LIST OF LETTERS,

Received at the General Post Office, Saint John, between the 20th July and 5th August, and remaining undelivered on the 20th August, 1854.

A
Adams, S. G.
Asan, Richard
Akerley, James
[illegible]ins, George
[illegible]n, James
Aleorn, Andrew
Alston, Thomas,
[illegible]lers, Robert
[illegible]sley, Fanny
[illegible]derson, Jessie
[illegible]derson, Benjamin
Anderson, Captain
Armstrong, Ann
[illegible]sen, Thomas
[illegible]pel, Patrick
[illegible]heson, Thomas
[illegible]kward, Francis

B
Barker, Margaret
[illegible]tes, George
B[illegible]ton, Joseph
Barker, Hannah
Barry, David
Bennett, John
Bagley, Julia
Batey, Robert
Barrey, Mary
Beauirsto, Margaret (2)
Bell, James
Bengley, Jefry
Briggs, James
Brammin, Tracy
Breman, Patrick
Byrne, Ann
Boraty, Duncan
Burns, William
Butler, Mary
Bingay, John
Blare, Joseph
Black, Robert K.
Blizard, Margaret
Boucher, William
Boyle, John
Boyd, John
Boden, John
Brown, James
Boden, James
Bowner, Alexander
Bone, Mrs.
Browning, George
Brady, James
Burns, Richard
Burtin, J.
Busby, Robert
Burken, Mark
Bunnell, Benjamin

C
Carlton, Capt. J. W.
Casidy, Frank [3]
Camp, Miss Mary
Cassie, George
Cain, Thomas
Callahan, Patrick
Cain, Michael
Cartwright, J.
Carr, Mrs. Wm.
Cassidy, James
Carson, William
Carr, James
Cadwell, Rev. J. D.
Canning, John
Cashall, Richard
Carsons, Miss E.
Courtney, George
Cahill, Patrick
Carr, Robert
Coughlan, David
Connely, Mrs.
Corsy, Charles H.
[illegible]ey, Patrick
C[illegible], Alfred
Connally, Thomas
Collins, Miss Mary
Cochran, Benjamin
Connell, Dinnis
Conley, Daniel
Coleman, William
Collins, John
Cockburn, Thomas
[illegible]ge, Francis
Crawford, John
Crandall, Warren, J.
C[illegible]igan, James
Currie, Wm.
Curran, Henry
Cunningham, Sarah
Carr, Mrs. R.
Carroll, Bernard
Connors, John
Carr, M.
Chisholm, Donald
Chisin, Daniel W.
Cheesty, David
Chanlon, Mary
Chambers, M.
C[illegible]erton, Thomas
Clark, W. J. [3]
Clark, Mrs.
Clark, James
Clark, Charles
Clark, John E.
C[illegible]ram, John
C[illegible]en, James
Cormack, Peter [2]
Coldwell, John
Connolly, Patrick
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Corey, George
Connor, Widow
Corkelly, John
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Corbitt, Alexander
Cosseboom, Wm.
Collins, Mrs.
Cochran, Mrs. R.
Connelly, James
Coil, James
Crocker, Thomas
Cullinan, James
Culbert, Joseph
Caston, Michael
Currie, Alexander
Cummins, Capt. G. S.
Cubble, John
Cumming, John E.

D
Darmody, Patrick
Dailey, William
Dailey, James
Durins, William
Daulton, Thomas
Dalton, Edmond
Daveran, Michael
Darrach, Duncan
Davis, J. W. [3]
Davis, Miss R.
Davis, Matthew
Day, John
Dawson, James
Divine, Thomas
Dempsey, Thomas
Devine, J. P.
Dougherty, ——
Donohue, Cornelius
Donnelly, Miss R.
Dooly, William
Dodge, Byard
Dolleney, James
Dougazius, John
Doherty, Miss R.
Donnelly, Daniel
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Doyle, Edward
Downing, William
Donnelly, John
Dead, Timothy
Doherty, Hugh
Dean, M. B.
Dunn, Malinda
Devereaux, Walter
Daland, William
Divine, Thomas
Dickinson, William
Davies, William
Dixon, Master Geo.
D[illegible], W. F.
Drysdell, James
Darrah, Thomas
Dixon, James
Dixon, Mrs. Betsey
Dougherty, Mrs.
Donnell, Peter
Donlon, Patrick
Doherty, John
Dougherty, Paddy
Doyle, Edward
Draper, William
Duffy, P.
Dunlap, William
Drury, Dunnery
Dunkin, Eleanor
Duart, Miss Sophia
Devyer, James
Dwyer, Michael
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Dyer, James U.
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E
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Egan, Miss C.
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F
Farrington, John
Falon, Patrick
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Fenton, Captain E.
Ferres, Alexander
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Finnigan, Mathew
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Fitzgerald, Capt James
Finn, Thomas
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Fox, William
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Flewelling Edward

