

glad that there are tokens of a day when a *genesis* shall pass upon the earth better and brighter than the first one, and a Paradise shall be the corner of time more glorious than that which was its dawn.

The friends of Brother B. J. Underhill will be glad to learn that his loss at the recent fire was not very great, being confined principally to his furniture and fuel, some of the former being broken and lost, and all of the latter being burned. He is again located in Mr. Flewelling's house, Waterloo street. Bro. Wm. Fox informs us that his loss is considerable in furniture, hay, sleds, &c.

In consequence of the recent conflagration in the vicinity of our residence, we are obliged to occupy considerable space with its details, which with the derangement we have felt, incident to the occurrence, have compelled us to omit some letters, book notices, &c., intended for this issue until our next.

It is stated that Mr. Charles Watters, of this City, has at last gained a majority of votes in the County of Victoria. The votes polled for Watters were 411—for Mr. Crook, 381. It appears, however, that a mob took possession of the polling booth at Grand Falls, and prevented Mr. Crook's friends from voting, otherwise the result might have been different.—*Ch. Witness.*

ELECTIONS.—Tuesday next is the day appointed for nomination of Candidates for the forthcoming election for the County of St. John. Saturday the 23d will be polling day. R. Sands Armstrong is a candidate in addition to those noticed last week. Two seats are vacant to be filled.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest from the War!

The Africa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday with dates to the 1st inst. Nothing of very great importance has occurred since the previous dates. Our file of English papers is filled with interesting details of former occurrences from which we select the most important. It will be seen that the loss of the enemy at the battle of Tchernaya was considerable, and that the victory was a complete one.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

On Friday we had news of a battle, fought on the banks of the Tchernaya, on the morning of the preceding day, Thursday, the 16th instant. The first despatch, dated at noon that day, says:—The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning at daylight in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Further particulars will be sent. The second despatch, dated in the evening, says that the Russians numbered from 50,000 to 60,000, having 6000 cavalry, and twenty batteries of artillery, commanded by General Liprandi; but this was a mistake, and corrected by the intelligence communicated on the 17th, which says Prince Gortschakoff commanded in person, and not Liprandi.

The French despatches say that rumours of a premeditated attack had aroused the attention of the Allies; hence they were not altogether unprepared to meet them, as reconnaissances had been frequently made. But despite the imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Camou, Fauchoux, and Morris. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly. The principal effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir Bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on McKenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry. The enemy received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not been correctly ascertained.

The French despatches further say that the object of the Russians was to occupy the Tediou-chine hills, from thence either to fall upon Balaklava, or to annoy the rear of the besieging forces. They passed the river at various points, and brought up an immense accumulation of sapping tools, planks, madders, fascines, and ladders, all of which they abandoned in their flight. According to its usual custom, our artillery fought bravely, and with great success. An English battery of position on the Piedmontese hill afforded very efficient assistance.

On Saturday, Prince Gortschakoff asked and obtained an armistice to carry off the killed and wounded. The French buried 2129 of the enemy, and the Russians themselves buried 1200, making a total of 3329 killed. Among the slain was Lieut. General Read, whose father was a native of Montrose, a civil engineer; he entered into the service of the late Alexander of Russia. His son was a native of that country. A year ago he discharged the duties of imperial lieutenant in the Caucasian provinces. The allies had taken 600 prisoners, and the French had taken into their ambulances 1620 wounded Russians. The French loss amounted to 180 killed and 810 wounded. The Sardinians had 200 killed and wounded. The Italians fought bravely, and proved themselves every way worthy to stand beside the French and British.

It appears that four French divisions occupied the left and centre of the defence, commanding the ford and the bridge of Traktir. The Sardinians were on their right, and the Turks in the rear, at Kamara. A British battery on the side of the Sardinians did good service; but the day was decided by the time the British horse came up. The siege works were not interrupted, though a large part of the Russian troops had been drawn out to the field. A great part of the slaughter occurred near the bridge, where the Russians were hemmed in by the nature of the ground; and after three hours hard fighting they had to retreat on McKenzie's Farm.

