy to disengage the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest. Hygeana is for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & Co., wholesale & retail. See Advertisement in another column. S. 5-177

MARRIED.

By the Rev. I. E. Bill, at the Baptist Parsonage, in Germain Street, on Tuesday the 15th inst., Mr. Warren Laakey, to Miss Almira Ryder, both of the Parish of Portland. On the 16th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Capt. John B. Johnson, of the brig Robert Reed, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Charles Herring, Esq. On the 6th inst., by Elder J. Bunting, Mr. Samuel Osborne, to Miss Harriett Sherwood, all of the Parish of Sussex, K. C.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Packet ship John Barbour, (Black Ball line), Marshall, Liverpool, 37—J. & R. Reed, passengers and merchandise. Schr. Mary Ann, Anderson, Prince Edward Island—J. Mahoney, oats, pork, &c. Malvian, Maitland, Prince Edward Island—Gass, Duffy & Co., grain and potatoes. Thursday—Brig Zetland, Kelly, Glasgow, 50—C. McLaughlin, merchandise. Schr. Ann, McDonald, Prince Edward Island—Gass, Duffy & Co., oats, &c. Sunday—Brigt. Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, 7—J. & G. Saiter, general cargo. Monday—Ship Vitula, Leach, Boston, 5—W. & R. Wright, ballast. Saturday—Bark Brothers, Doran, Newry, 48—W. & G. Carvill, goods and iron. Brigt. Ohio, Chert, per gal. Guyama, 27—Jardine & Co., molasses and sugar. Isiah, McAlmon, New York, 4—master, gen. cargo. Schr. Pearl, Whelpley, Boston, 2—G. Eaton, do. deals; Commonwealth, Grosier, London, do. May 12th—Ship Titan, Eldridge, London, do. deals; Commonwealth, Grosier, London, do. Ar at Baltimore, 7th inst., schr. Wm. Wallace, hence. Clid at Boston, 11th, schr. Sea Bee, for this port. At New York, 8th, schr. Persia, do. At Philadelphia, 8th, brig. Margaret, do.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 9th 1855. BUTTER, in firkins, per lb. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Roll, per lb. 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. HAY, per ton, 9s. to 10s. MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Yellow, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. Oats, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. MEATS, beef per lb., quarter, none. Lamb, 5d. to 6d. Mutton, 4d. to 5d. Pork, 4d. to 5d. Hams and Shoulders, 6d. to 7d. OATS, per bushel, none. POTATOES, per bushel, 6s. 6d. to 6s. FLOUR AND GROCERIES. FLOUR, best Canada, 60s. to 61s. 3d. RYE, per bbl., 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 2s. 3d. MOLASSES, per gal. by hhd. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. Muscovado, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

LEADEN COMBS.—A few of the above for grand daily changing Red and Green, to a beautiful Brown, or Black, for sale by FELLOWS & Co. NOTICE.—Cheap Wood Carding.—The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and customers for the handsome manner in which they have patronized him, begs leave to state that he will card Wool this season for the low price of 1 1/2 per lb. Sussex Valley, May 16, 1855. (Intel. 2w.) W. HAYWARD.

SUMMER HATS.—The subscribers have just received from New York, a full and well assorted stock of Panama, Leghorn, Pearl, and other Hats suitable for the coming season. A large stock of Satin Hats, Cloth Caps, &c., on hand. C. D. EVERETT & SON. May 16.

NEW GOODS.—NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.—BRICK BUILDING, North side of King Street.—Wholesale & Retail Clothing and General Out-Fitting Establishment. E. HUNTER, having completed his Spring Importations, respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers—previous to their buying elsewhere—feeling confident that on examination his Stock will prove to be superior and the prices much lower than similar Goods can be had at any other Establishment in the City. The Clothing having been all made up on the premises on the most advantageous terms can not fail in giving satisfaction. The stock comprises a general assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, Capes, Leggings, Hats, Gloves, &c. Gent's Favourite Goods, such as Shirts, Collars, Fronts, Hacks, Stocks, Ties, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Bras, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c. [G]ents who would prefer selecting the Cloth can have their Garments made to order in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen and at the shortest notice. No second price—all goods marked in Plain Figures. E. HUNTER.

