It is with painful feelings that we have to announce the death of Brothers William H. Fisher, and Dr. James Ruddick. Dr. Ruddick died on Sunday last at St. Martins, where he had taken his family a few days previous, in order to enjoy the Country air. Bro. R. was a member of Albion Division, and was among the firs who were initiated into the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this City. As a man, he was highly respected, and as a Physician, he enjoyed the confidence of an extended circle of acquaintances. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the Division of which he was an active and zealous member, but by the public generally. He has left a wife and four children to mourn their bereavement. May the God of Heaven be a "husband to the widow and a Father to the fatherless."

Brother Fisher was also one of the first of the members of the Order in this City. He was much esteemed for his unassuming manners, benevolent disposition, and general kind heartedness, by all who were acquainted with him. Brother F. was apparently quite well on Tuesday morning attending to his business, and was seized by the prevailing epidemic at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and breathed his last at half past 4. P. M. Gurney Division, in the loss of Brother Fisher, has been deprived of a zealous and indefatigable member; and his absence from their weekly meetings will be severely felt. We believe that but few young men are to be found equal in all the moral virtues to Brother F. The cause of Temperance has thus been deprived of two useful, zealous and indefatigable supporters.—*Ib*

THE CHOLERA is making fearful ravages at Niagara. It broke out among the labourers on the Canal and on the Suspension Bridge. About 400 had fled, while others lay dying and dead. Work was intirely suspended.

☞ Colonel Hogarth, commanding the 28th regiment of British Infantry at Quebec, died there of Cholera on the 24th ult.

☞ Miss Fillmore, daughter of Ex-President Fillmore died near Baltimore on the 20th ult., of Cholera—she was 22 years of age.

In Fayetville, Tennessee, out of a population of 1200 persons, there are not more than 60 or 70 left. All have fled on account of the cholera. The families remaining are detained only by the sickness of some of their members.

☞ We do not expect to be able to fulfil our appointments at Studholm on Sabbath the 13th, and we refer our friends there to "Appointments Postponed" over the marriages and deaths.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several Communications on hand which will be attended to as soon as possible.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 22.

*Dear Brother*,—This is a most trying week here, owing to the violence of the heat, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 for the last three days, and today, I fear, is destined to outdo the others. There are some cases of cholera, and from other causes the number of deaths is rather above the ordinary figure; but the wonder is, that there are no more deaths, and especially, that there are so few from the cholera! In my society there has been but one death from it. In that case it was clearly attributable to imprudence, in the too free a use of fruit—cherries, I believe. On Thursday the lady, who was the subject of the case mentioned, was apparently in good health, the next morning at 4 o'clock she died. Such was the rapidity with which decomposition took place, that it was far from pleasant to be in the room at the funeral, though early in the afternoon of the day she died. Thus suddenly was one, not yet passed the bloom of youth, removed. "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth away. But the word of the Lord endureth forever." It was my privilege to urge upon her attention that *word* the Saturday before in private, and Sabbath, in public. When I called on her Saturday, she confessed her backsliding, her want of Christian comfort, though for years a professor of religion. Though blessed with a profusion of this world's goods, she was wretched—living to no purpose in a world of trouble and sorrow. It was urged upon her as a duty and a condition of happiness, to seek some sphere of usefulness in the service of Christ; she had education—she had wealth—she had health—she had every means of usefulness. She was convinced, she said, while living such an aimless life, she could not be a Christian, and that she must be without enjoyment in this life; that she had of late much thought upon the matter, and by God's help she meant to consecrate herself anew to God—to give her means and time to the service of Christ. She was next morning at church, and listened with undivided attention to the sermon from the text "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into the harvest." It was said the state of mind implied in offering such prayer prompts to active co-operation with such laborers when Christ sends them forth: that for want of such co-operation many such ministers accomplish little compared with what they otherwise might. After sermon the Lord's Supper was administered, in taking which we all pledged ourselves anew to the service of Christ. I noticed the lady alluded to partook with very deep emotion, and I thought that it was with much joy as she looked forward to a life of usefulness. But I never spoke with her since Saturday—I felt myself exhorted by the occurrence to work while the day lasts. If in reading this hurried note any soul shall be stirred up to live more faithfully and more usefully it will not be in vain, as in heaven, if so happy as to enter there, I shall meet such soul in higher bliss than otherwise, and who can tell how many more, ransomed by such consecration.