This effort on the part of the Russians appeared at first sight to be exceedingly ill-judged; but it is now ascertained that communications had been made to the Russian Government to the effect that the supply of provisions was very limited in Sebastopol, and that the besieged would not be able

to hold out to September, and it is affirmed that the Emperor had ordered this field attack to be made before the end of August. This is the more probable, as they can only get provision and material by the labour of oxen travelling over burning steppes for hundreds of miles. In such circumstances a large army cannot long subsist.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The following despatches from General Pelissier show the progress being made with the siege operations:

CRIMEA, Aug. 23, 10 p. m.

Closely pressed by our miners in front of the battery numbered 53, the enemy decided to fire last night five mines against the battery. They did not produce any effect against our battery, and did us no harm.

CRIMEA, Aug. 23, 10 p. m.

In the course of last night we carried an ambulance on the glacis of the Malakoff; 200 Russians made a sortie to retake it, but were brilliantly repulsed with a loss of 300 men. The work has been turned, and remains definitely ours.—General McMahon has arrived. The health of the army is excellent.

General Simpson reports by telegraph under date Crimea, Aug. 26, 3.50 p. m.: "Our works and those of our Allies are making satisfactory progress."

On the next day, that is Monday, the following was forwarded: "We have just concluded the ceremony of the Investiture of the Bath. Nothing could have gone off better. The naval and military commanders of the allied forces assisted at the ceremony. In other respects nothing of interest has occurred."

Prince Gortschakoff writes at eleven o'clock, p. m., on the evening of the 22nd—"The enemy's fire is generally moderate. This evening, at nine o'clock, an alarm, near Bastion No. 2, gave rise to a very brisk cannonade, which did not, however, last more than an hour." On the evening of the 24th he adds: "No important change has taken place in the situation. Occasionally the enemy's fire becomes very brisk."

In a despatch, dated Aug. 14, General Simpson says: During the last few days considerable activity has been exhibited in the movements of the enemy, both in the town and on the north side; and, from the information we have received from the country, as well as the examination of deserters, have reason to believe that the Russians may attempt to force us to raise the siege by a vigorous attack from without. Every precaution is taken on the part of the Allies, and the ground occupied by the Sardinians above the village of Tchernouga, and in its front, has been made very strong through the energy and skill of General La Marmora, who is unceasing in his precaution, and shows the utmost disposition to co-operate in the most agreeable manner with the Allies. The fire, has if anything, been rather less during the day, since my last despatch. At times, however, the enemy open heavily for a short period, causing many casualties; and amongst them I regret to have to announce that of Brevet-Major Hugh Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was killed yesterday afternoon by a fragment of a shell. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him, and Her Majesty has lost the services of a most promising officer.

The firing on our side has been directed in a great measure against the large barracks, dockyard buildings, and the town, all of which show visible signs of the admirable practice of the Royal artillery. On the 18th, General Simpson writes respecting the temporary re-opening of the batteries, reported in our last, that General Pelissier having announced to him that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, arrangements were made that a steady fire should be commenced on the 17th against those works and the Redan. This continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by the evening feeble. In the afternoon a shell from one of our mortar batteries ignited and caused the explosion of a great number of shells in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. The gallant General also reports the deaths of Captain Oldfield, of the Royal Artillery, and Commander Hammet, of the Royal Navy, as among the number of casualties caused by the fire.

The numerical return of casualties from the 10th to the 12th August, 1855, inclusive, gives a total of 19 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 109 rank and file, wounded. The return from the 13th to the 16th August, inclusive, gives a total of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 28 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 8 sergeants, 163 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing. The correspondent of the daily papers supply additional details. Writing to the *Times* on the 17th, Mr. Russell says:—

At four this morning the English batteries opened a heavy fire along the whole of their line. The Russians replied at first for full twelve minutes, when they replied in good style. The French were slow in co-operating with us. It was full half-past five before they opened on the left, and when they did it was a sort of intermittent fire, their right passing when their left was active, and vice versa.

