

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A coup de main is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nagai, and the opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Swaborg, most probably it is the latter.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances tending to friendly relations towards the Western powers.

Lord Palmerston conveyed a similar meaning in a speech, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy. The substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen named De Escans and Chant have been in communication with Count Montejino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and with the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry Fifth so called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government have eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain.

By TELEGRAPH, JULY 27.—From the seat of war General Simpson telegraphs—"Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defenses that, I regret to say, our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defenses, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing."

Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

August 2, Evening.—Prince Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on. The vigor of the Russian fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

August 4. General Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Wronzoff road, as far as the Cheveux De Frize, but were repulsed without trouble.

August 7, 11 P. M.—Gen. Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of Cholera have appeared."

THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

Capt. Yelverton, on the 26th of July, took possession of the island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.

WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village Liemsta, in the Vega District for three hours, but without doing any damage.

SEA OF AZOFF.—Taigangrog, by date of 26th of July, had been bombarded for some days. An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burned by the Russians.

The town of Berdiansk had been again bombarded.

ASIA.—There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.

The Russians made an unsuccessful attack on Karadag on the 10th.

LATEST NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The following additional news, telegraphed from London was received by our Liverpool agent just as the Pacific was on the point of leaving.

The Russian General Mouratoff pretends to be besieging Kars, but in reality he appears to be looking about the neighbourhood of the city, picking up oxen and horses, while waiting to learn of something to his advantage.

Kars is not invested.

The Journal de St. Petersburg states that on the 14th of July, a gun-boat carrying the British flag appeared before Ochakoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Ochakoff it will be remembered, commands, together with Kibaura, the strait about 24 miles in width, by which the Lagoon of the Dnieper communicated with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nikolai Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

The official Russian papers contain an account of a third bombardment of Genitchi, on the 19th, by three gun boats and two screw steamers. The stores of straw near the shore were set on fire, and a number of houses were burned. Prince Lanoff Rostooksky, who was in command, withdrew his troops in order to avoid loss of life, and thus, says the Journal de St. Petersburg, Genitchi was exposed almost without defence, to a third bombardment. The Allies, after destroying with impunity the farmers' and fishermen's huts on the shore, drew nearer the city evacuated by the troops and abandoned by the inhabitants, and directed their projectiles at the Temple of God, built in the place, and upon which they concentrated their fire. Towards 9 o'clock in the evening a shell which was thrown upon the church burst in the roof, and caused a fire, from which the belfry alone escaped. On July 20th the two steamers and the gun boats put to sea.

The Invalides of the 1st inst. publishes Prince Gortschakoff's journal of military operations from the 17th to the 23d of July. The Prince affirms that the well directed fire of his artillery often silences our batteries, and drives our men from the trenches. On the other hand, his engineers, besides repairing the damages done to the fortifications, improve the line of defence and add to the number of the Russian batteries.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

The Steamship North Star arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, bringing one day's later news from Europe. She left Southampton at eight o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., and brings 120 passengers.

Consols on the 11th closed at 90 1/2 a 91 for money, and 91 1/2 for 6th Sept., after regular transactions took place at an advance of 1/4.

Foreign Securities steady.

London Corn market quiet; in some cases a recovery of 1s.

The second edition of Saturday's London Times contains Paris correspondence of Friday.

Nothing of importance was received from the Crimea. The bombardment of the batteries 2 to 5 continued, but without result.

The new batteries of the Allies were not to be unmasked until the general bombardment took place. Great activity was displayed at all points of the Crimea.

Advices from the Baltic state that the allied

fleet was drawn up in front of Swaborg, on the morning of the 7th, and that the bombardment was to commence, on the same afternoon.

The Russians were fortifying Arabat and Genitchi by land and sea.

The Russians at Kars were preparing to open their first parallel on the 14th of July.

It was intimated at Paris that Count Buol had received a declaration on the part of England and France, that they did not wish by new negotiations to forestall the more decisive events of war.

It is rumored that General Letang's visit to Vienna, is connected with an arrangement to open lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities.

The London Times contains a leader on the projected bombardment of Swaborg, evidently written in a not very hopeful spirit as to the result of that event. After referring to the little that had yet been accomplished in that sea, it says, that after all the real work of the Baltic fleet is the blockade, and the effectual accomplishment of that purpose is of no small importance, even if Admiral Dundas does not destroy Swaborg or Cronstadt.

