Latest European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

The R. M. S. *Canada* arrived at this port at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, bringing London and Liverpool dates of the 18th Aug.

The news are of a brilliant and cheering character.

SWEABORG, the second Russian fortress in the Baltic, is utterly destroyed.

A splendid battle was fought on the TCHERNAYA. The Russians were beaten back with great slaughter by the French and Sardinians.

The BOMBARDMENT was re-commenced on the morning of the 17th. It is expected to last six days.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Court, embarked for Paris on the evening of the 17th. Her reception is to be in the most splendid style possible.

What with the Queen's Visit, the Emperor's Fete, and the Exposition, August has been a gala month for Paris.

Parliament was prorogued on the 14th.—Her Majesty's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was a sad mischance that intelligence of the fall of Sweaborg did not arrive in time to be alluded to in the Speech; but the same papers that carried the one to the country carried the other. Her Majesty's Speech will be found on our last page.

Lord John Russell made a foolish speech a few days before the close of the Session—among other things desiderating the temporal independence of the Pope. Thist came with ill grace from the author of the "Durham Letter."

The Act regulating Partnerships has, after much management and hard work, passed into law. It met great opposition from the Lords.

The POPE in his recent "Allocutions" dwells at great length and most lugubriously on the conduct of Spain, Sardinia, and Switzerland. But it is worthy of notice that the Man of Sin still persists in showing the "cloven foot"—he still maintains that any law enacted without his sanction and leave, or from which his sanction is withdrawn, is null and void. The old dotard's pretensions will not help him much. What has the VIRGIN done for the Papists since they have declared her immaculately conceived? Perhaps she is not yet aware of the compliment her "*children*" have paid her.

The case of Boyle *v.* Wiseman was finally settled on Monday the 13th, to the satisfaction of Boyle and his friends.

The Persian Government, at the instigation of Russia, has suppressed the Protestant Schools within her dominions.

The Patriotic Fund now amounts to the sum of £1,171,270. Thh number of orphans to be provided for is 2,200.

Immense quantities of military and warlike stores are being despatched to the seat of war. On Friday the 3rd August upwards of 60 tons of blankets, &c., were shipped. Active preparations are being made for wintering the troops in safety and comfort in the Crimea. The first brigade of the Foreign Legion is now ready for service. An iron steamship to serve as an arsenal for the British fleet has been fitted up with every thing required in naval architecture—shipwrights', sailmakers', joiners', and other mechanics' tools; also a locomotive engine and a fan-blast.

NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Should General Simpson's failing health compel him to leave the command, his successor is supposed to be Major General Markham—an officer who has lately joined the camp from India. General Markham entered the service in 1824—nine years after Waterloo, and therefore he has not had the apparent *sine qua non* of generalship—experience in the Peninsular war. But he has what is of much greater importance, youth and vigor. He was in Canada during the rebellion of '36–7 and saw considerable service there, and was severely wounded. In 1846 he went to India as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33rd Regiment. He took a prominent part in very important movements in various parts of India; and his regiment was a pattern to the camp and army for efficiency and discipline. He is now in command of the Second Division before Sebastopol.

Harvest prospects all through Europe are exceedingly cheering. A greater breadth of corn was sowed in England than any previous year; and the growth has been excellent.—The harvest in Spain is good—but civil disturbances and cholera will hinder its ingathering. France expects a year of prosperity.—On the whole, it is very probable that food will be abundant and comparatively cheap this year. An immediate fall in prices is not expected.

Battle of the Tchernaya.

RE-COMMENCEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The detailed accounts from Sebastopol, which extend to the 4th of August, and reached town on Thursday, prepared the public for an event which has since taken place,—an attack by the Russians on the allied lines in the valley of the Tchernaya. The intention of the enemy to commence this attack was proclaimed by several Russian deserters, and more especially by an intelligent man, a serjeant, who is stated to have been a copyist in the chancellery of one of the divisions of General Luder's corps, and to whose statements immediate importance was attached. The attack was delayed beyond the time in which it was to take place, doubts whether the information so communicated was reliable, and this prevailed in the allied camp when the last mail left.

But we now learn from Lord Panmure's despatch of yesterday that on the very day when the mail reached the British metropolis, conveying this intimation of the contemplated attack,—that is, nearly a fortnight after the movement was expected,—it actually took place, with the most glorious results to the allied arms, and with the severest loss and humiliation to the enemy. "Forewarned, forearmed," says the proverb, and doubtless the belief in this attack, the knowledge that it would be made, has contributed largely to the brilliant results which have followed.

