

England, and Austria, not to conclude any arrangement separately with Russia.

BRITAIN.—Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed to Boulogne on the 17th—would remain in France six days. Nothing new politically. Richard C. Woodville, an American, died in London from taking over dose of morphia, probably accidentally. James Walker & Co., manufacturers, Leeds, failed. Duke of Somerset dead. West India Mail announces loss of American ship *Manchester*; also mentions accidental blowing up of American bark *Velocity*, from New York in harbour of Santa Martha, July 11. Also states that Col. Walker and force had landed at Tiger Island. Col. Kinney and party arrived at Kingston, July 10th,—sailed 24th, from Port Royal for San Juan.

FRANCE.—Wednesday 15th, being fete Napoleon, was holiday at the Bourse. Fete was short of full properties, but was celebrated by free theatres, spectacles, illuminations, distribution of charity, and commutation of sentences of 2000 prisoners. Immense festive preparations making in honor of Queen Victoria. Napoleon meets her to day (18th) at Boulogne, and escorts her to Paris. Empress will not be present. The *Moniteur* will take occasion to announce officially the condition of the Empire. There is again vague talk of a fusion among the Bourbons, and a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna. Ex-president Fillmore was introduced to Emperor on the 15th, by Mr. Mason. Bourse closed evening of 17th, 44 3/4, 75; 38, 67 1/2. Schoolmaster named French, while presenting petition dropped dead in Emperor's presence. Italian named Fontana, apprehended for following Emperor to Baniitz, is released.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Parliament was prorogued on the 14th inst. The *Christian Times* in referring to this event remarks as follows:—

The session which has just come to a close was opened in December, for the purpose of enabling Parliament to carry two Bills—one for the enlistment of foreigners, an other to allow the militia to serve abroad—both of which Acts have been found practically to work well. The militia have garrisoned our military out-stations, and thus set free an equal number of troops of the line; and our foreign legion is already prepared to justify the expectations it has raised. When Parliament re-assembled in January, the nation, as with one man, was convulsed with anger, and sorrow, and shame. The war had been mismanaged—Ministers had been unsuccessful alike in negotiations for peace or preparations for war. Our gallant army had been decimated by disease, a storm of righteous indignation was raised, and the ABERDEEN Cabinet was destroyed by the largest majority by which a cabinet had ever before been overthrown. Lord PALMERSTON assumed the reins of office. It was felt that, if not the best man, he at any rate was the best we could get, and the House supported him, notwithstanding an opposition from individuals unusually harassing and factious. Indeed, to all our public men has the session been trying in the extreme. In the course of it, we have seen many a fair reputation wrecked. Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and last, and not least, Lord John Russell, have each of them immensurably fallen in public estimation. We confess, then, that credit is due to Lord Palmerston for having succeeded in bringing the session comfortably to its close. We have never said that constitutional government was on its trial—but we have all along been alive to the gravity of the occasion and are not dissatisfied with the results. After all, we have exhibited no divided counsels. The nation has been unanimous in its desire vigorously to carry on the war; and the House, elected in a time of the profoundest peace—when the nation had almost given itself up to a dream of Epicurean optimism—when the talk of philanthropy, and progress, and enlightenment, had almost degenerated into a maudlin cant—yet gradually woke up to the fact, that we were engaged in deadly combat with a ruthless foe. Of course we cannot be surprised at the small amount of actual work done. The war has stopped the way. Discussion as to the state of the army and the peace negotiations have been inevitable, and discussion consumes time.

Review of the War.

The following remarks on the war we copy from the London *Christian Times*:

The success of the Allies at Sweaborg is especially grateful at the present time, when the public were becoming discontented with the seeming inactivity of our fleets and armies. The allied fleet, consisting of seventeen English men-of-war, fifteen gun-boats, and sixteen mortar-vessels, two French men-of-war, six gun-boats, and five mortar-vessels, left Naragen on the 6th of August, and anchored the same night among the islands at about five miles distance from Sweaborg. We learn that the shores were lined by spectators, who had thus an opportunity of witnessing how little power to protect them Russia really had. The bombardment was commenced on the Thursday by gun-boats and mortar-vessels at a distance of 2,500 yards, and was continued until daylight on Saturday. The work of destruction appears to have been complete, and in the words of the telegraphic despatch of Admiral Penuad, "the enemy has received a terrible blow and suffers an enormous loss." The destruction of Sweaborg completes our operations on the south coast of Finland. Captain Yelverton and Captain Vansittart have already destroyed all the forts between Wiborg and Helsinki, Fredericksburg, Kotha, and Swartholm. We may presume the naval campaign, so far as this year is concerned, is over. That it must, though not very important, have a moral and political effect upon Germany and Sweden, we are fully inclined to believe. We have now given a strong indication that there is nothing Russian in the Gulf of Finland that our armaments cannot reach, and the fall of Cronstadt seems more a possibility next year. Our naval operations in Southern Russia progress quite as satisfactorily. Commander Osborn has been found a worthy successor to Captain Edmund Lyons.

