

suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity, in forms so mutilated, defaced, and disfigured. Some but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in to their wounds. On towards the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were "heaped and piled," mostly fine men, in the prime of life—many with a view of the air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand, or lying near him, or broken under him in his fall.

HEALTH OF THE CAMP.

A letter from Dr. Sutherland, the Chief Sanitary Commissioner in the Crimea, is published in the Times. It is dated July 19, and contains interesting details respecting the health of the army. The Commissioners had succeeded in doing all that was possible, but not all that was desirable. Balaklava was in a filthy state. Efforts to prevent cholera failed, but the Commissioners saved the lives of a great many in the camp. Cholera was stopped by the men moving to higher ground. Generally speaking, the camp was in a very good state, being clean and well attended to. There was only a single complaint among the men, viz., that they were not in Sebastopol. Fever and cholera were mild, owing to the care taken of the men. Dr. Sutherland fears that Lord Raglan neglected the diarrhoea from which he suffered. There was not a person who had not had it. The hospitals are beautiful, and superior to those in London. As regards water, with care, there is enough. Balaklava harbour is now much sweeter than the Thames, and the town cleaner than nine-tenths of the lower districts of London, Manchester, or Liverpool. The Liverpool dock basins smell worse every day than Balaklava harbour did at the worst. Putting out of sight this local malaria, the camp is in a much better state than the towns and villages at home out of which the men have come. Dr. Sutherland says, every military officer should have a medical education, when a vas. loss of life in armies would be avoided. He also feels that a meeting with the authorities in London about the winter is urgent, and he therefore desires to come home, and could return if necessary.

STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A private despatch from the French camp gives a few additional particulars about the affair of the Tchernaya. It appears that the garrison of Sebastopol, as well as the army, are almost without provisions; they have scarcely a morsel of bread to eat, and they are in such a plight that, according to the despatch, one would say the Russian Commander-in-Chief really desired to get rid of a considerable number of his men, from the sheer impossibility of feeding them. The enemy had to pass through a deep ravine to approach our lines, and, while they did so, they were actually mowed down by hundreds by our guns and musketry. The Russians were not in a position to return our fire with effect, and did little more than fire in the air. They seem to have been sent forth as desperate men, to do the best they could. It was in the advance and retreat that they suffered most; and, but for the signal slaughter of the enemy, the affair could scarcely be called a battle. "If we do not take Sebastopol with our cannon," adds the despatch, "we shall do so before long by famine."

THE STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, says:—"As far back as the middle of July, the state of health in Sebastopol must have become materially worse. In one week of June the daily increase of sick is given as 100; in July as '60 and more.' This has only reference to the naval force, whose strength since the beginning of the siege has dwindled to at least one half, which would give about 15 per cent. of sickness in a month. Cholera and typhus prevail to a great extent. After the capture of the redoubts on the 7th of June, the former hospitals and temporary places for wounded were exposed to the hostile fire, and were obliged to be cleared. A new bombardment must greatly increase all former difficulties and disasters. Persons are stated to be killed or wounded in parts formerly considered quite safe. The progress of the enemy's approaches seems to be particularly dangerous to the officers, who are more exposed to the riflemen, and the number of their wounded in those days when the bombardment was weak or had stopped is out of all proportion. The chief of the Sisters of Charity in Sebastopol says, 'It does not require a great deal to encourage our glorious Russian soldiers; a good glass of brandy, a few friendly words, and they are happy, and forget both pain and hardship.'"

India and China.

From India we learn that there has been a serious disturbance in Rajmahal, the district adjacent to which has been overwhelmed by the sudden descent of several thousand mountaineers in the vicinity, determined to take the life of every European and native of influence—several of the police and two ladies were murdered, and other excesses have been committed. Troops have been sent to quell the disturbance, which is not likely to be put down without considerable bloodshed. The Rajmahal hills overhang the Ganges at their northern extremity, but till very lately were unexplored Europeans. There are two distinct tribes the Hill men, and a wandering race called Santals. These last were permitted by the British authorities to occupy the valleys, and as the immigration became considerable, Government placed an officer in charge of the district in 1838, when the population was about 3,000. In 1852 it had increased to about 50,000, and till within the last few weeks, a more orderly and contented set of people was to be found in Bengal. All at once they have taken arms, vowing destruction to their neighbours, and descending into the neighbouring country—at first it was said with 5,000 men which report has since swelled to ten, fifteen, and lastly to 80,000—stating that the insurrection has extended to Sooree, and even to Ranecungee, about 100 miles from the place where it broke out. It is too soon

to speculate on the causes of this outbreak; various reasons are assigned. The most probable is, that discontent has prevailed among them for some time, on account of increased taxation, and that some real or imaginary wrong has sufficed to rouse to arms people already discontented.