POTTER & CO. BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from London and Paris, the largest stock of Engravings and Prints, in every variety of style and art, that has ever been imported into this Province, and as they were selected by one of the firm, in the best publishing houses in England and France, and purchased for cash, they are enabled to offer them at the London and Paris retail prices, being fully 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold in this city. Being made arrangements with the leading publishers they can procure at the lowest prices, any prints that may be wished for by their customers. P. & Co. would call attention to their present large stock of Mantel, Pier, and Toilet Glasses; Cornices, Window Poles, and Picture Frames; Marble Top Centre, Base and Side Tables; Fine Screens, Ottomans, &c. All of new and elegant designs, which they offer at exceedingly low prices. For Sale.—Window Glass, of a superior quality, of all sizes, from 8x10 up to 5x36; Collin Mounting, of all the best and latest designs; Window Mountings, Curtain Bands, Gold Leaf, &c. &c. Sign Boards made, and Lettered in any style and at any price to suit the wishes of customers. Germain Street, opposite Church-street. May 16, 1855.

HATS AND CAPS.—Spring and Summer Styles for 1855.—Now ready for sale the Spring and Summer style of HATS for 1855, as adopted by the Paris and New York Boards of Trade. This is a beautiful style: crown 7 1/2 inches high; brim, 2 1/2 inches wide; no banding, leather edge; band 4 inches wide; curve of brim 4 inches. We have on hand a very large stock of Cloth Caps, just manufactured for Spring and Summer wear, to which we call particular attention. Our prices are exceedingly low, and as most of our goods are manufactured under our own immediate inspection, we trust that we shall be able to continue to meet with public approval. Hats and Caps made to order. C. D. EVERETT & SON. North side King-street. May 16.

CARD.—SAMUEL BROWN, formerly of the firm of Samuel Brown & Co., Prince Wm. street, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in PINE'S BRICK BUILDING, South side of King Street, where he intends carrying on a Fancy Dry Goods Business. Having been in the British Markets for the past winter and having personally selected a NEW STOCK of Goods, he with confidence solicits a call. May 16. SAMUEL BROWN.

NEW GOODS.—New Styles.—By the Middle-tem, ready for inspection, as soon as landed.—Broad Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Silk Velvets, French Cut Vesting, French Figured Velvets, French Figured Broad Cloths, Grenadine Yests, Shapes, Corsets and Drills. Every description of Garment, comprising all the New Styles, will be made to measure from these goods in a superior manner, and at prices to suit the times. THOS. B. JONES. May 16.

BURNING FLUID.—A Fresh Supply of the above just received and for sale by GEO. C. GARRISON & Co., Charlotte-street and Bay's Point. May 16.

REMOVAL.—FELLOWS & Co. have opened, at the West and of County Market. May 16. usual papers

DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

Bartlett's Building, Corner of King Street and Market Square, THOMAS H. BELLISON, Proprietor. THE Proprietor begs leave to inform the Public that having added a large quantity of Daguerreotype Material, and having the latest improvements in the Art, he is now prepared to furnish true life-like LIKENESSES at a cheaper rate, and better executed than can be procured on this side of the Atlantic.

He would also inform the public that he has obtained a thorough practical knowledge of taking Pictures, Likenesses, &c., in the new Art of CRYSTALOPHYTES, an invention just discovered of first taking Daguerreotypes on plates, and then transferring them to paper, by the agency of light, in unlimited numbers, as from Copper Plates; he is enabled with the Daguerreotype Instrument to produce on paper views of City and Country residences, and the most interesting and take Portraits from life with the uttering and of nature, rivalling in beauty the finest Engravings. The public are respectfully invited to call at the Rooms and examine specimens. It is an extraordinary and valuable Daguerreotype in Terrescopic Cases, by means of which the Likeness is made to have the appearance of life. This is a new description of Case, and one which has since its manufacture generally admired by all who have witnessed them. A large number of specimens of all descriptions are to be seen at the Rooms, and the public are invited to call and inspect for themselves. [It is an extraordinary and valuable Daguerreotype in Terrescopic Cases, by means of which the Likeness is made to have the appearance of life. This is a new description of Case, and one which has since its manufacture generally admired by all who have witnessed them. A large number of specimens of all descriptions are to be seen at the Rooms, and the public are invited to call and inspect for themselves.]

