

der the command of Lieutenant-General Sir. G. Campbell, to reinforce our extreme right, and they are now encamped on the slopes of the heights overlooking the village of Kamara. I have likewise placed 30 guns and the cavalry in reserve, to act on the first appearance of the enemy. The 50th Regiment has arrived, and I have attached it to the First Division. The siege operations are progressing favorably; but, owing to the brightness of the night, a large amount of work cannot be executed. The rail bridge from the north side to the south shore has been completed, and is actually in use by the enemy; and a considerable increase of troops, with a good deal of movement, is observable in the town. The weekly report of the principal medical officer, shows a decided improvement in the health of the army."

Among the deaths before Sebastopol are those of Captain Duncombe Buckley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Major-General and Lady Catherine Buckley; and Captain Pechell, of the 77th Regiment, only son of Sir George Pechell, M.P., and in his 30th year.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL. FALL OF SEBASTOPOL—RECEIPT OF THE NEWS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.—At ten o'clock yesterday evening the Queen received the glorious intelligence that Sebastopol "was in the hands of the allies."

The Queen graciously directed that this intelligence should be generally communicated. The Prince, attended by Earl Granville, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, and E. Becker, Esq., immediately proceeded to the summit of Craig Cobbin, where a quantity of fireworks had been collected. The joyful tidings had circulated rapidly through the neighborhood, and the Highlanders were seen approaching in groups in every direction. The main body was led by Ross, Her Majesty's pipe, and the 42nd Highlanders, playing favorite national airs.

A considerable number of people was soon assembled, and the erection of a bonfire was begun by the work of a few minutes, and upon the arrival of the Prince and the party accompanying him it was lighted and blazed high into the air, amidst the loud and oft-repeated cheers of the assembled. Some whiskey having been procured, the health of the Queen and the Prince, and of the brave armies of the Crimea, were drunk, whilst the air rang with acclamations.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred attended by Mr. Gibbs, shortly after arrived.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent, with the ladies of the suite, viewed the distant scene from the windows of the Castle. It was one of surprising wildness and beauty. The country for a considerable distance was lighted by the vast bonfire, the ruddy gleams were reflected from the windows and walls of the Castle. The picturesque figures of the Highlanders, who had now collected in considerable numbers were seen against the flames, and their shouts were heard far and wide through the glen, whilst the constant sound of the discharge of firearms from distant localities proved how rapidly the long wished for intelligence had travelled.

A little before twelve o'clock the whole concourse of peasants, workmen, gillies, and others, descended from the Craig, and assembled before the Castle windows, sang "God save the Queen," and, after three hearty cheers, gradually dispersed.

THE QUEEN TO THE ARMY.

Lord Panmure has addressed the following telegraphic dispatch to General Simpson:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12.—The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which she regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valor which has led to its termination.

The Queen deeply laments that this success has been attained at the heavy losses which have been sustained; while she rejoices in the victory, Her Majesty desires to sympathize with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate General Pelissier in Her Majesty's name upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave allies.

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 8 a. m.—The *Monde* announces that the French Emperor will, on Thursday next, attend at noon in the Church of Notre Dame a Te Deum, to be celebrated as an act of thanksgiving for the capture of Sebastopol. The Ministers, the Senators, the Legislative corps, the high functionaries, &c., will attend. Gratuitous performances will be given in the theatre of Paris. At night the public buildings will be illuminated.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday night, Sept. 13.—The Te Deum has been celebrated with great effect. The Archbishop, addressing the Emperor, said: "The national joy is increased by the thought that Heaven will all these triumphs prepare for you, in addition domestic joys which will be so much more delightful to your heart as they will be also for the public good. The streets of Paris are to-night brilliantly illuminated."

THE WAR.

The position of Prince Gortschakoff's army, after the main body had effected its retreat across the harbor is as follows:—His extreme right, consisting of the corps most actively engaged in the defence of the place, rests upon the Severnaya work, or, from the north shore, the strongly entrenched positions on the north shore, where, no doubt, considerable preparations have been made for this emergency. His centre covers the Belbek, and is protected in front by the field works thrown up along the ridge of Inkermann. His left wing consists of Liprandi's corps, occupying the ground from Mackenzie's Farm to the heights of Altodor on the Bakhischirai road.

The field operations have long been contemplated by the Allied Governments as obvious, from the large cavalry force they have continued to send to the Crimea. The British army alone can bring upwards of 3,000 sabres and lancers into the field, and the French cavalry is still more numerous, and the impetus of the action to which it has hitherto been condemned.

