Upton, the distinguished civil engineer. The centre dock will accommodate a first rate ship of the largest size; two docks are for 74-gun ships, and two frigates. The five docks occupy two sides of a quadrangular basin. Into this basin ships are introduced by three locks, each having a rise of ten feet, so that the surface of the water in the basin is thirty feet above the level. Water is supplied to the dock basin by a canal from the Therney-Rutka (the Black River.) A reservoir is connected with the canal for the purpose of supplying the docks in case of the failure of water in the rivulet. The ground over which the canal passes is rough and uneven; and the works include an embankment, three aqueducts, and two tunnels. The docks are constructed of freestone and granite, the granite being employed at the gates and where extra pressure is likely to be felt. The capstans and all the machinery of the locks are of English manufacture. Three forts, named respectively Alexander, Constantine, and Nicholas, defend the approach, the entrance, and the interior of the harbour. The expense of the work was about five or six millions of rubles. With the exception of the docks, the fortifications and the cathedral, there is little to notice about Sebastopol.

The chief exports of the Crimea by sea are salt, wheat, soda butter, and hides; the imports, raw and manufactured cotton of different kinds; silk stuffs of various patterns and in the eastern fashion; wines of the Archipelago and the Strait of Constantinople; brandy, Turkish leaf tobacco, and a variety of fresh and dried fruits. To Russia are sent, chiefly by the way of Perekop, salt, gray and black lamb skins, sheeps' and bullocks' hides, wool, camels' hair, leather, hare-skins, wines, walnuts, fruits, together with the dry fruits imported from other ports, and fish. The imports are grain, provisions, and different manufactured goods of Russia.

The Greeks became early acquainted with this peninsula, probably soon after the Ionian Greeks and especially the inhabitants of Miletus and begun to form settlements on the northern shore of Asia Minor, about six centuries before the Christian era. Panticapæum is called by Strabo a colony of the Milesians. Besides this place they built Theodosia, now Feodosia or Kaffa, and some other places on the peninsula forming the west side of the strait of Yenikale. They preferred this part of the peninsula, from its containing a large tract fit for agriculture, and producing very rich crops—Strabo sows thirty times the seed. It was at one time considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens, whose territory, being of small extent and of indifferent fertility, was unable to maintain its great population by its own produce. At one time Athens annually imported from the Crimea between 300,000 and 400,000 medimni of grain, as Demosthenes informs us, in his oration against Leptines (c. 9.) Strabo says, that in one year the Athenians received 2,100,000 medimni from Theodosia, but the text is evidently corrupt.—*English Cyclopædia—Geography.*

BRITISH ARMY ABROAD.

Soon after their arrival in Scutari, a great many of the men having obtained permission to go out, strolled about the graveyard and the streets of Scutari. They entered the Turkish coffee-houses, which certainly are remarkable neither for the splendour nor cleanliness of their furniture, and stared with all their might at the Turks who were squatted on the benches, smoking their chibouks, and indulging in dreams of paradise and all its houries. Our men were not much edified with what they saw, nor was it likely they should be. They did not like the coffee served up with the "grits" and the "little cups that a man can't put down." It was their opinion that Scutari is a poor place, and the Turks are poor fellows—poor, but very good-natured. And, indeed, nothing could exceed their friendliness with which the Turks of Scutari, who are by far more tolerant than the Turks of Stamboul, received and treated the red-coated soldiers. They would come up to them, pull their sleeves, and speak to them, nor could they after repeated failures, be quite convinced of the melancholy fact, that these fine looking men were utterly deprived of language—at least as far as Turkish was concerned. Our men are on excellent terms with the Turks, who, notwithstanding the reputation for honesty which they have somehow obtained in the West, cheat them to now slight extent. One Irishman who purchased four dip candles, tendered a sovereign, and received change to the value of eight pence. The barracks are spacious and tolerably clean. There is plenty to eat, of excellent quality, and if the men keep clear of *raki* they will do very well.