A report had been current that but for the action on the Tchernaya the long-talked-of bombardment was to have commenced yesterday at noon, and when at daybreak to-day the roar of artillery was heard, it was supposed the cannonade had commenced in earnest and would be vigorously sustained. After a short time, however, it slackened considerably, and it became evident that no serious bombardment was intended. During the whole day the cannonade has varied in violence, and has often been scarcely more severe than that we are accustomed to witness nearly every evening. At other times, however, the fire has been very heavy. Its real object is, I believe, to enable the French to continue their approaches to the Malakoff. Many conjectures and reports are afloat on the subject. It has been said that the fire is to be succeeded by a feint attack. Then, when it is supposed that the enemy had brought large bodies of troops to the front of his defender, a more effective bombardment is to take place, to be followed by a real attack on a different point. More authoritative information has reached me, which, without entering into details, gives me grounds to believe that something serious will shortly occur, to which to-day's fire has been already a prelude. Meanwhile, we have casualties to lament, and have suffered some damage to our batteries. Four guns of No. 7 battery, left

attack, were silenced, the other two thereupon suspending their fire. Two guns of the Naval Brigade were disabled. Captain Oldfield, Royal Artillery, was killed. Major Henry, of the same corps, lost his arm at the shoulder-joint, but was doing well this evening. He had just been relieved, and was about to quit the battery when the ball struck him. Lieutenant Dennis, 3rd Buffs, had been very badly wounded, and there is scarcely a chance of his recovery. Captain Hammet, commander of the Albion, was killed in the trenches. He saw the ball coming, called to his men to stand out of the way, and himself remained, and was instantly killed, either by the ball or by a spoke of the wheel which it smashed.

The Queen's visit to Paris.

The reception which Her Majesty received at Paris seems to be more enthusiastic if possible, than that of Louis Napoleon and the Empress in London. The following will give the reader some idea of it.

PROGRESS THROUGH PARIS.

Those who do not know Paris will have some difficulty in realizing the splendid aspect of the line of Boulevards, with the bright sunlight pouring down from the sky without a cloud, the pavements and carriage-way swarming with people, the lofty houses with the jalousied windows thrown open and filled with spectators, the extensive ranges of balconies all occupied, and in every direction that indescribable air of excitement manifest which marks the anticipation of a great public event.—The troops, to the number, it is said, of 100,000 men, half of the line and half of the National Guard, took up their positions, about four o'clock, on this immense and splendid route. The former held the left side of the thoroughfare, and the latter the right, while, penned in behind them, the myriads of spectators gradually settled into their places and waited patiently for the arrival of the illustrious strangers. The perfect of police set down the number of people assembled at 800,000, and, considering the vast accession made within the last few days to the population of Paris, it did not probably fall much short of that mighty aggregate.

At a quarter past seven the dull booming of the royal salute began, and instantly a hoarse roar of satisfaction swelled along the line of the Boulevard. The salute of 21 guns for the Queen had hardly died away when that of 101 guns for the Emperor commenced, and this in its turn had scarcely ceased when the cortege was sweeping on its way.

The progress through Paris was beyond doubt the most remarkable event of the kind since the entrance of the Allied Sovereigns to Paris. Her Majesty was evidently deeply impressed with the scene which everywhere presented itself, any attempt adequately to describe which must fail. No pen could scarcely realise the grandeur of the people's welcome, which, from the railway station to the Arc de Triomphe, awaited her Majesty. The streets were lined with military thoroughbred. Every window was filled with elegantly-dressed women—even the house-tops, were crowded—and on either side the road dense masses of the populace, who had waited patiently for hours, raised their united voices in shouts of welcome as her Majesty rode along.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS.

The Queen was received on her arrival at St. Cloud by the Empress. Her Imperial Majesty stood at the foot of the stair-case, accompanied by her Imperial Highness Madame the Princess Mathilde, and the ladies and officers waiting of the Emperor and Empress, as also by the Marshals of the palace, by the ladies and officers appointed to wait on her Majesty the Queen of England during her sojourn, by their excellencies the great officers of the Crown, by his excellency the Minister of State and the Emperor's household, and by his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Immediately after ascending to the grand apartments the Emperor presented to her Majesty the Queen the Ministers, the great officers, and the officers of his household. At half-past nine their Majesties entered the Diana Gallery, where dinner was served. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the state apartments, where they remained till eleven.