We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement that the attack commenced on Thursday at daybreak,—that the Russians had between 50,000 and 60,000 men under the command of General Liprandi engaged in it,—that the battle lasted three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss on his part of some 4000 or 5000 men, and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victory, about *four thousand of his troops were taken prisoners*. This last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and it is only excelled in importance by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was *very small*.

If there be one feature in this gratifying intelligence which gives us pain it is the fact that our brave countrymen were not permitted to share in the perils and the glory of the battle. The victors were the French and the Sardinians. The bravery and skill of our Gallic friends have been proved on too many bloody fields to be doubted, but the Italian troops were untried, and although all the accounts have described them as being fine-looking soldierly fellows, they have evidently in this engagement proved their mettle, and fleshed their maiden swords with honour.

As success in war mainly depends on making the most of circumstances,—of taking prompt advantage of a critical moment, we are gratified to learn that the defeat of Liprandi was the signal for the re-commencement of the bombardment. This great event was to have taken place at dawn yesterday morning, and we fully expect to be able, in a later edition, to announce that this last effort to seize Sebastopol has been more fortunate than those which preceded it. Indeed, all the private letters from the camp, as well as the published correspondence, go to show that success *this time* is within our grasp, and the final overthrow of the Russians in Sebastopol must be powerfully accelerated by the defeat which they have sustained on the Tchernaya. Between the fighting of troops just flushed with a great victory, and that of troops which have recently experienced a humiliating defeat, the difference is immense; and we learn, therefore, with extreme gratification, that the seige works were sufficiently advanced to justify the intention of uncovering the allied batteries yesterday morning. A happy combination of circumstances seems likely at last to reward our perseverance and our hopes.

Two such events as the destruction of a great arsenal and the loss of a great battle at the extremities of the empire, in the course of one short week, are very likely to terminate a siege, the severity of which is unexampled in the history of war. Before events so mighty as these, the other events of the week appear dwarfed and listless. — *European Times.*

The Baltic.

DESTRUCTION OF SWEABORG.

A great blow has as last been struck in the Baltic. The fortress of Sweaborg, which is first formidable obstacle in the Gulf of Finland, and does the outpost duty, as it were, for the great military *entrepots* of St Petersburg, has at length been bombarded. The following despatch from Admiral Dundas briefly announces the fact:

OFF SWEABORG. Aug.11

Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th inst. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced in a few hours. Nearly all the principal buildings on Vargoe, and many more on Svartoe, including those of the dockyard and arsenal, are burnt. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleet.

Admiral Penaud's despatch is as follows:—

ON BOARD THE TOURVILLE,
Aug, 11 1855.

The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with complete success. An immense conflagration, which lasted for forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffers an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are in a state of enthusiasm.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Dantzic:

The bombardment of Sweaborg commenced at six o'clock last Thursday morning, and continued until daylight on Saturday. The town itself is burnt to the ground—not one house is left. The dockyards are completely destroyed. All the earthworks and batteries are knocked to pieces. Six magazines blew up. In fact, Sweaborg exists no more. On our side there are very few casualties. This news was brought by the French steamer Pelican.

The following are extracts from the journal of a correspondent in the fleet prior to the bombardment:—

Aug. 6.—The fleet weighed from Nargen at 10 A. M, and with the mortar-vessels and gunboats anchored among the small islands off Sweaborg, about 7,000 yards distant. The gunboats will anchor the mortar-vessels in position at 2,500 yards distance from the forts, and then together will open fire on the batteries, Government buildings, &c., at daylight to-morrow. Some boats have been sent in to night (11-12 P. M.,) to sweep for internal machines, and under very favourable circumstances, the weather being misty and overcast.

The French purpose erecting a mortar-battery on a small island here, to play on the town, and they have provided themselves with sandbags, fascines, &c, from Nargen; but it is feared that their position on the island will be untenable.

The mortar-vessels are to be supplied with extra marine artillerymen as reliefs when required, and it is supposed the bombardment, when commenced, will continue all night and several successive days, though as yet the plan of operations is a mere surmise. The rocket-boats are all prepared for service to-night.—On our arrival the cathedral was surrounded with troops, and females watching our movements, and I hope by the end of the week we may have good news for our friends in England.