UNPRECEDENTED VOYAGE OF THE STAR OF THE EAST.—The beautiful clipper ship Star of the East, Capt. Robertson, arrived in the river from China yesterday morning, after accomplishing a most successful voyage out and home. The Star of the East is the property of Mr. James Beazley, and sailed from this port on the 7th of July last year, as one of Messrs. Millers and Thompson's Golden Line of Australian packets. She reached Melbourne after an unusually short passage of 75 days, discharged her cargo there, and, after eight days' detention proceeded on to Sydney, where she unloaded the remainder of her cargo. From Sydney she proceeded to China, loaded there at the top freights, and came home. She sailed from Shanghae on the 21st Jan., and came to anchor the same evening in a fearful typhoon. This hurricane continued the sea running "mountains," and the ship rolling her quarter boats under, and received much damage in her cabin from the water which came on board. Seeing his vessel in imminent danger, Captain Robertson slipped her anchor and proceeded on his voyage. During the passage she had fifteen days of calms in the region of the equator, and from thence to the channel had to beat against north-westerly winds. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, added to which many of the crew were laid up with fevers, Captain Robertson has made her passage from China in 100 days, and the whole round to Melbourne, Sydney, China, and back to this port in nine months and twenty-seven days; a most creditable performance.—In fact, one quite unprecedented. The Star of the East has on board the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought into this port from China, consisting of 1,850 chests of tea and silks, contained in 19,072 packages. The Star of the East was built by Messrs. W. and R. Wright of St. John New Brunswick, who also constructed the Miles Barton and Guiding Star. The fact of this vessel having obtained the highest rates of freight in China, is another proof that the prejudice against colonial-built ships being rapidly overcome. We understand, however, that her owner is not likely to reap the full benefit of her enhanced freight list, as she was chartered home before leaving this port. We may state, in conclusion, that Messrs. James Baines and Co., with their usual alacrity in taking up the finest vessels procurable, have already chartered the Star of the East as one of their Black Ball Line of Australian packets, and she will succeed the celebrated new clipper Lightning. They could not have made a better selection, for there is no doubt that she will fill rapidly, after gaining such a high reputation on her first voyage.—*Liverpool Paper.*

An enormous shipment of supplies for the Black Sea fleet was made on Thursday from the Royal Clarence victualling establishment at Gosport, under the superintendence of Captain Courtenay—such a stock as has never before, we believe, been sent off at one despatch from any victualling-yard in England. It consisted of beef, pork, flour, peas chocolate, rum, and vinegar, in upwards of 1,500 casks, amounting to 300 tons in weight, and freighting 63 full-sized wagons of the South-western Railway Company. To show the extraordinary expedition with which this immense supply was forwarded from the Clarence-yard, we have only to state that at eight in the morning the order from the Admiralty was received, requesting that the supplies might be at Southampton on Tuesday without fail, as they were required for shipment on board the peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel Simla. It rained hard all day; but Mr. Davies, the master-attendant, and Mr. Pinhorn, the storekeeper of the Clarence-yard, were out in it, seeing to the filling up and closing the casks, the whole 1,500 of which were in the waggons, by the aid of Mr. Superintendent Stevens, of Gosport station, and on their way to Southampton Docks, at 69.20 p.m. the same day. The Simla left yesterday with the Indian China mail, and besides the above stock of provisions she takes a number of staff-officers of the army and their horses for Turkey.

H. M. S. SHIP FURIOUS FIRED UPON AT ODESSA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—The Banshee came in on Monday night from Beljik, near Kavorna, the latest station of the British fleet in the Black Sea. Her Majesty's ship Furious had been detached from the fleet at Beljik, and sent to Odessa, to take of the British consul and 75 residents of Odessa who are British subjects. The Furious arrived off Odessa at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst, and stopped at the distance of a mile and a half from the port. A boat was manned and placed under the command of Mr. Alexander, the third lieutenant of the Furious with whom was Mr. Parsons, naval cadet. The boat hoisted a flag of truce, and entering the port in despite of the signals made to warn her off, Mr. Alexander gallantly determined to execute his commission, ran her on shore, where he was received by a crowd of Russian soldiers and other functionaries, who effectually resisted his landing. A dispute ensued and the boat lay on the beach a considerable time. During this delay several captains of British merchantmen, now prisoners at Odessa, made their way through the crowd, with the intention of speaking to the officer in command of the boat. They were rudely pulled back by the soldiery, who conducted them into the town. Finding at length that all our endeavours to obtain an interview with the officer in command of the place were unavailing, Mr. Alexander gave orders to pull back to the ship. But he had scarcely quitted the port, when, it appears, the commandant of Odessa, having been apprised of the arrival of a British boat's crew with a flag of truce, orders were sent down to the harbour, and the stand batteries opened upon the boat and the ship, without doing harm to either, though they threw shot and shells. A frigate, too, came out of the harbour and chased the boat, though without success, for Mr. Alexander and his crew got safely on board of the Furious, which then tried to get near the Russian vessel. The Russian, who was unable to return to Odessa, ran away, and the Furious ran after her until the Russian took refuge in Cherson, when she went into shallow water, where the Furious could not follow her. The vessel returned to Beljik, and reported the affair to Admiral Dundas. She joined the fleet on Sunday Morning, and in the afternoon came the Banshee with the official news of the declaration of war. The fleet received this intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. The sailors manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers for Old England and the Queen. The Banshee, which returned to the Bosphorus, left the fleet at Beljik, on Monday. The fleet itself was under orders to sail for Odessa early on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th instant and by this time the Russians at Odessa will have been called to account for their gross violation of the rules of war among civilised nations.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC.—The *Plymouth Mail* says:—Letters have been received from the Amphitrite, 24, Captain Charles Frederick, dated Panama, April 6—all well. Intelligence had reached them that a Russian 50-gun frigate, said to be the Aurora, was at Valparaiso, which the Amphitrite was about to look after. The Amphitrite, is a fast ship, and her captain is a first-rate officer Her complement is 240, officers and men.

