[From the Monthly Courier.]

Laying the Foundation Stone of a Building for Public Purposes.

INTERESTING SERVICES.

This ceremony took place on Friday afternoon, [illegible]

[Emblem of a burning bush.]

No cross ornamental.

Presented to the Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, by the Rev. James Bayne, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, Saint John, N. B.

Mr. Robertson then gave the following address:—

Rev. Sir:—I regret extremely that the honour which the committee has so kindly conferred upon me on this occasion has not fallen to the lot of some one more worthy and more capable of doing justice to the solemn services for which we are this day met.

In laying the foundation stone of a Building for public purposes, it is at all times an event that calls forth a degree of more than ordinary interest, and particularly so, when that building is intended to be dedicated to the worship of Him, without whose countenance and favour all our exertions would indeed be rendered futile.

To you, Sir, and the committee of management, great credit is due for the zeal and perseverance with which you have prosecuted, so far, an object so dear to the heart of every Christian and to none more so than to Presbyterians.

The contributions towards this object have been liberal, and I doubt not that any further sums required will be readily supplied.

The design of the first Presbyterian Church in Carleton (the foundation stone of which has just been laid) is highly creditable alike to the Committee and the Architect, and will prove an ornament to this portion of the city.

The movement in the neighbouring Provinces for the attainment of a union of all Presbyterian bodies in North America is a step in the right direction, and I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when this great object will be accomplished. Then may we look forward with confidence to the period when our Presbyterian brethren in remote settlements will enjoy the blessings of religious ordinances.

I cannot conclude my remarks upon this occasion, without expressing the gratification which I feel in seeing you surrounded by so many ministers and members of other Christian denominations. This is as it should be, and I sincerely trust that the minor differences among Christians will never prevent them from aiding and assisting each other on similar occasions.

I have again to thank you and the Committee of Management for the honor conferred upon me, and for this very elegant implement of native manufacture with which you have presented me, and which I will preserve with the utmost care.

The Rev. James Bennet then addressed the assemblage as follows:

I have to express my approbation of the sentiments which have been uttered by the Hon. John Robertson, regarding union among Presbyterians and I express a hope that the time will soon come when Evangelical christian denominations shall be united in one. Our differences arise from our ignorance of our passions—when we shall have clearer light and become capable of possessing our passions, our present differences will vanish and opposition of all no more be maintained. We should indeed be sorry to think that the Church is confined to a sect. The Church is the body of the faithful of every denomination who hold the great doctrines of Christianity and own and submit to Jesus Christ as their Head, and a church is where two or three are gathered together in His name and in whom he dwells by the habitation of his spirit.—Wherever these are, there is the *Church* whether assembled in an upper room through fear of persecution, or by the sea side, where the voice of ocean mingles with the voice of prayer and strains of praise, or in the lonely glen where, upon the green sward, it has for its walls the circling hills and for its roof the blue inverted heavens. The Church is as much in the lonely meeting-house as when assembled in the solemn temple where Grecian pillar or the Gothic arch, or the stained window, or the resounding dome, extract admiration or excite surprise, and no beauty of architecture can attract or retain the presence of God where his own people are not—how can the magnificence of any structure prevent his presence where they are. The Sanhedrim hall in Jerusalem made with hands and yet we cannot avoid thinking that since he who has made us moral and religious has also implanted in us a capacity to recognize and develope the beautiful. Since these are only two sides of our own nature God will also be well pleased to see us combining the graceful in the manifestation of the religious sentiment. It is therefore a pleasure to me not only that a structure is about to be reared in this place—evidently preparing itself to be a great city—when the Church in the Presbyterian form shall assemble, we trust for many generations, but that that structure has all the advantages afforded by grandeur of situation, and lines of eminent architectural beauty, which I have no doubt will be faithfully wrought out by the gentlemen who has charge of the construction. When I first published in Carleton some seventeen months ago the plan of the stone I placed where the Presbyterian congregation yet worship—when I saw that every other [illegible]