G
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Gifford, Charles
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Gray, John M.
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H
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Harper, Mrs. M.
Hays, William
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Hayes, George
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Harkin, John
Hannett, Wm. H.
Hawks, Miss
Harper, Joseph W.
Harris, James
Haswell, F. H.
Hamillen, Alexander
Hays, Jerry
Hayes, Timothy
Haldenby, George
Hogan, Ann
Holt, Thomas
Holdenby, George
Horton, Israel
Holt, James
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Howard, Catherine
Holland, James
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Horan, John
Hunt, William
Huse, Nathan
Horten, Israel
Healy, Pat
Hepburn, Mrs. M.
Heffren, Francis
Hinaray, James
Heffran Lawrence
Heaglott, Mrs Jane [2]
Henderson, Isaac
Heavy, Mrs. C.
Henesey, James
Hines, Maurice
Higgins, John
Hide, Mary
Hiefer, Christian
Hagan, Thomas
Howard, William
Huse, Nathan
Hutchison, James
Huitkman, John
Hughes, Patrick
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Hume, Mrs.
Hunter, Robert
Hutchison, William
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Hustler, Samuel
Hunter, John
Hunter, Matilda
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I
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Irvine, Andrew
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J
Jerome, J.
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Judson, John
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K
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Kavanah, Daniel
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Kelly, Wm.
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Kearnes, Thomas
Kelly, Mathew, [2]
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Keefe, Daniel
Kerby, Julia
Kearney, Mary
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Kelley, Timothy
Kerr, John, [2]
Keating, Andrew
Kerr, Bridget
Kolby, James
Kidson, F.
Kinread, John
Kerly, Thomas
Kibler, Mrs.
Kerby, Mary
Kirby, Michael
Kelley, James
[illegible]stead, Lydia
Kelly, Mathew

L
Lawton, Ann
Lawson, Mr.
Lasky, Peter
Lee, James
Leard, Thomas
Lahey, Wm. [2]
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Lebians, H.
Lewis, Mrs. H.
Lewis, Margaret A.
Lenegan, Patrick
Livingston, William
Long, Nora
Langan, Michael
Long, Charles
Lockard, James
Lonergan, William
Lyons, Adams
Lynch, William
Lit, D. T.
Lisset, Wm.
Lindsay, James
Linahan, Michael

M
Malony, Johannah
Moore, Francis
Mount, Mary
Munroe, David
Murphy, Daniel
Murry, John
Monahan, Mrs.
Moans, Francis
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Murphy, David
Murphy, Margaret
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Murphy, Michael
Monrow, Aaron
Murphy, Ann
Murphy, J. H.
Murphy, John
Murphy, Stephen
Murry, Timothy

Mc
McAndrew, Wm.
McArthy, Wm.
McAuley, Alexander
McAloon, Patrick
McAnnally, John
McCitcheon, James
McCitcheon, John
McConnell, Jane
McConnell, Moses
McCarthy, Callaghan
McCracken, John
McCready, Thomas 2
McCready, James
McCarthy, Margaret
McCauley, Mary Mrs.
McDuid, John
McDiarmid, Isabella
McDade, Michael
McElhany, Isabella
McFarlane, Andrew
McGuire, John
McGowan, John 2
McGoogan, Thomas
McGrorey, John
McGoldrick, B.
McGinnis, Edward
McGarry, Ellen
McGarrigle, Bidget
McGowan, James
McHayes, John
McJimes, Wm.
McMullin, John
McMullan, George
McMullin, Duncan
McMaines, Mathew
McNorton, A.
McNickle, James
McNamara, Tim
McNeil, H. S.
McNeil, Roderick 2
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McCann, Robert
McCarthy, Ellen
McCaden, Henry
McCarthy, Daniel
McCallig, James
McCafferty, Mrs.
McCaferty, Andrew
McCarthey, Thomas
McClanerty, Arthur
McCarthy, Patrick
McDonald, Donald 2
McDonald, Andrew
McDonald & Small, 3
McDonald, John
McIntyre, James 2
McKinnon, Henry
McKenzie, Donald
McKenzie, Aueblose
McKeery, Owen
McKeon, Daniel
McLeod, Simeon
McLean, Thomas
McLeland, I. J. W.
McLean, Donald
McLean, John
McLauchlin, John
McLauchlin, Michael
McLauchlin, Daniel
McLauchlin, Mrs.
McLean, Piel
McNeal, James
McNeal, C.
McNamara, B.
McNale, John
McNaughton, Alex.
McShane, Patrick
McVicar, A.
McWinney, Mrs.
McNeal, Jane