Wanted.

A TEACHER for the Madras School at Shediac.—He is expected to possess the qualification of a No. 1 Class Provincial Teacher, and be competent to instruct in Bible History—assist in the Church of England Sunday School, and catechise in accordance with the principles of that Church.—Apply to Rev. F. Coster, Carleton; and Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Shediac, if letters prepaid.

GEORGE S. JARVIS, D. D., Rector
R. C. SCOVIL, } Ch. Wardens
CHAS. E. THEAL, }

Shediac, April 12, 1854. 3i

NOTICE TO BOARDERS.

A Few Steady BOARDERS can be accommodated at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Moderate Terms, where there is always on hand Fresh OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, and other delicacies of the Season, together with Choice Liquors, fit for the most Temperate, and a Cure prescribed by the Doctor "Mountain Dew." Call and See.

JAMES SETHERLY,
Hibernian Hotel.

May 26th, 1854.

Notice to the Public.

UNTIL further notice, Mails for Digby, Annapolis and the Western part of Nova Scotia, to be forwarded by sailing vessels, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday's and Saturday's at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the return Mails will be due here on the mornings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

General Post Office, } J. HOWE, P. M. G.
St. John, May 19, 1854.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell that valuable and pleasantly situated property, in the Parish of Lancaster, on which he resides. It is situated about Negro Town Point, bounding on the road between Carleton and Lancaster. From it is a long view of the City of Saint John and it is a most healthy situation, it contains more than three acres of rich cultivated land, in a good state of cultivation, with a small HOUSE upon the premises, has a fount of clear mountain and Cooley Rock, and would make a desirable summer residence.

For Particulars apply to Mr. Wheeler, Deputy Surveyor, in Carleton, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

Lancaster, May 19, 1854. JOSEPH WILEY

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., June 2, 1854.

THE ELECTION.—The *Freeman* is about laughably severe not only against Orange principles, but against any and everything that savours of Orangeism, or that, peradventure, wears an Orange hue. At this we are more rejoiced than surprised. The course of the Freeman is at the bidding of the Priests:—to hear is to obey, or the dreadful alternative of excommunication from the pale of Mother Church.

Possibly, the Freeman and his wire-pullers would like to know when Orange Lodges will be finally closed, and the Loyal Orders of Orangeism cease to exist. We shall endeavor to inform him.—This consummation will probably be achieved when the following events are realized, namely—1st, When Popery ceases to be aggressive. 2ndly. When Papal States within their respective borders permit the same enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, as is secured to all in Protestant countries. 3dly and lastly, but comprehensively—When the thousand evils inseparably connected with the prevalence of Popery, as so faithfully depicted in Kirwan's Letters, Gavazzi's Lectures, Macaulay's History of England, and in a host of other standard works of a similar character, are banished from the earth, and are remembered no more:—then, when all these things are accomplished, and not until then, the *necessity* for Orangeism will not be so obviously imperative as it is at the present day.

The Freeman will thus perceive, that if, *as he declares it to be*, Orangeism is an evil,—but which on the other hand we most flatly deny—the fact of its annihilation rests with him, and the like of him. Orangemen act on the defensive;—They are determined *to uphold*, and firmly to maintain, a Protestant ascendancy, and to keep Popery, if possible, within its unrighteous bounds. Orangemen look upon Popery as an unmitigated infliction: they see under its auspices human freedom trampled upon—the inherent rights of man utterly disregarded—God's holy Word blasphemously perverted, and the Bible a sealed book:—hence their unanimity, and their *increasing power*. The Freeman and those of his kind, can, if they will, remove these dreadful evils, and if they do not, they must not complain if not only Orangemen, but all sound Protestants band themselves together in order to prevent the desecration of their homes and their altars. Their integrity was dearly purchased by the blood of martyrs. England and all who honor her dominion and her glorious institutions, will never forget the cruel reign of the Popish James. This reign formed an important epoch in English history, and the lesson derived from the contemplation of it, is a useful one, which every protestant should bear in mind.