It has great reliance on that officer's ability and discretion; but nevertheless, warns its readers against extravagant expectations.

In the House of Lords on Friday evening, Lords Montagu and Gray objected to the terms of the Turkish loan, as throwing all the pecuniary burdens on England, and as of a nature to lead to future misunderstandings with both France and Turkey.

ENGLAND.—In the course of a debate in Parliament in regard to the neutrality of the United States, Lord Palmerston said, that an arrangement had existed at Halifax, by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to question whether or not the laws of the U. S. have been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

CHINA.

This remarkable country, so long regarded as the home of the most intense conservatism, is now in a wretched condition. It has been extremely difficult to obtain correct information either of the present state of affairs or of the prospects of the future. We observe, however, says the Daily Advertiser, among the passengers by the Baltic, Dr. Parker, whose reports will of course deserve the utmost attention. Hon. Horace Greeley was also a passenger in the same steamer, and it is on this account that we attach special importance to the following brief article which we copy from the New York Tribune:

We infer from several conversations with the Rev. Dr. Parker, who arrived in the Baltic, and who is probably better versed in Chinese affairs than any other American, that he cherishes little hope of any speedy pacification of the distracted Empire. The insurgents are now masters of about half the country, but have made little progress since the repulse of their army that marched to the conquest of Pekin.

Conflicts still occur at one point or another with alternate success to this side and to that; but neither makes any decided progress. Meantime the continual destruction of property as well as life, with the constant diversion of hundreds of thousands from the fruitful paths of industry to the sterile efforts of the tented field, are wasting the national resources and reducing millions from comfort to wretchedness. And this is likely to go on for years longer, as it did at former periods of revolution. The fact that two parties seem balanced, with fortune inclining first to this side, then to that, insures a continuance of devastation. Were it rendered highly probable that the Tartar dynasty would, or that it would not, be overthrown, millions who have hitherto remained neutral, and been plundered on one side or the other, would rush at once to the winning side and make its triumph overwhelming. Until some clear indication of the result is afforded, the timid and the wealthy keep quiet where they can, and do no more for either belligerent than they must.

The high-wrought hopes that the triumph of the insurgents would insure the conversion of China to (at least) external Christianity were long since blasted. The destruction of the idols seems to be the extent of Tae-Ping-Chang's devotion to Christian ideas. And, though each party is chary of demonstrations of hostility to foreigners, hoping to profit by their assistance, there seems little reason to expect better treatment of Europeans and Americans from this party, in case of its complete success, than from the other. Of course, the policy and duty of maintaining circumspect and thorough neutrality in the contest is very obvious.

Opium is destroying the Chinese by hundreds of thousands, and its ravages seem rather to increase than to diminish. The general anarchy is favourable to its introduction, and the British East India Company pushes its advantage to the utmost. Any termination of the civil war would be almost certain to insure a circumscriptio of the nefarious opium traffic.—Puritan Recorder.

UNITED STATES.

Fourteen years ago, only a single house, and that a log cabin, stood upon what is now the site of St. Paul, Minnesota, a city that supports four daily newspapers, and where upwards of forty-three thousand passengers have been landed within a year.

The new census of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shows a large increase of population since 1851. At that time the population of Upper Canada was 952,000, and that of Lower Canada 890,261. The population of Upper Canada is now, in round numbers, 1,332,000; the Lower Province, 1,050,000; total, 2,382,000.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

We learn from a gentleman in Auburn, that the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the eloquent and good pastor of our Washington street Baptist church, preached to the Auburn prisoners Sabbath before last. There were some 800 in this congregation of the bound. "Rarely," writes our friend, "have I heard better singing than that which preluded the sermon—but there was a suggestive and most striking lack of female voices in the choir." Mr. Smith's text was in Mark, 14: 72—"And when he thought thereon, he wept." Those who know the preacher, can imagine how he treated the words, and what effect he produced. Hard faces, and seamed with crime, were everywhere wet with tears—and men strong in passion and vice, were bowed with tenderness and audibly wept. The preacher suddenly concluded his moving discourse, with a request that every prisoner present resolved on leading a life of honesty, industry and purity, after the expiration of his term of confinement, should bow his head upon his breast. With one motion, all in the chapel bowed forward—some of them wholly overcome with feeling, and weeping like girls.