N
Nagle, James
Nacomber, C. J.
Nealey, A. J.
Nixson, G. W. S.
Nicholson, Margaret
Nicholson, Michael
Norris, James
Nott, J. G.
Norris, Samuel
Norton, Paul

O
O'Brien, John
Oberer, Joseph
O'Connell, Henry
O'Connell, Timothy
O'Donnell, Peter 2
O'Donnell, James
O'Leary, Timothy
O'Hand, Daniel
Olson, S.
O'Mahoney, Jeremiah
O'Mealey, Patrick
O'Regan, Michael
O'Reil, Patrick
O'Sullivan, Daniel
O'Sullivan, C.

P
Peches, David
Potter, J. L.
Porter, Wm.
Pogley, R.
Pryor, John
Price, James
Prescott, Catherine
Pye, Noble
Pinkeny, A. C.
Packenson, Patrick
Paine, G. B.
Patterson, John
Pettis, Thomas
Petty, Theo
Peters, Jonathan
Philips, Jane
Pleasants, Wm.
Phair, Hannah

Q
Quin, Thomas
Quigley, John

R
Ray, Wm.
Ratcliffe, Samuel
Rankin, John
Reilly, Richard
Roberts, John
Reed, W. A.
Reed, Joseph
Ritchie, John
Ridgwell, Henry
Richardson, James
Rogan, Michael
Rogers, Wm.
Rogers, John
Robinson, James
Raney, Wm.
Rogers, Anthoney
Rogers, Wm.
Ryan, Margaret
Rew, Wm.
Robinson, George
Robinson, Mrs. M.
Robinson, Joseph
Rogan, Neil
Roden, Mrs.
Robinson, Mrs.
Roche, James
Robertson, Miss A.
Ross, Nancy
Pogers, Wm.
Robinson, Charles
Russel, George
Russel, Joseph
Russel, Wm.
Rynd, Robert

S
Smith, Stephen.
Smith, John
Smith, J. A.
Smith, Ranald
Smith, Richard
Sargent, Daniel
Sammon, Wm.
Scott, Margaret A.
Scott, Thomas
Scribner, George
Scallon, Catherine
Scanlon, Mrs.
Seymour, F. A.
Sewell, H. W.
Sealy, Ellen
Selfridge, Thomas
Seacret, Mary
Sheahan, Wm. 2
Sharp, Mary
Sharkey, Hugh
Slowen, Patrick
Shepherd, John Mr.
Stickney, Mary A.
Steven's, M. A.
Stevens, Margaret
Stewart, James
Stephens, Mary Ann
Stabb, Nicholas
Stafford, Capt.
Stallen, Mr.
Standing, John
Stackhouse, Joseph
Smith, George
Smith, James
Sorley, Wm.
Suits, George Capt.
Spencer, M.
Spencer, James
Spence, N.
Spencer, George
Spelane, Patrick
Splane, Robert
Stroops, Mrs.
Strange, Thomas
Sullivan, Jeremiah
Sutton, John
Sullivan, Cornelius
Sullivan, Patrick
Sullivan, John
Sutton, F.
Sweeny, Patrick
Sweetman, Ann
Swan, Revd. J. A.

T
Tasney, John
Toland, John
Taylor, Elizabeth
Taylor, John 2
Tereiny, John
Thorpe, Austin.
Thompson, H. F.
Thomas, David
Tapen, Henry
Townsed, Maria
Tosmey, Daniel
Tumble, Joseph
Tucker, Phebe
Turnbull, George
Tucker, Richard

W
Washburn, Thomas
Walker, Henry
Washburn, Ralph 2
Walsh, Henry
West, James
Werge, C. C.
Welsh, Nicholas
Welsh, Richard
Wemore, Caleb
Webb, Henrietta
Wells, Catherine
Wheaton, Thomas
Welsh, Capt. John
Whelpley, Sarah Ann 2
White, Ann
White, Francis J.
Wilson, Robert
Wilson, James 2
Wintworth, Capt.
Winchester, Smith
Wood, Edward
Wood, A. R.
Wood, Mathew
Wood, Adelaide
Wray, Catherine
Whelpley, Mary C.