With the ships under his command he has swept round the Sea of Azoff. To use his own

language, from Genitchi to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamiskeva, the coast has been kept in constant alarm, and the troops of the enemy incessantly in motion. Russian stores, intended for the army in the Crimea, have been destroyed to a considerable amount, and the gallant officers and men in command of the flotilla in the Sea of Azoff have thus done good service to the common cause.

Russia feels the drain of war even more than we: her manufactures are stopped, her great roads are cut up, her lords are impoverished, and her serfs exhausted. Even before Sebastopol, the aspect of affairs is anything but encouraging. The *Military Gazette* of Vienna—a journal more with Russia than the Allies—says the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. According to that journal, the Emperor is prepared for the worst, including a retreat by Fort Nicholas, which lies on the opposite side of the south harbour. Another favourite report in the continental papers is, that a floating bridge is to be constructed, connecting the north and south sides, and thus securing the ultimate retreat of the enemy under the guns of Star Fort. Then, as further encouragement so liberally dealt out to us by the German papers, we find that the Odessa correspondent of the *Military Gazette*, writing on the authority of the most intelligent military men of that city, prognosticates the inevitable fall of the south side as a consequence of the energetic operations of the besiegers: "The heroism of the garrison may delay, but cannot avert, the steady, if slow, progress of the besiegers." We have, it is true, no important news from the Crimea; but need we more encouragement than lies in such comments as the above?

(From Papers by the Pacific.)

The renewal of the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 10th.

Omar Pacha has been appointed to the chief command in Asia.

It was stated at Paris on Thursday evening that the government had received intelligence by telegraph of the successful bombardment of Revel.

The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the desire of the Circassians. The French papers publish a long account of the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, for the promotion of Russian interests.

Advices from Madrid of August 3, state that the Ministers of France and England had been officially informed that Spain had decided to join the Western Alliance, and would furnish a contingent of 25,000 men.

It is also said that Portugal will furnish a contingent of 10,000 men.

[By telegraph from London, Saturday morning.] The despatch announcing the successful bombardment of Revel, is looked upon as premature.

Advices from Cracow state that the new levy in Poland was proceeding with great vigor.

General Markham is spoken of in the Crimea, as likely to succeed in the command, but the statement is doubtful.

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A coup de main is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Naragan, and the opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg, most probably it is the latter.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the London *Times* states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances tending to friendly relations towards the Western powers.

Lord Palmerston conveyed a similar meaning in a speech, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy. The substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen named De Escans and Chant have been in communication with Count Montelion, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and with the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry Fifth so called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government have eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain.

By TELEGRAPH, JULY 27.—From the seat of war General Simpson telegraphs—"Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences that, I regret to say, our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing."

Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

THE PACIFIC.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.—It is reported that Petropaulovski, the Russian settlement in the Pacific, has been destroyed by the Allied fleets.

When the allied fleet arrived at Petropaulovski they found the town deserted and the fortifications dismantled, the Russian ships *Aurora* and *Dwina* having sailed some time previously for the Amor river, taking with them all the guns and stores.

The allied fleet had sailed for Sitka, from which port it was to proceed to San Francisco to refit.

The visit of the allied fleet to Sitka was of a peaceful nature, a compact existing between the Russian and British Governments exempting that place from molestation, it being the depot of the Russian, American and Hudson Bay Companies.

The allies at Petropaulovski blew up all the fortifications, arsenals, storehouses, and public buildings.

Amor, whither the Russians had proceeded, is said to be a very strongly fortified place. A dispatch from the French Admiral says a French and English fleet had already proceeded thither from China.

The Pacific fleet, after refitting at San Francisco, would also proceed there, where severe fighting was expected.

The report that Admiral Bruce had entered the harbor of New Archangel in the British steamer *Brisk* is confirmed. Whilst there, he succeeded

in effecting with the Russians an exchange of a few prisoners. Three Russians had been exchanged for one Englishman and one Frenchman—the latter being so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover.

MEXICO.—Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way fast to the city of Mexico, with constantly increasing forces.

Dates to the 22d, states that Santa Anna left Mexico on the 9th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Perote he signed his abdication, and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 7 or 800 of his escort revolted, killing one or two officers, and joined the insurgents. The Alvarez platform was adopted and General Caire appointed provisional President, and Gen. Lee Vega Commander in Chief.

All the State prisoners were liberated. The mob had gutted several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

AUSTRALIA.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—By way of Callao, Sydney papers of the 5th June have been received.

The Legislative Council was to open on the 5th. Sir William Denison, the new Governor General, appears to be very popular.

The Colony is disgraced lately by the commission of several very atrocious crimes. The crime of cattle-stealing, from which the stockholder in the interior suffers so severe losses, has attracted attention lately by its increased frequency. There would seem to be a growing desire in the country districts for the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection both of life and property.

The harvest generally has been a defective one, owing to the partial drought which was some time ago experienced, and a considerable advance in the price of not only flour, but other necessary articles of consumption, has been the consequence. Considerable cargoes of wheat and flour, however, are known to be on their way to the Australian ports.

Heavy rains had fallen in many parts of the colony lately.

A stream of navigation seems at length to have set in towards New South Wales.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A gentleman of this City writes from Pugwash, N. S., under date the 8th inst, as follows:—"The crops through that part of Nova Scotia I have travelled, could not be better. All the English hay has been cut and housed in the finest condition. There is not the least sign of disease among the potatoes. Several Moving Machines, such as those imported by Messrs. Jardine & Co., have been used with the best results in and about Amherst; indeed, they work so well every intelligent farmer is anxious to own or to secure the use of one. Truly, the farmers of Cumberland have abundant reason to express their gratitude to Him from whom all blessings flow for the bounties which they have just received at His hands."

The schooner *Chiefain*, which arrived yesterday from Port Antonio and Inagua, with rum and salt to Messrs. Escon, Bous & Co., lost by fever on the passage home her captain, mate, and the captain's brother, who was one of the hands on board. They all belonged to Sheet Harbour, and almost to one family, the mate being a brother-in-law of the Captain. The vessel left Inagua on the 2nd inst., and upon that morning the mate, whose name was Thomas Edward, died; and next day the captain's brother, Alex. Fraser, died. There were now left but three men and a boy to work the vessel, hundreds of miles from land, not one of whom had the least knowledge of navigation, and except as to the course which they had been keeping by the captain's direction before his reason had left him, had no knowledge as to where they were.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, however, the little crew, possessed of stout hearts, were determined to do the best they could; and although they were spoken on the morning they lost their captain, they bravely stuck to their vessel, which they have brought safely to her port of destination. After the loss of the Captain, the chief responsibility devolved upon a seaman named Robert Thomas, whose conduct, we think, after the particulars are known, will be considered worthy of more particular notice by the mercantile portion of the community.—Colonist.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending August 31st.

Elijah Fowler, rem.—M. D. Harris, rem.—O. Neill.—A. M. Lean.—D. Thorp, rem.—Dr. Bourne, rem.—Allen Hovey, rem. Sent the Library to-day by E. M. Truesdale, to Woodstock.—Rev. Charles E. Bell. Have written to you.—Charles M. Cushing.—John H. Tutill.—Rev. G. Taylor.—George M. Cready.—Samuel Sharp.—F. O'Donnell, 3, rem in 2.—W. N. Mallory, rem.—Rev. J. B. Norton, the article was omitted in consequence of my absence.

SALE OF DR. MLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia, May 18, 1855.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the Invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. E. J. and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately. Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, TEBL. JULY 1, 1855.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.

PORTER & DYCE.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. MLANE'S Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold in St. John by T. Walker & Son, and Chas. Lord & Hunt.

INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.

The mode of Inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best physicians, that local difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammations and corrosions, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the affected especially, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis's remedy.—(One who has tried it.) See advertisement in this paper.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

NOVA SCOTIA General Conference. The yearly meeting of the Free Christian Baptists of Nova Scotia, will commence on Saturday the 15th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the New Meeting House, Session Hall, Yarmouth. Each Church is particularly requested to send either one or two messengers, or report by letter to include the number of members belonging to each Church with those that have been removed.

DAVID ORAM, Clerk.

Deaths.

At Maquekeeta, St. of Iowa, July 30th, after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Judson Jenkins, aged 25 years. The deceased was a native of Johnson, Queen's County.

At Saint Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, on the 19th ult., Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. James Urquhart, of Lunenburg, in the 10th year of her age.

At Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on the 11th July, after an illness of 3 months, which he bore with Christian resignation, James Neil, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. He was born in a city of Waterford, Ireland, in 1795, and in 1819 received license to teach school in Sidney, Nova Scotia. In 1837 he removed with his family to this Province. He taught school 34 years, and was considered an industrious and useful teacher, affording satisfaction to all concerned.

