

The American officers, Majors Delafield and Mordecai and Capt. McClelland, sent by President Pierce to Sebastopol, to examine the improvements in gunnery, engineering, &c., introduced during the present war, were not permitted to visit that fortress, nor yet to see the inside of the Allies' encampments.

The prospects of the fishing season are said by Nova Scotia papers to be excellent.

"A regular rebellion occurred," says the Halifax B. N. American, "among the German Legion. It seems that they were ordered to do some work on the Island, which they refused unless they were allowed some pay. Forty of them were arrested, and are to be tried by Court Martial.

The English fleet was off Cronstadt. Forty six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth Admiral Seymour and Captain Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured.

The London Times states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill; also that the King of Prussia has been sick for some time, and that his reign is probably drawing to a close.

London dates of June 30th state Sweaborg had been bombarded, and the military stores destroyed.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expects soon to hear of the capture of Petropolowski, by a British and French naval squadron, which are steering for that point.

Minutes of Council concluded next week.

THE WAR.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

The general commanding-in-chief has just issued the following general order in reference to the loss of the country and the army has sustained by the lamented death of Lord Raglan:—

HORSE GUARDS, July 4th, 1855.

The general commanding-in-chief has received her majesty's most gracious commands to express to the army the deep regret with which her majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field-marshal Lord Raglan, the commander of the forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the army in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honorable testimony of her majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as one worthy of imitation by all ranks of her army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his military secretary and aide-de-camp, he took part nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During the long peace his life was most usefully employed in the unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year he was selected by his sovereign to take the command of the army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of the army, and performed great and brilliant services.

In the midst of a winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army, whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by her majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss.

Her majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever ennobles his memory to the British army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-chief.

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant General.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The Paris Moniteur announces the receipt, by the minister of war, of the following despatch from Gen. Pellissier:—

CRIMEA, July 3, 4 P. M.

The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

Our works progressed satisfactorily. The health of the troops has improved.

Probably the war never wore so menacing an aspect as at this moment, when they whose various capacities were concerned at its commencement are successively quitting the scene, and leaving their places to men of sterner mould, and perhaps also more sterner temper. Russia played for a high stake and has already lost the substance of actual territory and power, as well as the shadow of a fanatical expectation. Every year, every month, that the Black Sea and its shores are in the hands of the allies will be so much admission of western and southern influence, and the longer that state lasts the more difficult will Russia find it to reassert her ascendancy if that ever is to be done. In the present obstinacy of Russia counter-determination of the allies we see too much reason to fear a protracted struggle. With new armies, new generals thrown into the bloody arena, with new provocations, with those mistakes outrages, and retaliations which no efforts can prevent, the war must continually become more relentless and more incapable of compromise or even of humanity. Several thousand men are now fighting from hill to hill, from mound to mound, from the opposite side and ends of the same gorge—taking and retaking positions still filled with their own dead. The allies in all this are still in the ascendant, and we have regained some of the advantage ground lost on the 18th. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the early issue of such a struggle on the scene where it now rages. Sebastopol will soon be ours. What next,—in what direction the lava torrent of war will roll, and where we shall again contest inch by inch the soil of the Crimea, it would be vain to conjecture. But, Sebastopol won, the Crimea is also ours, and we shall hold the Black Sea and the whole of its shores as a material guarantee for the submission of Russia.—London Times.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—A letter from Vienna, in the Augsburg Gazette, says; "The events which have lately taken place at Odessa have attracted more attention than usual in that port. It has now been transformed into a fortified place. During the summer of 1854 it had been in contemplation by the Allies to destroy Odessa—a measure which, although severe, then appeared to be called for by strategical reasons. Out of feelings of humanity, however, Admirals Hamelin and Dundas wished to spare the property of so many mercantile houses, which during the scarcity of 1847 and 1853, had preserved the half of Europe from famine. They consequently confined their operations to the destruction of a part of the military port and establishment of a blockade. What has since taken place at Odessa? All the warehouses have been transformed into military depots, and Odessa, which was the centre of maritime commerce, has become the pivot of the operations of Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Menchikoff. This is why hostile operations are now about to be undertaken against that port from strategical reasons, and if the Russians do not evacuate it voluntarily, which is scarcely probable, Admiral Lyons will immediately proceed to effect its destruction. The Allies also intend to bombard Theodosia—an undertaking with which Admiral Bruat will be charged. General Luders, who is now at Odessa, is to have command of all the forces concentrated on that point."

Major General Simpson, who succeeds Lord Raglan in the command-in-chief in the Crimea, served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to May, 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz, and the attack on Seville—also in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He was second in command to Sir Charles Napier during the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes on the right bank of the Indus early in 1845. When his appointment as chief of the staff was announced in Parliament in the early part of the present year, Lord Ellenborough and other leading members of the opposition, spoke of it in the most approving terms, and his abilities as a soldier and a man of business, suited to the then emergency, were warmly eulogized in the leading journals.

We have just received intelligence of the death of Mr. Elijah Secord, by drowning, while bathing with his two sons, on Sabbath last, at Long Reach. May the painful event be sanctified to survivors and friends.—C. Vis.

HEALTH.

WE the undersigned having made a close inspection of the premises adjoining the creek, and street in this Village, where with two exceptions, all the cases of Cholera occurred last year, think it our duty to bring under the early notice of the public the following facts.

I. That the discharge of offensive matter of every description from the buildings adjoining, into the creek, and mill-pond, and the continued use of water therefrom for domestic purposes, has been one, if not the chief cause of disease in that neighborhood.