The *Pekin Gazette* reports that the insurgents are loosing ground in the north of China. The *Overland Friend of China* states that the amount of bloodshed at Canton, during the last month, has been sickening: "When Shao-king, the second city of the Province, was taken without fighting, a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected from the hungry wolf—they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred; as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so called, arrived, eye-witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited; the condemned getting into the execution basket with even apparent satisfaction.

At the rate of seven and eight hundred a day for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering dying. But with all these executions and their probable terrible consequences, there is no abatement of the rebellion—there is no instance of any of the leaders giving up the cause for promised rewards; in no case have the insurgents retired before, through want of food and ammunition, all reasonable prospect of successful opposition had apparently gone. From Shao-king-foo they marched north-west, with Hoe Aluk's band in company 40,000 strong."

Matters at Rome.

When Louis Napoleon unwarrantably interfered with affairs in Italy, and the Pope accepted the aid of French arms to restore him to his seat in the chair of St. Peter, it was predicted that at some future and not very distant period, either one or the other would pay dearly for the game that was then played. It seems that the day of reckoning has arrived, and the poor Pope is to be called upon to make some repayment for the help he then received, and from all accounts he is not placed in very favourable circumstances either to refuse, or comply with the demands about to be made upon him. The New York *Crusader* states that the Emperor Napoleon has made an energetic demand that the Pope shall reform and secularize his government in order to remedy the present state of disorganization and dissatisfaction which prevails in the territories of the Church of Rome. Two meetings of the "Congregation" have been held, and the decision was to refuse the request. And besides this, it is stated that the French Government has asked from the Pope six million dollars as an indemnity for the services rendered him in 1849, and also that a levy of two thousand men be raised to be sent to the Crimea! Had the Pope known that the favours of Napoleon would be so closely in the end, the blessing pronounced upon this unfaithful son of the Church, would doubtless have been given with a large discount. But it is too late now, for the Emperor has obtained the full benediction, and he must have the pay besides. It is further stated that the order to reform his government so much exasperated the Pope that he determined to run the chance of another flight from Rome, rather than attempt to comply with the demand for the amelioration of the condition of the people under his government. Even the day, the hour and the means of escape had been appointed, but the French General having obtained information of the plans frustrated the plot, and informed the Pope that in case he should attempt to run away from French protection, he should be compelled, in obedience to orders received from the Emperor, to arrest him, and send him a prisoner to France! And will it be credited that this silly old man who claims to be the Head of the church, and the would-be ruler of the world, cannot take a ride out of Rome, or even leave his apartments, without permission from the French Commander, and then, under the escort of French dragoons. The foreign relations of the Pope's government do not appear to wear a more favourable aspect than the state of affairs at home. In a meeting of the Consistory held in Rome on the 26th of July, the Secretary of State read a report of the relations existing between the Court of Rome and the different governments of Europe, from which it appears that serious and complicated misunderstandings exist between the "Head of the Church," and Sardinia, Spain, Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Naples, and even Austria—all Romanist governments. In that meeting it was decided by the Consistory of Cardinals, to excommunicate Sardinia, to protest against the conduct of Spain and Switzerland, and to make renewed efforts to restore harmony with Naples, Austria, Belgium, and Baden. Well may the Pope wish to be excused from sitting longer in St. Peter's chair, since he evidently is aware that it stands upon a foundation that begins to tremble with the portentous unheavings of a mighty earthquake.—*Chris. Guardian*.

RUSSIA.—A writer in the *Journal of Commerce*, who has been a resident of Russia, says that in a long war the Allies have much the best chance; that Russia has been accumulating material for the war for the last quarter of a century, but that in a campaign or two more, her resources will be exhausted. He says that Russia pays \$15 for every hundred weight of gunpowder transported from Moscow to Perekop, a distance of 1000 miles, and for other munitions in proportion. It is argued that such a drain upon the Russian treasury as is now going on will force her to yield at last. If the war continues, he is of the opinion that it may be the means of breaking up the "conglomerated people into their original elements of Tartars, Poles, Slovaks, Finns and Germans."