Thanks to Heaven we have now a truly protestant Sovereign, with a sound protestant husband, and the dominion is in safe hands, thus answering the great requirements of a protestant people.—Popery stands aghast and powerless when it contemplates its chances of success, as it beholds high places; but still we find its mysmidons even in our own fair land, striving to gain for it a foothold in this Province. This assertion requires no proof other than to refer to *any* number of the Freeman, which is sure to establish it. And what, pray, is the object which that virulent journal has in view? Is it to secure prosperity to the country, Agricultural, Commercial, or strictly Maritime? Nothing of the kind, unless denouncing men who are admirably qualified to promote these objects by sound legislation, simply because they are decidedly protestant in their views, can be a proof of it. What cares the Freeman for the social or sound political advancement of New Brunswick? Not the value of a Pope's pardon for the commission of past or prospective sins,—or, what is possibly still more valueless—a pint of holy water. The Freeman's denunciations, slander, and disgraceful virulence, have no reference to the true policy of the country in a social or commercial point of view;—its indulgence is with no idea of promoting either the one or the other, or he would adopt a widely different course, and thereby endeavor to weaken the ties of Orangemen instead of strengthening them. His sole object is apparent, and we shall again and again strip the flimsy gauze by which he seeks to hide it. His grand aim, and we say it advisedly, as we can quote dozens of the Freeman to prove it, *is to undermine and weaken protestantism—to expel loyal principles from the land, and to introduce popery with all its attendant horrors.*

To Orangemen and Protestants we emphatically say—check this man in his infamous career. Tell the hired tool of Papal Rome, as the people of England have told the Pope to his teeth, that he and his foul principles are not wanted—that if he seeks to introduce idolatry and blind passive obedience into our Legislative halls, he has mistaken the good sense, the prudence, and the spirit of the New Brunswick people.

His unfounded attacks upon Messrs. Wilmot, Goddard and Gray, only go to shew where and how the shoe pinches. Make it pinch still harder, until you torment the fellow into "confessing" with shame and dismay that the rotten principles which might admirably suit the latitudes of Spain, Portugal or Tuscany, must surely wither, die and rot in the cold yet invigorating region of our Northern clime.

GODEY'S BOOK FOR MAY, is received from the publishers. This number fully equals most of its predecessors in point of embellishments, and in the publication of original and selected matter.

☞ Towed into the harbour last week, a new barque named the *Thomas Brown*, of 495 tons, from the Ship Yard of Mr. Specht, St. Mary's Bay.—This fine specimen of Naval Architecture is lying in Pettengill's Dock, and is worthy the examination of connoisseurs. She is built of Bay Sawn Spruce, the durability of which has been well tested, and found to exceedingly prize wood used for ship building, the premises of the proprietors is unusually extensive, and projects the highest credit on the master builder Mr. Jas. Urquhart.

The T. R. is owned by Mr. Geo. Eaton.

Telegraph to the News Room.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Asia arrived at Sandy Hook at 4 p.m. The Arctic struck off Fastnet, and put back to Liverpool.

Broadstuffs opened firm at an advance of 5s. per barrel on Flour. Indian Corn 2d. to 3d. per quarter better. Western Dried Flour quotable 32s. Wheat opened firm at 6d. advance, closing 3d. to 6d. higher. White Indian Corn 36s to 40s.

The telegraph announces bombardment of Reval.

It was reported that the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors to join Cronstadt division.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved a most valuable remedy in Cases of Bad Legs and Bad Complexions.*—The value of an ointment like this, which can be applied to the skin, without blistering, or leaving any unsightly marks behind, is very great. Its mildness and efficacy recommend it to the attention of those who are afraid of using any thing that may injure the skin, and who have tried in vain to find a remedy for the disease with which they are afflicted. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best purifiers of the blood, and consequently the best medicines for all diseases of the skin, and for all those complaints which are the result of impure blood. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are sold at the manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, at the following prices, viz. 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

COMMUNICATION.

When I commenced the publication of my letters to the Electors I was in hopes that ample time would be afforded me to discuss the important questions involved in the pending struggle, with calm deliberation. I fear, however, that I shall be constrained to hurrie on my remarks with a degree of "haste and waste," not heretofore anticipated.