WAY OFFICE
Indian Town.

Burpe, Ebenezer
Bradley, James
Cassidy, Frank
Cooney, Robert
Connors, James
Corbit, William
Daurcin, Mr.
Davis, Caleb
Forsyth, William
Gildart, James
Grannan, Mathew
Hagarty, Alfred
Hogsel, George
Hoben, George W.
Hunt, Hiram
Kilburn, Benjamin
Thomson, John
Watt, Alexander (2)
Long, John
McKnals, William
McGilray, Hugh
McGuin, Patrick
McLeod, Donald
Niles, George [3]
Pearce, Mary Ann
Pidgeon, Thomas C.
Phipps, Jedediah
Pomish, Gabriel
Raynes, John
Retallick John
Rider, Henry
Sealy, William
Smith, Thomas W. (3)
Stewart, Alexander
Worden, Isaac W.

WAY OFFICE
CARLETON.

Buckley, Patrick
Burns, John
Buckler, John
Bradley, Elizabeth
Boney, William
Baker, John
Bovie, Thomas
Buckler, Edwin
Colwell, Robert
Cameron, James
Dunn, Miss Margaret
Driscoll, Jeremiah
Dewar, Jopo
Evans, Miss Mary
Earle, Miss Eleanor
Gordon, William
[illegible], William

CARLETON—CONTINUED.
Rice, S. D.
Ramsay, Archibald
Rowen, Henry
Sunderland, Alexander
Smith, Lemuel
Wilt, George W.
Hughes, John Robert
Jardine, John F.
Reegins, Sarah
Long, Charles A.
Leitch, Thomas
Locus, Mrs. Jane
McKay, Angus
McBrien, Edward
Wilbur, Miss Sarah
Morrison, William
McLeod, James
Marshall, Richard M.
McLean, Alexander
McNeil, Anthony
McHugh, Charles
Miles, Thomas
O'Harl, Patrick
Thompson & Stackhouse
Thompson, Miss Jane
Traynor, John
Thistle, Miss Alicia Ann
Vail, John
Wells, John

SHIP LIST.

Ann Clark,
Ann Harley, (3)
Celestria,
Cygnet,
Downes,
Elderado,
Hall, J. G.
Inventa,
Mariner,
Messenger, (2)
Miner,
Providence,
Protomcher,
Swan.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say "Advertized."

J. HOWE, P.M.G.

50,000 Cures without Medicine. Inconvenience or Expense by

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General, London, Dec. 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry & Co., that the Revalenta Arabica they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalente Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food— Maria Jolly.

Madgeburg, 16th Sept. 1853.

My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution.— The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect a state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Du Barry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers,

GRIES, M.D.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3d September, 1853.

I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect, not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in cancer of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs; it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GATTIKER.

Plymouth, May 9th, 1851

For the last few years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleepesness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for many years past.

J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered our food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to have recourse to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your foot produced immediate relief. She has never been sick sence, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferer.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

Athol-street, Perth. James Porter.

Practical Experience of Dr. Gries in Consumption

DR. WURZER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.

This light and present Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particulary useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures and haemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WURZER.

AGENTS.

Montreal—William Lyman & Co. and Savage & Co.
Quebec—Messrs. Musson & Co.
Toronto—Lyman Brothers & Co.
Kingston, Canada West—E. W. Palmer.
St. John's, Newfoundland—T. McConnan.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia—John Naylor, Esq.
St. John, New-Brunswick—T. WALKER & SON.

Prices of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.
1 lb 4s.; 2 lb 7s.; 5 lb 16s.; 12 lb 33s.
Super refined Quality—1 lb 8s.; 2 lb 16s.; 5 lb 33s.; 10 lb 60s.

St. John, July 1, 1854.

[continued from first page.]

stillness, the nocturnal view of the deep Asiatic heavens, with their brilliant host of stars, which he had so often contemplated, or else their blue and lofty vault by day; and this was his greatest enjoyment.