The destruction of Sweabrog must be accomplished before the allied admirals can make a prize of the Russian fleet, the great portion of which resides in security under Helsingfors, the narrow passage to which is swept by the cannon of this fortress. On the east, it also partially commands the most navigable channel [illegible] vessels of a large draught of water, on the [illegible] is distant 163 m[illegible] Sweabrog is comp[illegible] and is situate [illegible] three miles and a half from Helsingfors. It fell into the possession of Russia with the Grand Duchy of Finland; but, unlike Helsingfors, which was first regularly fortified by the late Emperors Alexander and Nicholas, Sweaborg had been a place of considerable strength under the Swedes.—General Ehrenfwald, an able Swedish officer, considering that these islands might be rendered a formidable stronghold, and might enable Sweden to maintain her power in the Baltic, in spite of the ambitious designs of Russia, projected the plan of their fortification. Previously, however, ships were built and repaired there for the Swedish navy. The works were commenced in 1748, but were not completely finished when acquired by the Russians, who have continued making improvements, and devising every means of rendering the place impregnable. They say, "the Swedes began, but we finished the Gibraltar of the North." These works are stupendous. The walls are chiefly granite, covered with earth rising in some places to a height of 48 feet. The batteries, which commence on a level with the water, and rise in tiers one above another, are mounted, it is alleged, with many a' thousand guns. In Wolf's Island, the principal of the group, there is a dry dock, capable of containing 11 or 12 frigates, which has been completely hollowed out of solid rock, the length being 300 feet, breadth 200, and depth 14 feet. At an extremity of the dock is a basin 200 feet square, closed at each end with sluice gates, which serves for the entrance and exit of frigates, and for repairing and building ships. The stores and ammunition for the batteries are deposited in magazines, on the edge of the water. The harbour can contain seven ships of the line and a few frigates.

"Sweaborg," says the *Times*, "cannot, indeed, be classed with Cronstadt for strength or Sebastopol for importance. Its defences are not of the same character as those which protect the mouth of the Neva. The approach is by channels of sufficient depth and width, but through granite rocks everywhere covered with batteries. As to the value set by the Russians on the place, on the one hand, it appears they took advantage of the winter to convey to Cronstadt the few vessels of war seen last year at Sweaborg; and, on the other hand, they have employed the interval in strenthening to the utmost the fortifications which have just been so summarily destroyed. It was said a few months ago that, having let slip the opportunity of last year, we should find Sweaborg impregnable. It appears, however, that with a proper disposition of the fleet, and by keeping a proper distance, we have disposed of this threat, and shown that wood can sometimes beat granite. Let us hope that when a boast has been proved idle in one place it may in another. According to the programme, the mortar-vessels and the gunboats were to commence the bombardment at two miles' distance, and the liners were only to come to finish the work. If this is the arrangement which has been so singally successful, it augurs well for the operation of the flotilla, promised by Sir Charles Wood, in the grander sphere of the Neva, or wherever else it is to be employed. From the scanty particulars that have reached us, it appears that the bombardment lasted about forty-five hours, so that during the whole of that time the allied fleets remained in position more or less within gunshot distance of the Russian batteries yet our loss is said to be trifling in men, and nothing whatever in material, not a ship or a boat sunk or disabled.

The Very Latest.

THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE TCHERNAYA.

PARIS, Friday. The Divisions engaged yesterday were those of Generals Herbillion, Carnow, Faunchеux, and Morris. Masses of the Russians (says General Pelissier) were in full retreat from the moment when our reserves, and those of our brave allies, and especially the English cavalry, came up. Our losses (less than the enemy's) are at present unknown. The Sardinians behaved admirably.

The most important item in the news from Turkey is that a strong Russian division is marching on Erzeroum, and that all the disposable Turkish forces in Anatolia are hastening towards the same place.

The *Sun* says Gen. Canrobert has arrived in Paris.

TURIN, Friday.—A despatch has been received from General La Marmora. He says that the French despatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the French and English. 200 of the Sardinian contingent are *hors de combat.*

General Montevechio is mortally wounded.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese journal, *Revolucao de Setembro*, an organ of the Saldanha administration, publishes an article in praise of Spain for her adhesion to the Western Alliance.—It is concluded that Portugal will not be long in following the example.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday night. At 7 o'clock this evening her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, embarked on board the Victoria and Albert steamer, and sta[illegible] daylight for Boulogne.

Destruction of the Town of Petropolowski.