[illegible] cent structures for the worship of God, and when I saw the growing importance of this portion of the City, its wharves, its steam mills, the many houses which were growing up weekly as if by magic, and heard the din of its busy population, I began to think that it was high time a suitable building should be erected for the Presbyterian section of the church where, in holy communion of saints Churches, she might yet be united with them in works and labours of love, striving together for the faith of the gospel. A similar idea had taken hold of the minds of the people and when their present pastor was ordained over them they set nobly to this work and have, according to the wise maxim of the poet, been hastening slowly ever since. Through Mr. Baird's exertions between six and seven hundred pounds have been subscribed—a sum that he never intended to name in the Provinces has been procured from the Common Council of this City, to whom, we extend our thanks and many are to the present mayor. Our congregation and many liberal thinkers, and which are hereby tendered to them. We have here this day laid the foundation of the edifice—all one thing more is now requisite to complete the undertaking, namely money. The Church will probably when completed, cost from £1500 to £1800. Where is all this sum to be realized, if not from the worship and liberality of St. John? There are three are three reasons by which I would endeavour to urge them to aid us in this undertaking; they should do it for the glory of God, for the well being of immortal souls, and lastly, through of vastly inferior importance to these two, because this structure will be an honor and an ornament to this rapidly increasing City. When a stranger visits us we take a pride and a pleasure in pointing out to him the various commercial edifices which the taste and intelligence of our townsmen have reared, and amongst the various objects which will attract the eye of the traveller as he approaches our harbour, the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, will be eminently conspicuous. I have only to say in conclusion, that I trust that the congregation that shall assemble in this place will long be united in peace and harmony, in the love of Christ and in the work of God, and that its present pastor, by whose exertions principally this undertaking has so far succeeded, will be long spared to minister to them. I trust also that to his many excellent qualities will be added the gift of commanding eloquence, such as the scenery around is calculated to inspire. In looking over the prospect before us, upon the noble river leaning upon its bosom the wealth of a whole Province, upon the harbour where the ships of all nations meet to exchange the products of their various countries, upon the wide spread waters in the distance, and at the same time upon the sin and misery predominant in the city, the preacher might arise to a height of eloquence, which could not be expected in duller and flatter scenes. I trust that the work which has been begun this day will be soon completed, and that the congregation will soon have an opportunity of worshipping in an edifice worthy of their cause.

The choir then sung the 2d paraphrase—4 verse, and the services closed with the Benediction. Whilst the audience was dispersing, the choir sung the beautiful anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains."

The Silver Trowel presented to the Hon. John Robertson, on this occasion, was designed and executed by Mr. John Barry, Silversmith, of this city, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 28, 1855.

Latest from England.—Yesterday our city was thrown into a state of excitement, consequent on the Despatch from Halifax announcing the fall of Sebastopol. All was joy throughout the day, the bells of the various churches pealing. Flags were displayed from many a house and hotel. The ships in the harbor were decorated, and the din of artillery, bonfires, etc., from this side and Carleton heights, kept up during the night, all seemed to show that the loyal feelings of the people of this Province are not diminished.

Preparations are making for an illumination with a day to be set apart for a general rejoicing in honor of the arms of Mother England, and that of the tri-color, who have thus subdued the mighty tyrant of the north.

The telegraphic despatch will be found in other columns.