THE PLACE FOR A CHURCH.—Never build a house of worship upon a back street or upon the top of a hill. Let the most eligible site always be selected, and you will be much more likely to get a good attendance at church. Never build what is improperly called a "union church;" they are often the cause of much unkind feeling among professing Christians. If each denomination cannot have a house of their own, the proper way to do is for some one of them to lead in the enterprise, with the definite understanding, that the house is to be owned and conducted by them.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Court was opened on Tuesday last in this City, for the nominations of Candidates for the approaching election. The following persons were proposed:—

JOHN F. GODARD, Esq.—Nominated by Charles Ketchum, Esq.; seconded by R. S. Devereux, Esq.
WILLIAM SCULLLAW, Esq.—Nominated by James Olive, Esq.; seconded by Barnes Travis, Esq.
MR. ALLAN McLEAN—Nominated by Daniel Leavitt, Esq.; seconded by John M. Walker, Esq.
R. SANDS ARMSTRONG, Esq.—Nominated by L. H. DeVeber, Esq.; seconded by J. S. Parker, Esq.
JOHN W. CUDDELL, Esq.—Nominated by Robert Reed, Esq.; seconded by R. Jardine, Esq.
The polling is to take place on Saturday next. The "Freeman" of Thursday morning announces that a meeting of the Catholics was held on Tuesday evening, by which the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting the Catholic electors of the City and country should take no part in the approaching election.

The principle reason assigned for this by them is, that Catholics they say have been overlooked by the Executive in the appointments which have been made, and it appears that this is intended as the beginning of their revenge. It will probably change the result of the present election, but it will also open the eyes of all true Protestants to Catholic wishes and designs.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—The sums collected in St. James' Church at the morning and evening services on Sunday, in behalf of the Sunday School fund, amounted to £15 10s.—*C. Wiggins*.

REWARD.—One hundred pounds reward is offered by the Corporation of this City, for information that will lead to the detection of the wretch who is supposed to have set the fire in Germain-street, on the morning of the 12th inst., by which Dr. Livingston's, and other property was destroyed.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—The mortality by Yellow Fever, in Norfolk Va., continues to be very great, although at the last accounts decreases:—BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The tidings from Norfolk continue of a melancholy nature. On Monday the number of deaths officially reported was 56; on Tuesday 53; on Wednesday there were 50 new cases, and 45 deaths. The deaths at Portsmouth were 26, and the new cases 20. There were a great number of new cases among families in the healthy sections in both towns, which have hitherto escaped.

In Baltimore, this morning, a meeting of ladies was held, to demand, in the name of common humanity, that the orphan be immediately brought up here. Large subscriptions have already been had for their support, the nurses and superintendents engaged. The Baltimore relief fund now reaches \$30,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—At Norfolk on Friday, there were 26 deaths, and on Saturday only about 20. At Portsmouth on Friday, the deaths number 18, and on Saturday 12.

There was a great decrease in the number of new cases in both cities. THE CHICAGO PRESS tells the following story:—"A lady was one evening in the drawing room alone, when the only inmate of the house, a brother, who had been betraying a tendency to unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving knife in his hand, and, shutting the door, came up to her and said, 'Margaret, on odd idea has occurred to me. I wish to paint the head of John the Baptist, and I think you might make an excellent study for it. So, if you please, I will cut off your head.'—The lady looked at her brother's eye, and, seeing no token of jest, concluded he meant to do as he said. There was an open window and balcony by her side, with a street in front, but a moment satisfied her that safety did lie in that way. So, putting on a smiling countenance, she said, with the greatest cordiality: 'That is a strange idea, George; but would it not be a pity to spoil this new lace tippet I have got on? I will just step to my room and put it off and be with you again in half a minute.' Without giving him time to consider, she stepped lightly across the floor and passed out. In another moment she was safe in her room, whence she easily gave the alarm and returned, when the madman was secured."