The following despatch was received at the News Room, on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock. The intelligence was received at Yarmouth, N. S., from the United States, (we presume, by the steamer that plies between that place and Boston) and forwarded by telegraph from thence to this city. It will be recollected that the place alluded to was unsuccessfully attacked on a former occasion:—

French brig of War Obligade, Capt. Resencourt, arrived at San Francisco, from Petropolowski bringing intelligence of the destruction of the fortifications of that place, by the Anglo-French Squadron of the Allied Fleet. Eight more vessels and steamers, arrived at Petropolowski, 15th May, but the garrison had already left for Amoor River, in Russian Frigate *Aurora*, Covette *Dwina*, and two Merchant vessels. The escape of the garrison was a master stroke of the Russians, who availed themselves of a dense fog which had set in on the night of the 17th April and so eluded the English war steamers Encounter and Baracouta, which had been blockading the harbour for 50 days previous. The order to evacuate was received from the Russian head quarters in Siberia.

From the Eastern Chronicle.

The Missionary Soiree and Tea meeting in Assembly Hall last Friday evening, to assist in an outfit for the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is about to go out as a missionary, to join the Rev. Mr. Geddie, now laboring so successfully on the island of Aneiteum, in the South Pacific, passed off very successfully, and very enjoyably to the young ladies by whom the arrangements were made. Addresses of a very interesting character were delivered by J. W. Dawson, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Roy, Patterson, and Gordon; also, by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland of the Free Church. Several of the speakers referred to a similar meeting in Pictou some years ago, given as a farewell greeting to Mr. Geddie on the eve of his departure for the scene of his labors, and traced the history and unparalleled success of that mission from the date of Mr. Geddie's arrival at Aneiteum until the present time. Mr. Gordon delivered an earnest address on the duty of zeal in the cause of missions; and Mr. Sutherland spoke of the duty of the people towards the missionary. The services of the evening were listened to with pleasure and attention by the audience, for whose [illegible] the most perfect arrangements had been made by the committee. The sum realized reached the creditable amount of £12 18. We have been requested to publish the following

CARD.

"The Committee of Management of the Missionary Soiree desire to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Primrose for the use of the Hall, to those persons who kindly contributed money or materials for the soiree, and also to the gentlemen who gave their assistance on that occasion."

A Meeting of Presbytery will be held at the West River on Tuesday next, when Mr. Cowie will deliver his final trials for Ordination and will be set apart to the holy service to which he has devoted himself. He expects to proceed to England in a few weeks, there to take passage in the Mission ship *John Williams* for the scene of his future labors.

A correspondent at the Albion Mines writes:

"The Rev. Mr Gordon preached a very impressive sermon in the Albion Mines school house on the evening of Wednesday the 22nd inst. It was chiefly intended for the children of the Sabbath School here, and seldom, indeed have I seen such evidences of impression as that audience exhibited, both old and young, on that occasion. After the conclusion of divine service by Mr. Gordon, the Rev. Mr. Roy made a few very appropriate remarks on missionary enterprise, after which it was unanimously agreed to that a missionary box should be fixed in the school room, where such of the children as felt inclined might occasionally deposit a mite in aid of the mission enterprise—the contents of the box to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Foreign Mission quarterly. I wish to make this fact public through the *Chronicle*, in order to stimulate parties in this locality who may now be indifferent on this very important subject, and also with the hope that other kindred institutions in the country might follow their example."

DR. M'LANES VERMIFUGE.—*Another Medical Witness.*—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:—

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co, Ky.
April 2, 1849.

J. KIDD & Co.—I am a practising physician residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. L'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.

L. CARTER, M. D.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada

Sold in Halifax by William Langley and John Naylor. 49.

HEAT SPOTS.

PERSONS who suffer from heat spots, may be completely cured by the Balm of thousand flowers, which imparts to the skin a delightful coolness unattainable by any other medical discovery. A few drops of this balm mixed with water at each time of washing the hands and face, will cause the skin to be quite inimpressible by the scorching heats of the present season of the year. The balm ensures to its patrons a happy sensation of comfort, cleanliness, purity and health.

☞ For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., J. Richardson, W. Langley, Dewolf & Co., J. Naylor, H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.

July 7

FOR the CURE of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all diseases of the Skin, Eruptive, Typhoid, and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Price 25 cents per box.

Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, Jr. & CO,
No 25 Hanover-street, Boston.