What feelings of anguish will memory stir up in the breast of the child of sin. Would not his fevered lips tremble, and the bitter tear fall from his moistened eye, as he thought of the scenes of his youth? Would not his heart bleed as he thought of that mother, at whose knee he had lisped his first infant prayer? of that father, whose kind and forgiving temper he had broke with his frequent trespasses; of that brother, whose noble and generous disposition was wounded by his career of crime; and that sister, tenfold more lovely by her meekness and gentleness, whose affection and anxious entreaties were forgotten as soon as uttered. Ask him what pleasure memory has for him, and what would he say? Ah! he would tell us that that mother's heart was broken: that father's anxious hope blighted; that brothers noble disposition embittered, and that sister's gentle spirit crushed forever,

"Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor the offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad rememberance what he was before."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., August 25, 1854.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The last accounts from Europe show that the Island of Aland, in the Baltic, is now occupied by the allies, and that General, Baraguay D'Hilliers has been landed there with ten thousand French soldiers. In the Black Sea the allied fleet sailed some time ago, with an army of 25,000 men and a heavy battering train on board, to invest Sebastopol. It would appear that an attempt will be made to take the fortress by storm, but even if that should fail we may consider its fall certain, as it will be closely invested both by sea and land, and the garrison will be ultimately starved out.

Considerable excitement has recently taken place in England in consequence of Admiral Berkely declaring officially, in the House of Commons that Sir Charles Napier considers Cronstadt so strong that it is impossible to take it by purely a naval force. Whether anything further will be attempted in the Baltic the present season is a problem: so much so that the London editors confess themselves completely at fault. Louis Napoleon has concentrated 100,000 troops at Boulogne, but nothing has transpired to indicate whether they will be transported to the Baltic this summer or not. If Cronstadt cannot be taken without being invested by sea and land, it follows that the land force must be superior to all the forces the Emperor Nicholas can muster in that region, and as Cronstadt is the key of the capital he will, as a matter of course, make the most strenuous efforts to defend it. Instead, then, of an army of 100,000 men being sufficient, it would require, probably, thrice that number. Under those circumstances we are of opinion that no attempt will be made to carry Cronstadt the present summer.

When the British people heard of the powerful fleet sent to the Baltic Sea—the most powerful the world ever saw—composed of floating castles, many of them propelled by steam, and carrying guns of tremendous calibre, they imagined nor fleet nor fortress could withstand them. When Sir Charles Napier was about to leave Portsmouth, he said "Dont expect too much of me." Now this is the very error into which the people have fallen. All through the last European war, when England all but annihilated the continental navies, did any one dream of the British fleet sailing into the ports of the enemy and storming his strongest fortresses? No; the idea would have been scouted at. Then why did the people expect it at the commencement of the present war? It will be said that the application of steam power to ships of war, the improvements in the art of gunnerry, and the increased size of ships and weight of metal warranted the expectation. But it must be borne in mind that the art of engineering has kept pace with the improvements in the marine, and as ships have increased their power to attack so have fortresses increased their power to resist. A skilful Engineer, with proper materials, can build a wall that shall be proof against all the shot and shells that may be poured against it, and if Cronstadt is as strong towards the sea as she is represented to be the "wooden walls of Old England" would cut a sorry figure under the guns of a fort too strong for our guns to make the slightest impression on its granite bastions. Besides, the harbour is said to be too shallow to allow the larger vessels of the fleet to bring their guns to bear effectually on the fortifications. Of course the place is weakest on the St. Petersburg side, but we repeat that before it can be completely invested, an army must be sent there powerful enough to drive back all the forces the Emperor can bring to its support.

But have we any right to complain of what has been done? We will put a few questions to those who grumble, and say "we have done nothing." We ask, is it *nothing* that the Baltic and Black Seas have been swept by our fleets, while not one of the enemy's ships of war dared show its nose, but remained skulking beneath the guns of his fortresses? Is it *nothing* that the Black Sea is no longer a "Russian Lake," and that the Dardanelles will no more be closed against our ships of trade at the dictum of the Northern Autocrat? Is it *nothing* that the Danube has been thrown open to the free navigation of the commercial world? Is it *nothing* that Sebastapol is invested, and that the Crimea will soon be wrested from the tyrant's grasp? Is it *nothing* that Russian commerce has been all but annihilated, the finances of the Empire embarrassed, and the Autocrat's own subjects memorializing him to desist from the war? Is it *nothing* the moral effect produced upon Europe so that the nations no longer fear being swallowed up by the Northern Bear, and are, one by one, rallying under the united standard of England and France? Is it *nothing* that the Emperor feels himself humbled, and sees his ports blockaded, his army defeated and retreating, and his ambitious schemes entirely frustrated? We will conclude in the words of the brave old Admiral—"*do not expect too much.*"

