General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

News from Europe are to the 16th ult., received by the *America* at Halifax last week. The principal feature is the great expedition to the Crimea, of the successful issue of which, the most confident hopes are expressed by the people of England. The total destruction of Bomarsund is described as follows:

All the fortifications of Bomarsund have been destroyed, and the works, which are said to have cost nearly six millions, and upwards of twenty-five years in construction, have been reduced to shapeless masses of smouldering bricks and stone in almost as many hours. "The work of destruction" writes the correspondent of the *Times* "commenced on Wednesday, the 30th, when Fort Prasto (which had scarcely been injured, except a very little in the roof,) was blown up about midday. A rumbling sensation was first felt, immediately followed by two tremendous explosions, and the fort was seen to rise into the air in an indescribable mass, with a dense column of black dust and smoke, from out of which beams of timber and blocks of stone shot in all directions; a strong wind carried away the cloud to the east, perhaps to deposit some of its particles even as far as St. Petersburg, and nothing remains of what was Prasto but two little bits of wall about twenty feet high, rearing their heads out of the mound of ruin. The immense stores of Bomarsund have been thrown open to the country people, who flock from all quarters with every excuse for a cart that can be got to carry away the meal, barley, oats, &c. They are allowed to take as much as they please, and, though hundreds have availed themselves of the opportunity, there is still enough and to spare for hundreds more. This is a very seasonable gift to the poor wretches, many of whom, but for it, must have starved during the winter.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—A portion of the prisoners taken at the capture of Bomarsund—193 rank and file and one woman, and three officers and their wives—arrived on Tuesday at Sheerness, in the war-steamer Termagant. 24. They declare themselves greatly pleased with their treatment. Part of the prisoners were Finnish riflemen, and part Russian infantry; the Fins did not associate with the Russians; and all look dirty and dejected. They are not so smart in their build or carriage as the French or British soldiers.

The Royal William, 120, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with from 600 to 700 Russian prisoners, who were transshipped on Sunday to the steamships Stromboli and Dauntless, which sailed the same day for Brest.

The Russian general Bodisco, who was made prisoner at Bomarsund, has arrived at Havre in the Soufflleur. He is accompanied by his wife, two children, an aide-de-camp, and two servants. He went to Frascati's rooms on the evening of his landing, where he was the object of much polite attention. The gallant prisoner, who speaks French fluently, expresses a grateful sense of the kindness which he met with from the officers of the Soufflleur. The general, as well as all the officers accompanying him, is permitted to be at large on parole. It is said by the *Courrier du Havre*, that they will be allowed to reside in any town in France they may choose, Paris only excepted.

The popular feeling in Sweden is indicated by the following:—In no part of Sweden has the news of the taking of Bomarsund been received with more joyous satisfaction than at Helsingberg. The principal inhabitants of the town, upon hearing of it, got up a banquet, at which the following toasts were drank:—"To the conquerors of Bomarsund, and may that fortress become a safeguard for Sweden." "To the memory of the French and English killed before Bomarsund." "To the memory of Charles XII., and may some of his great feats of arms be renewed against our hereditary enemy." In the evening there was a procession with torches, when many patriotic songs were sung to military music.

Two Jews who had penetrated into the interior of Russia with Prussian passports, were arrested as spies, and sentenced, one to be hanged, and the other to serve in the army as a private soldier.

In St. Petersburg, people were disposed almost to erect altars to the cholera for having like an avenging angel of death delivered Russia from her conquerors. A paper of that capital has recently styled the cholera "Russia's only true ally!"

Satisfactory accounts of the harvest continue to be received from all parts of the Empire. In the southern counties, the cereal crops are well nigh housed, and in the northern, the ingathering makes rapid progress. From Ireland, we learn that wheat, oats, and barley, are not only abundant, but very superior in quality, to the average of former years. The crop of flax, also, is very considerable, and the bulk of fodder, much beyond that of 1853. Notwithstanding, too, the prevalence of partial blight amongst the potatoes, a very fair supply has been obtained.