POTCHOMANIE. of the new art of converting Glass into Ornamental Porcelain. POTTER & Co. begs to notify the Ladies of Saint John, that they are now opening at their shop in Germain street an assortment of Vases, Flower Stands, Basins, Jars and Plates, with all the colors and materials requisite for painting this beautiful art, which is now attracting so much attention in London and Paris. Illustrated Instructions furnished gratis, and specimens shown at the shop in Germain-st. May 16.

TAXES FOR 1855.—The Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the City of Saint John, hereby give notice, that the Assessments for the present Year are now being made up. By the Law regulating the assessment of Rates and Taxes, any person liable to be assessed, may within 14 days after the publication of this notice, furnish the Assessors with a statement on oath, in writing, of his Real Estate in the City, and of his Personal Estate, and of his Income, specifying therein the value of the Real Estate, and the amount of his Personal Estate and Income—and such person shall be rated accordingly. The Assessors request that all persons having transferred sold or disposed of, or purchased Real Estate in the City, will give information thereof, in order that the said respective Properties may be correctly entered on the Assessment Lists. For the purposes of Assessment every person carrying on business in the Parish, shall be deemed an inhabitant thereof, unless he or she, Revised Statutes JOHN SEARS, EDMUND KAYE, FRANCIS G. JOHNSON, ISAAC JACOBSON, J. C. Carleton, Assessors Rates and Taxes for City St. John. May 4, 1855.

PATENT MEDICINES.—KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY; Mustang Lintment; Hoofland's German Bitters; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Kidder's Horse Lintment; Oxogenated Bitters; together with a general assortment of all the popular Patent Medicines of the day—Just received of THOMAS M. REED, No. 1, North Wharf. May 2.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at Zebulon S. Davis's Store, for the erection of a Baptist Meeting House in Springfield, at head of Bellisle, on or before the first day of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOSEPH YANUARD, ALBION HILL, April 21, 1855. DANIEL HATFIELD.

J. GARRETT & CO., Corner of King and Cross Streets, Will open on Monday next, THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER ASSORTMENT OF Fashionably-Made CLOTHING, Manufactured under their own immediate Inspection. May 2.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—The Subscriber has just received per Packet Ship "Middleton"—An assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and true of the best kinds. Also, a fresh supply of Canary and Hemp Seed. THOMAS M. REED, No. 1, North Wharf. May 2.

BOTSFORD MILLS FLOUR STORE.—REMOVAL.—The Subscribers have removed to the New Store erected by the Hon. John Robertson on the North Market Wharf, a few doors below Nelson street. May 2. ESTABLISSEMENTS & RING. Inspection. May 2.

OIL CLOTHING.—12 doz. Suits superior Oil Cloth, for Fishermen. For sale by single suits or dozen. (April 25.) THOS. B. JONES.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—Just opened one case London made Reversible Waterproof Coats, a superior article, manufactured by the best firm in Great Britain, for this description of Goods. Also—Good quality Oil Cloth, of every description—oats, Pants, Leggings, &c. Gentlemen wishing a good article, at a low price, can be suited in the best manner, by calling at "Granite Hall," No. 1 Dock Street. THOS. B. JONES. April 25.

NOTICE.—To Lumbermen, Merchants, and others.—A Co-partnership, under the name and style of Jacob R. Pidgeon & Co., would take this opportunity to inform the Lumbermen, Merchants, and others, that we are prepared to take in charge, survey and deliver all Lumber that may be placed in our hands for that purpose, and by unremitting attention, we hope to merit a share of public patronage. JACOB R. PIDGEON, SEUBAL S. CARVILLE. April 15.

CHIMNEY PIECES.—Cast Iron Mirror Chimney Pieces, a very beautiful and durable article, to be had at the Subscriber's Store Ware Rooms,