Our local money market is in an easy condition. The last outlay by the Grand Trunk Railway between Portland and Montreal, and at the Portland terminus, must make money sufficiently abundant with us for some time to come. It appears by the recent Report of this Company, an abstract of which was given in our Friday's issue, that the sum of $1,330,633, have already been expended by them, in completing the road, discharging its floating debt, and supplying the necessary equipment of the line between Portland and Montreal. Their present plans contemplate a further expenditure of £150,000 sterling, equivalent to £726,000,—upon this portion of the line. The completion of their line to Quebec during the coming month, and the running of the steamers to Portland during the succeeding Autumn and Winter, give assurance of a [illegible] increase to the business of our city.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] enlarged equipment over last year's rolling stock, will enable the company to enter at once upon an extensive carrying trade for the Western State. The experience of last year completely demonstrated the superiority of this route over every other, for the transportation of the produce of Ohio, Iowa, and the States bordering on the great lakes, to the Atlantic seaboard.—*Portland Paper.*

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Three of the City papers have declared in favour of the treaty. The well known antecedents of the *Freeman* had prepared us for the course it has adopted. The Editor of that paper, and all of his kidney, would advocate a treaty of alliance with his Satanic Majesty if they thought it would injure the British Empire. The *Morning News*, after saying all sorts of hard things against the treaty, now turns round and says, with its accustomary elegance of diction—

"Now that the American Government have ratified the Elgin treaty, there is no other alternative left but to accept it in the Provinces.—*Jonathan has got the best of the bargain.* But notwithstanding *this*; we look upon *this* measure as an opening *for* the brightest *future* that New-Brunswick has *ever yet known.* Instead of *now* being confined to Great Britain, with our trade *to suffer* with her reverses, we have the whole Continent of North America for a market. We now go in for the Treaty—hook, line, bob and sinker."

The *Courier*, after condemning the treaty in warm terms, has shifted its ground, and now says "*let us make the best of a bad bargain!*"

The *New-Brunswicker* was bitterly opposed to the treaty when the conditions were first made known; then it was silent upon the subject for some weeks, and then, on Tuesday last, it changed its tune in this manner:—

"There is an impression abroad that the legislatures of New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will be called together during next month, to take the treaty into consideration, and to adopt it if they see fit.

"It will be observed that the list of articles to be admitted duty free into the United States include every thing that this Province produces, whether of its forests, its mines, its fisheries, or its agriculture, and thus gives a wide scope to the developement of the resources of New-Brunswick."

And so the *New-Brunswicker* has jumped Jim Crow also! The bell-weather first leaps the fence, at the bidding of some invisible necromancer, the goat of rocky-hill follows, and the pet kid brings up the rear! Flunkeyism flourishes nobly in St. John.

Now all this means that the treaty is to be submitted for the approval of the House as a Government measure. We object to it on four distinct grounds—1st, we would not barter away the Fisheries on any account, for while we hold them other countries *must* come to us for Fish, and *must* purchase them of our own Fishermen.

2nd, we would not humble ourselves before our neighbours by *purchasing* free trade, as we shall do if we give them a *bonus*.

3rd. This treaty will annihilate protection, and our artizans, should it be ratified, will have to seek a living in a foreign land, and

4th, it will destroy all hopes of a Colonial Union and lead finally to annexation.

How hon. gentlemen in the Government, professing Protectionist principles, and advocating a Union of the Colonies, can support the treaty, we know not. Let them dissolve the House and appeal to the people, and then if a majority is found in favour of it we must patiently submit.

YANKEE JUSTICE.—The two British deserters from Cape Breton, who were arrested in Boston for robberry, and claimed by the British authorities to be given up according to the terms of the Ashburton treaty, have been discharged, the rascally Yankee Judge deciding that they were guilty of larceny—*not robbery!* The fellow ought to be *honoured* with a medal, with a *coon* struck on one side and a wooden nutmeg on the other. The best of the joke is yet to be told. When the decision was announced the Court House rang with plaudits—*nasal* of course—and the *illiated* citizens rushed forward in crowds to embrace the villains and congratulate them on their escape from British justice! Can the annals of the world produce a scene half so disgraceful? The highest authorities in the land evading a solemn treaty by the meanest and most absurd subterfuge ever heard of, and the pious, psalm-singing New-Englanders sympathizing and fraternizing with perjured villains and thieves! We shall not be surprised to hear that some of the *free-born* republicans took the *dear fellows* home to dine with them, and introduced them to their wives and daughters!