# General Intelligence.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax on Monday night last, we are in possession of English dates to the 22d ult.

The blackade of the mouths of the Danube has been not only notified in Parliament, but actually effected by the allied squadrons of England and France. An effective barrier to the egress of the enemy has been established at the entrance; a detachment of French and English froope has taken possession of the batteries formerly in possession of the Russians, and the flotilla of the Czar is hopelessly confined within the banks of the river which has been the scene of so many disasters to his troops. The action at Giurgevo appears to have occasioned very serious loss to the Russian army, and the position thus gained by the Turks is of the greatest importance, especially as it is now obvious that the Czar has no intention of abandoning Wallachia, and that fresh encounters may therefore be expected.—The Russian General Gortschakoff has established his head quarters at Bucharest, and troops are even re-entering the Principality from Moldavia, whilst the Czar has himself issued a manifesto addressed to the commander of his forces, proclaiming his determination to free the Principalities from the dominion of the Porte. It is thus obvious that nothing like retrogression is contemplated by Russia, and that the Czar is as far as possible from relinquishing one iota of his claims.—The hesitation of Austria may probably have emboldened him to maintain his ground in the Principalities, and to improve the interval that has ensued, to strengthen his position. It seems evident that the delay on the part of Vienna Cabinet to fulfil its treaty with the Porte, and to occupy the Principalities with Imperial troops, has been caused by the remonstrance of Prussia. The probable issue baffles the calculations of the most experienced statesmen and diplomatists, but it is rumoured that the energetic proceedings of the French Government will shortly compel the Sovereign of Prussia to declare plainly his intentions, and to desist from fresh intrigues in furtherance of the intentions of the Czar.

Although the Greek insurrection has been quelled, and the new ministry is still retained in office, Athens continues to be the scene of discreditable intrigues in the interests of Russia. The King and Queen thwart Administration in every possible manner, and the courtiers openly avow their hostility to the policy pursued. It is obvious that only the presence of foreign troops prevents a renewal of efforts to revive the rebellion in the territories of the Porte.

A private Telegraph from Constantinople received in paris states that the Russians have met with a check near Batam; 4,000 Turks have been sent from Varna into Circassia..

*Paris*,—No change in Eastern question is likely to occur until further consideration by the English and French Governments of the conduct of Austria.

Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle has following important rumour:—He says the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have communicated to the English and French Governments the impression produced upon them by answer of Emperor Nicholas to the summons sent him by Austria, to evacuate Principalities. German Powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear to them calculated to serve as a basis for further conferences. They moreover express an opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time understood that the allied Powers shall stop all movements in advance of other things. In other words, Austria has fallen back into alliance with Russia. All the Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on war footing.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state the Czar is determined not to yield; but discontent prevailed in the capital. Details received shew that the recent victory at Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted, leaving whole bank of Danube from (———) to Litenitza on their hands.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BUTLER.—The death of Captain Butler, one of the English defenders of Silistria, is confirmed by letters from the Danube. His remains were buried in a Christian cemetry, not far from the fortress. He was much esteemed amongst the garrison, and was only in the 27th year of his age. His death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. They had, however, retreated while Butler was yet alive. The amount of exertion he had gone through may best be inferred from the causes assigned by those upon the spot for his death. He did not die precisely from any wound which the shot or shell of the Russians had inflicted upon him, nor from exhaustion consequent upon loss of blood, but from sheer over-fatigue of body and mind, aggravating the consequences of injuries which themselves were not of a mortal nature. The *Times*, in an eulogy on the gallant young officer, states that the defence of Silistria was mainly conducted by him—certainly for the last half of the period over which the struggle extended, that is, just when the privations were the greatest, the means of defence most nearly expended, and the spirits of the garrison most beaten down.