We said in a former issue, that there was trouble in the camp, of the Government party. That trouble has now broke out into an open rupture. The *Courier* of Monday last, the Organ of the Government, and for a long series of years, the friend, or rather the pretended friend, of the Catholic party, comes square out, and flatly accuses them of "*defection*" (of apostacy) and attributes the loss of the election of the Government nominees to the "*defection*" of the Catholics. This, to say the least of it, is a most ungracious return, for all the favors they have received at the hands of that party. And we would ask, the *Courier*, by what authority, (they as the government organ) question the Catholic party? Do they consider them as a kind of make-weight to their party, to be thrown into the scale when required, and to be thrown overboard when they have been used? The Catholics of this City in our estimation, have acted a most judicious part. They have taught the marauders who sail under the false flag of Lieutenantry that they now fairly understand them, that they are no longer to be duped by promises, made to be broken, they have discovered that their "*protestor*" is SELF, and that they have counted on the Catholic votes to effect their sinister motives, just as the Russian noble counts on the Labor of his Serfs; and now bitterly do they complain because they have been regarded according to their merits. We can tell the Government, that their inconsistencies and duplicity have not only caused the Catholics to desert a faction faithless and recreant to the true interests of this Province, but have also aroused the ire of many who heretofore took little interest in who was in, or who was out. Another and a potent cause of the signal defeat they have experienced is to be found in the stand taken by the few "Free traders," and their imbecile organ the Courier, who vainly imagined that they could bully the working men into silence and inaction, and who boasted that they could buy the constituencies. But what said Wilmot, the Iron Duke of Huntingdon, to the Hon. John Robertson in this city lately? Sir, said he, I can beg more votes than all your money can buy. And truly said he that, although Poverty may knock at the door [illegible]

[illegible] window against the entrance of corruption. And again speaking of the Catholic party what have they to thank the *Liberals* for? There are four Roman Catholic Magistrates in the Commission of this County, and to whom, but the conservatives do they owe their elevation? The Liberals never thought of making a Catholic magistrate, although they made them all kinds of promises. And the Conservatives, when they made those justices, did it from no selfish motives, not to fulfill any electioneering promises, but from a mere desire to distribute even handed justice, deeming it necessary that they as well as their fellow citizens should be represented, while at the same time the English portion of the community, who are to a man protestants, and nearly all of them conservative, cannot number a solitary one of their class in the ranks of the County Magistrates of some 80 in number. We told our contemporary of the Courier that we had made our ticket, and that that ticket would be the ticket. We told him that the working men made this country, that they owned the country, and that they should rule this country. The result of the late election will show how true we are to prophecy. Let the Free traders of this city learn, that from henceforth their influence in this country, meagre their money, will neither corrupt the constituency, nor allow them to bestride over the working men, on whom they have been taught to look down with contumely. In future, the right owners, (the producers) will exercise the right, and those who have only been drones in the hive, must be content to be governed by British knows and by British rules. The march of mind, and not the march of armies, is surely, if slowly, producing that political regeneration, that cheers us on our way and gunnistakeably assures us of "a good time coming."

The following figures show the state of the Poll at Rochford:

City—	GODARD.	SCOULLAR.	McLEAN.	ARMSTRONG.	CUDLIP.
Kings' Ward,	36	12	29	38	46
Queen's,	58	15	58	46	69
Dukes,	30	10	35	34	40
Sydney,	20	3	20	20	20
Wellington,	111	9	41	110	54
Carleton, 2 wards,	99	7	15	91	24
	373	53	198	342	253
County—					
Portland,	100	3	19	67	45
Lancaster,	112	3	62	93	98
St. Martins,	112	7	152	74	103
Simonds,	171	9	117	151	127
	501	27	350	368	377

City—Godard, 373; Armstrong, 342; Cudlip, 253; McLean, 198; Scoullar, 53.

County—Godard, 501; Armstrong, 368; Cudlip, 377; McLean, 350; Scoullar, 27.

It was then declared that Messrs. Godard and Armstrong had polled the greatest number of votes. Mr. Cudlip, however, seemed to think that he had a majority of legal votes, and demanded a scrutiny of those polled for Mr. Armstrong. Mr. A. in return, demanded a scrutiny of the votes polled for Messrs. Cudlip and McLean.

The Court soon after adjourned, when the candidates, repaired to the stoop outside the building from which they addressed the assemblage.

Mr. GODARD thanked the electors for their support. He was confident that no charges of bribery or corruption could be brought against him. He was a conservative and he hoped he would die one. He was willing to be judged of his liberality by his acts, and again thanked the electors for their support, and would endeavour to do his duty in the Assembly impartially to all.