I refer to the position occupied at present by the Honorable Messrs GRAY and WILMOT, and also of the state of provincial political and commercial affairs, when these two gentlemen stepped prominently forward as the foes of Faction and disciples of civil liberty, principles which were evidently imperiling our laws and properties, of this Province. Experienced voyagers, acquainted with that old maxim; but one would almost doubt the generosity and authenticity of the adage when he sees the Reformers still entangled by their bitter experience. What has that experience been? They have never experienced the treachery since Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilmot, despite Radical misgivings and political ingenuity, were safely and securely placed, by the advice and with the concurrence of the people, in the Councils of the Country, and that same, through the instrumentality of their Parliament, Mr. Ritchie's lame, tame and injurious Opposition Tactics has been counteracted, New Brunswick has not only retrieved her lost character and assumed her original position, but has marched steadily forward, till she now stands as a monument of Colonial happiness, independence and prosperity. Freetrade imbeciles and radical nonentities may mutter and moan as mournfully as they please, but to those two gentlemen candour is bound to attribute a large quantum of public gratitude. From the "slough of despond" this Province has emerged, and on the rock of prosperity, which the people at the Polls may and can render permanent, she is firmly established.—I know that, as, that men of different shades of political and religious sentiments will continue to award them the honor they deserve. Mr. Wilmot during eight years of parliamentary life, has firmly guarded the interests of New-Brunswick, always voting for the benefit of the masses of the people. The Journals of the House bear testimony to his integrity, intelligence, and independence.—Mr. Gray, in his junior in public life; a man without of much talent and of untainted integrity. A young man of brilliant attainments and of unbending resolution. Yet it would seem that a league has been formed, composed of men who are his inferiors in every respect, determined to crush him beneath the heel of a dastardly malignity. Why, sir, at the last General Election when this Mr. Ritchie who during the last few years has unfortunately earned for himself the unanimous contempt and condemnation of the mass majority of the people of Saint John, pretended to be desirous of aiding the Government by the return of Messrs Wilmot, Gray, Simonds, and himself, yet, while professing friendship, conveyed against Mr. Gray, while the Poll Books of that election prove that not one of Ritchie's intimate friends voted for Mr. Gray!!—"Honest Iago!" But it is a cause for thankfulness that the sun at the day of Mr. Ritchie's power and popularity has gone down into the darkness of oblivion; and despite all Mr. Ritchie's influence Mr. Gray was returned, and will again be triumphant—Ritchie and his minions to the contrary notwithstanding.

In view of all this let me candidly ask ELECTORS what duty they should now perform. The present generation holds in its hand the property of thousands yet unborn. Posterity, as it were, is looking upon them with feelings commingling hope with fear. Act then decisively. Secure the continuance of the labors of Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilmot, men, who are an honor to your County and the source of innumerable benefits to the Province at large!

And you owe a duty to Mr. Goddard, a co-nominee and competitor with the former. He has steadily stood forward with Messrs. Gray and Wilmot, the defender of your rights and the supporter of your liberties. Let then your rallying cry be Wilmot, Gray, and Goddard, each in himself and all three combined, an honorable representation of Protestantism, Protection, and Conservative progression!

PROTESTANTS—your Religious liberties, your holiest rights are at stake;—

PATRIOTISTS—the welfare and interests of your wives and families, yourselves and your little ones are at stake:—

CONSERVATIVES—the time-honored institutions of your fatherland are at stake:—

TO THE POLLS THEN ONE AND ALL AND VOTE FOR YOUR HEARTHS—YOUR HOMES YOUR HERITAGE!

PROTESTANT.

(FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

Mr. Editor,—The jesuitical editor of the *Freeman* after having sedulously abused Protestants, of *every denomination*, has recently turned round and attempted in doing so to "draw the wool over the eyes" of the Irish PRESBYTERIAN Congregation of this City. After treating them to a most *merciless* eulogium, he states that the Irish Presbyterians of this City and County will ingenuously refuse to support the Hon. John H. GRAY, and choose, in his stead, Wm. Hawkes, Esq., of Black River!—Mr. Hawkes may be a very upright and a very consistent Irish Presbyterian, but, sir, he forfeits, in my humble opinion, all claims to the votes of Irish Presbyterians when he is found in league with W. J. Ritchie, for the *avowed* purpose of ousting Mr. Gray. True, the latter gentleman is not a Presbyterian; he is, I believe a member of the Episcopal Church; but I think he may well defy any man to show a solitary instance where his Church principles swerved him from a magnanimous discharge of his parliamentary duties. It is not, Sir, a much less principle to be ungrateful—the some Irishmen are miserable exceptions to the rule. There are, happily, however, few such exceptions in the Irish Presbyterian denomination; and, I opine, Irish Presbyterians to a man will remember that Mr. Gray, with consummate tact and ability, guarded and maintained the rights of Irish Presbyterians on the floor of the House during the two last Sessions of the Legislature; and I find also a unanimously passed "vote of thanks" to that hon. gentleman for his straightforward and manly course on the subject, recorded in the "minutes" of the Trustees of the Irish Presbyterian Church.

