

Slaves, besides a printer, four native preachers, and one native helper. The whole field occupied by the Western Asia Missions of the American Board extends from Constantinople to Mosul, and from the Caucasus and Ararat to Lebanon. The total number of missionary labourers in these countries, male and female, American and native, is 136, a number wholly inadequate to the necessities of the case: 200 places are known to contain Protestants, in 50 of which there are stated congregations, and 100 Bible classes. Bibles, books, and tracts, have been circulated during twenty years by the American Mission to the extent of 109,600,000 pages, 450 books and tracts have been issued from their presses, and 250 more from other missionary presses in the Levant, making in all 700, chiefly in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Arabic and Greek, also in Greek-Turkish, Hebrew-Spanish, Italian, Bulgarian, &c. The Turkish is the language spoken by most, but the written languages vary. The Bible is becoming the statute-book, and is eagerly read in what were once Bible-lands. At Smyrna and Thyatira there are evangelic communities. Nineteen churches have been formed in connexion with the missions of the American Board in Turkey. Native agency has been much prospered; hence the value of the training institution for young men at Bebek, near Constantinople. The theological students have shown much missionary zeal. This valuable seminary is crippled for want of funds. The female seminary at Hasskier, near Constantinople, was never more prosperous, though in the stronghold of the Armenians its numbers and influence are increasing. Many of the former pupils of this seminary are pious heads of families in various parts of Asia Minor. The American missionaries have for years been calling for men and means to occupy the field among the Greeks at Constantinople, Thyatira, and other places in Asia Minor; the present means at their disposal for the Armenian Mission are also quite inadequate. There is only one suitable church building in the whole country occupied by that mission. The seminaries are crippled; the work of colportage, and evangelic work in general, is limited, for the evangelical Armenians are, for the most part, very poor, and the American Board can only appropriate 40,000 dollars, \$8,000 annually to this mission. The secretaries of the American Board, one of them especially, in a letter to Sir Culling Eardley, refer to the grateful impression that would be made on American Christians by such an expression of confidence and sympathy is proposed.

Resolutions in favour of the formation of a society were proposed by Sir E. N. Buxton, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, the Rev. W. H. Rule, Mr. W. B. Gurney, and the Rev. C. Layard, and carried. The chairman, in returning thanks, expatiated upon the importance of this new field of missionary enterprise, and on the remarkable abatement of prejudice observable in the Mussulman population. He gave some illustrations:—

It was stated to me by my son, who was with the fleet in Besika Bay, and who was allowed to go to Constantinople. There he saw a great deal of the Turks, and all that was going on in that city. He was anxious to get admission to a mosque, but he and his friends did not dare to go under penalty of their lives. He was again at Constantinople at the close of the year, and he went with a party of thirty or forty officers into nearly every mosque, without let or hindrance. All they were requested to do was to take off their shoes or boots before entering, as a mark of respect. This is a remarkable proof of the abatement of prejudice, and the great effect produced by constant intercourse with Europeans; and it is for us to avail ourselves of this great opportunity, and get something more lasting and better than the mere intercourse of civilization. I have heard that the Sultan has given a large sum of money for the repair of the Protestant cemetery at Constantinople, and I understand, at this moment, that he has signified his intention to give a large space of ground for the erection of a Protestant Church there.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

The following letter from Elder S. Hart, giving an outline of his labour since the G. Conference, has afforded much gratification, and will be received by our churches with joy. This is what is required from brethren who have been appointed by the Conference to labour in different places. We do earnestly pray that God will bless the labours of the men who are engaged in the Missionary work this year. The Church in St. Stephens will observe the encouragement they have for a visit from Brother Hart. We have not heard from Brother Penington or Gunter since the Conference; but should be glad to soon.

TORONTO, August 2nd, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER McLEOD.—I sit down to write a few lines to you in haste. The next Sabbath after our General Conference I attended the protracted meeting at Lincoln with Brother Pennington, and the Lord blessed the people. The second Sabbath after I was there, Brother P. baptized five. We had a few meetings also in Gary, and it was a refreshing season. The second Sabbath after the G. Conference I was with Brother Gunter in Nashville, and on the following day we attended to our appointment from Conference in that place. . . . The following Sabbath I spent at the seventh tier in Jacksonville, it was an encouraging time there. From thence I came to Tobique, endeavouring to extend care to brethren by the way. With the lower Church at Arnsbrook I attended a conference, and a meeting on Sabbath morning; and in the afternoon with a Church at Tobique, I have also attended two meetings daily since. The season has been encouraging, and it looks as though they might be much richer in this place. I am now about to take my journey to the mouth of Salmon River, a very desirable place, and where none of our brethren have ever travelled. I would observe that I have felt a weight of care fall on me, relative to this District, as you know we had no report from it in Conference; and I was satisfied that unless care was immediately extended, that a loss would be sustained here. Here also is a field open for labour, and there are many calls for help. Since I read in the *Intelligencer* the call from St. Stephens, my mind has been somewhat divided; but it really looks as though I ought to labour in this District, until after the District Meeting, which takes place the last of this month, and then, if not sooner, at least in my heart to visit the friends in St. Stephens, if their call is not responded to by some one else sooner.