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending 20th inst.
James Kearny—Wm. Curry, rem.—John Bonnell—Rev. Wm. Tweedy—James Ryan, rem.—Rev. J. B. Norton—C. Doucett—T. O'Donnell, rem.—Elder E. Wayman.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
JAMES KEARNEY—Sent a Library by the Boat on Thursday, to Mr. Joseph GAYN & Fredericton, for you. SARA'S BROTHER—Sent a Library and other books on Thursday, by the Boat, to Mr. Wm. Yerks, Fredericton, for you.
Wm. M. KNOX—I shall not be able to accompany you very soon on our contemplated visit. You had better pay them a visit alone immedately.

MISSIONARY MEETING.
I purpose visiting the Church at Little River, Hampstead, (if the Lord will), on Sunday the 30th inst. Preaching at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m., and half-past 3 p.m. A collection will be taken up at the close of the morning Meeting for our Missionary Society.—Subscriptions will also be solicited.
Sept. 20th. E. McLEOD.

Notice.
I purpose attending meeting at Bro. H. Crawford's Douglas Valley, on Saturday the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m. Also, on the Sabbath after at the usual hours. It is probable a church will be organized there during this visit.
Sept. 14th. E. McLEOD.

Protracted Meeting.
A Protracted Meeting will commence in the Meeting-house, South Branch of the Oromocto, on Saturday 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. Elder W. E. Pennington has engaged to attend if the Lord will.—Other brethren are requested to attend. It is probable that meetings will also be held in the Meeting-house, North Branch, on the Sabbath.
September 14th.

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 diseases 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 State, variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and ruin, we earnestly recommend to the public, and to the afflicted especially, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis's remedy.—(One who has tried it.) See advertisement in this paper.

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

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:—HARRISVILLE, Shelby Co. Ky. April 2, 1849.
J. KIDD & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge. At some leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.

L. CARTER, M. D.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated 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 Chaloner & Hunt.

Marriages.

In Studholm, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. Wayman, Mr. Joseph Hall, to Miss Eliza Ann Wilcox.

At St. John's Church, Gagetown on Wednesday morning the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, M. A. Thomas M. Johnston, second son of the late Hon. Hugh Johnston, to Charlotte E. second daughter of Chas. F. Wetmore, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly.

At Coverdale, 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. Thomas F. Mitchell, of St. John, to Mrs. Mary Geldart. At the residence of the bride's father, at Moncton, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Amasa Welton, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 13th instant, after a protracted illness, born with resignation to the Divine will, Jane the beloved wife of Richard Whiteside, Esq., departed this life, in the 78th year of her age—highly respected by all her friends and acquaintances.

At Norton, K. C., 1st inst., William Scovill, third son of Mr. Daniel W. Hatfield, in the 10th year of his age.

In Portland, 11th inst., Mr. Robert McVernon, a native of Falmouth, Co. Tyrone, Ire., aged 81 years.

At Jacksonton, Carleton County, about the 15th June last, Mr. Elizabeth Briggs, relict of the late Abia Briggs, in the 84th year of her age.

At Digby, N. S., on Saturday morning, 15th inst. after a very short illness, NARR, consort of the late Dr. John R. Lightfoot, aged 61 years, leaving a sorrowing family and many friends to mourn their loss.

On the coast of Africa, on board the *Bark Brothers*, on the 11th July last, Mr. Wm. Briggs, in the 24th year of his age, son of James Briggs, Esq., of Portland, St. John.

In Mobile, Aug. 15, Mr. Thomas Easterbrooks, formerly of Sackville, N. B.

At Sussex, Sept. 7th, of consumption, after a lingering illness of some months, which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine will, Amelia the beloved wife of Mr. Andrew Spruell, and sixth daughter of Mr. H. H. N. of Norton, leaving a disconsolate husband and one child, with many other relatives, to mourn their loss. The deceased publicly professed religion about five years ago, and was baptized by Elder Gunter, and joined the Free Baptist Church, during which time she maintained her christian character, and during her sickness she would say, the Lord's will be done, either to live or to die. Thus she felt to live in Christ, and to die in gain.

At the Tusket Lake, Yarmouth, N. S., July 11th, Ellen Halstead, wife of William Halstead, (now in Australia), and eldest daughter of Job and Phoebe Reynard, aged 29. Lo! her death was but the gate to endless joy. Some years ago, while the dew of the morning was yet fresh on her brow, she gave her heart to the "Saviour," and he was her all in the trying hour; peaceful and happy she passed away.

As sinks the gale when storms are o'er."