It is stated that three French Generals, one of whom is General Verdet, have been killed; that General Bosquet has been wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball; that General Tchernav was wounded in the leg; that General Bourbaki, La Motte Ronze, and Mellinet have also been hit. It was rumored that General de Salles, who made the unsuccessful attack on the Central Bastion was killed, but this is denied in well informed quarters. General MacMahon is also said to be wounded. In the absence of official intelligence, we can only form conjectures as to the total number (including the English) *hors de combat*, and these would place it at from 10,000 to 12,000.

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF THE VICTORY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Wednesday night says:—"The fall of Se-

bastopol is to be officially celebrated with a pomp and splendour commensurate with the importance of the event. A Te Deum is to be sung to-morrow at Notre Dame, at which the Emperor and all the high functionaries of state are to be present. There is to be a general holiday, and gratuitous performances are to be given at all the theatres; and moreover, in the evening all public buildings are to be illuminated. It is curious to observe the feelings which this great public event has excited. In Paris, where up to the last few days the news of a victory or a reverse made but a transient impression—the elation produced by this important intelligence, instead of subsiding, increases every day, as though people had been at first unable to realize the magnitude of our triumph, and were only now beginning to form an idea of the real extent of our success. Maps, plans, and pictures of Sebastopol—a drug in the market a few days ago—are now in great demand; and the print sellers' shops, where they are exhibited in the windows, are surrounded by dense groups, studying the topography of the place, and ascertaining the exact position of Karabelina, the Great Redan, the Redan du Carenage, and the other positions mentioned in the despatches. But great as the excitement has been in Paris, it has been fully equalled in the Provinces. At Rouen, Lyons, and in all the principal towns, spontaneous illuminations, *cacoch*, and every mode of testifying satisfaction were called into requisition on the receipt of the welcome announcement that Sebastopol was in the hands of the allies. The French press, with a few exceptions, has been unanimous in expressing its concurrence with the public feeling on this occasion. The exception is hardly necessary to point out—they consist of the organs of the Legitimist party, and the clerical sheet that devotes its energies to the defence of King Bombs and ultramontanism, and whose enthusiasm is never excited by anything save the article wrought by blinking Madonnas and flying friars. There is no doubt that they feel acutely the blow inflicted upon their patron's ally, and it would be too much to expect them to express a gratification it is impossible they can feel in beholding the ruin of their hopes."

THE FRENCH LOSS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* of Thursday says:—"I mentioned yesterday that there were three French generals among the killed during the attack on Sebastopol. It is said to-day that there are four. The death of General de Salles who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton (not the Quarter of the Legislative Assembly), and Niel, and General de Marolles is missing. The last, it is feared, met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Custin is severely wounded, and the favourite aide-de-camp of General Pelissier mortally so. His loss has occasioned the greatest affliction to the French commander-in-chief. Of the French casualties otherwise we do not know as yet positively. The total number is, no doubt, known as the war office, but nothing is yet allowed to transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss; others from a lower estimate. Probably the returns will not be until after the celebration of the 'Te Deum.'"

THE SITUATION OF THE ALLIES.—The *Liverpool Mail* translates the following from the *Pays*:—"It is easy to comprehend the excellent situation in which the allied troops are now placed. They are separated from the Russians by natural works, which render any attack on the part of the enemy impossible. The port, the Careening Dock, and the other interior works, prevent the latter from making one of those sorties on our siege works, which kept our soldiers constantly on the watch, and which cost us so many struggles and such regrettable losses. The hard and fatiguing works of the trenches are now finished. Our troops are able to encamp more freely amidst the ruins of the town; it is only necessary for them to execute some works of defence to protect themselves from any projectiles which may be thrown against our new positions by the forts on the northern side. Hence it results that a considerable less number of men will be necessary for the service of the siege, properly so called, and that we may procure a reinforcing force, the corps of observation on the Tchernaya, and be ready for any eventuality, if the enemy attempts a fresh diversion on this point. Master of the southern neck, we may now attack with the greatest chance of prompt success the fortresses which form the northern part of Sebastopol. All the fortifications which have fallen into our power are so many works of attack which are about to be directed against these last bulwarks of the Russian town. The line of the external fortress is at 1200 and even at 1500 metres from our present lines. Under these conditions the rigorous blockade, which was in principle impracticable against the whole town, becomes perfectly feasible against the fortresses, and if at a given moment the communication may be interrupted between the garrison and the army of General Liprandi, the hour of the complete surrender of the besieged troops may possibly be hastened, and the heroic heroism indicated according to the rules of normal siege. But we should not be astonished if the Russian generals, who are all essentially versed in strategy, who never defend except what can be defended, were we to regard as we do this, eventually, and were we to retire from the place, before it finally falls into our hands. They would doubtless only leave us ruins, for it is also their inevitable system to burn and destroy whatever they cannot keep."