The new Government of Spain have determined to resume the payment of interest upon the Public Debt. The head of the late Ministry, SARTORIUS, has effected his escape from the country. Report states that order in several of the provinces is not as yet restored, the inhabitants, in various cases, having refused to pay taxes, set fire to the vineyards, and seized upon the property of the corporations. It is nevertheless believed that the Government has popular opinion on its side, and that its permanence is no longer doubtful.—M. SOULE, the American Minister, having been charged with taking part in the recent revolution, has written a letter to the newspapers, indignantly repudiating the assertion, and has also absented himself from the capital. Queen CHRISTINA has arrived safely in Portugal, whence she is expected shortly to depart by a French steamer, though her destination seems still to be unknown. She has been received in Portugal with the customary Royal honours.

In Demark, the list of National Opposition candidates for election to the Chambers has been adopted in all the dictricts, and the trial of strength between Sovereign and people is apparently at hand.

ROYAL REUNION.—A scene of a very extraordinary character, in connection with the war, is the reunion of kings and princes at Boulogne. Fifty years ago our country was menaced by an encampment of troops in that locality, and a Napoleon Bonaparte stood upon the heights and surveyed the Albion coast with a view to its invasion. But now, in our days, a French camp of 100,000 men, at the same spot, and commanded by another Napoleon, excites no alarm, but, on the contrary, gives confidence in the good intentions of our powerful neighbours. The Emperor of the French taking the command of this new camp, sends out invitations to the Kings of Portugal and Belgium to meet him there, and also to our own monarch, the Queen of Great Britain. The call is so far obeyed by ourselves, that Prince Albert proceeds to Boulogne to represent her Majesty; and the Belgian and Portuguese potentates make up their minds to a personal visit, and are greeted by the people of Boulogne and the soldiers with huzzas and demonstrations. No feature of the extraordinary times in which we live is more remarkable than the manner by which Louis Napoleon has thus made himself regarded as the greatest continential power, at whose behest not only a great people bend, but kings and princes draw near to pay respect and do homage.—*Christian News.*

RETROSPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

(*From the London Christian Times of Sept., 15th*)

IT seems probable that the united expedition of the English, French, and Turks, is now actually before the forts and harbour of Sebastopol. By recent advices, we are informed, that by the 5th inst., the whole of the Anglo-French force, destined for this service, had left Varna, and that orders had been given for the embarkation of the Turks from the port of Baltschick. Notwithstanding the length of time this expedition has been talked of, and the opportunity thus given to the CZAR to prepare for its success. Those best acquainted with the Gibraltar of the Euxine, are of opinion that no effectual resistance can be maintained against the landing of the invaders, and that, once landed, their ultimate victory is certain. The allies have the entire command of the sea, and their ships can approach with safety to within a short distance of the shore.—Hence the artillery which may be brought down to obstruct the landing of the troops, will be met by the more formidable action of the guns of the combined fleet, which will sweep the coast with terrific and overwhelming force, and speedily enable the expeditionary corps to obtain footing on the soil. There, once intrenched the chief part of their business is effected, as from the heights which command the town, there guns, it is stated, can be so brought to bear upon the Russian ships in the harbour, as to compel them to the alternative, either of being burnt in port, or of coming out to try their strength in a decisive conflict with the Anglo-French fleets. Should this stronghold of the Autocrat be taken or destroyed, it will not only inflict a material blow on the resources of the Czar, but go far to destroy the prestige of Russian power in the east of Europe. In default however, of positive information respecting the numbers and disposition of the Russian troops in the Crimea, it is impossible to calculate on the amount of resistance that may be offered. Upon this will depend the question whether the fortress shall be reduced in the present autumn or the coming spring.

Orders have been issued by the Russian commander in the Crimea, that in the event of Odessa being besieged by the allies, the inhabitants are to set fire to their own city, and withdraw to another; and an intimation is given that the severest punishment will be inflicted on any who may remain behind, or attempt to stay the conflagration!

Advices from Asia state that Schamyl, having attacked the Russian camp in the Racheta, obtained an easy victory, and that amongst the prisoners taken were fifty noble families of Russia. Intelligence from Trieste has also been received to the effect that the Russian army under General Bebutoff has hastily and unexpectedly abandoned its encamptment, and retreated to the walls of Gumri.

From the Principalities we learn that the Moldavian militia has, by a stretch of despotic power, been incorporated with the army of the Czar. The several regiments were assembled at Jassy, by General Osten-Sacken, who informed them that they were henceforward to form an intergal part of the Russian army: and that, as the Czar had resolved to withdraw his troops from the Principalities, they must accompany them. Many of the officers refused to obey these illegal and unjust commands, but their contumacy was summarily and severely punished. The Russians had already begun to destroy their intrenchments on the Screth, and heavy columns were marching in the direction of the Pruth.

The head-quarters of the Austrian army of occupation are now established in Wallachia, where, according to dispatches from Vienna, they have been enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants. Truth, however, is, that they are extremely unpopular, and General Coronini is taking upon himself the dictatorship of the principality in a style highly offensive both to Wallachians and Turks. Omar Pasha seems unable to resist the demands of the Austrian General, who has succeeded in obtaining the removal of all political refugees from the Ottoman army in the province. The proclamation of General Hess, on entering Wallachia, has given general offence, as it seemed expressely designed to annoy the Turks, and to give the least possible displeasure to the Czar.

Prussia appears more than ever determined to take no part in the European confederacy against the Czar. In a circular Dispatch, addressed by the Cabinet of Berlin to it diplomatic agents at foreign Courts, it is distinctly stated that the Prussian Government regards the stipulations of the convention between itself and Austria as satisfied by the recent concessions of the Autocrat! In other words, the compulsory evacation of the Principalities by Russia is the loophole through which Prussia aims to escape the fulfilment of its solemn obligations, for the Circular goes on to state that the mutually defensive provisions of the treaty between Austria and Prussia are now binding in the present position of Affairs. It is believed that Count Esterhazey, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, has employed all his influence with M de Manteuffel to shake this decision, but without effebt. The conduct of Austria herself, in not viewing the absolute rejection by Russia of the conditions agreed to by the Four Powers as a *casus belli*, is viewed with suspicion; nevertheless, the Cabinet of Vienna still professes to regard the guarantees required of Russia by the Western Powers as indispensable to the establishment of peace.

SPAIN--THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST STEP WITH THE BISHOPS.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF GRACE AND JUSTICE TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The liberty of the press is one of the most precious rights conferred by the Constitution of the State, which, by declaring that all Spaniards may freely print and publish their ideas, in subjection to the laws, has proclaimed a principle without which the existence of representative gavernments is not comprehended in modern societies. At the same time, the laws, in consonance with the article of the constitution, have placed a check upon the licentiousness of the press, by means of restrictions, without attacking the use of the right, to prevent it from degenerating into abuse, and from being converted from an element of civilization into an instrument of passions and scandal. But only by legal modes—only before the competent tribunals, can irregularities and crimes, committed by any person with the press, be prosecuted and punished; for, as it has powerful enemies, it should be protected by the strongest guarantees. Beside the press devoted to political and social topics, it belongs to the ministry under my charge to fulfill the laws which respect publications relating to religious subjects.

To the reverend bishops is certainly committed the sacred deposit of the faith, and the preservation of it in all its purity; to them it belongs to qualify and censure writings in which Christian doctrine or morals are attacked; but in this they must proceed in the form prescribes in the compiled laws, in conformity with the bull of Benedict XIV., *Solliciti et provida*; by hearing the explanation of the author before condemning his work, whether written or printed, and abstaining from publishing the condemnation and prohibition until her Her Majesty gives her consent.

Neither must the reverend prelates forget that there are controvertible doctrines within the Catholic sphere, which have given birth to different schools, but which never ought to afford pretext, while they are not prohibited by the church, to initiate a process, to dictate a condemnation, or to sully the reputation and good name of authors, by presenting them as suspected in faith. These maxims are applicable to public writers, as they are not to be placed in a worse position than controversialists, by condemning them without a hearing, or declaring the meaning of their propositions without waiting for their explanations, and in this manner causing them an injury in their material interests for, what is still more lamentable, by casting upon them a stain, perhaps indelible, in their opinion. Let the reverend bishops freely fulfill one of the most undeniable duties imposed upon them by their high trust, which is that of addressing pastorals and exhortations to the faithful, whose spiritual care is committed to them; but let them limit themselves to the teaching of Christian doctrine and morality; taking care, very specially, not to mention, nor even to allude, directly or indirectly, to books, pamphlets, or newspapers; as well to avoid injuring the reputation of writers, as to prevent sinister interpretations of the intentions of the prelates themselves, which can be only benignant and pacific, because they exercise a ministry wholly of peace and meekness.

Her Majesty's government, which professes the strictest legality, will not permit, under any pretext, or in any person, of however great consideration he may be, to violate the liberty which Spaniards have to emit their ideas by means of the press; and, impressed with the piety and intelligence which shine so much in the Spanish episcopate, it hopes that they co-operate in fulfilling their duties, by inculcating upon the minds of clergy of their respective dioceses, their obligation to obey the authority, and not to put any obstacles in the way of its free exercise.

The government firmly believes that that respectable class of society will not depart from the path marked out for them by the civil and canonical rules, and flatters itself that none of the individuals of them will place it in the painful necessity of employing the means at its disposal to repress violations of the laws of the kingdom, among which is counted, as one of the principal, that whose object is to secure the free expression of thought.

At the royal command, I communicate this for your information and fulfillment.

God preserve you many years. JOSE ALONSO.

Madrid, August 19, 1854.

To the Bishop of ——

DOMESTIC.

Our new Governor, the Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton and family, arrived yesterday in the City, by the Steamer *Governor*, from Portland. He will of course assume the government of the Province immediately. We omitted stating last week that Sir Edmund Head left here for Quebec on Thursday to assume the Governor-Generalship of the Provinces.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Wm. Donald has received by last Mail, from Wm. Young, Esq., W. S., Secretary to the Church of Scotland's Colonial Committee, Edinburgh, and Treasurer of the Funds contributed by the Church in aid of the wives and families of Sailors engaged in the Eastern War, the following acknowledgment of the collection made for this purpose in St. Andrew's Church of this City:

"*Edinburgh 13th Sept.* 1854.—Received from the Rev. Wm. Donald £65 2s. 2d. Stg. (£79 11s. 7d. currency) being a collection made in Saint Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B., in aid of the wives and children of the Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the Eastern War. W. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*"

In his letter to Mr. Donald, Mr. Young says:—"It will be gratifying to you to know that the St. Andrew's Church collection is the largest I have yet received."

It will also be gratifying to the friends of the Church of Scotland in this Province to know, that Mr. Young intimates to Mr. Donald, that the Colonial Committee have made two appointments of Missionaries to New Brunswick, namely, the Rev. Robert Stevenson, and the Rev. Peter Keay; and that Mr. Stevenson is now on his way out by the Europa, which was to leave Liverpool on Saturday last.—*Observer.*

A run was made upon the Commercial Bank of this city on Friday and Saturday last, owing to some unfounded rumour which had got afloat among the laboring classes. It has now entirely subsided. That institution, as well as the other Banks of the city, were never in a sounder condition, or better able to meet their liabilities.—*Christian Witness.*

Railway operations are slowly progressing on the line between this city and Shediac. One hundred and fifty labourers arrived here from Boston on Saturday, and are now at work at the Bend. Two Locomotives are also on the ground there, and it is said will assist materially in furthering the work.—*Ib.*

We observe by the Charlottetown Advertiser that S. L. Tilley, Esq., of this city, who is Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in North America, has been paying a visit to Prince Edward Island, where he was presented with an address from the Order there, and was very flatteringly received.—*New-Bruns.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 4th inst.

W. N. Mallery.——T. Lindsy.——J. C. Squires, we cannot account for the irregularity, but will endeavour to search it out.——Yerxa White, rem.——Samuel Yerxa, we cannot say now when we can comply with your request, but will as soon as possible.——E. M. Truesdale.——C. Taylor, rem.——Elder C. Knowles.——W. D Hartt.

INVALUABLE REMEDIES.—Here are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infallible:

For sea sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For health—take "Ayer's Pills."
For accidents—keep out of danger.
To make money—advertise in the.....
For Coughs and Colds—take Cherry Pectoral.
To keep out of jail—pay your debts.
To be happy—subscribe for a newspaper.
To please all—mind your own business.
To have a good conscience—"pay the printer.

DYSPEPSIA AND JAUNDICE.

