General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Europa*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., arrived at Halifax a little before 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon.

THE WAR.

From Vienna, of the 16th, it is telegraphed that there is reason to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning acquainted the Austrian Government that so long as the Turks are in Wallachia, the Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet to put the Federal army on a war footing.

FROM THE DANUBE.—The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged. The Russians continue to fortify all the strategetic points as they advance.

The London *Daily News* contains a remarkable letter from a special correspondent, stating that the British troops encamped at Monaster, near Devna, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for want of food, and are discontented and almost discouraged. The *Times* correspondent partially confirms the fact.

FROM THE BLACK SEA.—As yet nothing has been done. Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress, but the embarkation was deferred on the account of the cholera. Important news from the East is not expected before the first week of September.

A Russian despatch from Odessa of the 6th, says that the allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklawa.

THE CRIMEA.—At Sebastopol, it was reported that Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa 24 hours; result unknown.

The Russian fleet had come out of Sebastopol, was seen off Odessa, and returned in safety.

ASIA.—On the 4th, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between Schamyl. The terms have not transpired; it is, however, understood that Schamyl insisted that the independence of Circassia should be recognized; in return he offers 50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians, but Russian reports state that Gen. Wrangle had advanced with Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid with great slaughter, captured 8 guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid. Meanwhile, letters from Bagdad says that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transport for an Indo-British force, which would arrive via the Persian Gulf, and be landed at Basra, at the mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present to the Sultan 30,000 piasters and 12,000 horses annually while the war lasts.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th Aug., the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund. At the same time, the forces of the French and English marines landed south of the fortress. The disembarkation was covered by the steamers, and was effected, the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. From the 7th to the 8th the French erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed their outworks and fell back on their main fortress. By the 12th, the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th, the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th, the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort, taken after several hours fighting. The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

The report in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French admiral from the pulpits of all the churches, that the Russian sway over the Islands had ceased.

IRELAND.—The accounts of the potatoe disease in the North of Ireland are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly. The cholera is severe in Belfast. There is a considerable increase in the scale of poor rates, just struck for the requirements of the present year, in the greater number of the Irish unions.

SPAIN.—The Cortes are convoked for November 8th, on the basis of the Electoral law of 1837. Numerous appointments have taken place.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa; the rioters had assembled with cries of viva Espartero, viva the Constitution, viva Cabrera; and then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only Tziey, they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river, together with all the public records. The Governor of the City was panic-struck, and did nothing. Don Franquet armed the citizens and took numbers of the rioters prisoners.

The disturbance at Barcelonia on the 6th, originated thus:—a battalion was on parade, when the people called to the band to perform Riego's hymn. A soldier in the ranks called out in reply, viva Espartero, on which the commandant drew his sword and run him through the body. The soldiers immediately turned on the officers and killed several, including the commandant. Other troops joined in the excitement, and disorder spread, but the details are kept secret. The battalion was threatened with decimation, but this was afterwards abandoned. Two or three of the ringleaders were shot.

The London *Globe* mentions a rumour current in diplomatic circles that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the Royal family, or any attack on Monarchical principles, but otherwise not to interfere.

ITALY.—Cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa; still 70 deaths occurred daily. At Turin it is not severe. At Naples it was very violent. About 3,000 had died in one week.

MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—The week opened with an advance, but fell off towards the close, the prices closing for Flour on Friday at barely previous rates; Wheat 3d. lower: Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer, owing to the deficiency of the potato crop. On Saturday the market was very dull.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French forces have landed at Bomarsund, supported by the fleets.

BERLIN, Aug. 16th.—The Vienna Conference is expected to re-assemble next week.

PARIS, 16th.—Orders have just been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turnu Severin.

LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Basalisk has arrived at Dantzic with the news that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners. The French loss was 160 killed.

NEWS RECEIVED BY THE ASIA.

The 49th Regiment, at Chatham, recently returned from India, is now under order to get everything ready for active service in the Baltic.

Cholera is prevalent in Liverpool, and is increasing.

ESCAPE OF THE CZAR.—The pretty tale of the escape of the Czar from capture by one of Her Majesty's vessels before Cronstadt, which has gone the round of the papers, turns out to be purely imaginary. Lord Litchfield, the owner of the yacht which figured in the story, has written a note to the *Times*, stating that "We kept at a safe distance from the guns of the forts, and were never in danger of capture."