Should I live, and the Lord gives me to see his cause prosper, I shall have something more encouraging to write in future. We hope that God will bear prayer, and that the plague in your City and other places may be stayed.

Your brother in the Gospel,
SAMUEL HART.

SLAVERY OF CIRCASSIAN FEMALES.

Recent developments in the Black Sea have created some sensation in England, and led to enquiries in the House of Lords. It appears that slave-dealing is carried on between Turkey and Circassia. The *London Christian Times* has the following:—

It turns out that a Circassian chief, Ismail Bey, the representative of the Sultan, who accompanied a part of the British fleet to the coast of Circassia, to support the natives in revolt against Russia, is a slave merchant—a dealer in Circassian girls! This man took advantage of the free passage given him in a man of war, to bring with him a number of bales of merchandise. These bales of merchandise he bartered for young women, whom he shipped for Constantinople; and, as the naval force sent to support him in quality of chief could not move anywhere without him, Her Britannic Majesty's ships had to wait while he bartered his goods for slaves, and sent his cargoes to market, before they could move or act. There they waited, their mission being that of civilisation, freedom, and religion, until his unfeeling negotiation was completed! The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, who relates this fact, also describes the Circassian female slave-trade so distinctly, that we must ask special attention to his words, which follow:—

At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable in Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty. Numbers of little boats arrive all along the coast from Trebizond almost every day. They haul themselves up on the beach, and spread the sails on the sides of the boat to form tents; here the captain sits and the natives bring down to him their girls to exchange against his cargo, which generally consists of calicoes, prints, and other stuffs, and to salt. There is no money in the country, so that all the bargains are struck with reference to so many pieces of calico—each piece being called a "mal," one mal is worth about 15s., and twenty-five "mals" make a Turkish purse. The Circassian girls thus sold, though all young, are by no means all pretty, though many are not worthy of the reputation for beauty which Circassian women have always enjoyed. They are generally the children of serfs, it being considered disgraceful for a freeman to add a Mussulman to sell his children.

Complicity with such an abominable compromise the reputation of England, if it be suffered to continue. Even if we were not bound to discontinue slave-dealing in every country, and therefore restrained from abetting it in Turkey, there is an immorality in this loathsome traffic which ought to arouse the shame and indignation of all who have been involuntarily concerned in it.

LETTER FROM A PHYSICIAN.

The following letter from Dr. William Bayard, of this City, appeared in the *Courier* of last Saturday, and contains information and suggestions, which at this particular time cannot be too widely circulated.

Messrs. Editors.—An erroneous impression prevails among the Community that Cholera exhibits itself without any previous malarious symptoms—that impression has tended largely to produce the present state of panic, and it is to be feared has too often led to fatal results, by inducing a neglect of those prophylactic symptoms which invariably precede that last and often fatal stage of the disease, which is commonly mistaken for its commencement. I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the mortality that has resulted from Cholera, since its appearance in St. John and Portland, has been caused by a total inattention on the part of the persons attacked, to these symptoms. That they do exhibit themselves—well defined and easily distinguished, all experience has proved—while evidence has also proved that in a very large majority of those cases in which early attention has been given to them, the disease has been readily subdued. They are timely warnings of danger to all who labour under them. These facts cannot be too widely known, and the urgent necessity of paying immediate attention to these warnings cannot be too strongly be impressed upon the public. By such attention, many valuable lives may be saved, and public confidence restored, while the neglect of it will inevitably result in continued mortality. The most easily to be ascertained—the most important—and the most necessary to be attended to of those symptoms is Diarrhoea—whether it be accompanied by or be wholly free from cramps or pains. Any looseness of the bowels should be regarded as a warning. It need not, and it should not excite alarm, but it should suggest to every person thus affected, the imperative necessity for early measures to arrest the progress of a symptom, which, if unattended to, might prove fatal, but which, if taken in time, would no doubt yield readily to proper remedies, under no circumstances are delays more dangerous—and in no cases are early and judicious remedies more efficacious. The discovery of and early attention to find symptoms are among the principal objects of sanitary efforts, both in England and America, and led to that admirable system of "house-to-house" visitation, which under Providence has been the means of saving thousands of lives on both continents.