WHAT MUST WE DO NOW?—The English papers, both metropolitan and provincial, have been discussing the question of "What next?" during the week. We subjoin extracts from the leaders of the principal London morning papers:—"The *Times* of Wednesday appears to think that Prince Gortschakoff will only hold the Siwernaya temporarily, and urges the allied armies to immediate action. "The *Russians* are in a trap from which the Tchongar and the Istimas of Perekop are the only means of escape, and even their communications may possibly be intercepted. . . . The Russian army in the Crimea is probably not superior to the forces of the allies in numbers, and it is immeasurably inferior to them in resources and supplies, as well as in those moral qualities which at once constitute and enhance the prestige of victory. On every occasion on which they have encountered an enemy in this war—whether Turks, French, English, or Sardinians—the fortune of war has deserted the Russians. For them to advance is impossible, for the whole coast is guarded by the enemy; and no Russian vessel floats on those waters. We trust that no considerations whatever will prevent the allied generals from giving the most vigorous and immediate effect to the great advantage they have won. Beyond the time absolutely required for the removal of the wounded, no armistice should be conceded. To give the campaign its full effect its success must now be rendered absolute and complete. . . . The Peninsula itself is besieged and well-nigh invested by our fleets and armies; and if the command of a single road be lost, the whole line of retreat, and the only line by which supplies and communications can reach the Russians is gone. Such we take to be the relative position of the belligerents in the Crimea; and, with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result."

The *Morning Herald* insists upon taking the

Crimea from Russia. The wresting of the Crimea from Russia secures at once the freedom of the Black Sea and the independence and the integrity of Turkey. It gains the objects of the war—it disposes of the miserable follies of the four points—it extinguishes that pitiable exhibition of human imbecility which has sickened us in the odious and pulling prate of the controversy between counterpoise and limitation. Take the Crimea from Russia, and the policy of Catherine is reversed."

The *Daily News* tells us—"the blow which has just been struck by the allied armies is sufficient to ensure our ultimate triumph, if it is promptly and vigorously followed up. This is what the English public must now look to and insist upon. There is a natural indolence in all men that prompts them to withdraw from any difficult undertaking, provided they can do so with *ease*; and our ministers—no disrespect to them is meant—are, after all, mere men. Besides, they will immediately be besieged by all who have an interest in letting Russia down as softly as possible. There will be renewed offers of mediation from Austria; and the Aberdonians, and the whole of the peace-at-any-price party, will be breaking out into choral chants in honour of magnanimous forbearance in the hour of victory and into demonstrations that we can now put an end to the war with honour. It is not enough that we can do so with honour; we must do so with profit; we must gain something by the efforts we have made."

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever continues its ravages in various parts of our Southern country, though generally with diminishing virulence. In Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., it is subsiding, but rather, it is thought for the want of subjects, than from any abatement in the violence of the malady itself. In New Orleans there has been a gradual diminution in the number of deaths for the past two weeks; but over 2000 persons have fallen victims to the disease in that city since its appearance during the last week in June. Cases of fever are reported also in other parts of Louisiana, and in Mississippi.

The whole number of deaths from fever in Norfolk, since the commencement of the epidemic, as ascertained by actual interments, is about 1200.

THE SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.—The latest accounts, as we go to press, says the "Puritan Recorder," from the dreadful epidemic in Virginia, are given in the following despatches: *Baltimore* Sept. 25.—At Norfolk on Saturday, the number of deaths from the yellow fever was 33, and on Sunday 31. At Portsmouth on Saturday, there were 17, and the same number on Sunday. Five physicians died on Saturday, namely, Doctors Capre of New York, Hilliard of Philadelphia, and Walters of Baltimore. *Richmond, Va.*, Sept. 25th.—There were only seven deaths at Portsmouth on Monday. At Norfolk the first frost of the season occurred last night. There were about 20 deaths there on Monday, among them Drs. Richard Tunstall, and John D. Gordon. Drs. Rizer and Hutton are reported to be recovering instead of dead, as previously reported.

CANADA.

Flour.—Wholesale dealers in flour still exhibit great caution in operating, and appear desirous to hold off. There if a good deal offering on the market, and a rather better business has been done at reduced rates for home consumption. There is no profit in exporting now, as flour can be had for nearly the same figure at the sea board as here, and until matters improve a large business can not be expected. There is but little of Canadian Flour on the New York market, but with the exception of "extra Genesee," very probably made from Canadian wheat, Canadian Flour commands the highest figures. The prices here may be quoted at \$54 a \$7 for fine; \$74 a \$8 for No. 1 superfine, and \$84 a \$7 for extra. Farmers on the market sell Flour at \$34 a \$9 per barrel, in bags. It is beginning to come in rapidly in this way, and finds ready sale at those figures. It is generally of first-rate quality, and is sold almost exclusively to consumers. \$34 was the ruling price to-day, and there were no indications of a decline, the wagons being all well cleared out before the close.—*Globe*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MALNUTRITION OCCURRENCE.—We are credibly informed that while a number of young men in Kentville, Nova Scotia, were engaged in firing guns in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, Mr. Charles Harris, son of James D. Harris, Esq., of that place, was accidentally shot dead.

THE LOCOMOTIVE OFF THE TRACK.—The locomotive was yesterday started with the intelligence that the Locomotive, with the first return morning train from Sackville, had been thrown off the track, near one of the crossings in front of the colored village. The locomotive, tender, and two of the baggage-wagons had been precipitated over the embankment, a depth of nearly twenty feet, and all were more or less crushed and injured by the fall. There were about 30 passengers in the cars who had a providential escape, one of the wagons having luckily been thrown into an oblique position which completely checked the progress of the passenger carriages, and prevented their being hurled down the steep. The accident was caused by a horse.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

LOSS OF THE BRIG GLIDE WITH ALL ON BOARD.—A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, on Tuesday, 16th inst., from Windsor, dated, same day, to the following effect:—"The brig *Glide*, from Halifax with a cargo of Railway materials, was lost on the Grand Manan. All hands perished."

The subjoined extract of a letter, from Windsor, to Messrs. Barrs & Harris, of this city, is also copied from the Reading Room slate:—"The brig (supposed to be the *Glide*) struck on Murr Ledges on Sunday night, Sept. 24, and sunk, part of her masts out of water. A diving bell had been laid down to her, and could not find any boats, consequently the crew may not yet be safe. She struck under full sail, standing sails, &c."

Among the passengers in the America, at Halifax, was the Hon. Joseph Howe. The Journal says:—"It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Howe has succeeded in obtaining a right of way through Her Majesty's Dockyard, for the Railroad. He looks in good health and spirits."

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—The late Railway Contract was taken by Mr. Frazer, of Pictou—Commencing at the termination of Black's Contract, and extending a little to the eastward of Schultz's. Distance 24 miles, for which he is to receive £16,775. This is a heavy rock section, there are still about two miles of rocky country, and then commences the sand, clay and gravel districts.

Since writing the above we learn that another section of seven miles, from Schultz's to the Nine Mile River Road—in the Market. Tenders will be received until 27th Oct.—the work to be completed by the 30th June 1857.—*ib.*

SHIP BUILDING IN YARMOUTH.—We understand that during the ensuing twelvemonth, the ship-yards of our prosperous town will exhibit a scene of unusual bustle and activity; that quite a number of vessels have already been entered into, and that a large number of vessels and a greater aggregate of tonnage will be put afloat in this County during the period referred to, than for any corresponding period in its history.

Those who have noted the rising importance—the steady and rapid growth of Yarmouth—and looked about them for the cause, cannot have failed to arrive at the same conclusion with ourselves, that it is largely attributable to the energy and enterprise—and we may add the intelligence—of her ship-owners and ship-masters. With this fact, then, in view, what good results may we not expect to flow from the extraordinary preparations to which allusion is made in the preceding paragraphs.

As for our ship-masters, a word in their praise may appear superfluous, but is nevertheless their just due. Wherever a Yarmouth vessel may float, the character of our vessels stands deservedly high for those qualities which adorn the vocation of the seaman; and the readiness with which they can at any time obtain profitable employment, affords the best evidence of the estimation in which they are held.—*Tribune*.

Letters and Monies received.—John Naylor, Esq., Halifax, Sept. 24th, rem.—Mr. J. Wallace, Sept. 24th, rem.—Mr. Benjamin Stone, 7s. 6d., one guinea.—E. Putter, Esq., 2s. 6d.—Rev. T. H. Porter, 1s. 6d.—S. Hall, Esq., 2s. 6d.—Rev. B. Scott, 2s. 6d., rem.—William Hughes, Esq., 7s. 6d. All directions in the above attended to.

B. W. Upton, Mofes Jones, Esq., per Rev. J. Newcomb, 2s.

HOME MISCELLANEOUS.—Collected and forwarded to the Treasurer, per Mr. J. Wallace, 22s.