John Naylor, General Agent for the Province Also, sold by G. E. Morton & Co., Avery, Brown & Co, Morton & Cogswell, and all the principal Druggists. Oct. 21.

Holloway's Pills, a cure for Headache and Bilious Headache.—William Kaners, of [illegible], was, perhaps, one of the greatest sufferers from sick headache and bile, scarcely a day passed without his feeling the dreadful effects of these formidable evils, he put himself in the hands of the doctors, but they did him no good, in fact, he became worse, untill his sufferings were more than human nature could bear, and he almost sunk under them; fortunately for him he commenced using Holloway's Pills, which acted upon the system, cleansed the bowels: cleared the head, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, thoroughly restored him in health. He has ever since been entirely free from these dreadful attacks.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 22d ult., at the Wesleyan Church, Fredericton, by the Rev. Charles Churchill, Mr. Charles H. M. Black, of Halifax, N. S., to Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of the late Thomas B. Smith, of Fredericton.

At Salem, Mr. Wm. S. Cox, of Truro, N. S., to Miss Amelia Yuill, of Salem.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 26th inst., Mary Harewood, wife of John Cooper, and fourth daughter of Joseph Jennings, Esq.

On the 30th August, after a long and severe illness, Agnes Maria—wife of Frederick LeBlanc, Esq.

Yesterday morning, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. Alexander McDonell.

On Friday morning, 31st inst., Mr. David Hay, in the 86th year of his age, late of the Royal Artillery.

At sea, on board brig Dr. Rogers, of Salem, Mr. Jonathan Whitney and William Raymond, seamen, both supposed to belong to Nova Scotia.

Lost overboard from schr. Ocean Wave, on the coast of Labrador, Mr. Simon Risser, aged 32 years, a native of Lunenburg.

In the Marine Hospital, Miramichi, on the 24th July, 1855, William Green, aged 48 years. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and has been sailing out of Halifax since he was 10 years of age.

On the 8th June last, at Port William, Scotland, while there for the benefit of sea bathing, the Rev. James Hannay, of Milngavie, near Glasgow. Mr Hannay came to this Province as a Missionary from the Established Church of Scotland. In 1836 he accepted a call from the Richibucto congregation, among whom he laboured with much acceptance for eleven years. Mrs. Hannay, with her children, intends returning to this City, where, we feel assured, she will receive the kind sympathies of many friends.—*St. John Courier.*

At Noel, in the County of Hants, on Wednesday morning, 22nd August, John Denny O'Brien, aged 75 years.

At his residence in Botsford, Westmorland, New Brunswick, on Sabbath the 12th instant, James Amos, in the 88th year of his age. As a man he was esteemed by all who knew him.—As a Christian he endeavoured to maintain a deportment becoming his profession. His illness was long and protracted, but borne with meekness and resignation to the Divine will, and although for two years almost unable to converse with those who visited him, could audibly be heard praising God in Family worship on the morning of his departure. May we not say his end was peace. He was a native of Lidisdale, Scotland, emigrated to this country in 1820, and was followed to his last resting place on earth by a large and respectable company of sorrowing relatives and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX—ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, August 25.—H. M. S. Mariner, Commander Thomas Cochran, Antigua, 21 days.

SUNDAY, August 26.—R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., via Sydney, C. B., 4 days.

MONDAY, August 27.—Barques Tasso, Stabb, Liverpool, 38 days; Concordia, Merrian, Lisbon, 40 days; brigs Aurelia, Michand, Montreal, 14 days—has 63 men for foreign legion; Pitho, Marshall, Matanzas, 15 days; Pluto, Boyle, Demerara, 15 days; Government brigt. Halifax, Purdy, Western Coast; schrs. Isabella (pkt), Headley, Guysboro; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Effort, Cape Breton; George Henry, Chambers, Canso; Union, McKenzie, Country Harbour; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques; Milo, Reynard, Burin, N. F, 6 days; Elizabeth Ellen, Canso; Swift, Sydney; Mary Jane, Bond, Placentia Bay, N. F.; Mary and Charles, Lorway, Sydney; James Richards, Sydney; brig George, LaHave, Montreal, 15 days

TUESDAY, August 28.—Barque Berlin, Leith, Cadiz, 51 days; brigs Express, Frith, Sagua la Grande, 14 days; Oxford, Berdleton, Matanzas, 21 days; schrs. Mary, Bond, Newfoundland; Argo, Nickerson, LaPoile, N. F., 6 days; Milo, Ryan, Burin, N. F., 6 days; Forest, Julotte, Montreal.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.—R. M. S. Canada, Judkins, Liverpool, G. B., 10½ days—173 passengers—48 for Halifax.