Under this system, every house in a given district was visited daily, and every instance of indisposition received immediate advice and treatment. One of the most striking instances of its success was exhibited in Sheffield, on a recent visit of the Cholera to that place. In one fortnight the visitors discovered two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven cases of premonitory diarrhoea. These cases received timely treatment, out of this great number only four deaths occurred. No stronger argument need be urged for the adoption of similar measures in St. John.

These are proper precautionary or preventive measures, but they are not the only ones to be attended to. Cleanliness, regular habits, wholesome diet, and above all, sobriety, are equally necessary. The intemperance of our ardent spirits has hurried hundreds to their graves. Almost equally injurious is the indiscriminate use of purgative medicines. On this subject Dr. Sutherland, in his report to the House of Commons, says—"I have known a number of instances in which individuals living in comparatively healthy situations, have been destroyed by the use of purgative medicines, and that in very moderate quantity. Saline purgatives, which under ordinary circumstances may be used with advantage, are invested with poisonous properties in relation to the altered constitutional state produced by the epidemic influence." Mr. Granger, in a similar report, says—"I have known the most alarming and even fatal results produced by the administration of the mildest purgatives; and it is certain much mischief was produced by the notion, so common among non-professional persons, that all cases of looseness of the bowels are caused by some noxious matter which demands expulsion."

In the hope that these suggestions may be acted upon, and be productive of benefit, I offer them for public consideration.
W. BAYARD, M. D., &c.

POPULAR TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

(Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.)

Messrs. Editors.—I observed yesterday, in one of your leaders of last week, that you advised letting medicine alone, if attacked with cholera, till it is prescribed by a competent medical man. Suppose our profession should arouse and make a combined movement to help the community to an accurate discrimination of the disease in its early stage. Why don't our editors instruct the public? The distinction between Asiatic cholera and common domestic diarrhoea is palpable and easy, and every man can carry that distinction in his memory. Cannot an uneducated man tell certainly if he has an evacuation which is copious, watery, colorless, painless and inodorous? Any man of ordinary talents can ascertain, in two minutes, that something has happened to him which he never experienced before. I said *painless*. It is this quality of the evacuation which leads men to the amazing apathy so common, and permits them to let hours, even days elapse before the physician is at his post.

As this Asiatic destroyer has now become Americanized, our people must be able to make an early discrimination, and our profession must learn how to prevent the fatal collapse. Why will not the editors instruct their readers that they can better afford to lose a pint of common red blood than a pint of this colorless blood of cholera. How hopeless is the state of the patient from whom gallons of fluid, colorless, inodorous, painless, and how feeble and wretched the medical man called at late hour!

But I set down determined not to plague you with a long article. If the editors, and especially my medical brethren, could feel as I do on the subject of *incipient cholera*, and lend us their facts and thoughts through the medical journals, in short, condensed paragraphs, my hopes would be answered.

I have no design to traverse the caution just given; but if you have a little more space and you approve, Messrs. Editors, let me add that having been watching every moment since the disease first broke out near Calcutta, in 1817, I have seen no scheme so rational as that fixed on by the Army Board of Surgeons of Bengal, and according to reports, more successful when taken in the early stage. It consisted of heroic doses of calomel, combined with opium, sufficient to anchor the calomel and retain it in the bowels. The formula was the combination of 15 grains of calomel and 4 grains of opium. Possibly it was 5 grains of opium. Fifteen or twenty grains of calomel every four hours, with opium only sufficient to control the bowels, must have a powerful and rapid effect in changing the secretions. But if every business man would keep a powder of the above description in his pocket to swallow if occasion required, it would scarcely do harm, and would greatly aid the efforts of the physician employed.
M. L. NORTH.

Saratoga Springs, July 24, 1854.

The following preamble and resolution was published last week by the Board of Health. They speak for themselves, and show the opinion of that Body on the use of Liquor, and its traffic.

BOARD OF HEALTH ST. JOHN.

August 3, 1854.

The following extract from the minutes was ordered to be published forthwith:—

Whereas, this Board being perfectly convinced, from a undoubted information from Medical men and others, as well as from personal observation, that the use of deleterious and intoxicating Liquors, a great number of the cases proving fatal with the prevailing epidemic may be attributed; and with an anxious desire to prevent the fatal consequences thereof.