Mr. ARMSTRONG thanked the voters for the support he had received. He alluded in strong terms to bribery and corruption, and was not afraid of the result of the scrutiny. Mr. Cudlip had demanded against him. If he had had votes so had Mr. Cudlip.

Mr. CUDLIP assured the assembly that there was no doubt of his being a liberal. He had polled a large number of votes, and was not afraid to meet any man in the County.

Mr. McLEAN had never pledged himself not to take office. The office of Shipping Master was held by him. He had not made it over to his son as had been untruly stated. What do the outsiders know about seamen—they could not tell a soldier from a sailor.

Mr. SCOULLAR said all the canvassing he had done was fair, nothing could be cast up to him about bribery or corruption. He thanked those who had supported him.

Young DeWolfe, who had been listening attentively to each of the speeches, now made a dreadful onslaught upon the political characters of Messrs. Cudlip and McLean, also alluding to the ungentlemanly manner in which he had been treated by the last named individual. He brought some severe charges against them and some of their supporters which could not be denied.

A letter was then read by Mr. Armstrong, and the crowd dispersed.

The new Tower and Steeple of Trinity Church are rapidly advancing in elegantness and proportion, and bid fair to be a tasty and ornamental structure. We are sorry, however, to see, that in lowering out the new design, the Architect adheres to the barbarous anomaly of making the Tower spring from and appear to rest on the roof of the building; an unmeaning incongruity which disfigures nearly every Church in our vicinity. A Tower, being an independent and self-contained structure, should not only spring boldly from its own solid foundation in the earth, but should show plainly that it does so, by its separate and advanced position with respect to the main building. A central tower, in a cruciform structure, is well known to be a massive and independent edifice to which the four diverging roofs are laterally attached, and on which therefore, there can be no pressure or resting. But a Tower at the end or side of a building should be built wholly beyond the roof to demonstrate clearly its own character, and to prevent the apparent impossibility of its superincumbent weight crushing in the roof, which is always the natural idea when springing from it or resting on it. However, despite this defect, we believe that the new west end of Trinity Church will be a very tasty improvement on the original.—*Observer.*

CRICKET MATCH.—The return match between the Fredericton and St. John Cricket Club came off on Tuesday afternoon, and resulted in the former gaining the victory, with six wickets to go down. The game was well contested, and the playing on both sides excellent.

The Saint John Club entertained their brethren from Fredericton and other friends, with a supper at the White House, on Tuesday evening, which passed off in excellent style.

☞ The naked body of a coloured child, was found on Sunday evening last, near Lilley Lake. It was recognised as belonging to a Mrs. Treadwell. She declares that it was not her intention to drown the child, but simply to leave it there, in the hope that some kind-hearted person (kinder than the mother, as a matter of course) would see it and take care of it.

The body of a man, by name Hammond, was picked up yesterday on the flats. A person has been arrested who is supposed to have murdered him. Hammond bore evident marks of assault.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Steamer Africa arrived this morning at nine minutes past six o'clock A. M. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 15th at half-past 12 o'clock. She had 150 passengers, and experienced during the passage heavy gales.

Washington sailed the 12, bringing intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

News per "America" confirms despatches, but few details are yet to hand.

On Saturday the 8th twelve months since landing in the Crimea, and 246 days since opening of the seige batteries, final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. Assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment, and despatch from Gotschakoff permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying our works suffer, prepared the public for the result.

Precisely at noon of the 8th, the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a four-fold attack. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan which they carried, but they got shut down from a fierce charge of the Russians, the second and principal assault of the French was against Malakoff, which after six repulses they carried by storm and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by the British against the great Redan completely failed—for although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the salient angle of the works, they were speedily repulsed and driven back, and the French loss is numbered at 2,000 killed and wounded, the fourth portion of the assault was made by the French under Desalles against the central Battery, but also failed, the other events of the seize are entraced in the following official despatch.

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF.—Paris Emperor, Crimea, Sept 8th, A. M.—The Allied forces attacked defences of Sebastopol this day, 12 o'clock.

Assault on Malakoff has been successful, and the works are in possession of the French.