It is seldom I write for the newspapers, but I could not read the *libel* upon my fellow Presbyterians, published in the *Freeman* without indignantly repelling them publicly.

Irish Presbyterians, Sir, and not, nor do they now, intend to lower their Church to be a mere political Engine, but all the individual members of that Congregation will give Mr. Gray the credit he deserves, and remember him in the hour of party trial and electioneering struggle.

Yours respectfully,

AN IRISH PRESBYTERIAN.

P. S. Mr. Anglin says "Methodists, Church of Englandmen and Roman Catholics *will* consider, I doubt it very much. The two former Churches have little "in common" with the latter.

Mr. Editor—

Mr. Fenerty, of the *Morning News*, asserts that prior to the cheers which were given for the Queen and her Majesty's Army and Navy, at the Court House on the Queen's Birthday, that were called for from the adjoining burying ground to assist in the commemoration, a motley ragged march, if the most numerous looking branch of one of the graves and unwashed the numerous, I more respectable and dirty mountaineers than that of "dirty George" would have been added to the assembly.

LOYALIST.

Married.

On Tuesday evening last, at the Germain-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. James G. Hamilton, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, to Miss Sussanna, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Portland.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Sherrard, Chas. Wm. Chalmers, of Lunenburg, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Chalmers, formerly of the Island of Islay, Scotland.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Fraser, to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Fraser, all of this City.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Ward, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. William McDonald, of St. John.

On Thursday, 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Mr. William Richards, to Miss Mary Ann Simson, both of Douglas.

Died.

On Thursday last, of consumption, in the 18th year of her age, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. George Walker, of Mosquito Cove.

On Sunday last, Charles Patrick, infant son of Thomas and Susan Dunham, aged 11 weeks.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, (relative of Mr. Joseph Wood,) in the 20th year of her age.

On Sunday last, 28th inst., Hy. Alexander Greer, Senr., aged 69 years, formerly of Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland.

Suddenly on Thursday afternoon, 1st. instant, Mr. Andrew Reddick, Senior, aged 56 years. He was a native of Donaghadee, County Down, Ireland, and for 30 years a resident of this City. Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 4 P. M., from his Son's residence in Princess street, where friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 27th ult., at Hampton, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander McManus, after a long illness, borne with much patience, leaving a husband and four children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

In Boston, on the 25th, Mr. Anthony Donnell, Painter, of St. John, N. B., in the 28th year of his age, leaving a wife and 2 small children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn their sudden bereavement of a kind husband and father.

At Westfield, King's County, June 1st., Wm. Henry Brittain, Esq.—Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his fathers residence, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque St. Lawrence, Johnston, Newcastle, 42—John Kinnear, coals, &c.

Urania, Bjonness, Shields, 55—Wm. Thompson, coals.

Brothers, Bennington, Shields, 87—Joseph Hamilton, coals, &c.

Fanne, Tretry, Boston, 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Europa, Francis, New York, 12—J. W. M. Irish, goods.

Isaiah, Fitzgerald, Porto Rico, 26—J. & T. Robinson, molasses.

Richard Cobden, Churchill, Yarmouth, 2—Kirk & Worrall, coals.

Schr. Richmond, Card, New York, 13—William Thomson, general cargo.

Lewis Smith, Hall, Porto Rico, 25—Eastebrooks & Rigby, molasses and sugar.

Mary H. Case, Herrington, New York, 10—A. T. Haney, general cargo.

Empire, Newcomb, New York, 7—Master, general cargo.

Unity, McRae, P. E. Island, 20—J. Mahony, oats.

Mary Ann, Shellnut, Sydney, C.B., 10—Raymond and Smith, fish and coals.

Algerine, Banks, Halifax, 5—Raymond and Smith, sugar, &c.

Effort, Curry, New York—George A. Lockhart, general cargo.

Groveland, Foster, Boston—Master, general cargo.

N. Noyes, Holmes, Bath, 8—Master, ballast.

Sunday—Steamer Eastern City, Winchester Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, and merchandize.

Monday—Brig Competitor, Goudy, Providence, 7—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Wanderer, Allen, Cuba,—Crane & Co., sugar and molasses.