On the 8th June last, at Port William, Scotland, while there for the benefit of a bathing, the Rev. James Hannay of Millgarvie, near Glasgow. Mr. Hannay came to this Province as a Missionary from the Established Church of Scotland in 1835, and in 1834 he accepted a call from the Richmond congregation, among whom he laboured with much acceptance for eleven years. Mrs. Hannay, with her children, intends returning to this city, where, we feel assured, she will receive the kind sympathies of many friends.

At his father's residence in Campbell Town, Van Diemen's Land, on the 12th April last, Joseph Richards, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Police, in the 33rd year of his age, a native of St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS.

(Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Aug. 3rd.)

BUTTER, in firkins, 1/2 lb - 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Roll, 1/2 lb - 1 2 @ 1 1/2
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 10 @ 0 11
HAY, 1/2 ton - 70 0 @ 75 0

MEATS—
Beef, 1/2 quarter 1/2 lb - 0 4 @ 0 4 1/2
Hams & Shoulders 1/2 lb - none.
Lamb, 1/2 lb - 0 4 @ 0 5
Mutton, 1/2 lb - 0 34 @ 0 4 1/2
Veal, 1/2 lb - 0 3 @ 0 4 1/2

OATS, 1/2 bushel - none
POTATOES, new, 1/2 bushel - 4 0 @ 5 0

LOWER MARKET SLIP.
BUTTER, 1/2 lb - 1 0 @ 1 1
CHEESE, new milk - 0 6 @ 0 7
Skim milk, 1/2 lb - 0 34 @ 0 4
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 10 @ 0 10 1/2

FISH—
Cod, 1/2 quintal, small - 17 0 @ 18 0
Pollock, - 10 0 @ 11 0
Herring, smoked, 1/2 box - 2 6 @ 2 9
do, pickled, 1/2 bbl - 15 0 @ 17 6

FIREWOOD—
Maple, 1/2 cord - 27 6 @ 28 9
Mixed, 1/2 cord - 20 0 @ 21 3

FLOUR—
Canada best, 1/2 bbl - 52 6 @ 55 0
State - 40 6 @ 42 6
Rye - 40 0 @ 42 6

CORN MEAL, 1/2 bbl - 36 3 @ 37 6
MOLASSES, Muscovado, 1/2 gal - 1 7
Clayed, 1/2 gal - 1 44
Porto Rico, 1/2 gal - 1 12

POTATOES, 1/2 bushel - 3 6 @ 4 0
TURNIPS, 1/2 bushel - none.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

SADDLES! SADDLES! Ladies' and Gents' Riding Saddles, just received per Packet ship Imperial:

1 case Ladies' SADDLES.
2 " Gents' SADDLES.
comprising 1st, 2d, and 3d quality, price at 40s. and upwards.

Also—2 cases of Harness Mounting, Harness, Rings, Bits, Spurs, &c.; 1 Bale of Flock.

In Store—All kinds of MORTARING, Chain Travers, Hames, Neats Foot Oil, and Oil Blacking, Whips and Whip Thongs.

P. S.—All kinds of Harness, Saddles, and Bridles made to order, and sold with the above cheap for Cash, by

HENRY ROBERTSON,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

Union Street, St. John, N. B.

August 30.

Golden Ball Marble Establishment,

Corner of Union and Sydney Streets,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends

in St. John and the Public generally throughout the British Provinces, that he has removed his MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT on Union Street,

a building lately erected by himself on the GOLDEN BALL CORNER, where he is prepared to carry on business on a more extensive scale, in the execution of

Monuments, Tomb Tables, Headstones, Centre Tables, and every description of ORNAMENTAL WORK required in his line of business.

The subscriber has also to announce that in addition to the large stock previously on hand, he has recently received a large assortment of Marble of a superior quality, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

CHEMNEY PIECES of a superior style and finish can be furnished less than at former prices.

Work and Stock warranted. Ten per cent discount for C. S.

References—Rev. Wm. Armsrong, James Paterson, L. L. D., and Rev. S. Robinson.

F. W. CLEAR.

Aug 30.

TEA SOIREE.—A Tea Soiree under the auspices of the Hampstead Division, No. 97, S. of T., will be held in the new Hall at Hampstead, Q. C., on Wednesday the 12th day of September, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Mr. Fisher, W. H. A. Keane, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets for Soiree, 2s. 6d. each, to be had at the door. The proceeds of the Soiree will be expended in finishing the Hall.