In a letter from Constantipole, we find the following exposure of the delusions practised on the ignorant soldiers of the Czar: "On the 1st inst., some more vessels with Russian prisoners arrived at Constantinople. These men, having been questioned on many points relating to the present condition of the Russian army, declared, without hesitation, that the losses and misfortunes sustained during the seige of Silistria had produced such an effect, such utter demoralisation in their ranks, that those divisions could no longer take the field without being remodelled, and drafted into other regiments. The poor fellows also frankly admitted that they had been labouring under a gross delusion, and that they were now fully convinced that the walls and cupolas of the Holy City were not, as represented to them, situated exactly behind the fortifications of Silistria."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Constantinople on the 2nd inst., on board the Retribution, and returned to head-quarters, at Varna, on the following day. The object of the Prince's visit was, it is understood, to confer with M. de Bruck, and ascertain the final decision and attitude of the Austrian Government. This mission was undertaken by his Royal Highness at the express desire of Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, who declared, it appears, that they can no longer rest under arms, and are fully entitled to demand whether Austria may be considered a friend or foe in the coming struggle. The internuncio, in reply to the queries of the Prince, protested, it is said, in the honourable intentions of his Government, and that there was not, to the best of his judgment, the smallest chance of a deviation from that line of policy already traced out, but that no advices had yet reached him respecting the final result, and the impression produced at St. Petersburg by the last propositions of the Austrian Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives currency to a rumour that Austria and Prussia are anxious for fresh negotiations for peace, and that Austria is exhibiting her sympathy for Russia.

It is rumored that the French army have received a check in Africa.

FRANCE.—The Emperor arrived at Boulogne on the 11th. He reviewed the troops, and issued the following proclamation to the army:—

"Soldiers—Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has also called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united for the same cause, are combined in the Baltic as well as the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to those regions of the north; English vessels will convey you there, a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two governments, not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the nation's honor. Go, my children, attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph. Our country, proud of a struggle which threatens the aggressor, only accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say they are worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moscow. May God protect you.

NAPOLEON."

Long and continued shouts of "Vive l' Empereur" followed the reading of the address.

We read in a letter from Schumla, of the 29th ult., that Omar Pasha has lately received the following peculiarly Oriental letter from Abd-el-Kader, dated 18th:—

My very dear Brother,—The gates of Paradise opened themselves for me, when I had a conversation with the only prophet in a dream on the eve of the first Ramazan. I heard all the great and holy souls who repose in Abraham's bosom proclaim your name with shouts of joy, and I saw a large rainbow extended across the striking ranks of the holy souls when they called you by name. God is with you, my brother. Wherever you go, glory and victory will attend you. I envy you. Carry off the Camps of your enemy by your troops. May my blessing accompany you. The enemies will fly before you like jackalls, and our children's children will glorify your name. Do not draw back, but march your troops forward. The Prophet wills it. The day of expiation is arrived for the giaours of Moscow. Blessings on you my brother.—ABD-EL-KADER.

Several ecclesiastics in Prussia having been of late in the habit of preaching political sermons, in which they implored the Almighty to accord the triumph of the Christian arms of Russia over the Pagan enemies of the cross, the Minister of Public Worship at Berlin has issued an order prohibiting for the future any political allusions from the pulpit,

SWITZERLAND.—The reconciliation of Switzerland and Austria is now unequivocally verified by the complete establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

A gross outrage on religious liberty has recently taken place in one of the Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland. The Protestants residing in Fribourg had, by their own voluntary exertions, erected for themselves a place of worship, to which a minister's residence and school-house were attached. The established religion being that of Rome, the congregation, who supported their own pastor, and defrayed the entire expenses of their church, were of course, in regard to the State, precisely in the same position as English Dissenters. The Government, however, with an utter disregard not only of religious freedom, but of common honesty itself, has actually taken possession of the buildings, insisted on the nomination of the minister, and required that the Free congregation should become a Church in connexion with the state!—*Christian Times.*

### SPAIN.

The insurrection in Spain not only continues, but appears to gather strength. The municipalities of Barcelona and other important towns have declared for the insurgents, who seems to be dexterously avoiding a decisive encounter with the forces of the QUEEN, in order to encourage sympathisers in the provinces through which they march, and to allow time for a general rising throughout the country. Proclamations have been issued by General O'DONNELL, in which he avows his attachment to the Throne, but his determination to free it from the camarilla by which it is degraded. Men of all parties, however, have joined the movement, including Muderados, Progressistas, and Republicans, although the majority are regarded as desirous simply to restore the Constitution of 1837. In point of fact, during the last few years, every respectable politician, of whatever party, has been disgraced or banished by the Government, which was moreover, believed to be meditating a *coup d'etat*, by which it might abolish the last vestige of constitutional liberty in Spain, and erect an avowed despotism upon its ruins. Under these circumstances, revolt might at any time have been expected. It is rumoured that should O'DONNELL prove victorious, the exile of Queen CHRISTINA from the country will be insisted on, even should ISABELLA II. be permitted to retein her throne. A reconciliation between Narvaez and Espartero has also been reported. Troublous times are evidently close at hand, and if Spain is once more to occupy a place amongst the Powers of Europe, it is obvious that a thorough change must take place in her internal administration, and the Government be intrusted to men of sufficient honesty and capacity to command respect.

### THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The Generals of the rebel forces have made a proclamation containing the following:—

We desire a preservation of the throne, but without a camarilla which dishonours it; we desire the rigorous practice of the fundamental laws, improving them, particularly the electoral law and that of the press; we desire that in military and civil employments antiqity and merits may be respected; we desire to wrest the people from the centralisation which devours them, giving them the local independence necessary to preserve and increase their own interests; and, as a guarantee of all this, we desire and will plant a solid bases the national militia. Such are our intentions, which we express frankly, without imposing them on the nation. The juntas of government, which will have to go on constituting themselves in the free provinces—the general Cortes, which will soon assemble—the nation itself in fine—will fix the definitive abuses of the liberal regeneration to which we aspire. We have consecrated our swords to the national will, and we shall not sheath them again until this be fulfilled.

The following address has been forwarded by the hands of Lord Elgin to the Queen.

"*To her Royal Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland:*

"*Great Mother*:—We the Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River in Canada West, being assembled at our Council fire in great Council, take this opportunity of assuring your majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty.

"Great Mother, we have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French, as your allies, have gone on the war path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our Great Mother's cause must be just.

"Great Mother, your children of the Six Nations have always been faithful and active allies of your crown, and the ancestors of your red children never failed to assist in the battles of your illustrious ancestors.

"Gaest Mother, we now renew the offer of our services against any external or internal enemy that may dare to attack this portion of your dominions, and we pray the Great Spirit to bless your warriors and those of your allies with victory.

"Done in great Council, at our General Council Fire, this third day of June, 1854.

(Signed) JOHN S. JOHNSON.

"and forty-two Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations."

*Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 3rd inst.*

Wm. North 2, rem in one——M. D. Harris, rem. how shall we send your books?——C. E. Grosvenor, sent them.——Thomas O'Donnelly.——Wm. Vail.——Elder J. Noble.——Wm. S. Teakles.——G. B. Vail.——J. H. Cox, Esq.——J. Gabriel.——J. VanBuskirk.——A. McLean.——Rev. D. M. Graham——G. Milbury, the name was omitted from our mailing book by mistake, it will be forwarded in your parcel.——J. Machum, it is impossible to attend to your request at present.——Thomas Lindsay.——A. Friend.——Elder C. Knowles rem, have made it right.——Elder D. Oram.——Elder E. Wayman.——A. Mullin; cannot at present.——W. N. Mallory; sent them last week; continue to do what you can; will make it all right.——Stephen Getchell, where do you receive your paper now?——John E. Fillemore.

Friends and correspondents in the country will please excuse any seeming neglect of them at present.

### Appointments Postponed.

My appointment for next Sabbath at the Oromocto, and for the following Sabbath at Studholm are both postponed *indefinitely*. The existence of the Cholera in the City, and the health of my family, render it impossible for me at present to make any future appointments.

August 4. E. McLEOD.

### CANKER.

I hereby certify that some three months since my little girl three years old, was attacked with what appeared to be Mumps, but upon examination we discovered it was Canker in the worst form; so bad that for two or three days she could scarcely swallow. Having Myer's Extract of Rock Rose at hand, we commenced giving it in doses of a teaspoonful every hour. In twenty-four hours there was a decided change for the better and after administering it (less frequently) for three days, a perfect cure was effected.

I can with confidence recommend it to all similarly affected, and will not be without it in my house.

CURTIS B. BLAKESLEE.

Northfield Society, Litchfield, Ct., Dec. 1853.

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

# Marriages.

At St. John's Church, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, William Olive, Esq., of Carleton, to Mrs. Jane E. Gwynne.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Hugh McDonald, to Miss Mary McDonald, both of the Parish of Chipman.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. George Hamilton Hughes, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Richard B. Forrest, all of this City.

