

Gordon's, then two or three mortars from Chapman's, hurled ten and thirteen-inch shells behind the enemy's works, and connected the discharges by rounds from long thirty-twos or sixty eights. It is not known why this evident want of unanimity existed, and why we did not open fire at the same time with the French.

General Peissier was over at our headquarters yesterday, and it is not unlikely that the French commander, with his characteristic impetuosity, resolved on opening fire, finding that we were not prepared to do so with effect, and relying on his own numerous and heavy ordnance and abundance of ammunition. I am by no means prepared to say we were ready to open on the day agreed upon, nor do I insinuate that there was the smallest want of unanimity between the Generals, but it is a fact that we had not all the guns and ammunition required for opening a three day's fire of intensity, and that of a certain sort of material and missiles there was not the requisite quantity of those of a different but useful description. Our allies must appreciate the readiness with which we shot on several occasions lent them guns, shot and shell, and are two generous, while remembering such services, to find fault with us if we had not accumulated such masses of stores as they had collected.

After all, it may turn out that for military reasons the Generals resolved to let the French open first, and that the cannonade was a matter of arrangement. Although there are some complaints of deficiency in the engineering department, I have never heard it said that our artillery, as long as they had powder, shot and guns, were not ready to meet any enemy. It unfortunately happened at this juncture that General Jones, who has always displayed great energy in directing the siege works, is unwell and cannot go out, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism, which almost cripples him.

But all this has nothing to do with the siege, and meantime our allies are pounding away with exceeding warmth at everything within range of them.

## EFFECTS OF THE FIRST TERRIFIC VOLLEY.

The iron storm tore over the Russian lines, tossing up, as if in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and "squelching" the parapets or bounding over the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their centre to the core. A volley so startling, simultaneous, and tremendously powerful was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice. The Russians seemed for a while utterly paralyzed, their batteries were not manned with strength enough to enable them to reply to such an overlapping and crushing fire; but the French, leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the very air with the hurrying storm, and sent it in unbroken fury against their enemies.

## THE BOMBARDMENT SWELLS.

More than 200 pieces of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well directed, played incessantly on the hostile lines. In a few moments a great veil of smoke—"a war cloud rolling down"—spread from the guns over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now swelling up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of the line like the file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once; but the earthworks yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant was the passage of these missiles through the embrasures and along the tops of the parapets, that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of defences.

## RUSSIAN FIRE.

For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistance; but, after they had fired a few rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work and began to return our allies' fire. They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of powder. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shot flew with increased rapidity along the lines of the defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town.

## REDAN AND MALAKOFF SILENCED.

Our Quarry Battery, armed with two mortars and eight columbs, just 400 yards below the Redan, plies the suburb in the rear of the Malakoff vigorously, and keeps the top of the Redan clear. Redan and Malakoff are alike silent, ragged and torn. At most the Redan fires three guns, and the adjoining batteries are equally parsimonious. The parapets are all pitted with shot and shell, and the sides of the embrasures are greatly injured, so that the gabions are sticking out, and are tumbling down in all directions. There is no more of that fine polishing and of that cabinet makers work which the Russians bestowed on their batteries; our constant fire by night, our riflemen, and incessant shelling have prevented their assiduous anxiety as to external appearance being gratified.

## A PAUSE IN THE TEMPEST.

After two hours and a half of furious fire, the Artillerymen of our Allies suddenly ceased, in order to let their guns cool and to rest themselves. The Russians crept out to repair the damages to their works, and shook sandbags full of earth from the parapets over the outside of their parapets. Their gunners also took advantage of this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' batteries in the left attack, and caused us some little annoyance from the "crow's nest."