Be it Resolved, That all places where Liquors are sold be declared a nuisance, and that any person selling or giving Liquor to any person or persons, excepting by order of a Medical man, shall be liable to a fine of Five Pounds for the first offence, and Ten Pounds for the second offence, and the house closed up.

The foregoing Resolution was submitted and favourably considered; but instead of adopting it at present, the Board of Health deem it more advisable to appeal to the humanity of all parties who sell Spirits, in the City and County, to refrain from selling or giving any during the prevalence of the present epidemic.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS McINTYRE, Clerk.

Notice.—The Rev. D. M. Graham of New York, is expected to arrive in St. John by the Eastern City on Saturday. And if so, will preach in the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo Street, on Sabbath next.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in next column headed "Diarrhoea and Dysentery."

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Saturday, and the *Arabia* on Tuesday last. Liverpool dates are to the 29th July. The following is a summary of the news by these arrivals.

There is little from the seat of war. Everything is apparently deferred awaiting the action of Austria. Prussia more than ever holds aloof from the western powers and favors Russia, and the fleets and armies remain as at last advices.

Another battle has been fought at Gingenro, but we have no details except that the Turks claim the victory, and state that two Russian generals were wounded. The Anglo-French have not yet seen the enemy. Gortschakoff announces that he is determined to hold the Principalities with two hundred thousand men if necessary.

The German Diet has unanimously acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

Abbas Pacha of Egypt is dead.

The British Parliament has voted an extra war credit of three millions pounds sterling.

The advanced force of the British army had passed no farther than Deona. The Generals-in-Chief are understood to have now completed all their plans for the campaign. It is said that Paskewitch will be reinstated in command.

The cholera disappeared in the Baltic Fleet on the 13th of July.

Three English steamers arrived at Odessa, and destroyed some small works, when the Tiger went ashore; the object being to complete the destruction of a vessel to prevent machinery from being available to the Russians.

Capt. Parker, of the British frigate *Firebrand*, was shot through the heart at Salina.

It is evident the Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons is known to be haughty and unfavourable. Austria has given notice that she will not disappoint the hopes of Europe.

Another report says that the Czar has asked for an armistice.

Prussia leans decidedly towards the Czar.

Russia has decided on offensive operations in the Principalities, and large bodies of troops are concentrating. No fighting is announced.

The Russian fleet has escaped from Sebastopol, and all the allies were in pursuit.

THE TRINIDAD MINISTRY.

Whatever be the merits or demerits of the Aberdeen Ministry in the management of the Russian war, a blight of impotence seems to have passed over them in all their recent attempts at legislation.

So large a slaughter of promises and embryo Acts of Parliament has seldom occurred in the course of one session. The helm of the House of Commons has plainly slipped from their hands, and "all the talents" of the Coalition cannot make up for the inherent evil of a makeshift policy of compromises and political contradictions. The rule, applicable to a Ministry that would live and prosper, that the right hand should not know what the left hand is doing. Such however has been repeatedly the course of the present Government. Mr. Baines has not known what Lord Palmerston has done; nor Mr. Sturt, the moves of the Lord John Russell. The Aberdeen organ, initiated early in the Cabinet secrets, quarrels violently with the promotion of Sir George Grey to the Colonial Office, and with the accession of the new Colonial Secretary. Mr. Gladstone's Colonial Church Bill quietly expires. Lord John, a political phoenix, endowed with immense powers of vitality, has risen from the ashes of his Leadership without office, in the form of a President of Council, without a peerage.

But the House has grown restive, and will not obey the reins or the whip either; and a failure of disappointment seems to brood over the whole cycle of Ministerial attempts at legislation.