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 2 o'clock P. M. Ministers of the Gospel, and other Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

GEO. BURNS, CHARLES TITUS.

Sept. 25, 1852.

NOTICE.

The next quarterly meeting will be held with the church at St. Mark's, on the 28th inst. of October, next, when Ministers and Brethren are invited to attend.

J. WALKER, Church Clerk.

IF Every Reader of the "CHRISTIAN VISITOR" will please notice the Advertisement headed "THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

IF Person desirous of selling any one Work alone, and canvassing a certain section of country, or several Counties, will please confer with the subscriber, who will cheerfully answer every letter, as far as possible, on the day of its receipt.

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 William-street, N. Y.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. What they think of them is. Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaints, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already effected a cure. I have taken more than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'LANE'S Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILLIPS.

No. 2 Columbia place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Kidney Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills. The name is on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of the bottle.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A RETIRED Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. He will send (see) the prescription used on receiving a letter, post paid, to Dr. J. H. M. D'ARNAUD, No. 39, Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

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 admitted by our best Physicians, that local difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. Persons who have pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosion, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. The variety of climate of our country, and long and throat complaints have become so prevalent, and life, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the afflicted especially, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis's remedy. [One who has tried it.] See advertisement in this paper.

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

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:—"I have witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygiene, or Inhalant Hygienic Vapor, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis; and being well in favor of counter-irritation in the treatment of the throat, bronchitis, and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Hygienic 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. 699 Houston St., New York.

Prof. S. G. CURTIS writes as follows:—"Gentlemen—I have recently had occasion to use your Cherry Syrup and Hygienic Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, and that 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. CURTIS writes, New York, Nov. 15, 1854. Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygiene, as a remedy to diseases of the throat and lungs. Having used it, and being satisfied with its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhalant application to the chest.

The Hygiene is for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & CO., wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd inst., by Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Robert Mutch, to Miss Eunice A. Emmons, both of the Northwick, Miramichi.

By Rev. E. McInnis, on the 21st inst., Mr. Wm. Murdoch, to Miss Louisa B. Milbray, both of Colchester, Nova Scotia.

By the same, on the 30th inst., Mr. Benjamin

Newcomb, of Wilnot, N. S., to Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Portland, Saint John.

At Amherst, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. E. B. DeMille, Wm. A. Crandall, of Porter Town, to

Ratience E. Allen, of Mount Watley.

DIED.

At Ha-vey, Albert County, on the 21st inst., after an illness of five weeks, Mr. Nathan Wilbur, aged 71 years and ten months. He was much respected by all who knew him. His end was peace.

On the 21st inst., Syrenia Amelia Brown, in her eleventh year, oldest daughter of Bro. Wm. Brown, of Upham.

SAINT JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

St. John, Oct. 3, 1855.

SUGAR.—Duty 6s. per cwt. a. d. s. d.

Bright Porto Rico, whole sale in bond 8 0 3 9

Cuba, fair quality, in bond (stock light) 32 6 3 9

MOLASSES.—Duty Free.

Bright Porto Rico 1 8 a

Cuba Muscovado 1 0 a 1 6 d

Claret 1 3 s 3 c

TEA.—Duty 2d per lb.

Common Congo, whole sale, duty paid 1 5 a 1 7

Fine Congo and Souchong 1 5 a 2 0

COFFEES.—Duty 1d per lb.

Java 0 11 a 1 0

Porto Rico and Laguayra 0 9 a 0 10

FLLOUR, &c.

Canada Superior, per chaldron 45 0 a 1 1

Baltimore, Howard street 47 6 a

New York State, common 45 6 a 4 6

Rye Flour 45 0 a

Corn Meal 25 3 a 2 6

PROVISIONS.

Pork, New York Mess. 115 0 a 12 0

Butter 10 0 a 1 1

Cheese 0 6 a 0 7 4

Onion, per bushel 25 0 a

Codfish 17 6 a 18 9

Pullock 11 3 a

Herring 15 0 a 17 6

Dried Herring 17 6 a 20

Salt, in bags, common 4 0 a 4 9

Oats 5 0 a 6 0

Rye, per 100 lbs 27 6 a

FUEL.

Coal, Newcastle, per chaldron 3 0 a

Scotch 25 0 a

Canada Lake 25 0 a 23 6

Wood, cord 20 0 a 23 0

LEATHER.—Duty on Foreign 2d per lb.

Sole Leather (Domestic) 1 2 a 1 3

Harness do 1 2 a 1 3

Upper Leather—per side.

Slaughter 10 0 a 15 0