The writer was called upon to improve the occasion, which he did, from Hebrew 11, last clause of the 34th verse:—"For before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God."—*Com by Rev. Dr. Graham*. At Kemptville, Yarmouth, N. S., July 12th, Abner Burns, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss. His end was most triumphant. He united with the Free Baptist Church in that place some four years ago, and from that time until his departure, lived truly the life of the righteous, and he died his death. We deeply sympathize with the widow and fatherless; but their loss is his gain.

"His weariest head is at rest,
His thoughts and achings are o'er;
The quiet immovable breast,
Is heaved by affliction no more."

The writer improved the occasion from 1 Cor. 15th chap. 55, 57 verses.—*Ed.*

Lost overboard, from the brig, *Amenda*, on his passage from Scotland to Boston, Joseph Norman, son of William and Fanny Baker, Plymouth, N. S., aged 17 years.—*Ed.*

The above deaths were received some weeks since for insertion, but were mislaid, and have only just been found. Some marriages were also included in the same note, which we now defer altogether. We regret the delay, and hope not to have such a recurrence often.

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Sept. 20th.]

BUTTER, in skins, 1/2 lb	1 1 @ 1 2
Roll, 1/2 lb	1 2 @ 1 3
EGGS, 1/2 doz	0 9 @ 0 10
HAY, 1/2 ton	60 0 @ 75 0
MEATS	
Beef, 1/2 quarter 1/2 lb	0 34 @ 0 4
Hams & Shoulders 1/2 lb	none.
Lamb, 1/2 lb	0 34 @ 0 44
Mutton, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
Veal, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 44
OATS, 1/2 bushel	3 6 @ 3 9
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel	4 0 @ 4 3

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 1/2 lb	0 1 @ 1 1
CHEESE, new milk	0 6 @ 0 64
Skin milk, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
EGGS, 1/2 doz	0 9 @ 0 10
FISH	
Cod, 1/2 quintle, small	17 0 @ 13 9
Pollock, 1/2 lb	10 0 @ 11 6
Herring, smoked, 1/2 bx	2 0 @ 2 3
do. pickled 1/2 bbl	20 0 @ 22 6
FIREWOOD	
Maple, 1/2 cord	27 6 @ 28 9
Mixed, 1/2 cord	20 0 @ 21 3
FLOUR	
Canada best, 1/2 bbl	50 0 @ 52 6
State "	45 0 @ 46 3
Rye "	40 0 @ 42 6
CORN MEAL, 1/2 bbl	26 3 @ 27 0
MOLASSES, Muscovado 1/2 gal	1 8
Clayed, 1/2 gal	1 5
Porto Rico, 1/2 gal	1 9
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel	2 6 @ 3 0
TURNIPS, 1/2 bushel	1 9 @ 2 3

E. O. FREEZE, Country Agent.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED

Wednesday—Brig George Albert, Estabrooks, Savannah
—W & R W right, p p timber
Napier, Durkee, Yarmouth, 14—C McLaughlin, balast
Sch Game Cock Grimes, Boston, 2—W H Harrison &
Co, gen cargo
E J Talbot, Thomas, Savannah, 16—W Thomson, p p
timber
Germ, Grossley, Alexandria, 15—G A Lockhart, wheat
Friday—Brig Eucharist, O'Brien, New York—Geo
A Lockhart flour, &c
Saturday—Schr Sessan, Ayers, New York, 6—C M
flour and oats

CLEARED.

13—Ship Princess, Russell, Liverpool, Morrissey &
Shives; ba que Perseus, anca, Stephenson, Liverpool, N
S Demill; brig Telos, Havener, New York J B Ling
ley; sch Washington, Savage, Boston, J W Pollard &
Co; A Sawyer, Haskell, C R Goodnow
14—Ship Lancaster, Wilks, Liverpool, J Robertson;
brig John Wilson, Brown, Dumfries, Wm Thomson;
schr William Fitzgerald, Boston, R Rankin & Co; ship
Scotland, Bart, Liverpool, J Robertson

WANTED.—A good Cabinet Maker, a steady man,
and one that would hire by the year and not
M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER,
sept. 21. Cornhill street.