Schr. Belmont, Smith, New York, 10—W. Thomson, assorted cargo.

Exemplar, Smith, New York, 8—J. W. M. Irish.

William Anderson, New York,—A. T. Haney.

Wednesday—Ship Howadji, ——, Philadelphia—J. Hamilton, coals.

Mary Grafton, ——, Boston—E. Allison, railway materials.

Ship Gen. Nowell, Nowell, Kennebunk—ballast.

Brigt. Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, sea'd cargo.

Schr. Billow, Saunders, Sydney—Cudlip & Snider, coals.

Franklin, Mussels, Salem, E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Thursday—Mary Ellen, Forrestal, P. E. Island,—C. M. Gove, oats and meal.

Schr. Sonora, Graham, P. E. Island,—B. Tilton, oats.

Schr. Idalia, Horton, P. E. Island,—B. Tilton, oats and meal.

CLEARED—

27th—Ship Blanche, McLauchlan, Hull, timber, and deals; barque Eliza, Durkee, Newry, deals; brigt. Amanda, Patton, Cork, deals.

29th—Ship Eurocydon, Harvey, Liverpool, timber and deals; barque Lotus, Vickery, Dublin, timber and deals; Brig Greene, Bogart, Sydney, ballast.

30th—Brig Richard Cobden, Churchill, Savannah; schr. Sovereign, Burns, Philadelphia; Z. A. Paine, Saddler, Eastport; British Queen, Conlon, Eastport; Emily, Fisher, Charlottetown; Effort, Curry, Sydney, C. B.; Isabella, Turnbull; ship Gipsy Bride, Potts, Liverpool.

NEW BOOKS.—Anglo American for May; This, That, and the Other, a very Popular Work, by Ellen L. Chandler, (Illus.:) Violet, a story of New York Life; Napoleon's Campaign in Russia; Hector O'Halloran, by W. H. Maxwell, New Ed.; Turkey and the Turks, price 1s. 3d.; New York Journal for May, and late Papers.

☞ A further supply of the New York Journal expected per *Eastern City*.

May 19. B. O'BRIEN.

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—

May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

James Garrett & Co.

HAVE completed their SPRING ASSORTMENT of Cloths, Trouserings, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

May 12.

Corn Meal, Redwood, &c.

RECEIVED per brig Venus from New York—100 brls. Corn Meal; 2 tons Redwood; 20 bbls Mess PORK; 10 packages Lucifers; 2 do Arnatto; 5 boxes superior TOBBACCO.

For sale by G. M. BYRNS.

May 12, 1854. South M. Wharf

Notice to the Public.

COMMENCING with To-Morrow, the 5th inst., and until further Notice, Mails for Fredericton &c. will be forwarded by the River route, Daily, Sundays excepted. Closing at this Office, at 8, 0, A. M., except on Saturdays, and on Saturdays at 11, 0, A. M.

A Mail will also be forwarded to Fredericton via the Nerepis Road on Sundays, closing at this office at 7 0 A. M. Correspondence for places above Woodstock in this province, and also for Canada, not intended to be despatched via Portland and Montreal, must be posted on Sundays by 7, 0, A.M. and on Wednesdays and Fridays by 8, 0, A. M.

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, St. John, }
May 4, 1854.

Notice to the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Contract for conveying MAILS between St. John, Digby and Annapolis terminates this 4th day of May, and that until further notice, correspondence for the Western part of Nova Scotia will be forwarded by way of Amherst. Mails will, however, be forwarded direct to Digby and Annapolis from time to time as opportunities may offer, by steam or sailing vessels, of which notice will be posted up at this office, and in which will be inserted any proper letters especially addressed to be forwarded by "Ship."

J. HOWE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, St. John, }
May 4, 1854.

Mackerel! Mackerel! Mackerel!

35 DOZEN Pure Cotton Black Cotton HOSE—For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,

No. 3, Prince Wm. street, south of Queen st

May 12, 1854.

Gentlemen's Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

45 DOZEN Pure Cotton's White Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, very superior quality, for sale cheap by

A. A. COUGHLAN,

No. 3 Prince Wm. street, south of Queen st

WASHING POWDERS.—Received per Packet Victoria, and sold at one sixth the usual price, by

April 18. FELLOWS & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Received at the General Post Office, St. John, between the 20th April and 5th May, and remaining undelivered on the 20th May, 1854.