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamship "Baltic" arrived at New York, 4 P. M., last Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th of August.

MARKETS.—Wheat had advanced 2d per 70 lbs. Flour in Moderate demand. Corn was 1s. dearer in consequence of the appearance of the potato blight. Consols 92 3-4 to 92 7-8.

THE WAR.—It is stated that the Anglo-French expedition had embarked for the Crimea, and was hovering on the coast, but no account of landing had been received.

Bucharest has been abandoned by the Russians, and is now occupied by Omar Pacha.

From the Baltic accounts have been received of the capture of Aland on the 3d August, and it has been occupied by French troops.

Denmark has joined the Austrian and Prussian league.

The English and French Ambassadors have formallp notified Austria that the Russian propositions are rejected.

All was quiet in Spain. Concha has been appointed Governor of Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT NEW YORK.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

NEW YORK, August 24.—Asia arrived at New York.

Russia consents to evacuate Moldavia, and advance of the Austrians is countermanded.

French troops have landed in the Crimea, also on Alland. 80,000 Turks have entered Wallachia

Sulina mouth of the Danube taken and burned by the English.

King of Saxony killed by a fall from his carriage. His brother succeeds to the Crown.

Steamer Ottawa arrived on the morning of the 11th.

English Government chartered ships to carry arms, &c., and stores, &c., for protection of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and West India Islands.

Cholera is increasing at Liverpool.

Consols 92 3-8.

Wheat advanced 4d; Flour and Corn unchanged. Little change in other markets.

INSANE PROCLAMATION OF THE CZAR.

The following is a literal translation of a Russian document, bearing date Saint Petersburg, June 23:—

"Count Nesselrode to Baron Budberg.

"M. Le Baron,—His Majesty the Czar wishes you to take the opportunity of expressing the displeasure, which he must feel, at the singular behaviour of the Boyards towards the Russian troops, which entered the Principalities for the purpose of delivering them for ever from the unbearable Turkish yoke. His Majesty the Czar does not consider it permissible that, in such times as the present, persons of the same faith as his Orthodox Majesty should be under any other than Christian Government. If the Wallachians are so much under the heterodox influence of the West of Europe, His Majesty cannot as the head of the orthodox Christians, relinquish the task intrusted to him by heaven, which is to deliver for ever the followers of the true Christian—namely the Greek religion, from the *suzerainte* of Turkey. Since the glorious accession of His Majesty the Czar this thought has occupied him, and now the time has arrived for accomplishing His Majesty's so long entertained resolve, in spite of the opposition of the other powerless States of heterodox Europe. We are with God, and God is with us, and the victory will be ours. His Majesty the Czar orders you, Baron, to give the Boyards and the superior *employes*, a severe reprimand for their behaviour. Only be severe, Baron, towards these lawless Wallachians; the severer you are the better. Such is the will of His Majesty the Czar.

"With the assurance, &c.,

"NESSELRODE, Chancellor of the Empire."

Copies of this precious document were sent to the houses of the principal Boyards and *employes*, as the majority were to ill to appear when summoned to wait on Baron Budberg before he departed at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff. After having read the despatch, one is hardly able to get rid of the idea that the Czar's religious feeling or his ambition has driven him stark mad.

☞ We have great pleasure in copying the following correspondence from the *Royal Gazette*; it redounds much to the honor of one of our retired Merchants:—

Downing Street, 12th July, 1854.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 22, of the 3rd ultimo, enclosing a Bill of Exchange for £41, as a contribution from Mr. John Gillis, a Merchant at Saint John, New Brunswick, in aid of the fund for the relief of the Wives and Children of the Soldiers and Sailors who have gone to the East on her Majesty's Service.

The Bill has been duly forwarded to the Association which is charged with dispensing the sums collected for the above object; and I request that you will transmit to Mr. Gillis the accompanying of a Letter which has been received from the Honorary Secretary to the Association, in acknowledgement.

You will at the same time convey to Mr. Gillis an expression of my sense of the liberality thus evinced by him.

I have the honor, to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
G. GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt.