New Haven, Jan. 16, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—After suffering much for many years from Dyspepsia and Jaundice, I purchased a bottle of your Extract of Rock Rose, and after a trial of one bottle, I find my health greatly improving. My wife, also, suffering from the same complaint, and with the Chronic Diarrhea, commenced using your valuable medicine, and immediately found relief. I have also used it in my family for Scrofula, and in no case have ever found it to fail.

Yours, in Friendship, Love, and Truth,
CHARLES H. WILLOUGHBY.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmacentical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. EVERETT & CO., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., may be had gratis

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

☞ What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lanes Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS,
No. 2 Columbia place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lanes Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, pretending to be Liver Pills, now before the public. 4

Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt.

Marriages.

At Carleton, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. E. M'Leod, Mr. John Burdain, of Cornwallis, N. S., to Miss Charlotte M. Flewelling, of Portland.

On Thursday, by the Rev James Bennett, Mr. William H. Lambert, to Miss Anne Jack, both of Carleton.

On Thursday evening, at the Wesleyan Mission House, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. Hamilton Cockrane, to Miss Margaret Kelly, all of this city.

On Saturday evening last, at the Union-street Church, by the Rev. Charles M'Kay, Mr. Archibald Rowan, of this city, to Margaret S, daughter of Andrew Watson, Esq., of Wickham, Q. C.

At Carleton, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ins., by the Rev. F. Coster, Rector, Mr. Matthias Hamm, of Indian Town, to Catherine, fifth daughter of James Ketchum, Esq., of Carleton.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. James Vair, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Horton, of the same place.

In Portland, (Maine,) 26th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, Rev. Wm. H. DeVeber, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Maria Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock, of St. John, N. B.

Deaths.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Miss Magee, Prince William-Street, in the 22nd year of her age, Ellen, daughter of the late Thomas Nolan, Esq., Chief of Police for the County Antrim, Ireland.

On Tuesday the 26th inst., at half past four p. m., after an illness of nine weeks, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of W. R. Henderson, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and two small children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At St. John, on the 14th ult., Abraham James, only child of A. G. and Maria Gunter, of Fredericton, aged 14 months and 10 days.

At Sheffield, on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Fitch, wife of the Rev. W. D. Fitch, and daughter of Enoch Lunt, Esq.

At Moncton, on the 15th ult., Mr. James Lewis, in the 70th year of his age.

At the same place on the same day, Miss Nancy Harris, in her 16th year, daughter of Mr. Mark Harris.

At the same place on the 4th inst., Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, in the 81st year of her age, formerly a resident of St. John.

At Fredericton, 21st inst., after a lingering illness, in her 63th year, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Sewell, of that city, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

At Calleo, South America, of yellow fever, on the 1st of July last, aged 29 years, Charles, youngest son of the late James Hendricks, Esq., of this city.

ST. JOHN MAKRETS.

	Oct. 5, 1854
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	3d. to 4d.
BUTTER, in firkins,	1s. 6d. to 1s 1d
" Roll,	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d
EGGS, per dozen,	10d. to 11d.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	45s.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	16s. to 17s 6d.
" Pollocks do.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	90s. to 100s.
MUTTON, per lb.,	3½d. to 4½d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	25s. 3d
" Oat, per cwt.,	25s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	2s. 6d. to 4s.
VEAL,	3d to 4d.
BUCKWHEAT, per cwt.,	12s. 6d.

ALBION HOUSE.—Fall Importations.—*September*, 1854.—BEARD & VENNING have received per Steamship "Europa," a portion of their FALL SUPPLY, consisting of:—Plaid, Plaid and Brocade SILKS; Velvets and Bonnet RIBBONS; Long and Square WOOL SHAWLS; Do. do. Paisley, do.; DeLaines, Cashmeres, ROBES;—Also per "John Bannerman:"—Pieces White and Printed COTTONS; Britannia Cloths, Coburgs and Lustres; Blankets, White and Coloured Flannels; Scotch Plaidings, Serges and Baizes; DAMASKS, Fringes, and CARPETS. Together with a large variety of Dress Materials and Domestic Goods.

BEARD & VENNING,
King Street.
Oct. 6.

NEW FALL GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & Co., beg to announce the arrival of the greater portion of their Fall supplies per Packets *John Bannerman and Joseph Tarratt*. The Stock—which has been carefully selected and laid in on the best of terms—will be found worthy the attention of buyers, and comprises in part—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Coburgs and Merinos, Regina and Chobham Figures, Scotch Plaids, Real French Tartans, Chambords, Crapes and Melbourne Cloths, Circassian and Thibet Robes, Lustres, Paramattas, Lama and other textures.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES in great variety—embracing every novelty, and at such prices as will ensure a sale.

FURS, in French and British Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel and Musquash; Boas and Cuffs; Caps, in all the new shapes; Reefing Jackets and Reversible Coats—all warranted new Fur.

HOUSE-FURNISHING. Carpeting, Druggetts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Hall Matting, Hemp Crumb Cloths, Moreens, Damasks, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Naskins.

PILOTS, BEAVERS, WHITNEYS. With a supply of real West of England Cloths and Doeskins, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravatts, Mufflers, Braces.

COTTONS, LINENS, OSNABURGS, Tickings, Denhams, Derries, Drills, Battings, Warps, Flannels—in Lancashire medium and real Welsh.

RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Looking Glasses, Reticules, Ceder Nests, German Bags and Perfumery.

ON CONSIGNMENT:—A few cases Fur Caps and Gloves—and two bales Printed Woollen Druggets—which are offered wholesale at *cost and charges.*

Remainder of Stock expected per "Imperial" and "Liberia."

All Goods marked in plain figures. An inspection of the Stock is solicited.

King Street, opposite St. John Hotel. Oct. 6.

BURNING FLUID.—Ex "Pearl" from Boston—10 Bbls. Burning FLUID. In Store—50 Bbls. Corn MEAL, also a few Barrels Sour ditto, for feeding—For sale by
Oct. 5, HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—5 bbls. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed—the growth of New Brunswick. april 6. S. L. TILLEY.

BAPTIST BAZAAR, CARLETON.—The Committee beg respectfully to announce that through the kind aid of friends, they will be able to offer for sale, at moderate prices; a large assortment of useful articles of Clothing, &c. Books, Maps, Stationary, & Fancy Work in great variety.

To commence on Wednesday the 11th inst., and following days at 2. P. M., in the Temperance Hall.

P. S. Tea and Coffee will be provided at the refreshment tables. Admission to the Hall 7d.; half price for children.

A Public Tea Service will be held on Friday, the 13th inst., in the same place. Tea on the Table at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission Tickets with a free Ferrage Ticket to and from Carleton, 2s 6d.; which may be obtained of the Baptist Pastors in the City and Portland, and at the Book Store of Mr. W. L. Avery, Prince William Street.

Oct 6.

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY.—Take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it in the morning, noon and evening, according to the directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them off their rest at night, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is offered to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small add frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP.—Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it cures the disease. If taken in season it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy.—Numerous instances hrve been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbours without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician if possible, and in every case with careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

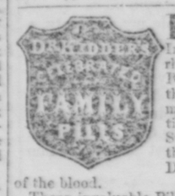
For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure.—There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of imparing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistaceable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remidies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the malidies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually became the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American Peasant, to the Palaces of European Kings.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytiecl Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold in St. John by T. Walker & Son, Fellows & Co., Everett & Co., Chaloner & Hunt, do., in Fredericton, in Carleton by J. Cook, and by the Druggists generally.



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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Richard Roach of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

JOHN ROACH,
THOMAS ROACH, } EXECUTORS.
WILLIAM ROACH,

Studholm, K. C., May 12th, 1854.

THE BOOK.—Just Published by PARRY & McMILLAN of Philadelphia: "*The Book and its Story;*" a narrative for the young, on occasion of the Jubilee of the British & Foreign Bible Society. For sale wholesale and retail by

J. & A. McMILLAN.

☞ This work has already reached its 19th Edition in England, and the demand for it continues unabated.

St. John, Sept. 22d, 1854.

WANTED.—A young man conversant with the Dry Goods business. FRASER, ENNIS & Co.
September 22. *King Street.*

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in the Parish of Douglas, near Fredericton, a man of good moral character, competent to teach a Parish School. He will be employed for six months or longer. Apply to the Committee in the District.

WILLIAM FOSHAY,
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