THURSDAY, August 30.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 36 hours; schr Exile, King, Fortune Bay, N. F.

FRIDAY, August 31.—Packet barque Halifax, Boston, 2½ days—35 cabin and 20 steerage passengers; brigs America (pkt), O'Brien, Boston, 2½ days—15 passengers; Mic Mac, Cardenas, 14 days; General Washington, Day, New York, 6 days; Nile, Burk, Pictou, 3½ days; Brilliant, St. Lawrence, N. F.; schrs. Liverpool (pkt), Day, Liverpool; Villager (pkt), Green, Liverpool; Gold Hunter, Kempt, New York; Helen Maude, Sullivan, St. Jago de Cuba, 23 days; Kossuth, Murphy, Bay St. George, Nfld; Lively, Gallant, Main-a-dieu.

CLEARED.

August 25.—British Eagle, Lones, Fishing; Emblem, Doyle, Newfoundland; Superb, Swain, Shediac; Alexander, Mitchell, P. E. Island; Jasper, Banks, Havana; Africa (pkt), Meagher, Boston; John Benson, Flint, Baltimore.

August 27.—Agenora, Murphy, F. W. Indies; Daphne, Marsters, Barbadoes; Meteor, Stanwood, St. John, N. B.

August 28.—Adah, Vignean, Montreal; Delegate, Smith, United States; Martha, Montreal; Glide, Ellis, Windsor; Three Sisters, Robinson, Pictou; Canada (s), Judkins, Boston.

August 29.—Velocity, Harrison, B.W. Indies; Sylph, Power, Bay Chaleur; Dumbarton, Lockhart, Montreal; Uncle Tom, Griffin, U. States.

August 30.—Pitho, Marshall, Jamaica; Dart, Conrad, B. W. Indies; Magnet, Doat, Kingston, Jamaica; Merlin (ss), Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas; America (s), Lang, Liverpool, G. B.; Isabella, Muggah, Fishing; Ellen, Foster, Fishing.

August 31.—Ospray (ss), Lyle, St John's, N.F.

NEW BOOKS.

At Fuller's American Book Store.

SEPT. 1, 1855.

BLACKWOOD'S and Godey's Magazine.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith; by his daughter, Lady Holland.
History of the Council of Trent; from the French of L. F. Bungener.
Letters to the People on Health and Happiness; by Miss Beacher.
Harpers' Picture Books. Learning to Talk.
My Bondage and Freedom; Douglas.
Harry Helm; or Cruise of the Blood Hound.
Bankers Daughter; complete.
Escaped Nun.
Sam Slick in search of a Wife.
Zealous Wife, &c., &c., by Miss Pardoe.

CORN HUSKS

WANTED—30,000 lbs. Dry Corn Husks, for which cash will be paid in lots of parcels of 50 lbs. or more. The little is left to rot on the ground by others. The smallest child that walks may gather up and get money; it may be screwed up in parcels of 1 to 200 lbs. and I will pay at the rate of 10s. to 15s. per cwt. for it.

J. D. NASH.

Editors will do the country a service by calling the attention of farmers to the above.

Sept 1.

Brass Foundry and Gas Chandelier Manufactory.

179. HOLLIS STREET, 179.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business; and now begs leave to inform them that he has enlarged his premises, and having engaged experienced artizans, is now prepared to furnish *GAS, FLUID, and CANDLE CHANDELIERS, and GAS FITTINGS, in every variety*, with a large assortment of GLASS GLOBES and SHADES.

☞ Public Buildings, Stores and Dwellings fitted up in the most modern style. Old work bronzed and relaquered.

Every description of BRASS RAILS made to order. BRASS CASTINGS of every description.

☞ Orders from the country attended to with despatch. JAMES HUNTER.

April 24.—6m.