Fatal Accident to the King of Saxony.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich, dated yesterday. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while travelling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some mismanagement, overturned, and his Majesty falling among the horses, received from one of them a kick, which terminated fatally almost immediately afterwards.

Prince John, brother of the late King, has issued a proclamation, at Dresden, countersigned by Ministers, announcing his accession to the throne of Saxony.

THE CRIMEA.

"The Crimea is a peninsula of about eight thousand square miles, possessing a greater variety of natural resources than perhaps any territory of equal extent, in Europe. Three sides of it are washed by the Black Sea, and the Northeast side by the Sea of Azof. It forms part of the Russian government of Taurida; and its present condition, as a country neglected, depressed, and debased, is a standing testimony to the evil influence of Russian rule. So far from keeping pace with the progress of the age, the Crimea has sadly retrograded. Her products are shipped off in considerable quantities to Russia, much of them extorted from her in return for the Czar's *protection*. The fertility of some parts of the Crimea is so great, that several of the most valuable of the fruits of the earth can be cultivated, with but slight labor, in the greatest perfection, and to an astonishing extent of increase. This was known to the ancient Greeks, and was taken advantage of by Greece under her system of colonization. Six centuries before the Christian era, they had begun to form colonies on the Northern shores of Asia Minor; and we learn from Strabo, and other writers of antiquity, that they preferred this peninsula, from its containing so many inducements to industrial enterprise, particularly in the richness of its soil, which it is affirmed, was found to yield a return of fifty times the seed. At one time, indeed, it was considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens, whose territory, being of small extent, and of indifferent fertility, was unable to maintain its large population by its own produce. There is a deep classical interest in this subject. Demosthenes has, more than once, had his eloquence excited by it. Besides breadstuffs, it still exports hides, morocco and other fine leathers, silk stuffs of eastern fabric and pattern, camel's hair, wool, skins, dried fruits, wines, and an endless variety of other products, for which the Crimea, with its appurtenances, has comparatively inexhaustible resources. The population has become a very mixed one, and on this account is only the more likely to sustain an advanced civilization and industrial progress. The largest proportion, no doubt, consists of Mogulas and Turks, united under the common designation of Tartars; but there are Greeks, and Russians, and even Germans, in considerable numbers among them, and these latter have, for some time past, it is said, been rapidly increasing.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The population of the Crimea is about 200,000, of whom not far from one-half are Tartars who profess the Mohammedan faith. These remains of a once powerful tribe are wasting away under the oppressive rule of the Muscovite. The country is one of the most beautiful and productive on the face of the globe, and yet, according to a recent traveller, "whole tracts susceptable of a high state of cultivation, and once producing abundantly, are now lying waste; their manufactories deteriorating, their territorial wealth destroyed, their noble families becoming extinct, their poor ground down by Russian tax-gatherers, and swindled out of their substance by dishonest officials.

The latest accounts from this unhappy country states that there exists among the inhabitants a discontent bordering on hostility against the Russians. The trade of the country is ruined by the war, and the inhabitants, who only live by maritime industry, are reduced to the utmost misery. The fortress of Kherson had been nearly destroyed by fire, kindled, as it was believed, by the malcontents, and it is said that when an opportunity shall offer, the entire province will rise in arms against its oppressors.

The greatest obstacles which the allies would encounter in wresting the Crimea from the relaxing grasp of Russia, would be the reduction of Sebastopol. The strength of this fortress is well known, and it would doubtless successfuly resist any attack by sea. There would be no difficulty, however, in landing any number of men to the south of the town, where there are no less than six convenient bays, which are unprotected. The roads across the Crimea are wretched, and during eight months of the year, in spring, fall and winter, the dreary steppes in the northern part of the province are almost impassable for large bodies of troops. The reduction of Sebastopal, if the allies should set about it with zeal and energy, would be only the work of time. Invested by land, and blockaded by sea, the garrison would not long hold out without a strong prospect of relief. Sebastopol taken, the subjugation of the Crimea would be an easy task.—*American Paper.*