The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed.

Paris 9th, noon.—Sebastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy during the night and this morning, evacuated southern side, exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole town.

All the Men-of-war were burned during the night, with the exception of three Steamers which are playing about the harbour, and the Bridge communicating with the north side is broken down. Our casualties are great.—During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line of Battle Ships in Sebastopol harbour.

FROM PARIS.—*Branchion, Redoubt.*—9th, 3 A. M.—Karabelnaia and the south of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy perceiving our solid occupation of Malakoff, decided upon evacuating the place after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences, having passed the night in the midst of our troops. I can assure you that every thing in the Karabelnaia is blown up, and from what I could see the same must be the case on the part of our left line of attack. This immense success closes the greatest honor to our troops.

Our losses during the day after so many glorious combats must be considerable. To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work, a great portion of the horizon of which are due to Gen. Bosquet and McMahon. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya, and we are tranquil there.

Pelissier is created Marshal of France.

Paris was illuminated on Grand national Fete Day was celebrated by Emperor in church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sends an Address of thanks to the Army, and directs Stanley to congratulate Marshall Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is enormous.

ARMIES AND CAPITULATION.—Paris correspondent says, Pelissier telegraphs the instructions in case of Gotschakoff should ask to capitulate. Reply reported that Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms and give up to us. Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all their munitions of war and batteries, and every man remaining become our prisoners, but Gotschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

FRANCE STRENGTHENED.—Russian paper the Invalide Avord says, "The restoration of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an exact capte position into which a false interpretation of point of honor would have thrusted him."

The Russian army so concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity now it has wanted.

Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the North, a far stabler position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a competent army will bear onward defend.

Impartial history will do justice to Gortschakoff, who by making a momentary sacrifice, and abandoning useless occasion of blood has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a years duration, and placed that army in a position which enabled him to command the situation.

VIENNA.

Attempt made on the life of Napoleon by a man named Bellenave, fired two pistols at carriage supposed [illegible] of Empress Eugenie. The attempt was at door of Italian Opera. The assassin was arrested, and considered insane and sent to the Asylum.

DENMARK.

Letter from Berlin says Austria is said to have offered her mediations to Denmark in her differences with United States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing of lowering the Sound Dues generally, but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

RUSSIA.

Telegraph from St. Petersburgh.—Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Grand Duke Constantine, and is thought will arrange interview with the King of Prussia.

Allies state supposed to be meditating attack on Revel, as thing from Asia. Russians in except coast intrenchments.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Lumley, 11, P. M.—Paris correspondence says, it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Eupatoria for the north of Sebastopol, also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

Paris Debats has editorial discussing whether Sebastopol is tenable by Allies while Russians are masters of all the Forts on north side and fronting the sea.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOES.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Queen upon the recommendation of Sir Wm. Molesworth, has appointed Mr. Hincks, a distinguished member of the Canadian Legislature, to the Governorship of Barbadoes. This appointment is not so simple a matter as it would appear to be at first sight. It is the inauguration of a totally different system of policy from that which has been hitherto pursued with regard to our colonies. We only trust that it may be carried out to its legitimate extent, and that the more distinguished of our fellow-subjects in the colonies, may feel that the path of imperial ambition is henceforth open to them. They are not Caryatidæ, not Australians, not mere denizens in Jamaica or at the Cape, but Englishmen, where all, and before all—Englishmen who have the same real right to hold the highest office in Church or State, at home or abroad, as any person born within the four seas. It is the feeling of Englishmen at home that this ought henceforth to be the rule of policy. We trust that this appointment of Mr. Hincks to a colonial Governorship will show that at home we are really in earnest in the matter, and ask no better than to call into the service of the country, talent—home-grown or colonial—in fact, talent wherever it may be found.—*Times.*

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—A melancholy and most tragic event has occurred in Chatham, which resulted in the untimely death of a mother who has left behind her a family of five young children.