NEW BOOKS

At Fuller's Am. Book Store.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST

THE ENGLISH WOMEN in RUSSIA; The Island Home, or Young Castaways. The Escaped Nun; Campbellism Examined, by Jeter; Paul and Julia; Art Hints, Architecture, Sculpture, &c., by Jarvas; Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life; Mountains and Mole-hills, or Life in California; Leaves from a family Journal, by Emile Sonvestre; The English Orphans, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs; The Prophets or Mormonism Unveiled; Peeps from a Belfry, by W. Shelton; Joy and Care, by Mrs. Tuthill; The Brief Remarker on the ways of Man; Jameson's Common Place Book of Thoughts; Barry's Fruit Garden; The Dead in Christ, by Brown; Prayers of the Apostle Paul; Norval Hastings; Trial and Triumph; St. Florence, or a night in the Gipsey Camp; Dickens' Mother and Step-mother; Will Terrill; Born in Cellar.

aug 15

MARBLE HEADSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

ALEXANDER MILLER & CO.,
TRURO VILLAGE, N. S.

WE have purchased the entire stock and business of Mr. L. J. Walker, and shall hereafter carry on the MARBLE business in its various branches. We shall furnish Marble Headstones at as low rates as they can be procured at the United States, New Brunswick, or elsewhere. We shall execute our work equal to the best.—We shall deliver our work free of charge. Send your orders, and we warrant you satisfaction.

MILLER & CO.

Truro, August 4, 1855.—2m.

FANCY FAIR.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at Windsor, intend holding a FANCY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September next, to assist in completing the Church now in course of erection.

The Fair will be held on the FORT HILL, in one of the spacious Exhibition Tents, and no exertion will be spared for the gratification of the public.

Ample refreshments will be provided, and it is hoped that many from the surrounding neighbourhood will attend.

Contributions of useful and fancy articles gratefully received by Mrs. J. D. FRASER, Mrs. E. O'BRIEN, and Mrs. M. H. GOUDGE; and to the Refreshment Table by Mrs. J. MOSHER.

Admittance 7½d. Children half price.

☞ If the 12th should prove unfavorable, the first fine day after.

Buckets, Brooms, &c.

WATER PAILS, Brooms, Baskets, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Whisks, Willow Carriages, Nest Boxes, 5 in a nest; Painted Tubs, Rat Traps, Brass Wire Seives, Wheel Barrows, Toy Paints, &c., &c., to be had cheap for cash at

May 19 J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received per "Shooting Star," 'Nietaux,' and 'Humber,' a large and varied stock of

CHINA & EARTHENWARE.

which they offer at Wholesale and Retail for Cash or approved credit.

CLEVERDON & CO.,
Opposite H M. Ordnance, Water St.

NB.—Extensive stock Rich Cut and Pres. GLASSWARE expected daily per "Royal Victoria."

June 16

Clinton Elevated Ovens.

Landing this day, direct from the Foundry, Bridgeport,

150 OF these best, positively the best of all COCKING STOVES, the "*Clinton Airtight Elevated Oven,*" now all who have not been supplied, may be, with an article that has been tried and proved to be the most simple, useful and convenient Cooking Stove ever introduced into the Province. Prices £5, £6, £7 and £10, for extra large Stoves.

Aug 15. J. D. NASH.

SPRING---1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently received and now offer for sale:

275 chests and hf chests Congou TEA, very superior,
150 hhds and tierces Bright Porto Rico and Cuba SUGAR,
200 puns and tierces Bright Retailing Molasses,
250 boxes Liverpool and Nova Scotia SOAP,
100 bxs assorted PIPES,
75 bxs Leschers and Glenfield Starch,
75 kegs Mustard,
250 gross Lindsay's Matches, in 5 gross boxes,
150 bxs Mould Candles, 6's and 8's,
250 bxs and hf bxs Superior TOBACCO, Manufactured expressly for retailing,
50 kegs No 1 Fig Tobacco,
120 bxs Ginger, Pepper, and Alspice,
150 bxs Broma, Cocoa, and Chocolate,
20 bxs Beck's Washing Powder, 2, 6, and 12 dozen,
200 dozen PAILS,
800 bbls MEAL,
150 bbls Rye Flour,
30 bbls and bags Clover Seed,
30 hhds and qtr casks Geneva,
200 casks Malaga Sherry,
25 bbls Vinegar, White Wine and Cider,
500 reams Wrapping Paper, ass'td sizes,
50 barrels Crushed SUGAR,
75 bags Pepper, Ginger, Coffee and Pimento,
[illegible] Indigo, kegs Saltpetre, Allum, and Vetrol,
[illegible] wood, Radwood, Copperas and Cloves.

The remainder of the Spring Stock daily expected.

JOHN ESSON & CO.

May 19.