From the London Times, Aug. 5,

We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations and surmises on the movements of the allied armies in the East. About the time we write, if not on this very day, a force made up of English, French and Turks, amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 men, *will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights commanding the harbor of Sebastopol.* The preparations have been some time in progress, and the rumored visit of Generals Brown and Canrobert to the Circassian coast with 5,000 men, was really to secure a landing on the Crimea. We believe we may safely say that, all things considered, the attempt is one of unprecedented magnitude and importance. There have been invasions on a larger scale, but they have been by land. There have been naval expeditions more remarkable for audacity, but they have not been to compare with the present in the number of men and the strength of the armament. It will not be supposed that we say this in any boastful or confident spirit, for, besides that the experience of the present war is itself sufficient to chastise excessive expectations there is no lesson so plain on the face of all military annals as that the result of armaments is by no means in proportion to their strength. In this great affair it is sufficient that, having once embarked in the cause, we should make efforts and adventures in proportion to our means, our courage, and our sagacity. Whatever the success, it will be a satisfaction to know that we have not been behind hand, but have done what we could. The event we leave to a higher Power. It is, then, with the greatest satisfaction that we announce an enterprise corresponding to the dignity and resources of the two great Western Powers, England and France, and so far justifying the confidence of Turkey. A fortnight will probably elapse before any tidings of the result can arrive, but at an early date we shall learn from the East that all the disposable forces have embarked for the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

It may argue presumption to anticipate great results from an attempt confessed to be unique not only in its magnitude, but almost in its nature. But there is no presumption in seeing that all the reasons of the thing are in our favor. It is very obvious, on the first sight, that this great Sebastopol that seems to challenge the united power of all the fleets in the world, and threaten to pour, as we are told, at least a thousand shot at once into any vessel that runs the gauntlet of its terrible batteries, is built on the idea that it never can be attacked by land. It is made against everything that swims, as if the land would take care of itself. This was an oversight; if, indeed, it was an oversight not to reckon on the possibility of a hundred thousand English and French soldiers being afloat in the Black Sea. How far the omission has been repaired during the last few weeks it is impossible to say, but such is the nature of the ground immediately above Sabastopol that it would be impossible, even with a very long notice, to raise works of defence upon it which would not be commanded from other ground near. It is possible the attack may degenerate into a blockade, and if we only persevere we must ultimately starve out the garrison of this proud fortress. But we hope to report an end of the affair long before it comes to that pass, and, with the forces at our disposal, there is no reason why every stone and every plank in the fort should not be at the mercy of the allied armies in a very few weeks, or even days. We may then, if we please, hold the Crimea against the Russians as long as it may answer our purpose to retain a material guarantee. But we will not pursue speculations that any day may defeat, though a very few days may give them a more definite direction.

CHINA.

(From a Letter to a London Paper.)

It is calculated that now eight out of the eighteen provinces of the empire are lost to the Emperor, and with the communication between the northern capital and the southern provinces entirely cut off, and with a victorious and augmented force of patriots in the province of Pecoili itself, near to the capital, it is not difficult to perceive that the cause of the Manchean Tartar dynasty is well nigh hopeless; and that Tae-ping-wang as Emperor—or the prevalence of anarchy—is the only alternate now in prospect for this disorganized country.

"Lew, the insurgent chief at Shanghae, appears to have felt for some time that a profession of Christianity is necessary before he and his followers can fraternise hereafter with the Tae-ping-wang party at Nanking. Hence some time ago he encouraged the visit of an American missionary speaking the Canton dialect; and was on one occasion present at the head of his Canton followers, when the missionary alluded to, Mr. Roberts, preached within the city. More recently he issued a proclamation against idolatry, calling upon the people to abandon such folly. By a reference to history, he shows that during the most flourishing periods of the Chinese empire, Budhism had not entered the country; that with the spread of that superstitious system, and its kindred imposture Taoism, national misfortunes had multiplied, and public and private integrity had decayed. He shows that filial piety had well-nigh been forgotten, and exhorts the people no longer to spend their money foolishly in hiring the priests to offer presents to the ghosts of their deceased parents to extricate their souls from purgatory, but to commence now with showing filial piety to their parents by treating them with kindness and reverence during their life time. He exhorts them to honour their father and mother in the words of the 5th commandment. He afterwards gives advice to the Budhist priests to abandon their foolish calling, and administers also a rebuke to the Budhist nuns. He advises the priests to marry the nuns, calculating that 100,000 married couples would be added to the country, and that their offspring would in a few years give an important increase to the population and productive resources of the empire. Seven days after, Lew issued a second manifesto, speaking of 'God, the heavenly Father, the Creator of heaven and earth,' and mentioning the general outline of the creation in six days. More recent private letters relate that he wishes to be a Christian; but no Protestant missionary is likely to administer baptism. As a proof of the rapid downfall of Budhistic idolatry, the fact is an interesting one. These Shanghae rebels must of course not be confounded with the Tae-ping-wang patriots at Nanking, common enmity to the Manchou Tartars being at present their only mutual bond of union.