☞ We copy from the *Halifax British North American* of the 14th instant:

The Orange Schism in Canada still continues. The rival meetings were held by Mr. Benjamin's friend in Bytown, on the 20th of June, and by Mr. Gowan's at Brantford on the following day. A reconciliation was proposed by the former and rejected by the latter. Both bodies then proceeded to an election—Mr. Benjamin declining any nomination, Col. G. W. Whitehead was elected by one, and Mr. Gowan by the other.

The lodges in Canada West have however taken the matter in hand and are about to end the disputes of the rival Grand Lodges, by dividing Canada West into two district's, one for the district of Ottawa and one for the district of Ontario. By the disruption of 1853, the Grand Lodge of British America ceased to exist, and henceforth the Supreme Lodge over these Colonies will consist of the Officers of the Grand Lodges of the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Not so fast, brother Crosskill. The Grand Lodge of British North America did not cease to exist in consequence of the "disruption" of 1853. When the representatives of a Society meet and proceed with the business in accordance with the rules, and a minority because they cannot have their own way, retires and set themselves up as an independent society, that minority are *seceders*; their act does not destroy the parent society, which still keeps on the even tenor of its way. *Ergo Ogle R. Gowan*, is Grand Master of British North America, and Mr. Benjamin a pretender.

"By the next steamer we may expect to hear that the unconstitutional manner in which His Excellency dissolved the House has met with the severest reprehension. Nothing short of the impeachment of Lord Elgin will satisfy the people of this country.

It is obvious, from the manner in which the affairs of this country are treated in the Imperial Parliament, that a studied course of misrepresentation is persisted in by Lord Elgin and his advisers; for it is now placed beyond doubt that the policy of the Ministry on the Clergy Reserves question has been grossly misrepresented to the authorities there; and now it is clearly shown that, in order to escape the censure of the Imperial Parliament for having dissolved the House in the manner he did, Lord Elgin has given an incorrect version of the proceedings subsequent to the defeat of the Ministry, and has informed Sir George Grey that the object of the present appeal to the country is to give the "wider constituency" the full benefit of the new Franchise Act. No quibbling on the part of the organs can set aside the inference thus drawn from Sir George Grey's announcement, for it is so plain, that, "he who runs may read." It is high time that a stop was put to such a course of misrepresentation as the Ministry, here are pursuing, in order to carry out their selfish objects. We hope the real facts will yet be placed before the Imperial Parliament, in order that it may have an opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the men who have tyrannised over the people, but happily will not be permitted to do so any longer.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

☞ On Monday last two Patlanders commenced the interesting game of *butting* (he-goat fashion) near the Market Slip; so they butted each other against the old rotten railing, the railing gave way, and the fools fell down some twenty feet on the rocks. One of them was killed, and the other lies in a very precarious condition.

☞ The Board of Health have declared several tenements, in different parts of the city, *nuisances*, ordered them to be cleansed at the expense of the owners, and fined the said owners in the bargain. This is right; but much more work of the same kind remains to be done.

☞ Mackerel are exceedingly abundant on the shores of Cape Breton the present season. They are also said to abound in our northern harbours, but there they may sport their fins in perfect security, as no one molests them. Conversing with a Johnny Crepeau from the north, who acknowledged there was plenty mackerel on the coast, we asked why the inhabitants did not catch them: the reply was characteristic, "*Oh! do peoples can leeve very well vidout 'em!*"

☞ The cholera has made its appearence at St. Stephen, but we have as yet only heard of one death. The health of St. Andrews at last advices was excellent. Destructive fires are raging in the woods in many parts of the county of Charlotte.

☞ We stated in our last that we hoped to be able in our next to state a clean bill of health, and now, thanks to a merciful Providence, we can do so. So far as adults are concerned we learn that the disease has entirely left the City and Portland. It lingers in a milder form among the children

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☞ The total number of deaths by cholera in Canada, as reported up to the 13th instant, was 2,225.

☞ The Halifax *Colonist* states that a "telegraph" had been received from Cape Breton, to the effect that Martin, who shot young Dod for seducing his daughter, was tried, and found "not guilty."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick, Electric Telegraph Company, held on the 14th August, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—

R. Jardine, Robert Reed, John Duncan, E. Allison, of St. John, and G. E. Murray of Halifax.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the [illegible], R. Jardine, Esquire, was re-elected President, [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible] School will be re-opened on [illegible].