"The secret cause of this humbling and unsatisfactory state of things is not hard to discover. A Government of compromises can seldom, if ever, be a Government of clearly-defined, consistent principles. The consequence is, that, as soon as principles assert their power, and gain hold on the public mind, such a Ministry becomes powerless. It cannot lead public opinion, and hardly knows how to follow it in time to preserve itself from dissolution. The present Ministry, from its discordant elements, cannot frame a clear line of policy to itself. It can only live upon the traditions of that superficial Liberalism which events are exploding every day. The Protestant feeling of the country has begun to revive; it is still reviving; and events are adding depth and power to it almost daily, but the Government appear blind to change; and while even the *Times* begins to predict that Maymood itself will soon have to be disavowed, the Ministry have ventured to propose saddling the country with a second Popish endowment. The House of Commons is not still Protestant enough for the country, but it is too Protestant for the Government, who are floundering among the traditions of Liberalism, as if the Court of Rome had never thrown off the mask, and the country had not begun to take the alarm. The price of this political blindness is the loss of power. Perhaps the nation is not yet quite ripe for an Administration framed on sound Christian principles, and prepared to carry them out firmly; and we may be thankful that this is giving, even by a Ministry of compromise, for completing, if possible, the process of moral recovery. But if our Protestant instincts double their exertions, we shall soon see a marked change in our Houses of Parliament. Already, in spite of the clumsy banner of the *Times*, Mr. Spooner almost succeeded in re-reversing the Maymood Act, in opposition to Government; and the new endowment was flung out by a decisive majority. It is true that the Irish Members have evaded themselves of the forms of the House to frustrate the inquiry into the nunneries; but the only real effect will be, to deepen the conviction of Protestants that nominees of the Pope are of no national use or benefit in a British House of Commons. If they are faithful to the Pope, they must be faithless to their oath and the British Constitution. The attempt to stifle one question will in this way only raise a second. The Maymood Act has confessedly failed, and even the *Times* begins to speculate on its approaching repeal. But since the Roman Catholic Members of the House abuse its forms to stifle inquiry itself, where the sacred claims of their priesthood interfere, it may soon become a practical question, whether the country is a gainer by the admission of willing subjects of the Canon Law to legislate for the British Empire.

The Government have lost power in the House because they have no sympathy, as a Government, with the Protestant feeling that has revived throughout the land. They cannot drag it at their own heels through the mire of a new Popish endowment, and are dragged by it, reluctantly, almost to the edge of a repeal of Maymood. But a Government dragged reluctantly by the principles of the country, without principles of its own, cannot long weather the storm of political warfare. The Government of Lord Derby fell, mainly because this was nearly its position with regard to Free-trade. It did not share the popular theory, while it accepted certain results; and this was the main reason of its fall. The present Government seems likely to drop to pieces from the same discord, on a question really far more vital, which is beginning to claim its right place in the public mind. A patch-work policy, wrought out by Radicals like Sir W. Molesworth, and Tractarians like Mr. Gladstone, by the worn out machinery of hushmoney to the Romish priests and an intrusive hierarchy, cannot last much longer. The Ministry must read the signs of the times, and turn over a new leaf, or the House of Commons will slip away from them entirely; and the voice of if Protestant Empire call loudly for other men, who are capable of renouncing foolish measures when their folly is proved, and of freeing our country from its degrading vassalage to the intrigues and treacherous arts of the Court of Rome.
—London Paper.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

During the prevalence of the Cholera in this City, these first symptoms have in several instances been checked and effectually removed by Wilson's Druggery Strips and Neurogating Draps. They are a cheap and excellent medicine; which no family in the City or Country should be without. They can be had at the store of Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, King St., by wholesale and retail.

St. John, Aug. 10th.

Export Extract Rock Roso.

is gradually but surely gaining public favor. As a Purifier of the Blood it is unequalled. In Scrofula and all kindred diseases it is an absolute remedy. No house of no one where it has been used without beneficial results. Get a Circular from Agents gratis.

Manufactured for the Proprietors by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. BARNETT & CO., King street, St. John, N. B., where Four Shillings per box may be had gratis.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 24th inst.

Wm. Kingsley, cannot supply the papers, has sent the books—O. McCarty, cannot supply the papers, has sent the books—H. H. Hume, cannot supply the papers, has sent the books—Editor S. Hart.

Deaths.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. Daniel Patterson, to Miss Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Daniel Thomas Thorne, all of Johnson, C. C.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. McLeod, Mr. Alexander G. Fowles, of St. Martins, to Miss Mary Fowles, of Grandville, N. B.

On Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., at Trinity Church, by the bride's father, Francis Robinson, Esq., M. D., to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., of this City.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Pastor, Captain Isaac W. Doane, Jun., of the Fleet Slip, Boston, to Isabella, daughter of Charles A. Melick, Esq., all of this City.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. W. W. Cady, Mr. Samuel Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Fought.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Theresa Adelaide Henniger, all of St. John.

In this City, on the 2nd instant, very suddenly, Mr. Grant McKinnon, aged about 55 years.

At Manawagonish, on the 7th instant, Phoebe, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel McKinnon, aged 1 year & 7 months.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Robert C. Milling, aged 62 years. On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Charles Geddes, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

Suddenly on Sunday evening, Anna, wife of Charles J. Waterbury, and third daughter of Thomas Phelps, Esq., aged 32 years.

On Monday morning, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, of Bilious Fever, Jane, widow of the late James P. Payne, Esquire, of Portland, in the 62nd year of her age. She died as she lived, trusting in the merits of her Redeemer.

On Monday morning, (at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jarvis Wilson, Esquire) Mrs. Helen Kerr, aged 81 years, wife of Mr. James Kerr, late of Hantsport, Queen's County, and formerly of Drumshinnie, Scotland.

Suddenly, on Monday night, Mary, widow of the late Stephen Storey, and only daughter of the late Daniel Walker, of this City, in the 24th year of her age, leaving four small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

Suddenly, on Thursday 24th inst., in the Parish of Portland, Alice and Emily Munro, young daughters of Mr. William Hays.

On the 25th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Alexander Magee, in the 69th year of his age, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

On Friday, the 19th ult., Mr. William Carr, aged 29 years, leaving an affectionate wife and three small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent. And on Monday, the 22nd ult., in the 5th year of her age, Margaret, eldest daughter of the deceased. Also, on Friday the 25th ult., aged 2 years, Mary Ann, youngest child of the same.

On Friday, Miss Isabella Jones, wife of Mr. Joseph Frisbie, aged 41 years, leaving a husband and six children. Suddenly, at Carlton, on Monday last, William Henry, in the 18th year of his age, son of the late Mr. William W. Jordan.

In Portland, on Monday evening, 24th ult., Mr. Solomon Davis, in the 24th year of his age, after an illness of twelve hours, leaving a wife and four small children, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father.

In Portland, on the 22nd inst., after a short illness, Sarah Nash, widow of Mr. Robert Nash, and daughter of Mr. M. M. Nash, aged 55 years—niece of Beloit, Ireland. Mr. M. Nash, an old and valued friend of the deceased, and his loss will be much felt at this time.

In Portland, on the 24th inst., Robert Macey, aged 19 years.

On the 27th ult., at New Jerusalem Settlement, C. C., Margaret, wife of Mr. Hugh Doherty, aged 42 years, leaving a husband and 2 children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, at the Grand Lake, on Wednesday, the 25th, Mr. John Hartsworth, in the 22nd year of his age.

In Portland, on the 24th inst., Ann Maria, wife of Mr. William S. Dodge, aged 32 years.

ST. JOHN MARKET. August 2, 1854.

BEEF, quarter, per lb. 4d to 5d.
BUTTER, in tubs, 1s to 1s 2d.
EGGS, per dozen, 1s 2d to 1s 3d.
FLOUR, in barrels, 10s to 10s 6d.
WHEAT, per bushel, 11s 3d to 11s 6d.
RICE, per cwt, 11s 3d to 11s 6d.
HAY, per ton, 12s to 13s.
MUTTON, per lb, 6d to 7d.
NEAL, Corn, per barrel, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Retail, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.
OATS, per bushel, 10s to 11s.
POTATOES, per bushel, 7s to 7s 6d.
VEAL, 4d to 5d.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of Nicholas Roche, of Sussex, King of the County, deceased, are hereby requested to send in their accounts, and to receive within three months from this date. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

JAMES ROACH,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Subscribers.
Sussex, Vale, N. B., July 2nd, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situated in Wickham, Queens County, and about one mile and a half from the Wickham-Corby Road. Said Farm contains between three and four hundred acres of good land, seventy-five acres of which is under cultivation, and will cut the present season about 50 tons of hay. The rest of the Farm is well timbered with a good supply of birch and maple wood. There is a good barn on the premises; also, a new, neatly finished dwelling house, 30 by 25. Possession may be had.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Or to B. J. UNDERHILL, St. John.
Wickham, C. C., July 25, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.—For sale at St. Martins, a Farm consisting one hundred and twenty-five acres of Land in a highly fertile soil for a long time. Twenty acres are cleared and the rest under grass. It is situated within eighty rods of the Bay-Shore, and a quarter of a mile from the harbour, and is a convenient part of the settlement. A Ship Yard is fronting the place on the bay shore, with a work shop on the premises.

Apply to WILLIAM VAIL, St. Martins.
St. Martins, July 22d, 1854.

FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, the Stomach and Bowels, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, tick-Headache, Constipation, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public with the fullest confidence that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the degenerative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus enabling nature to subvert disease after their own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co., 26 Hanover st. Boston.

Sold in St. John, by all the Druggists, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.
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