It is a noticeable fact, that Protestant missionaries have met with very great encouragement in their labours since the recent disturbance, and there has never been previously in China so great an appearance of a spiritual revival in the hearts of the native population as is to be seen in the remarkable attention and religious inquiry recently excited in some of the villages on the island of Amoy and the adjacent neighbourhood, where the missionaries have baptised several converts, and found a most favourable reception for themselves and their message. Let us hope that this sign of spiritual blessing consequent on a larger scale of operations, when this now distracted country settles down from the turmoils of civil war.

The state of China at this time is remarkable. Our relations are embarrased by the great rebellion which convulses its interior province, and by the uncertainties and anxieties of a Russian war. Our great hope is, that out of these disorders the empire of the Prince of Peace may ultimately arise and be established. In the absence of opportunities of access, we hear little of the religious progress of the patriots at Nanking. But knowing that the word of God, without note or comment, is in the course of publication by the leaders, and that the books of Genesis, Exodus, and St. Matthew's Gospel, have been already issued with the imprimatur of Tae-ping-wang, we hope that such a vital and quickening element of truth present among the insurgents, will tend to correct error and to develope all essential truth needful for the soul's salvation.

DOMESTIC.

The New Brunswicker says:—Our informant respecting the progress of the Shediac Railway misunderstood the matter, when he gave us to understand that the cars were running by steam. The line has been completed to the distance of two miles, and the cars are running this distance, but instead of a loco-motive, horse power is employed on the track.

☞ We learn that the American Sub-contractors on the Shediac Railroad have stopped work, and were to sell their horses, stock &c, yesterday at auction. This is owing to some disagreement with the Contractors-in-chief.

THE POTATO CROP.—Up to Saturday last the potato crop in Charlotte County was untouched by the rust—three weeks earlier, last year, the crop was nearly all destroyed. Even should the rust now present itself, a large crop will be saved. In St. John the rust has shown itself in several places but it is far from being a general thing. We have not received any unfavorable accounts from other parts of the Province.—*News.*

Sydney, C. B., Aug. 18.—The Jury have this moment returned into Court, and pronounced Mr. Martain, NOT GUILTY, on the Ground of Insanity. He is however to be continued in custody until tomorrow Saturday when he is to be brought up, at 10 o'clock, to abide the decision of the Court as to his future disposal, in consideration of the ground on which he has been acquitted.—*C. B. News.*

Deaths.—The whole number of deaths reported from Cholera in Portland, Carleton and the City for the week ending yesterday was 27.

☞ Nearly the whole of the village of Waldoboro, Maine, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult., including Post Office, two Banks and Custom House—Loss estimated to exceed $200,000.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION IN MILWAUKIE.—By an extra slip from the office of the *Milwaukie News* of the 25th, we learn that one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in that city broke out on that day, destroying property to the amount of from half a million to a million of dollars.

ACCIDENT ON THE RICHMOND RAILROAD.—It is said that at about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, while a locomotive was crossing the bridge over the Chaudiere, a part or the bridge gave way, and precipitated the locomotive into the river; fortunately no lives were lost.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

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

G. Ryan, M. P. P.——Mrs. Murry, rem.——G. McCready, ——Miss Lewis.——W. Forbes, rem.——Elder J. Perry. ——J. Woodbury.——C. Freeze.——John Alexander, rem. ——A. G. Founds.