At the request of the prisoners, communicated through their keepers, Mr. Smith was to preach to them again.—Buffalo Democrat.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose life has been flickering for some weeks, died at Boston

on Saturday. The event made a profound sensation there, but the eminent deceased was too widely known to make his departure a matter of local interest. He had filled a large place in the view of the whole country. His business enterprise and large wealth gave him great influence. He might be called the head of the manufacturing interest. As the representative of Boston in the National Legislature, he acquired considerable political influence, which was especially strong in Massachusetts. As a popular Minister at the British Court, he acquired much good-will abroad, and doubtless contributed to the kindness of feeling between the two nations. But that by which he will be longer remembered, as a crowning excellence of his character, is his enlarged liberality. His benefactions were numerous, the greatest being the foundation of the Scientific School connected with Harvard College, for which he gave \$50,000, and we believe, other donations subsequently. In religious profession he was a Unitarian, but limited his beneficence by no denominational bounds.—Examiner.

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO.

The bark Arabia, Captain Polley, arrived at Chicago direct from Liverpool, on the 2nd inst., and was to leave on her return voyage on the 6th. After crossing the Atlantic, the Arabia passed into the St. Lawrence, and surmounting its rapids by means of the British Canadian locks and canals, entered Lake Ontario, after sailing through which she overcame some three hundred feet descent, in all, of the Niagara river, by the locks of the Welland Canal, and entered Lake Erie, thence through Lake Huron and Lake Michigan to Chicago, in the heart of the American continent. At Chicago, she is somewhat up in the world, being at an elevation above the level of the sea, which overtops the highest pyramid of Egypt. Such are the achievements of science, labor and civilization. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war."—New York Herald, Aug. 7th.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The schooner Chieftain, which arrived yesterday from Port Antonio and Inagua, with rum and salt to Messrs. Escon, Boak & Co., lost by fever on the passage home her captain, mate, and the captain's brother, who was one of the hands on board. They all belonged to Sheet Harbour, and almost to one family, the mate being a brother-in-law of the Captain. The vessel left Inagua on the 2nd inst., and upon that morning the mate, whose name was Thomas Coward, died; and next day the captain's brother, Alex. Fraser, died. There were now left but three men and a boy to work the vessel, hundreds of miles from land, not one of whom had the least knowledge of navigation, and except as to the course which they had been keeping by the captain's direction before his reason had left him, had no knowledge as to where they were.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, however, the little crew, possessed of stout hearts, were determined to do the best they could; and although they were spoken on the morning they lost their captain, they bravely stuck to their vessel, which they have brought safely to her port of destination. After the loss of the Captain, the chief responsibility devolved upon a seaman named Robert Thomas, whose conduct, we think, after the particulars are known, will be considered worthy of more particular notice by the mercantile portion of the community.—Colonist.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The Obituary list of this morning contains a notice of the demise of Andrew Smith, Esq., for many years the oldest native born citizen residing in Halifax. As such Mr. Smith was selected to present the Royal Address of the citizens of Halifax to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of their celebrating the Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of this city. Mr. Smith enjoyed the reputation of being a singularly inoffensive man, throughout the whole of his long career. He died without pain on Sunday evening, aged 93 years 9 months and 7 days. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Fresh Water, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock.—Chronicle.

The railroad was liberally patronized on Tuesday, about 1500 persons having made the "excursion trip to Sackville and back during the day. Extra Cars were sent up in the evening to bring down about 150 passengers who could not be accommodated by the 6 o'clock train. Railway excursions are becoming deservedly popular.—Id.

The business of shipping coal has been proceeding briskly during the past week at South Pictou. On Monday 1029 chaldrons were shipped, being the largest amount ever shipped in one day. The whole amount shipped during the week is 4630 chaldrons. There is now a larger number of vessels in port than at any previous date the present season, about one hundred of all sizes having arrived within the past eight days.—Eastern Chronicle.

Letters and Monies Received.

Mr. Amos Pales, Aug. 24. Mr. Rev. J. C. Morse, 2nd.—Much obliged to bro. M., for the remittance and for his expressions of good will. Mr. Josiah Plagg, 21st. Mr. Silvanus Minor, 23d. Mr. Shall write bro. M. Elder J. Blakney, 18th. 2nd. Mr. J. W. Goucher, 18th. 2nd. Mr. D. Perkins, 25th. The package addressed to Eastport will henceforth be sent by Capt. Small of the steamer Admiral, and we hope the irregularities complained of will be remedied. G. A. Hammond, Esq. rem. Brother Joseph Skinner, 15th. Mr. J. Morley, London, 1st. Mr. A. Thorp, 22nd.—Will reply soon. Rev. David McPhail, 21st. Mr. Wm. Ames, 15th.—Will submit bro. M.'s request to the Board without delay. Mr. I. Wallace, 18th. A. C. Hammond, rem. All right. All directions in the above attended to.