SUNDAY AT ST. CLOUD.

Her Majesty did not, according to understood arrangements, go to Paris on Sunday morning from St. Cloud, for the purpose of attending divine service at the British embassy. Private service was performed in one of the halls on the ground floor, and was attended by her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess, with the royal suite, and about ten other persons. The service, which commenced at eleven o'clock, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hale, chaplain to the British Embassy.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty and the royal suite left St. Cloud between ten and eleven o'clock. There were ten carriages of state, besides a very beautiful private carriage belonging to the Emperor. A large crowd was collected to greet her Majesty on her arrival, and this time it was done with some effect. No falling off is perceptible in the welcome which her Majesty everywhere receives. As soon as she entered the building the cheering was immense, and hands struck up "God save the Queen."

Her Majesty appeared much interested in the exhibition, but when she came to the English department, a loud and long cheer was given, which must have found its way to the very core of her heart. Every individual voice was affection's own, and the mass was a torrent which her Majesty is far too sensitive not to have felt and appreciated.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending September 14th.

Samuel Craft rem.—Wm. Watson—W. F. Wortman—T. O'Donnell 2 rems. in one—A. D. Foster, rem.—Elder S. Hart—Elder C. E. Bell—W. Patterson—J. G. Purdy, Esq., rem.—Elder J. Wallace—Hiram Freeze rem.—R. McCully—Rev. D. M. Graham—C. E. Grovesnor rem.—W. Yerxa—William Currie rem.

Note.—Some of the above letters require answers, which will be attended to at an early date.

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 organised during this visit.

Sept. 14th.

Protracted Meeting.

A Protracted Meeting will commence in the Meeting-house, South Branch of the Oromocto, on Saturday 29th 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 difficulties can only be successfully treated by local applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammations and corrosion, 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 rise, 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 HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th, b. the Rev. J. V. Hennigar, M. A., Stevens, Esq., to Miss Susan Robertson, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. A. McLeod Staveland, Mr. Ebenezer R. Herrington, of this city to Anne Augusta, daughter of the late James Golding, of Wickham, Q. C.

Deaths.

At Oromocto, Belleville, on the 20th ult., after a long illness b. me with Christian fidelity, Mr. Christopher Patterson, aged 65 years. He was a native of Balshan, Ireland.

At Westchester, N. S., after an illness of seven months, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Sarah E. wife of Mr. Gabriel Purdy, aged 57 years.

At Lower Brighton, on the 24th ult., Isachar E. in the seventh year of his age, son of Mr. George Noble.

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., Freeman Ezra, son of Mr. Fredrick Ortman aged one year and eleven months.

At Kingston, on 1st inst., in the 67th year of his age, the Hon. Col. Wm. McLeod, R. gestar of Deeds and Wills for King's county, and formerly a Member of the House of Assembly and of the Executive Council of this Province—a man of talent and worth, respected by all who knew him.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Sept. 14th.]

BUTTER, in firkins, 1/2 lb	1 0 @ 1 1/2
Roll, 1/2 lb	1 2 @ 1 3/4
EGGS, 1/2 doz	0 9 @ 0 10
HAY, 1/2 ton	75 0 @ 80 0
MEATS—	
Beef 1/2 quarter 1/2 lb	0 3/4 @ 0 4
Hams & Shoulders 1/2 lb	none.
Lamb, 1/2 lb	0 3/4 @ 0 3/4
Mutton, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
Veal, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 4 1/2
OATS, 1/2 bushel	3 6 @ 3 9
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel	3 6 @ 3 9

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 1/2 lb	1 0 @ 1 1/2
CHEESE, new milk	0 6 @ 0 6 1/2
Skim milk, 1/2 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
EGGS, 1/2 doz	0 9 @ 0 10
FISH—	
Cod, 1/2 quintal, small	17 0 @ 18 9
P. Lock,	10 0 @ 11 6
Herring, smoked, 1/2 box	2 6 @ 2 9
do, pickled 1/2 bbl	18 9 @ 20 0
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 7
Clayed, 1/2 gal	1 4 1/2
Potato Rico, 1/2 gal	1 8
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel	2 6 @ 3 0
TURNIPS, 1/2 bushel	2 0 @ 2 6

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

CARD.