II. That the piles of logs, cord-wood, and open wharves along said creek and street, having been made a receptacle or screen for every abomination, has suggested the necessity of an immediate order for their removal or thorough cleansing.

III. That the existence of pig-sties, privies, and confined places for cooking, in many cases within a few feet of each other; and the unhealthy state of yards and sinks generally throughout the Village, afford ample evidence of the cause of the fatality last season, and call loudly for prompt, sanitary regulations the present.

We therefore call your attention to the Bye-Laws of the Municipal Council "For the Prevention and Removal of Nuisances injurious to Health, and for the Promotion of Cleanliness, &c., &c."—And give notice to remove all Pigs and Pig-sties, from your premises, or within the district of the Village, until the 1st of October next.

To cleanse all Privies, Sinks, Cellars, Sewers, or other places from which any offensive odour is emitted, (except where ordered to be removed) and make a daily application of Lime thereto, a half-bushel of which at least should be kept constantly on the premises.

To remove all moist or offensive accumulation from out-buildings, wood-sheds, yards, cellars &c., and all other places to which access may be had for the purpose; and to make where necessary, sufficient openings for a free circulation of air, which shall be permitted daily.

The immediate attention of all parties concerned, is directed to the fully carrying out said Bye-Laws, otherwise compulsory measures will be resorted to, to enforce them.

WILLIAM T. BAIRD, }
JOHN BRADLEY, } Sanitary
M. MCGUIRK, } Commissioners
JAMES EVERITT, }
Woodstock, July 24, 1855.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green copperas (costs seven cents) dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board of ships and steamboats about hotels and other places, nothing is so good as simple green copperas, dissolved; and for sick rooms, it may be placed under the bed in anything which will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other places of the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks and wherever there are putrid and offensive gasses, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, a rat, or a mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which were nearly spoiled by a "skunk" under a store, to be cleaned and restored simply by sprinkling dissolved copperas about the floor.—Salem Gazette.

CHOLERA INFECTIOUS.—We perceive that Dr. Harding is out again in the "Courier" on this subject. The first paragraph of his letter shows that his opinion is very largely entertained by the Medical Faculty of this City. It reads thus:—

Portland, N. B. 18th July, 1855.

Messrs. CHUBB & Co. Gentleman.—The following Medical gentlemen of St. John entertain the opinion that Cholera is an infectious disease; and I have their permission for saying so:—

Dr. Boyd. Dr. Wetmore.
"Botsford. "Jarvis.
"Pidler. "Fitch.
"Travers. "Carter.
"Steeves. "Robinson.
"Geo. Peters. "Smith.
"Hunter Peters. "Hairs.
"Miller. "Smyth, Carleton.

—C. Visitor.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labours is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fevers, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy to take, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

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 Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in Woodstock by W. T. Baird.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Van Couver, was in a most alarming state of health, he had been a great sufferer from scrofula for a number of years, and finally all parts of his body broke out into sores, rendering him an object of horror to every one, he tried some of the most reputed remedies known, but they did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest alarm he consulted a friend as to what course he ought to adopt, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills, were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering with these remedies for a short time, he was perfectly cured, after every other remedy had failed.

Marriages.

At Portland, by the Rev. David Nutter, on the 17th inst., Mr. Moses Kinney, of Woodstock, to Miss Margaret Jemina Davis, of Portland St. John. N. B.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

MY Wife MARY having conducted herself most unworthily, and in a manner wholly unbecoming her position as a wife and a mother, and necessarily no longer cohabiting or consorting with me; all persons are hereby strictly cautioned and forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

ANDREW ROOHOAN, mark
Woodstock, July 23, 1855.

Important News of "WAR!"

HAVING become sole Proprietor of the BOOT & SHOE Establishment, at the Creek Village, formerly carried on by J. T. PARSONS, I hereby give NOTICE that payment of all debts, dues and demands in favor of said T. J. Parsons is required immediately, not only for the benefit of the establishment, but also for those indebted, thereby saving themselves cost. And I further give NOTICE, that I have a better, more extensive and cheaper Stock on hand than ever heretofore offered in the market.

July 23. AZOR BETTS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the Public that he now occupies CHAS. CONNELL'S NEW BUILDING, near the Institute, as

A HOTEL,

Where they may have comfortable accommodations and also good Stabling, at a reasonable price.

July 23. G. L. RAYMOND.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Woodstock, on Wednesday the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5, P. M.:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand which James Smith, late of Brighton, had on the tenth day of January last, to that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the said Parish of Brighton, on the south side of the Beacumic stream, being one half of Lot Number Five, formerly granted to Abraham Stockford, and by him deeded to Patrick McAloon, and by said McAloon deeded to John Stockford, and by said John Stockford deeded to said James Smith—the same having been seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Joshua Snow against the said James Smith.

JOHN F. W. WINSLOW, Sheriff.
Woodstock, July 23th, 1855.

St. John, N. B.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

THE Subscribers have in store per recent arrivals, and part landing:—
400 Bbls. SUPERINE FLOUR;
450 do. CORN MEAL;
70 do. RYE FLOUR;
20 do. MESS PORK;
Molasses, Teas, Tobacco, &c.
Wholesale buyers are invited to call.
HALL & FAIRWEATHER,
8 & 9 South Wharf.
July 23.

Gaspereau.
3000 SMOKED GASPHEREAUX, well cured, for sale by
Fredericton, July 23. JOHN T. SMITH.