On Monday last an Inquest was held before S. Benson, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Craik, wife of Mr. William Craik, Engineer. It appears from the evidence, that the deceased and her husband had some altercation on the previous night, and that he, in a moment of irritation, caused by language which she had applied to him, had given her a violent blow on the head, from which she died about mid-day on Monday. The deceased was addicted to intoxication, and had freely indulged for several days previous to the event. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

The Supreme Court was sitting at the time, but owing to the Grand Jury having been discharged, the prisoner could not be put on trial, and is now incarcerated in the Jail, where he will have to remain a year without the authorities think proper to bail him, or send over a special commission to try him. The whole circumstances of the case are extremely melancholy and the position of the father and family has caused considerable sympathy in their favor.—*Gleaner.*

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH.—We are gratified to learn that the crops generally in the Northern Counties are remarkably good. A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner, writing from Bathurst under date of the 20th instant, says:—

The past week commenced with heavy rains, which were succeeded by pretty severe frosts. Vegetation for this season may now be considered nearly at an end. The grain crop is being gathered in, and notwithstanding all the damage by storms, frost and weevil, it promises to prove above the average of late seasons. The domestic produce of food this year is sufficient to supply the rural population abundantly, with perhaps a little surplus; the breadstuffs to be imported, will therefore be proportioned to the prospective wants of the districts rendered suffering and still [illegible] and operations in these branches of trade will, to all appearance, be conducted the coming winter on a very limited scale.

The high winds and very rough weather experienced during the last five or six weeks, have very seriously interrupted the pursuits of the fishermen. The catch of fall herring in the eastern parishes will consequently be short.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The *Yellow Fever.*—The steamer from Norfolk brings no intelligence to-day. The weather and health are unchangeable, and nothing can be more appalling than the present prospect of affairs.

Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning, and the event caused great sorrow in the apprehension of the people. The physicians say that the disease has lost much of its malignity. A Funeral on Thursday there were 40 interments, and on Friday 28, while twenty orders for coffins had been left with undertakers up to 10 o'clock on Saturday.

At Portsmouth on Thursday there were no deaths, on Friday 2d, and on Saturday seven. Acting Mayor Holloway was taken down this morning. It is estimated that there are now about 2000 persons remaining in the city of whom 1000 are in the immediate vicinity sick. Accounts of the disease are still very much modified, but the authorities urge no more will come from the North who have not had the fever—otherwise they will only furnish fresh victims.

The shipping in our harbor, engine houses, &c., displayed their flags at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of Mr. Ferguson, formerly a citizen of Baltimore.

Notice to the Public generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At the Store of JAMES DYALL, Water Street.

1 1/2 in Brass;—1 inch Block Tin Tube, 1s. 2d. 1 inch Iron; 1-2 do. do. 1s. 8d; 3-4 do. do. 1s. 1-2 do. do. 1s; 1-2 do. do. 9d; 3-8 do. do. 6d; 1-4 do. do. 4d.

1 inch Brass COCKS, 4s 6d; 1-2 do. 3s 6d; 3-4 do. 4s 6d; 1 do. 6s 6d; 1 1-4 do. 8s 6d; 1 1-2 do. 9s 6d; 2 do. 12s 6d; 2 1-2 do. 15s; 3 do. 18s; 4 do. 24s; 5 do. 30s; 6 do. 36s.

1 inch Drop Screw, 6d; 3-4 do 4 1-2d. Work, &c. &c.

Persons wanting New Pipes Fitted up, can call at the Coal Shed, Water Street, next to the Subscriber's Shop, where all kinds of Coal may be had.

August 31. JAMES DYALL.

Hat Warerooms.

The Subscriber of Black and Drab FELT HATS, of the very various styles and fashions of the season. Those Merchants who know everything about Hats, Caps, Furs, Straws, Glazed, and Oil Hats, are invited to call and examine our Stock, as we have made large importations of the newest and most fashionable styles, and at reduced prices.

Also, Panama and Leghorn Hats, of various styles and qualities.

Summer CAPS, of various styles and qualities.

C. D. EVERITT & SON.

August 3. 13, King Street.