NOTE.—During the prevalence of the late fatal epidemic in our City; the strictest attention could not be paid to all the business of our office, especially remembering, that for several months we have not employed a clerk. Arrangements have recently been made, by which all just causes for complaint will be removed in a few days—the American papers on hand will be forwarded, and subsequent numbers will be mailed immediately on their arrival. We have received letters from different persons requesting us to attend to private business for them; but it has been utterly out of our power to do so.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several receipts for the treatment of Cholera from different quarters, with requests to publish them; but in a matter of so much importance—involving the lives of our fellow creatures, we have declined publishing any thing, except coming directly from a Physician of undoubted standing.

Salt Rheum or Tetter.

This is to certify, that after having used Myers' Compound Extract of Rock Rose, for the Salt Rheum, with complete success, I would sincerely recommend it as the best article in use, to all who are troubled with the like complaint. IRA WALKER.

Boston, March 27, 1852.

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.

On Thursday morning the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. William Armstrong, Curate of St. James', Mr. Alexander W. Seely, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles N. Perkins, all of this city.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Samuel Wall, to Miss Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Ralph Hodges, all of this city.

Deaths.

At Queensborough, on Friday evening the 25th ult., of consumption, Caleb, youngest son of the late Christopher Smiler, in the 24th year of his age.

On Tuesday, Mr. James Cooper, Saddler, in the 30th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. John McLardy, aged 52 years, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

On Monday the 14th inst., after a few hours illness, in the 62d year of her age, Eliza, wife of Henry Gilbert, Esq.

On the 10th inst., after a few hours' illness, Mr. James Howe, Cabinet Maker, aged 34 years, a native of Granville, N. S., leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Robinson, of this City, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their loss.

On the 23d inst., after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Henry Hood, in the 62d year of his age.

On the 14th ult., Mr. William Kirsop, in the 25th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, Mary B., wife of Mr. Richard Hearns, aged 65 years, deeply regretted; her end was peace.

At Carleton, on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Samuel Adams, wife of Mr. S. Adams, of Portland, aged 37 years, leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.

At St. Mary's, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Hannah Winslow Smith, aged 77 years, relict of the late Henry Smith, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel Stephen Miller.

At Williamsburgh, New-York, on the 4th ult., of cholera, Mr. John W. Chase, formerly of Saint John, N. B.; also, on the 12th inst., of the same disease, Melicent Sarah, wife of John W. Chase, and daughter of the late Samuel Theal, Esq., of Carleton.

At Barbadoes, July 4th, Henry, infant son, and on the 5th, Sarah Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary. At the same place, on the 9th, the Rev. Wm. Bannister, Wesleyan Missionary, Superintendent of the Barbadoes Circuit, and General Superintendent and Chairman of the St. Vincent and Demerara District. The death of this respected and beloved Servant of Christ, and of his two children, were occasioned by cholera, Mr. Bannister commenced his labors as a Wesleyan Missionary in North America in 1833. He removed to the West Indies in 1838. His ministry was everywhere highly valued and useful; he had the full confidence of his brethren in the ministry, and of the Parent Missionary Committee. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn their irreparable loss.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	August 31, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	5d. to 6d.
BUTTER, in Firkins,	1s. to 1s 2d
" Roll,	1s 2d. to 1s. 3d
EGGS, per dozen,	1s 1d to 1s. 2d
FLOUR Canada, in barrel,	52s. 6d.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	15s. to 17s 6d.
" Pollock, do.	11s. 6d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	120s. to 130s.
MUTTON, per lb.,	5d. to 6d.
MEAL, Oat, per barrel,	26s. 3d.
" Oat, per cwt.,	20s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. to 3s. 3d
POTATOES, per bushel,	4s. to 5s.
VEAL,	4½d to 7d

AYRSHIRE and Durham BULLS for sale, the property of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.—One thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, warranted pure, 5 years old, descended from the celebrated "Jock the Laird," and is considered by good judges one of the most perfect animals of his kind, and two Durham Bulls, 5 years old, sired by the celebrated Bell imported from Britain by Col. Evanson of Sussex Vale, one of which for size and perfect symmetry is seldom equalled, and which took the first prize for thorough-bred short horns at the Provincial Exhibition held at Fredericton in 1852. Also, one Durham Bull, pure breed, 4 years old, an excellent animal for breeding purposes.