The steamer "Pomona Queen" will leave Indianstown at 9 o'clock, and convey parties who are desirous of attending the Soiree, to the place, on her way to Fredericton, and all who are disposed to return the same evening will be conveyed back by the steamer St. John, which leaves Fredericton at an early hour; and those who choose to remain for the night, will on the following day have the privilege of returning in the L. B. steamer. Tickets, &c., to be had at the stores of S. L. Tilley, G. T. Everett & Co., and at the Book store of the "Religious Intelligencer," and at the store of Mr. John Cameron, Indianstown. A Band of Music has been secured for the occasion.

By order of the Committee.

Aug. 17. SAMUEL L. PETERS, Secretary.

TEA MEETING.

A TEA MEETING will be held in the New Building, near Flewelling's Wharf, Oak Point, on Tuesday, the 4th September, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer John Warring will leave Indian Town for Flewelling's Wharf at 10 o'clock, a. m., returning the same evening.

Tickets for Soiree, 2s. 6d. each; and Tickets for Soiree, including passage from Indian Town and back, per steamer, Five shillings each. Tickets may be had at the Intelligencer Book Store, Hannah & Underhill's, and at Stevens' Shoe Store, Indianstown.

The proceeds of the meeting will be expended in paying off a debt against the Free Baptist Chapel at Jones' Creek; Greenwich, Aug. 22. ROBERT J. GORHAM.

MEDICINES FOR THE SEASON!

An unfailing Remedy for

DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA!!

Neuropathic Drops, & Dysentery Syrup.

THIS is the third Summer since the Subscriber has come acquainted with these medicines, which taken separately or combined, exert a very wonderful control over the various bowel complaints that prevail at this season of the year,—from ordinary Diarrhœa to the most malignant case of Asiatic Cholera.

During these seasons, he has enjoyed uncommon opportunities of witnessing the triumphs of these medicines, and has been so thoroughly convinced of their extraordinary soul-ery power, that he feels it his duty to publish his confidence in them, and to promote their diffusion as much as possible; sure, that by so doing, he will save great numbers of precious lives.

These medicines, (the Neuropathic Drops and Dysentery Syrup) are prepared by B. O. & C. Wilson, the well-known Botanic Druggists of Boston, M. S., whose Pharmaceutical preparations have long enjoyed the highest reputation for scientific skill and professional fidelity. They belong to that small class of medical preparations, who rely upon their goods to advertise themselves; and it was only by a personal interview with the senior partner of this Firm, that the subscriber learned of the existence of these medicines. But their certain curative power in his own case, led him to recommend them to others; and every recollection of trial has strengthened his conviction, that he can do no greater service to his suffering fellow men, than by spreading abroad a knowledge of their virtues; especially at this season of the year, when the destroyer is abroad, sweeping the "fairest and best" into an untimely grave.

THE NEUROPATHIC DROPS.

This Remedy, as its name imports, acts upon the Nerves, and expels disease by re-invigorating the vital forces of the more or less nervous system. It exerts a power over pain more soothing and potent than any of the medicines which have become celebrated as "Pain-killers." It is, in fact, accomplish the same purpose for which they are administered—but with greater certainty. For many distressing diseases, besides those of the Cholera, such as Rheumatism, St. Vitus's Dance, Lumbago, Toothache, Spinal and Neuralgic affections, &c., it operates like a charm, giving almost instant and permanent relief.

THE DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This Syrup alone is the appropriate and sovereign remedy for the Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and various other local derangements of the bowels. In violent cases, it is taken in combination with the Neuropathic Drops, in the usual doses; and it may safely be said that no medical practice has ever given us so real and a mistake evidence of complete success, than this. The swift Messenger of Death is arrested by a firm grasp, and the vital released. The best proof of that any medicine can give of its virtues, is the grateful appreciation of those saved by it; and those who have ever used these medicines are never willing to be without them.

The above medicines are for sale in St. John, at the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, and also at Messrs. Hannah & Underhill's, King Street.

Partnership Notice

THE undersigned having this day entered into Partnership, will continue the shipwright business under the firm of ALEX. R. SIME & SON.

Indianstown, Aug. 10th 1855. ALEX. R. SIME. PETER C. SIME. tem telv.

FLOOD'S Daguerreotype Rooms.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (Building adjoining the Custom House.) Patronised by His Excellency the Honourable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SCOTTON, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c.

This establishment continues to command the patronage of a large portion of the most distinguished inhabitants of this city and Province. Persons who are desirous of obtaining a first class Daguerreotype Portrait, or Miniature, that will triumphantly stand the test of time, would do well to patronise this establishment.