Errata.

Issue of the 15th inst., in the sixth line of the fourth column of the front page, instead of "King James" read "King Sam."

NOTICE.

The Western New-Brunswick Baptist Association holds its Annual Session with the Baptist Church in Carleton, Saint John, commencing on Saturday the first day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NOVA SCOTIA, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is appointed to meet with the Baptist Church in Liverpool, N. S., on Saturday the 15th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Education Society Debt.

In hand, \$30 15 0

Newcastle Church by Mr. G. D. 5 0 0

Balloy, 5 0 0

£30 15 0

£30 15 0

£30 15 0

£30 15 0

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Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of Inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally adopted by our best Physicians, that local difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosion, and why should it not be the same in the case of internal difficulties? In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the medical profession, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis's remedy. [One who has tried it.] See advertisement in this paper.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. It is sold by F. L. & Co., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Dr. CURTIS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows:

Dr. CURTIS.—Dear Sir.—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygeana, or Inhalant Hygeana Vapor, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, which had been in favor of several years, and in affections of the throat, bronchitis, 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. I doubt not that 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. M. D. No. 600, Houston St., New York.

Prof. S. GERRARD writes as follows:

Gentlemen.—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygeana 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 of it.

New York, Nov. 15, 1854.

Dear Sir.—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy to diseases of the throat and lungs. Having used some of it, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhalant application to the chest. The Hygeana is for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & Co., Wholesale and Retail. See Advertisement in another column.

SAINT JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

St. John, August 29, 1855.

SUGAR.—Duty 6s. per cwt. s. d. s. d.

Brown Porto Rico, wholesale in bond 33 0 35 0

Cuba, fair quality in bond (stock light) 32 6 33 9

MOLASSES.—Duty Free.

Brown Porto Rico, 1 8 0

Cuba Muscovado, 1 6 0 1 6 1/2

Clayton, 1 3 0 1 3 0

TEA.—Duty 2s. per lb.

Common Congo, wholesale, duty paid 1 5 0 1 7

Fine Congo and Souchong, 1 8 0 2 0

COFFEES.—Duty 1s. per lb.

Porto Rico and Laguayra, 0 11 0 1 0

FLOUR, &c.

Canada Superior, 50 0 55 0

Baltimore, 45 0 50 0

New York State, common, 45 0 50 0

Rye Flour, 45 0 50 0

Corn Meal, 26 3 27 6

PROVISIONS, &c.

Butter, New York Mess., 107 6 110 0

Butter, 1 0 1 1

Cheese, 0 6 0 7 4

Oatmeal, per cwt, 25 0 26 0

Peas, 15 0 17 0

Pellock, 15 0 17 0

Herring, 15 0 17 0

Mackerel, 17 0 20 0

Dried Cod, 2 0 3 0

Salt, in bags, common, 0 6 0 9

Do, fine, 0 6 0 9

Butter, per 100 lbs, 37 0 40 0

Coal, Newcastle, per chaldron, 40 0 42 0

Do, Scotch, 27 0 28 0

Do, Grand Lake, 27 0 28 0

Wood, 19 0 23 0

LEATHER.—Duty on Foreign 2s. per lb.

Sole Leather (Domestic), 1 2 0 1 3

Harness do, 1 2 0 1 3

Band do, 1 5 0 1 6

Upper Leather, per side, 10 0 15 0

Slaughter, 5 0 6 0

Patna Kip, 5 0 6 0

Skins, per lb, 3 0 3 6

SOAP.

Pale Yellow, per lb, 0 5 0 5

Common, 0 3 0 3

CANDLES.

Best, per lb, 0 10 0 10

Dips, 0 9 0 9

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter, in firkins, per lb, 1 0 1 1

Roll, per lb, 1 0 1 1

Eggs, 0 1 0 1

Bay, per ton, 60 0 70 0

Meats, Beef, per lb, quarter, 0 4 0 5

Feet, 0 3 0 4

Hams and Shoulders, 0 7 0 7 1/2

Oats, per bushel, 4 0 4 3

Potatoes, new, per bushel, 5 0 5 6