TO THE Freeholders of the City and County of
Saint John. GENTLEMEN.—As the Freeholders of
many respectable and influential Freeholders of the
City and County, I have determined to come forward
as a Candidate for one of the seats rendered vacant by
the resignation of the Hon. J. R. Partelow and the elevation
of Mr. Ritchie to the Bench. In requesting your suffrages at the approaching election,
I consider it only proper to state that while I profess no
opinions or views such as are in harmony with the
progressive and reforming spirit of the times, and may
fairly be deemed liberal, I shall not feel bound to give
support to a Government whose public professions have
been contradicted by its acts in the management of the
business of the Country.

If I am favored with a majority of your votes, I shall
exert myself to the best of my ability to advance the
various interests of this City and County and of the Province,
by advocating such measures as may appear calculated
to promote the general welfare, and by endeavoring
to secure for the people a really economical and
honest administration of the public affairs.
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. SANDS ARMSTRONG.

September 21st, 1855.

TO THE Electors of the County of St. John.
GENTLEMEN.—Two vacancies having occurred in
the representation of this County, at the urgent request
of many of my political friends, I have consented to become
a Candidate for one of the vacant seats in the House of
Assembly at the approaching election.

As is well known to you, I am what is termed a Liberal,
although not a Leveller, and if elected, will give my support
to the Government now in power, so long as they ad
minister the affairs of the country in an honest and economi
canner, and bring forward measures tending to advance
the welfare of the people.

Having been before you on a former occasion, when my
political principles were fully explained, I deem it unneces
sary to go into any further particulars at the present time,
and if I should succeed in being returned as one of your
representatives, I pledge myself to use my best exertions to
further the interests of this my native County and the Province
at large.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ALLAN McLEAN.
St. John, Sept. 6, 1854.

REWARD.—WHEREAS A Fire took place in
Germain-street on the morning of Thursday last, by
which the workshops of Alfred Harris and Robert A. Mc
Kim, and the Dwelling-house and premises of Dr. Living
stone were totally destroyed, and the Dwelling-house of
Thomas Crozier much injured—and there is reason to believe
such fire was caused by one or more incendiaries. A reward
of £100 will be paid to any person or persons who will
furnish evidence sufficient to lead to the discovery and
conviction of the offender or offenders.

Given under my hand at the City of St. John, this 15th
day of September, A. D. 1855.

sept. 21. W. O. SMITH, Mayor.

FOR SALE.—A Lot of Land, consisting of seven
and a quarter acres, situate at Arnold's corner, in the
village of Quaco, St. Martins. It has about 45 rods front,
and is well suited for a Hotel or Store, being located in the
centre of the village. It has now a new House upon it, not
finished; also, an old one, and a small Barn. It will be
sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the
subscriber on the premises, or to the Office of the "Religious
Intelligencer."
St. Martins, sept. 17th, 1855—3m.pd. ELIAS CLEAVLAND.

FLOUR! FAMILY FLOUR!—Landing ex schr.
Neuman, from New York: 210 bbls. superfine FLOUR.
In store a few bbls. choice Family do. For sale by
sept. 21. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

CHALLENGE! CHALLENGE!!—A Challenge
from one to ten thousand pounds is given to the world
to produce a better healing preparation than Taylor's
Imperial Magnetic Salve.

This salve is purely vegetable, (it contains the healing
properties of over twenty different kinds of Herbs, and
HRRS.) and second to none that has ever been offered to
suffering humanity for the speedy cure of flesh cuts, wounds,
bruises, burns, scalds, and chapped hands, (and by taking
Taylor's Blood Purifying Pills,) it is the best salve for ulcers,
fever sores, skin diseases of any kind, Rheumatism, &c.—
One roll will make a superior strengthening plaster. Where
is the man, woman or child but will have a roll in their pos
session, in case of accidents.

Price, only 74 per roll. Any person doubting the efficacy
of this salve, "wants to try it, and is minus of the coppers, just
step into the Imperial Laboratory and a roll will be given gratis.
There is a line on each roll of salve to use up to—
If not liked then, return and get your money back. All
agents are authorized to return the money if the Salve
proves dissatisfactory.

Persons buying Wholesale will be allowed 33 1/3 per cent.
discount for cash. And in all cases where persons are dis
satisfied on account of no sale, the salve may be returned
any time after six months, and the money will be refunded
with five per cent. additional.

All orders promptly attended to by addressing to the Im
perial Laboratory, Union-street, St. John, N. B., where is
manufactured also.

Taylor's Imperial Pain Extractor—a superior article;
" " Blood Purifying Pills;
" " Anti-dyspeptic Pills;
" " Nervous Pills;
" "