In Studholm, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Edward Wayman, Mr. Abraham Harper, to Miss Maria Henrietta Orr.

# Deaths.

Yesterday afternoon, after a few hours illness, Mr W. H. Fisher, in the 34th year of his age.

In Portland, on Tuesday, Mr. William Magee, aged 55 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

On Tuesday last, Captain George Mason, in the 54th year of his age.

On Tuesday night last, after 14 months' illness, Mr. William Hutchinson, of Ayr, Scotland, aged 23 years.

On Friday, after a long illness, Mary Ann, wife of Thos. W. Peters, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.

Suddenly, on Friday, 28th inst., Miss Ann McMillan, in the 56th year of her age.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, 31st July, Frances Maria, wife of Mr. Nathan L. Hampton, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Addison, teacher, aged 42 years.

In this City on the 29th ult., Thomas, infant son of Charles W., and Elizabeth Till, and on the 29th, aged 27 years, Elizabeth, wife of Charles W. Till.

Suddenly, on the 3 th ult., at Saint Martins, James Ruddick, M. D., in the 34th year of his age.

On Sunday night, after a few hours illness, Andrew McKenna, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 32 years.

At Carleton, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Bond, aged 74 years, relict of the late George Bond, Esq.

On the 28th, after a short illness, Mr. Alexander Magee, in the 49th year of his age, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss.

### ST. JOHN MARKETS.

| | August 9, 1854. |
|---|---|
| BEEF, quarter, per lb. | 4d. to 5d. |
| BUTTER, in Firkins, | 1s. to 1s 2d |
| " Roll, | 1s 2d. to 1s. 3d |
| EGGS, per dozen, | 10½d to 1s. |
| FLOUR canada, in barrels, | 45s. |
| FISH, Cod, per Quintal, | 15s. to 17s 6d. |
| " Pollock, do. | 11s. 3d. to 12s. |
| " Herrings, per barrel, | 17s. 6d. to 20s. |
| HAY, per ton, | 120s. to 130s. |
| MUTTON, per lb., | 6d. to 7d. |
| MEAL, Corn, per barrel, | 27s. 6d. |
| " Oat, per cwt., | 22s. 6d. |
| MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd., | 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. |
| OATS, per bushel, | 3s. to 3s. 3d |
| POTATOES, per bushel, | 7s. to 7s. 6d |
| VEAL, | 4½d to 5d |


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

MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.—JOHN A. PARKS *Proprietor*.—This house is very pleasantly situated on Washington Street, and location very central. It has recently been refitted and furnished, and is now the best temperance house in town. There is social worship morning and evening in the parlors, where all who choose may be present. It is a house where the traveller will find a pleasant home.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1853.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of Nicholas Rooke, of Sussex, King's County, deceased, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date. All persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers

JAMES ROOKE,
ROBERT B. VAIL, } Executors
THOMAS McMANUS,

Sussex, Vale, K. C., July 27th 1854. 3m.

TO LET.—The pleasantly situate House and Buildings on the Farm known as the Wilmot Property, and recently occupied by Mr. Wickinson, being about 18 miles from the City, on the Quaco Road. Families wishing to enjoy the country air for a short time during the hot season can have a fine opportunity of doing so.

For particulars, apply to

July 28, 1854. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm, situate in Wickham, Queens County, and about one mile and a half from the Washademoak Lake. 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 28. Payments made easy.

For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Or to D. J. UNDERHILL, St. John.

Wickham, Q. C., July 27, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.—For sale at St. Martins, a Farm containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of Land in a sightly place for a country seat. Twenty acres are cleared and ten acres under grass. It is situate within eighty rods of the Bay Shore, and a quarter of a mile from the harbour, and is in 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. 4tpd.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—For Sale two Dwelling Houses, situate on Brussels Street. The Lots are 30 feet front by 100 feet back. The Houses are well fitted up, and adapted for two tenants. The said Houses, if not sold by private sale, will be sold by Public Auction on the 5th day of August. Terms made known at the sale or on application to CHARLES MOORE, Charlotte Street, Opposite the Country Market,

Or to JOHN MOORE, On the Premises.

St. John, July 28, 1854.