The above animals will be sold without reserve, by Public Auction, at the Annual Cattle Fair, to be holden on the premises of Daniel Sheek, Esq., in Sussex Vale, on TUESDAY the 17th day of October next.

GEORGE RYAN,
Secretary to the S. & S. Agricultural Society.

Studholm, K. C., August 23, 1854.

STEAMER CREOLE.—Permanent Arrangement.—*Windsor, Hillsboro, Dorchester, and the Bend—Two Trips to the Bend and one to Windsor Weekly.*—The splendid steamer CREOLE, Capt. Steen, will leave St. John for the BEND, calling at *Hillsboro* and *Dorchester*, every *Monday* and *Friday* evenings tide—returning on Tuesday and Saturday; and will leave for WINDSOR every *Wednesday* evening tide, returning on Thursday.

The boilers of the "Creole" have had a thorough repair, and are now in fine order; the Engine is sound and works well. The really splendid accommodations of this steamer and her excellent sea-going qualities are too well known to require further remarks—he can carry 250 passengers comfortably, and has abundance of room for freight, which goes under cover—is supplied with one of Francis' patent metallic Life-Boats, with an abundance of Life-Preservers, and every other article in accordance with the requirements of the "Steam Boat Act." She is efficiently officered, and the public can depend on her running regularly and leaving at the hour appointed. Her proprietors feel disposed and are determined to use every possible exertion to give satisfaction, and to render her worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

All freight to be accompanied by way bills.

The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Agent at Bend, A. Wright; at Dorchester, Mr. Wm. Hickman; at Windsor, Mr. De E. Geldert; and the undersigned at St. John.—All of whom will be prepared at all times to give every information relative to the Boat.

G. & J. SALTER.

St. John, 31st Aug., 1854.—1m

RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE.

From personal observation, and from information by different members of the Relief Committee, it has been ascertained that there are still twenty-seven families, representing 140 individuals, or thereabouts, in a state of complete destitution, caused by sickness and bereavement during the prevailing epidemic; and the Board of Health having found it necessary to close the Relief House at Portland Bridge and the Aboideau, the undersigned have been appointed a sub-committee to raise funds to afford temporary relief, in food, to the most necessitous. They therefore respectfully request those who may feel disposed to aid in this benevolent object, to hand in their contributions to any of the members of the Committee, or Mr. JAMES MCMILLAN, their Treasurer, at as early a period as possible.

JAMES A. HARDING, *Chairman.*

WM. SCOVIL, A. M.	JAMES MCFARLANE,
WM. DONALD, A. M.	JOHN BOYD,
GEO. ARMSTRONG,	W. D. W. HUBBARD,
WM. FERRIS, A. M.	CHARLES P. ETTS,

JAMES MCMILLAN, *Treasurer.*

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—A Wesleyan Tea Meeting will take place in Mr. Samuel Fenwick's new building, near the Wesleyan Chapel, Mill Stream, on Friday, Sept. 15th.

Tea on the table at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 25, 1854. JOHN TRINCE.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of Nicholas Roche, 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 ROACH,
ROBERT B. VAIL, } EXECUTORS.
THOMAS MCMANUS,

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

DR. KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, 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.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after their own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by

D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., 25 Hanover st, Boston.

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

For sale by George F. Everett & Co., No. 4, King street, adjoining Barlow's Corner.

NEW GOODS.—*Steam Ship "Arabia!"*—BEARD & VENNING have received per above vessel new Styles in STRAW BONNETS, rich BONNET RIBBONS, Splendid Variety of Light CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c., &c. march 31.

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.

GROCERIES.—The Subscribers are receiving ex 'Chesapeake,' 'Sea Bee,' and 'Trio,' from Boston:—244 chests and half chests TEA, Fine Congo, Souchong, Oolong, Ningyong, 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; 49 doz. Fluid and Oil LAMPS.—ALSO—Per "Elizabeth" from Porto Rico, and "Josephine" from Matanzas:—79 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.

MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.—JOHN A. PARKER *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. This is a house where the traveller will find a pleasant home.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1853.

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 6 King Street.—The subscriber having provided himself with a varied assortment of New Type, is prepared to execute all descriptions of Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c. G. W. DAY.