## REOPENING FIRE—GREAT AGITATION.

At 10 o'clock, however, having previously exploded some fougasses, as before, the French re-opened a fire, if possible more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigour till 12 o'clock at noon, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the Flagstaff road and Garden Batteries in a position to reply. We could see in great agitation sending men and carts to and fro across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, while a movement toward Inkermann was made by the army of the Belbek. Soon after our fire began, as early as 6 o'clock, the working parties which

go over to the North side every morning, seemed to be recalled, and were marched back across the Bridge to the South, no doubt to be in readiness for our expected assault. From 12 to 5 o'clock p.m., the firing was slack; the French then resumed their cannonade with the same astounding vigor as at dawn, and at 10 o'clock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shell against the place till 7 o'clock, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English as well as French, opened with shell against the whole line of defences.

## NIGHT! A GRAND & AWFUL SCENE.—DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.

A description of this scene is now impossible. There was not one instant in which the shell did not whistle through the air—not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, of the Malakoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply. At 5, it was observed that a frigate in the second line near the North side was smoking, and as it grew darker flames were seen to issue from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest excitement, and as night came on, the whole vessel broke out into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Catcart's Hill was intense. "Well, this is a sight! to see one of these confounded ships touched at last!" These and many different and stronger expressions were audible on all sides.

It is not precisely known how the thing was done. Some say it was done by the French—others by ourselves; and bombs, red-hot shot and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread and soon assailed from the front and quarter gallery. At 8 o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like pillars of fire—but one after another they yielded—the decks fell in about 10 o'clock and at midnight the frigate was burned to the water's edge.

## THE SECOND DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Sept. 6.—Last night steady fire was kept up along the front, to prevent the Russians repairing damages. At 10 p.m. orders were sent to our batteries to open as soon as there was a good light next morning, but they were limited to 50 rounds each. At 54, the whole of the batteries from Inkermann to Quarantine opened with a grand crash. The cannonade was maintained as it was yesterday. There were three breakers or lulls in the tempest; from 8 to 10 o'clock, from 12 to 5, and from 6 to 7, the fire was slack. Capt. Shone, R. A. was killed yesterday by a round shot. He was a brave and much esteemed Officer. I regret also to have to record the death of Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was shot through the heart as he was posting his sentries. This gallant young Officer shot through the neck at Alma, but did not go home. The firing continued as before, and the enemy seemed greatly distressed. They are strengthening their position on the Belbek, and evince a disposition to rely on the north side. However, they have large masses of men in the town. The bombardment was renewed and lasted all night.

## THIRD DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Sept. 7.—The cannonade was resumed at day-break—the Inkermann batteries firing briskly. A council of Generals was held to-day at head quarters, the sick were cleared out of the field hospitals, and it gradually oozed out that the assault would take place to-morrow, noon. The firing was tremendous all day, but clouds of dust, which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces, rendered a view of the place impossible. About 3 o'clock, a two-decker was set on fire, and burned all night. A steamer towed other vessels near her way to the dock-yard harbour, but the lines of men of war are still intact. Flames broke out behind the Redan in the afternoon. The bombardment was renewed at dusk. A Sardinian corps was marched up to reinforce the French. There was a heavy explosion in the town at 11 P.M. The men all take 48 hours' provisions cooked into the trenches with them. Nothing is known of the plan of attack.

Sept. 8.—All comers from Balaklava and the rear of the camp are stopped by a line of sentries. Another line of sentries in front prevents any one going as far as Catcart's Hill, except Staff Officers or men on duty. The fire is exceedingly heavy. The assault takes place at noon. The 4th Division is now under arms.

[This letter, which was the latest received by mail at the hour of the Pacific's sailing, brings the narrative to the very moment of the assault and then stops. For its continuation we must wait the arrival of another steamer.]

## POSITION AND PROSPECT OF THE ALLIES.

The position and prospects of the Allies, as presented by the journals of the countries, are, in the highest degree encouraging and seductive. They are animated by victory, and already rewarded by plentiful spoils; they will assault the enemy from the South and route them; they will send an expedition, by sea, some twenty miles to the North, which descending from that direction on the enemy, again will route them harder than ever; they will go at them behind, on the flank, around, between, above and below, and route them worse than before. Then they have destroyed or rather compelled the Russians to destroy, the fleet that worried the Sultan. Then the Russians have no provisions, or if they have it will now be easy to intercept the supplies; and then the famous Port Constantine, which has a giant reputation, and which forms the nucleus of the "new Sebastopol," is a poor, feeble construction, "as large as one of the forts around Paris," in the deprecating language of the "Monitor."

## LOSSES.

The acknowledged loss of the Allies in their six assaults amounts to about 10,000: 2,000 English, 4,500 French, wounded, and 2,000 killed. During the three days bombardment, the Russian loss may be put at 1,000 a day; but the assault was naturally attended with less principally to the Allies. Prisoners were taken on both sides; 700 by the Allies, 200 by the Russians.

## RUSSIAN TREACHERY AND FRENCH REVENGE.

We take the following interesting story from the letter of a soldier, dated Sebastopol, Aug. 26, and addressed to his mother, who resides in Lombard Street, Deansgate, Manchester: "The Russians made an attack on the French on the 16th, in the Tchernaya Valley. I was on the hill and witnessed part of it, and when it was all over I went down and got a little plunder. I saw a great many dead Russians, but only a few French. The Russians bear bitter enmity towards us, so that I had to be very circumspect among their wounded. I saw one wounded Russian driving his bayonet through the leg of a Frenchman who was passing him. The Frenchman coolly pulled his scarf from his neck and tied

it round his leg. I offered to assist him, but he declined my help, calling me 'Bon Anglais,' or good Englishman. As soon as he had finished bandaging his leg, he commenced dancing and capering round the poor Russian, giving him some severe kicks on the body, and 'Sacre Dieu!'ing the whole time. I am sorry to say I enjoyed the sport; for nineteen soldiers out of twenty would have shot the Russian for such a treacherous act. At last Francis pulled a large knife out of his pocket and went up to the Russ. I thought sure enough he was going to cut the chap's throat; but instead of that he simply caught hold of his leg, ripped his trowser to the thigh, and took out from behind his leg a purse similar to the one I sent Jack. It seemed to be pretty full. After that the Frenchman pulled out his wooden canteen, gave me a good drink of Cognac, and then handed it to the Russian, who also drank. Then he took him on his back, and carried him off a prisoner of war. I mention this anecdote to show how things are carried on here. I was much amused the other day by seeing a Guardsman's letter to one of the Papers, in which the writer says he was wounded on the 18th June at the Redan. The fact is they were not near the place, but on reserve." [In explanation of the affair of the purse we are told it is the practice of the Russians when they possess money, to strap their purses round their left thigh, so that in walking they fall within the hollow of the knee, being thus well concealed and carried without inconvenience.]

## DOMESTIC.

We are informed that the Executive Government meets at Frederickton for the despatch of business to-day Wednesday.

**MARINE DISASTER.**—Report says that a small schooner called the "Wm. Henry" left this port some two weeks since for Harvey, A. Co., and has not been heard of since. Strong fears are entertained that she is lost with all on board. She was commanded by Capt. Bishop, whose wife was returning home from Saint John with him.

**THE FISHERY COMMISSION.**—We understand that the Commissioners have made considerable progress in their labours on this coast the present season, notwithstanding the time lost, owing to Gen. Cushman's delay in reaching Halifax, where the British Commissioner and his staff awaited for nearly a month the General's arrival.

We are informed that Mr. Perley proceeds Westward by steamer this morning, to engage in the duties of the Commission on the coasts of the United States, commencing with the harbour of New-York.—*Courier.*

## Affecting Case!

We are credibly informed that a poor man named Shepherd, residing at the time a few miles from Yarmouth, N.S., not long since took his life by cutting his throat. He was a member of our denomination, and regarded as a good man. He was advanced in years and single, an old bachelor. His health was broken down. He was bitterly haunted by the fear of coming to utter woe, and being a burden upon his friends in his old age. Thus terrified he committed the fatal act.

What poor creatures we are when left to ourselves! What need for aid from on high, the sleepless vigilance of heaven! Satan may drive a good man to dreadful extremities, though restrained from working his ruin. "Hold thou us up and we shall be safe." These are some of the lessons of this case, and of another recently recorded in our paper.

## Obituary.

George Whitfield Fowler, son of Deacon Ammon Fowler, of Upham Vale, K. C., departed this life on the 25th of July, 1855, deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Our much loved friend and brother received his first religious impressions in the days of his early childhood. He entertained the warmest regard for the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and for Christian people, from his earliest recollection. He oft wept that the Church in Upham was in that divided state, that he could feel no heart to unite with it. His spirit, when at the Baptist Seminary, in Frederickton, was stirred within him to come out and own publicly his attachment to Christ, which he did in April, 1833. In regard to which we find the following in his journal: "This is a memorable day in my history—a day which records my determination to come out from the world, and join the people of God, as the people of my choice. The day on which I renounce my sins and turn to the open arms of a crucified and risen Saviour. He longed to tell to a dying world the love which he had found in Jesus. And after he left the Institution at Frederickton, he studied in a high school in the United States in view of the Christian Ministry. During the time that he was in the States his letters to his parents and others were soul-cheering, and on his return home his prayers and addresses were of that interesting character, that all seemed struck with the conviction that he was called of God to the work of warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come. His intentions were to return to his studies in Boston this last spring on his return from England and Ireland, to which places he went last Fall—by his Doctor's advice, in order to recruit his health. Finding his health failing, he returned home, and after some months his dear Redeemer reached forth his hand from behind the curtain of Eternity, and took him to himself. He was perfectly resigned, and rejoiced to go home to his eternal rest. Brethren Smith, Jackson, and Burns attended his funeral—as also the writer. Bro. Jackson performed the burial service. Bro. Smith preached the sermon from the cheering words—'Thou shalt go to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ,' and Bro. Burns mingled his tears and exhortations in the service of the day. Deacon Fowler spoke at the close of the service in a most impressive manner. The assembly was large, and many tears were shed, and we all felt that the day was not very far distant when we should mingle in the society of our dear departed brother in that place where our knowledge will be unerring—our holiness unspotted, and our joy unquenchable and eternal. May God sanctify the bereavement to all of us."

WILLIAM S. HOWE.

Upham Vale, K. C., Sept. 22, 1855.

## Letters and Monies received.

Rev. Henry Egels, Sept. 22, (2 sub.) Rev. David Crandal, Oct. 3, rem. (3 sub.) R. E. Stevens, Esq., Oct. 5, rem. (2 sub.) John S. Colville, Esq., Oct. 5, Mr. David Lingly, Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Cramp, O. C. Rev. C. J. Burnett, Charlotte Town, P. E. I. Sept. 25, rem. William Filmore, Esq., Oct. 1. Mr. O. B. Rideout, Oct. 1, rem. W. F. Bonnell, Esq., Oct. 3. John Curry, Esq., Sept. 29. If Bro. Curry will look in the Visitor of the 13th September, he will see the 20s. to which he refers acknowledged. Mr. H. S. Fillmore, Oct. 3, (40 sub.) All directions in the above are needed to.

NOTICE.

A Protracted meeting is appointed to be held (D. V.) in the lower part of the Parish of Upham in the Temperance Hall, the third Saturday in October, at 9 o'clock P. M. Ministers of the Gospel, and other Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

GEO. BURNS.

CHARLES TITUS.

Sept. 25, 1855.

## To Nervous Sufferers.

A DEPICTED Cley gym, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of curing a. w. I send (free) the description used on receiving a letter, post paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69, Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

Aug 22

## HYGEAN VAPOR.

From the New-York National Monitor of Feb. 25. Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicine that has struggled with the secrets of the materia medica, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor, which acts directly on the diseased, and not, as hitherto, by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from diseased lungs, will subscribe their interests by giving the Hygean vapor a trial.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

## On such Subjects the Testimony of Woman should be Conclusive.

New York, August 2, 1855. Mrs. Child, of 272 Second-street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. M. L. McLANE's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two tea spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a great number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M. L. McLANE's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M. L. 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. M. L. McLANE's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

## VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

DR. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows: DR. CURTIS'S DEAR SIR.—Having witnessed the excellent mode of applying anything of the kind in chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation 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 anything 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. 609 Houston St., New York. Prof. S. G. BENTLEY writes as follows: "Gentlemen—I have recently had occasion to use your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and have refused to yield to other modes 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 diseases of the throat and lungs. Having used it in a case of chronic Bronchitis, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both as the by-stand and the inhaling application to the chest. The Hygeana is for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & CO., wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

Jan. 5.—1 yr.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 4th Sept., by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, Mr. John C. Orchard, Grand Lake, formerly a native of Somersetshire, England, to Miss Phebe, daughter of Deacon Ephraim Briggs, Parish of Cambridge. On the 31st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Alwood, of Staffordshire, England, to Sarah Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. Z. G. Gabel, of St. John. Sept. 26th, at Wolfville, by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, the Rev. J. Skinner, of Port Medway, to Miss Mary Emma Troop—and at the same time, Mr. Avard Lemay, of Paradise, Wilmet, to her sister Mary Emma Augusta Troop, both of Wolfville, and daughters of Mr. W. H. Troop, of Five Islands.

## DIED.

At Harvey, County of Albert, on the 2nd inst., after a protracted illness of Chronic Hydrocephalus, John W., third son of Capt. John FitzGerald, in the fourth year of his age.

From this dark world where storms and sorrows rise, A lovely child is moved by death away; Borne by angelic convoys through the skies To share the bliss of heaven's celestial ray.

He just appeared upon the stage of time, And in a brief but bitter run had his decline; Then took his flight and left the world behind. And quick in heavenly mansions filled his place.

Bereaved parents! wipe the falling tear, Your tender offspring called by death away, Is landed safe beyond the reach of fear. In the bright realms of heaven's unclouded day. On the 10th ult., infant daughter of Mr. H. Sien, aged six months.

## SAINT JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

St. John, Oct. 10, 1855. SUGAR.—Duty 6s. per cwt. s. d. s. d. Bright Porto Rico, wholesale in bond 33 9 35 0 Cuba, fair quality, in bond (stock light) 32 6 33 9 MOLASSES.—Duty 10s. per cwt. s. d. s. d. Bright Porto Rico, wholesale in bond 1 8 0 1 6 1/2 Cuba Muscovado 1 6 0 1 6 1/2 Clayed 1 8 0 1 8 0 TEA.—Duty 2d per lb. s. d. s. d. Fine Congo and Souchong, duty paid 1 5 0 1 7 0 COFFEE.—Duty 1 1/2d per lb. s. d. s. d. Java 0 11 0 1 0 0 Rio Rico and Laguayra 0 9 0 10 0 FLOUR.—Canada Superfine 45 0 47 6 Baltimore, Howard street 47 6 49 0 New York State, common 45 0 47 6 Corn Meal 28 3 27 6 PROVISIONS.—Pork, New York Mess 115 0 120 0 Butter 1 0 12 0 Eggs, per doz. 25 0 26 0 Oatmeal, per cwt. 25 0 26 0 Codfish 17 6 18 9 Palook 11 3 12 6 Mackerel 17 6 20 0 Dried Herring 2 6 3 9 Salt, in bags, common 4 0 4 9 " " fine 5 0 6 0 Rice, per 100 lbs 37 6 38 0 FUEL.—Coal, Newcastle, per chaldron 30 0 32 0 " " Scotch 25 0 26 0 " " Grand Lake 27 0 28 0 Wood, per cord 21 0 22 0 LEATHER.—Duty on Foreign 2d per lb. s. d. s. d. Sole Leather (Domestic) 1 2 1 1 3 Harness do 1 2 1 1 3 " " 1 1 1 1 1 Upper Leather—per side. Slaughter 10 0 15 0 Patna Kip 5 0 7 6 Calfskins, per lb 3 0 3 6 SOLE.—Pale Yellow, per lb 0 5 0 0 Common 0 3 0 0 CANDLES.—Sperm, per lb 0 10 0 0 Tallow, per lb 0 9 0 0

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PROVISIONS, &c. s. d. s. d. Butter, in tins, per lb 1 1 1 2 Eggs, per doz 25 0 26 0 Hops, per cwt 60 0 70 0 Meats, Beef, per lb, quarter 0 24 0 4 Veal 0 24 0 4 Lamb 0 24 0 4 Mutton and Shoulders 3 3 3 6 Oats, per bushel 4 0 4 6 Potatoes, new, per bushel 4 0 4 6 LOWER MARKET.—Broomed, Maple, per cord 27 6 28 9 Potatoes, per bushel 2 0 2 6 Turnips, per bushel 1 0 2 3 Butter, firkin, per lb 0 1 0 1 Hams and Shoulders 0 6 0 9 Eggs 0 9 0 10

## WANTED.

A good Cabinet Maker, a steady man, and one that would hire by the year preferred. M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER, St. John, Sept. 19.

## D. & J. LEAVITT'S FLOUR, GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Corner of Market and Germain Streets.

Persons purchasing Goods at the above Establishment will have them delivered free of charge.

June 27

## RICH PURS—Hats, Caps, Gloves.

Subscribers, thankful for the generous support rendered by the citizens of Saint John, as well as their country friends during the period they have received part of their FALL GOODS by Packet Ship "Joseph Tarrant," call "Billow," steamer "America," and Boston Steamers, which, with the Goods manufactured by them, form a large and complete assortment.

LADIES' FURS.—In stone Martin, French Sables, Rish, Squirrel, British Sables, in Muffs, Boas, Queens and Coats. Our Furs have great advantage in shape.

GENT'S FUR CAPS.—In stone Martin, North and South Seal, Beaver and Nutria, all of the newest styles.

SATIN VELVET HATS.—Best London, best French, best Boston, the finest Goods, warranted fashionable.

GENT'S GLOVES.—In stone Martin, Oil Tan Buck, with every other kind in Fur and Cloth.

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS.—Latest improved, for comfort and appearance. Plush and Cloth Caps, Glazed Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Hat and Cap Covers, Reversible and Gooden's India Rubber Coats, Children's Belts, new.

GENT'S FUR COATS.—In Wolf, South Seal, Hair Seal, and Buffalo, large for travellers.

SLEIGH ROBES.—In Wolf, Bear, Racoon, Lynx and Buffalo, large for travellers.

100 Ladies' small Shawls, fine Wool, Balmoral pattern; with a stock of unenumerated articles. Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 10th, 1855. 3in.

## GOLDEN BALL MARBLE WORKS.—The

Subscriber respectfully invites the Public generally to call and examine his Stock of MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS, which are now offered at very reduced prices, in order to make room for the new Stock.

F. W. CLEAR, St. John, N. B., Oct. 10th, 1855. 3in.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

The Greatest of the Age.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy for every kind of HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore throat. One to three bottles will cure the worst case of pimples on the face. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of rheumatism. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the very worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

To those who are subject to a sick headache one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in four or five days to a week. There is never a bad result from its use, on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will find yourself able to do a year's work in the most extravagant economy of it that ever man listened to.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can, and enough of it.

Principal Office of the Medical Discovery for the State of Maine and British Provinces, is at the Drug Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, Me. To whom all orders should be addressed.

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