GROCERIES.—The Subscribers are receiving ex "Chesapeake," "Sea Bee," and "Fric," from Boston:—244 chests and half chests TEA, Fine Congo, Souchong, Oolong, Ningrong, and Hyson; 30 boxes Tobacco; 30 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR; 14 bbls. and boxes Saleratus; 17 bags Java Coffee; 6 tierces RICE; 20 bags Filberts; 200 bags ground Rock SALT; 15 bales cotton Wick and cotton Twine, Lemon Syrup; Mustard Cinnamon; Arrow Root; Tomato Ketchup; Pepper Sauce; Camphor; 40 dozs. Fluid and Oil LAMPS.—ALSO—Per "Elizabeth" from Porto Rico, and "Josephine" from Matanzas:—70 hhds. first quality Muscovado MOLASSES; 30 hhds. first quality Clayed Molasses.

——Daily expected from New York——

100 barrels Canada Superfine FLOUR; 50 bbls Corn Meal, For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

May 12 1854.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, begs to intimate to his numerous City and Country customers, that he has received from England, New York, and Boston, his usual and varied supply of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, of the very best descriptions, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

26, *North Side of King Street.*

☞ Sign of the Side of Leather.

May 6 J. J. CHRISTIE.

P. S.—All kinds of RUBBER for the Sides of Congress Boots; Buckskin for tender feet; fancy Boot Legs, &c.

J. J. C.

TO ARRIVE.—In Lisbon and Barbora from London.—600 kegs Brandram's No. 1 White Lead; 50 kgs. Red, Yellow, Green, Black and Blue Paint; 16 casks Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, India Red, Quaker Green, Vandyke Brown, Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terrado Sienna; drop Black and Vermillion; 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; 3 cases Indigo; 1 ℔. Nutmegs; 20 cwt. Carbonate Soda in 1 cwt. kegs; 1 ton Washing Soda; 14 tons Alum; 10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 10 cwt. Blue Vitriol; 4 gross assorted Pickles, 600 lbs. Cloves; 600 cwt. Alicantria Senna; 8 cases Salled Oil; 2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. Glue; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard; 1 case spanish Annatto; 2 casks Hemp and Canary Seed; 1 case Gold Leaf.

April 28. (usual papers) S. L. TILLEY.

BOTANIC MEDICINE and BOOKS.—The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his Store an assortment of Wilson's Compounds and Thomsonian's Medicine. Also, a variety of Religious Books from the Free Baptist Book Concern, which he sells at low rates.

Oromocto, May 12th, 1854. JOHN CHRISTY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two Hundred Acres of Land with a Saw Mill in good order, and a Grist Mill which wants some repairs. Two good dwelling Houses, 2 Barns in good order. The fall of water is such as to work a 30 feet wheel. Terms of payment easy. If not sold by the first day of September next at private Sale, it will be offered at Public Auction on that day. For particulars call and inspect the Property, where every information can be had. The Property is on the Main River, 30 miles from the City, west side, opposite lower end of Spoon Island, Kings County. Apply to the Subscriber,

JOHN JONES,

Or to DANIEL JONES,

Kings County, July 5, 1854. 6tpd. Charlotte Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Partnership under the firm of D. W. & J. R. ADAMS, and will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS and COLLAR making business, heretofore carried on by D. W. ADAMS. The subscribers would intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they intend keeping the best of workmen, and by strict attention to business will endeavor to give general satisfaction.

Just received per steamer Admiral, some splendid Gentlemen's and Ladies SADDLES and BRIDLES; 1 Jockey do Also—An assortment of WHIPS, of the very best quality.

D. W. ADAMS
J. R. ADAMS.

April 17.

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,

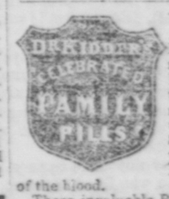
Studholm, K. C., May 12th, 1854.

BEARD & VENNING have received per English and American Steamers 22 Packages, containing Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Parasols, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, and a variety of other Goods.

June 8.

BEARD & VENNING have received *per Dunsmuir* and other late arrivals: Forty-Two Packages—consisting Damasks, Moreens, and Trimmings to match, Parasols, Ribbons, Silks, Gloves, Laces, Shawls, &c. &c.

June 8.




FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, 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 conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

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