A	**Mc**
Adams, James	McKennon, Michael
Agnew, Thomas	McGrogen, Charles
Aylward, Rev. Walter	McGolrick, Patrick
Armstrong, James	McDonnell, Mathias
Archlous, Mr.	
B	**N**
Blake, Mrs. Ann	Nail, James
Barry, J. E. W. or Pat'k	Neelon, Michael
Barry, Margaret	Nelson, John
Bennet, John	
Brown, John	**O**
Boyd, John	O'Leary, Wm.
Bewley, Patrick	O'Brien, Patrick
Bohen, Miss Mary J.	O'Donnell, Peter
Boyle, John	
Bulyes, Eliza A.	**P**
Burns, William	Price, James
Burton, Christiana E.	Pooler, John
	Powel, Miss
C	
Carlon, Owen	**Q**
Clarke, James	Quinn, Michael
Cassidy, William	Quigley, William
Chambers, James	**R**
Crabe, David	Brennan, William
Clayton, Joseph	Renehan, John
Cain, James	Regan, Michael
Christie, Alexander	Ryan, Eliza
Crookshank, George	Roach, Peter
Companio, Martin	Rogers, Peter
Connell, Dennis	Russ, Daniel T.
Cooke, John	
Collins, Anna	**S**
Conway, Charles	Staines, Robert 2
Cuthbert, Mary J.	Scanlon, Miss Mary
Cunningham, Alex.	Seely, Mr.
Corriveau, Monsieur T.	Stenden, Mr. John
	Spence, Mrs.
D	Stephenson, C. W.
Dail, James	Smith, Mr. Sidney
Darrah, Duncan	Sizer, Solomon
Davis, Zebulon S.	Stephenson, Joseph
Davison, Temple	Scott, William 2
Delaney, John	
Dempsy, Anna	**T**
Dolan, Catherine	Tailor, Mrs. Rebecca
Durning, John	Theal, Charles 2
Dunn, William	Titus, Richard
Duffy, William	Tyler, Thomas
Dunbar, John	Thompson, Mrs.
	Thompson, Miss Alice
E	Tolford & Co, Messrs
Evans, Mrs. Hannah	
Evans, Revd. Dr.	**W**
	Watts, Alexander
F	Waller, Henry
Fate, James	Wakemen, Nicholas
Flinn, Mrs.	Watts, Miss Susan
Frost, Capt. H.	Wetherd, Henry
	Westmore, G. J.
G	Williams, Edwin
Grant, Mrs. M. E.	Wiggen, Monsieur Pierre
Gladstone, Mr. W.	Wiggins, James or Robt.
Gearey, Catharine	Wilson, Mr. Edw.
Grennie, Hugh	Whitman, John
Gilbert, William	Whiting, Isaac
Goldsmith, Henry	Wright, Capt. Wm.
Goss, John	Williams, James
Godfrey, Annie	White, Miss Kate
Gandrell, R.	Wood, Robert
H	**Z**
Hatheway, Hellen	Ziegler, George
Hamilton, Mary	
Hazdwick, Edmund 2	SHIP LIST.
Harging, Patrick	Brothers 2
Hawkins, Esther	Creole.
Harvey, H.	Commerce,
Hamilton, James	Mechanic,
Hatfield, David	Pomond,
Hatfield, Peter	Sarah,
Halcrow, James	Thalia 2
Heard, H.	
Henry, Master J.	WAY OFFICE, CARLETON.
Hileran, James	
Hobson, John 2	Brown, Daniel
Horn, July	Boyle, Thomas
Hood, James H. 2	Burns, John
Hunter, David	Burly, David
	Carr, George
J	Cormack, Thomas
Jordan, Mary A.	Coggan, Daniel
	Clark, Thomas
K	Dunn[illegible]
Keefe, Bridget	Dalton, Michael
Kelly, Edward C.	Evans, Robert
	Gordon, Robert
L	Green, Thomas
LaPiere, Mr. R.	Hibbit, Lawrence
Langan, Patrick	Kingston, John
Lumpblack, Jacob	Lovitt, Mrs. Margaret
Lerington, William	Murray, Thomas
Lee, William	McKay, Mrs. Eliza
Lyons, Dennis J.	McDonald, Michael
Lyons, Charlotte	Muldoon, Malachi
Londergan, Patrick	McDonald, Roderick 2
Lorimer, Edward	McDonald, Hugh
Logan, John	Michael, John
Logan, Mrs. Edward	Motswell, John
	McWilliams, James
M	Peters, James T.
Magee, George	Robertson, Donald
Magee, Charles	Richards, James
Mason, George J.	Sweets, Miss Mary
Mahony, Mr. J.	Williams, Mary Ann
Mahon, James	Whittington, John
Moral, Sarah	Whittington, James
Morris, Mr.	
Murphy, John	W