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to those friends who so generously assisted them in saving their property from the fire on Wednesday Evening.

B. J. UNDERHILL.
J. D. UNDERHILL.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 14th, 1855.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Jane Potters of Sussex, deceased, are hereby requested to hand in the same duly attested to within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WATSON, Administrator.

Sussex, Dutch Valley, Aug. 23, 1855.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—A Tea Meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Church at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 25th Sept. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Millstream, Sept. 10th, 1855.

TEA MEETING.—A Tea Meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Church at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 25th Sept. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. R. Knight, Hon. S. L. Tiley, R. Salter, Esq., and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets, 2s each, for sale at Mr. H. Edgetts, Greenwell, or at A. Wachtou's, Jerusalem; and at the door.—The proceeds of the meeting will be expended in the payment of a debt on the Chapel.

D. D. CURRIE.

Greenwich, Aug. 31, 1855.

WAGGON & HARNESS FOR SALE.

A new and light one horse Wagon, made by Harrison, and but little used. Also, a set of Single Harness, bra s mounted. Both of these articles are considered of superior quality and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

Sept. 6. E. M'LEOD.

BOARDING.—A few more persons can be accommodated with board by the Subscriber at his Private Boarding House, immediately over the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, Gorman Street. Enquire at this Office.

Sept. 7. 2w E. C. FREEZE.

Golden Ball Marble Establishment, Corner of Union and Sydney Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he has removed his Marble Cutting Establishment on Union Street, to 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, Head stones, 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.

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

Work and Stock warranted. 10 per cent discount for C. S. S.

References.—Rev. Wm. Armsstrong, James Patterson, L. L. D., and Rev. S. Robinson.

Aug. 30. F. W. CLEAR.

UNION HOTEL, Union Street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, (south side).—The Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and substantial Building in Union street, capable of accommodating from 70 to 80 Boarders. This House is well ventilated, the sleeping rooms are large, and every fat is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the house always open, and ready to receive them; while the conveniences and moderate charges will render it especially the home of the stranger. The tables of the house will be supplied with the best market affords, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle. Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 60 or 70 horses. Good hostlers always in attendance.

St. John, Sept. 7, 1855. ELIAS S. FLAGLOR.

MEDICINES FOR THE SEASON!

An unfailing Remedy for DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA!!

Neuropathic Drops, & Dysentery Syrup.

THIS is the third Summer since the Subscriber became 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 Diarrhoea 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 merit by 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. & G. 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 manufacturers, who rely upon their goods to advertise themselves; and it was only by a casual personal interview with the senior partner of this firm, that the subscriber learned of the existence of these medicines. Their certain curative power in his own case, led him to recommend them to others; and every repetition 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 enervated 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 a fact accomplished the same purposes for which they are administered—but with greater certainty. For many distressing diseases besides those of the Cholera, as a, such as Rheumatism, the Doux urux, Lumbago, Tachycardia, Spinal and Neuritic affections, &c., it operates like a charm, giving almost instant and permanent relief.

THE DYSENTERY SYRUP.

This Syrup alone is the appropriate and avowed remedy for the Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and various other occasional 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 of complete success, that the swift Messenger of Death is arrested by former rash, and the victim released. The best proof of any medicine can live 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. Hannan & Underhill's, King Street.

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, Hames, Rings, Bits, Spurs, &c. 1 Bale of Blank.

Is STORE—All kinds of MACHINES, Chain Traces, Hames, Neats Foot Oil, and Oil Blacking, Whips and Whip Trunks.

For Sale—All kinds of HARNESS, Saddles, and Bridles made to order, and sold with the above cheap for Cash.

HENRY HORTON,

Saddle and Harness Maker, Union Street, St. John, N. B.

August 30.

Copartnership Notice.

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

Indiantown, Aug. 10th 1855.

ALEX. R. SIME.

PETER C. SIME.

Indiantown, Aug. 10th 1855.

FLOOD'S Daguerreotype Rooms.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (