

been made. About sixty houses, mostly Irish groceries of the lowest order, have been destroyed. On Morgan street there is not an Irish grocery left.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Royal Mail Steamer arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon. We are unable to give our readers the particular news brought out by her. We learn it is highly important, a summary of which is all we can give this week.—The Russians had attacked the French and Turkish Camps, and were repulsed with a loss of 2,000 killed, and 5,000 taken prisoners.—The London Times states that the allies were about placing 100,000 troops in the Crimea, preparatory to an attack upon Sebastopol, by the Black Sea fleet.—The Bank of England has lowered the rate of discount to 5 per cent.—Flour had advanced two shillings.—The Grand Duke Constantine came near being captured by the Baltic Fleet.

(From the English Papers.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CIRCEASIA. In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Bishop of Oxford called the attention of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs to a statement relating to the increase of the Turkish slave-trade in Circassia since the withdrawal of the Russian troops.

The Earl of Clarendon said that three years ago Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, acting upon instructions from Lord Palmerston, brought the matter formally and seriously before the Turkish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but he did not consider that any efforts or interference on the part of Foreign Powers would be successful in abolishing a traffic which formed part of the customs and habits of the Ottoman people. He was unable at present to tell the right rev. prelate whether the description which he had given of the increase of this trade since the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the coast of Circassia was correct; but since receiving notice of the question he had seen a despatch from Admiral Dundas, in which he stated that his attention had been called to the subject, and that the strictest orders had been sent to his officers commanding Her Majesty's naval forces to use their utmost efforts to intercept and prevent this traffic by all friendly means in their power. Admiral Dundas also stated that, having ascertained that Schamyl was hostile to this traffic, Her Majesty's officers were instructed to communicate with him or his deputies, in order to concert together measures for its suppression. This opportunity of striking an effective blow at that traffic was one of the most favourable which had ever occurred, and he had no doubt but that the utmost advantage possible would be taken of it.

COUNT PAHLEN.

Considerable stir was created in the early part of last week by the report that Count Pahlen, a Russian subject and diplomatist, had been introduced into a club-house and to high society by Earl Granville. On Tuesday, Mr. Isaac Butt made an inquiry on the subject, but Lord Palmerston being absent, Sir George Grey was unable to give him a satisfactory answer. On Thursday, Earl Granville made a statement in the House of Lords in self-justification. Count Pahlen, at that moment in the country, did not come from Russia, but from Madeira, where he had been spending the winter for the benefit of his health. He had never been employed in any capacity by his Government, but spent his life in travelling; and he had come here to take leave of his friends and settle some pecuniary matters. With respect to having introduced him into society, Lord Granville stated that when he was born Count Pahlen was the intimate friend of his father, the Duke of Wellington, and Earl Grey. When he arrived here lately from Madeira, Lord Granville invited him to his house, and signed the usual form of recommendation to the Travellers' Club. That his conduct was not disrespectful to that society, he inferred from the fact that in one short ride along Pall Mall, not fewer than twenty members of the Club stopped him to express their indignation at the complaint that had been made. On the general question, Lord Granville denied that it was anything but justifiable to treat with civility and kindness the subjects of a foreign power even when we are at war with that power; and argued that it is the interest of all civilized nations to mitigate the evils of war, providing they do not diminish the means of carrying on war with vigour.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Spain is now undergoing one of those political earthquakes in which misgoverned countries, and especially those on which the military power is superior to the civil, are periodically subject, and to which Spain is no stranger.

A brief review of the more recent history of Spain will illustrate more fully the present posture of affairs in that unhappy country. Ferdinand VII., the father of the present Queen, died in 1833. His reign had been long and chequered. He was deposed by Napoleon, but was reinstated by the allies, and very unwisely too, on the exile of that potentate. It is sufficient to say of his administration of affairs, that he died execrated by his subjects. Upon his death, the Queen mother, Christina, a bold, ambitious and bad woman, seized upon the reins of government, as regent, in behalf of her daughter, who was then but three years of age. The crown was claimed by Don Carlos, brother of the late King, under the Salic law, which prohibits a succession in the female branch of the royal family, and the protracted civil war which ensued, will doubtless be remembered by our readers. It ended in the defeat and exile of Don Carlos. But peace was not restored to poor distracted Spain, for in the meantime the Queen mother had made herself so obnoxious to the people by her open profligacy, and by her extortions and gross mismanagement, that she was deposed from the regency and banished the country. This was in 1840. A new regency was appointed, at the head of which was Espartero, who rising from among the humble class of the people, had worked his way to a commanding position in the army, and had acquired great popularity by his valor in the recent civil wars.

Espartero governed Spain for six years, putting down several formidable plots which originated with the Queen mother, and had for their object her restoration to the regency. In one of the insurrections which grew out of these plots, he bombarded Seville, and succeeded by his energy and determination, in quelling a most formidable outbreak. He was popular with the people, but the *corruption* in Spain is subservient to the voice of the army, and the gold of Queen Christina in the end proved more powerful than the popularity and influence of Espartero. An insurrection headed by Narvaez deposed the regency, and Espartero was forced to fly to London.

The Queen mother returned to Spain, and Queen Isabella was placed upon the throne, anticipating by a decree of the cortes her majority. Narvaez was for a time all-powerful at court, but his influence with the Queen mother soon began to decline, and he was removed from the ministry about a year ago, and "his leave to withdraw" from Spain, though permission was

subsequently given to him, as it had already been accorded to Espartero, to return to his country as a private citizen.

We will not enter into the particulars of the marriage of Queen Isabella, nor lift the curtain which ought to hide the immoralities of the Court from public view. Suffice it to say that the Court of Isabella is in all respects the reverse of that of Queen Victoria; that the King consort is a more nobody. The marriage was forced upon the Queen by Louis Philippe, and the husband of the Queen is merely tolerated at the Court. His name is never mentioned in connection with political affairs. The Queen has been governed, and the country in reality ruled, by favorites, and the indignation of the public at the open profligacy of the Court has doubtless contributed to bring about the present military revolution.

The most prominent leader in this insurrection is General O'Donnell, who was at one time Captain General of Cuba. This General is of Irish descent, his father having been implicated in the rebellion of 1783, and forced to flee from his native country. It would seem by the last accounts that Espartero is about to place himself at the head of the revolution, and that his old rival, but recent companion in retirement, Narvaez, has offered his services to the Queen to form a new ministry. Both of these men could command the support of a large party. It does not appear, however, that the restoration of either to power, forms a part of the plans of the actual leaders of the revolution.

The insurgent Generals, in a proclamation dated July 1, state the following as the objects of the revolution:—"Return to the Constitution of 1837—maintenance of Queen Isabella II.—perpetual exile of the Queen mother—dismissal of a despotic ministry—withdrawal of the forced loan—re-establishment of peace." These are the avowed objects of the revolutionists, but it is believed that there are other and more important ends in view, which are not embraced in this programme. It is said that a union of the whole peninsula is contemplated, and that the deposition of Isabella will be followed by the establishment of the young King of Portugal, Don Pedro V., who is yet an infant, upon the united thrones of Spain and Portugal. The union of the two kingdoms has long been a favorite project with some political dreamers in Spain and Portugal, who look upon this as the best means of ending the faded glory of the two kingdoms. A glance at the map will show that such a union is by no means unnatural, although there are many important political considerations which will induce the other European powers to oppose the "annexation."

The revolution has evidently assumed a formidable character, and has extended into the provinces. Christina, the Queen mother, has fled to France, and the abdication of Queen Isabella is anticipated. The ministry has been dissolved and a new cabinet formed, but these changes will not probably stay the revolution. It is to be feared that Spain has just entered upon a season of anarchy and civil war which will last for years, and which will terminate only when the most powerful military chiefs have exhausted their resources and desolated the fairest provinces of their unhappy country.—*Boston Journal.*

A letter in a French newspaper gives a very good account of the reception of the troops at Adrianople. The advance guard of the French army left the camp of Boula-Hir on the 3rd, and arrived at Adrianople on the 5th. It was composed of the 3rd battalion of foot chasseurs, and all the staff of the 2nd division. Everywhere we were admirably received, and the entrance into Adrianople in particular was the occasion of many charming scenes between people who could only make themselves understood by signs. The whole city, containing 100,000 inhabitants, came out to meet us, and men and women and children kept crying out, "Rejoice! Rejoice! the good French! Praise be to God!" I felt one fact to you amongst a thousand, and which I myself witnessed. A Zouave, in going through the streets, stopped at a fountain to drink, but two Turks who saw him took hold of him, and carried him off by force to their own house, where they gave him fruit, bread, and sherbet in abundance. Everywhere in the place we are most kindly treated. The doors of the mosques are open to us, even during prayers.

CHEAP BREAD.—There never was so great a breadth of wheat sown in this country, and the crops on that increased breadth promise an unexampled crop of production. Wheat and other grain have poured in from all parts of the world, and the Mediterranean itself has given us more than usual. War has never been able to keep corn out of this country, and to all appearance never will. Thus even the actual commencement of hostilities happens to be coincident with a decline of prices. As with corn, so with the rest of our trade. No war, not even the Caffre war, ever caused so little disturbance to commerce as operations. Thus far, the only lesson to be drawn is that we can do without Russia; and, though it is true some articles for which we have hitherto been independent on that country for supplies have become dear, yet on all sides we hear of regions equally adapted to their culture, and of available substitutes. War is generally found to break up accidental monopolies, to give fresh stimulus to invention and enterprise, and to lay open new fields to our commerce. Should this war last long enough, the only permanent result upon our trade will be, that Russia will have to stand more competition in our market than she ever had before.—*English Paper.*

UNITED STATES.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—Stephen Girard, founder of the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia, required by his will that the boys should be instructed in the purest principles of morality, but that no clergyman should be allowed to enter the institution. As no text-book was prescribed, the officers of the college took it for granted that they must use the Bible, as it is recognized as of the highest authority by the greatest number, and accordingly the Bible is daily read there without note or comment. And as in teaching astronomy and other high sciences, it is necessary to give a previous instruction in the elementary departments of mathematics; so to teach morality, they find it necessary to teach that on which morality depends, and accordingly they teach religion.—*Am. Paper.*

A DESPOTIC ACT.—The Roman-catholic Bishop of Buffalo has excommunicated the trustees of the St. Louis church in that city, because they would not surrender the church property to his control, according to the arrogant demands of the Catholic church.—*Id.*

A BONAPARTE POPE.—It is whispered abroad that there is some prospect that ere long a Bonaparte will be raised to the papal throne. The present pope is said to be in very bad health, and it is

not probable that he will long survive. Parties are already looking anxiously forward to the time when his decease will occasion a new election. Of all these parties, perhaps Louis Napoleon is the most interested. His cousin, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, second son of the Prince de Canino, has taken holy orders, and is said to be in every way an eligible person for such an office. He would have the double advantage of being a Bonaparte and a naturalized Italian, and would probably be as acceptable to all parties as any other individual. The fortunes of the Bonaparte family after a long period of vicissitude, seem to be on the ascendancy.—*Am. Paper.*

Fearful Mortality.—At Lamar's stage station, about fifteen miles from Chicago, there has been a fearful mortality recently. Of twenty-five persons who dined there on Monday, seventeen died in the course of a few days, and the rest will probably die. The cause for this mortality was found in the cellar. The bottom was covered with water in a putrid condition, in which was floating cut pieces of meat, decayed vegetables, and other refuse. Over this mass, the most consumed by the family was hanging, and through the accumulations upon it, the disease—whatever it may have been—is supposed to have been communicated to the sufferers.

ANNEXATION OF AN ITALIAN PRINCIPALITY TO THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th, informs us that the Principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the Union of the American States.—It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the Princes of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1849 it has been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1849, when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. Monaco, the capital, being occupied by a Sardinian garrison remained faithful. The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has recently prepared a project of law to incorporate the revolted cities and all the principality into the kingdom as an integral part thereof, without any separate rights; and it was probably in view of this, that the Duke of Valentinois, one of the Princes of Monaco, made an attempt to seize his hereditary possessions. He failed, however, and both parties have appealed to the United States for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The United States Secretary of Legation at Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, &c.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11.—The Empire City arrived about 9 o'clock. She left Aspinwall on the 1st inst., and having about 200 passengers, with California mails to July 15, and \$1,170,000 in treasure.

Considerable sickness prevailed on the Isthmus, and Cholera had also made its appearance, but when the steamer left the disease was entirely eradicated. Very severe thunder storms have been experienced during one of which the City Hospital at Aspinwall was struck by lightning and sustained slight damage. A French war steamer captured a Russian brig of 500 tons, from Havana, off Valparaiso, and towed her into that port.

Business at Valparaiso was quite nominal, little doing, and the harbor very bare of shipping.

The papers contain a thrilling account of the burning of the ship *Towamni*, Captain Woodward, on the 25th of May, in lat. 35 S. The captain and crew, 21 in number, had to take to the boats in very heavy weather, and after a voyage of 600 miles, one out of the four boats, and two out of the twenty-four men, succeeded in reaching Juan Fernandez, when they proceeded to Valparaiso. Captain Woodward was amongst the saved.

DOMESTIC.

THE SHEMAC RAILWAY.—We are happy to state that on Saturday last, a locomotive and cars commenced running on the first two miles of this railway,—that is, from the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Scadone River! In order to cross the Scadone river, an expensive tubular iron bridge is now in course of construction, which will cost at least £20,000. When this bridge is so far completed that the locomotive can cross it will be able to run eight or ten miles on the road toward the River, and perhaps the whole distance through.—*New Brunswick.*

THE TOLLS OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE were leased yesterday to Joseph Fawcett, Esq., for one year, for the sum of £1,600.—*Id.*

THE DROUGHT is the greatest misfortune which now affects the New Englanders, for the cholera has made no permanent lodgment in our part of the country. A letter from Bucksport, Me., states that all vegetation is parched and withered and to add to this evil, fires are prevailing in the woods up the Penobscot river; it is difficult to tell where, or when they will stop, or what danger they may cause; unless rain comes speedily, there is great danger of their proving highly disastrous.—*Boston Courier.*

IMPORTS.—The value in Sterling of Dry Goods and Haberdashery imported into this port during the half year ending 5th July, 1854, as appears by the Custom House returns, was £251,122. For the corresponding half year ending 5th July, 1853, it was £178,323. This shows a very heavy increase on our chief article of import this year as compared with last year, while our staple articles of export have decreased to a very considerable extent during the same period.—*Courier.*

The steamer *Admiral* has been got off and towed into Eastport. There is a large hole in her bottom, but it is thought she can be repaired. Her machinery has suffered very little damage except by water, and she will probably be placed upon the line again.—*Nbrk.*

WE hear that three fatal cases of cholera having taken place among the colored population at Loch Lomond, the houses in which the parties

resided were set on fire by their neighbours and burned to the ground, with the clothing, &c., of the deceased.—*Courier.*

PRESENT CONDITION OF PALESTINE.

The following extract from a letter of a correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, of April 25th, shows that travelling in Syria is attended with some inconvenience, owing to the distracted condition of the country, consequent on the present Russo-Russian war. The extract commenced with Jan. 15th at Nablus, a walled city, of some 15,000 inhabitants, and proceeds in the form of a journal.—*Idem Herald.*

Sabbath evening.—A predicament! We have been holding a war council. It appears that a violent quarrel has just broken out between two rival families in this neighbourhood, and each party having sent for the Bedouins from beyond the Jordan, to come to their assistance, the whole region is now overrun with these wild robbers. The road to Jerusalem is absolutely impassable. Moreover, the regular troops have all been withdrawn to Constantinople, so that there is no protection to be obtained from the Government. Our three soldiers who had engaged to conduct us through, now refused to accompany us further, and our militiamen also say they will not leave the town unless we will give security for their lives. Rumor says, that within a few days several villages have been plundered, and that in one case, where resistance was made, the Bedouins cut the throats of forty men and two women. Matters begin to look serious. We have concluded to wait another day and make application to the Governor for an escort.

Monday.—About ten o'clock this morning, we took our horses, with Antonio as guide, for an excursion to Jacob's Well—about one mile from the city gate on the Jerusalem road. Met a native on foot who offered to show us the way and did so. He called himself Abdallah. Arriving at the well, we all dismounted, while P. and R. descended into the hole leading to the mouth of the well, for the purpose of measuring its depth. About this time I saw some distance of what looked like a company on horseback, and directed Antonio's attention to them. He said they were only peasants, but I thought at the time he said it was likewise a "polar bear" that was seen. Five minutes or more elapsed, and now there was no more doubt—the Bedouins were coming towards us, one of them quite in advance of the rest, with his long spear raised in a hostile attitude. The alarm was given to those below, and the next minute we were mounted and flying towards the city, Antonio leading the way. (We had left our arms in our room!) Once when I turned to look back, I saw the man Abdallah talking with the foremost Bedouin, and holding on to his horse's bridle—from which I inferred that all danger of an attack was over. But a few moments after, P. and R., who had been the last to leave the well, came dashing up, greatly excited, saying that they had had an encounter. The Bedouin had pursued and overtaken them, and, calling upon them to halt, thrust upon R. with his spear.

The point of the spear had pierced his side and left it still bleeding. We hastened to our lodgings and bathed the wound and applied a plaster. It continues to give him pain, but I think it will not prove to be a serious injury. The villain's object was doubtless to bring him off his horse; but for some reason he desisted from following after the attack and returned to his comrades. Perhaps because we were so near the city. It was a narrow escape. A few hours after our return, Abdallah made his appearance in a sad plight. The robbers having lost their game, fell upon the poor man, wounding him severely in the head, stripped him of all he had on and leaving him half dead.

This evening a young man was brought in town, who said that he had just come from Jerusalem by a private road, and that there were at least 500 Bedouins between that city and this, plundering every one they met and carrying men, women and children. An officer of the Government, a cavalryman, was sent out to suppress them; for which service he will demand six hundred piastres, about \$34. After some deliberation as to the security of such a step, we concluded to accept his offer and trust ourselves in his hands. The contract was drawn up and signed, the Sheikh affixing the seal of his signet ring moistened with ink. We are to set out to-morrow morning.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 17th inst.

Elmer J. Wallace, Rev. D. D. Currie, rem.—S. A. B. Goodale, A. Keith, rem.—C. Taylor, rem.—William P. Bonnell, rem.—W. N. Millory, rem.—Thos. Christian, rem.—Schuman Smith, rem.—J. Prince, rem.—J. Hoiser, rem.—T. O'Donnell.

Appointments.

The Rev. D. M. Graham will preach (if the Lord will) in Calvary—in the Meeting House at Long Island on Sabbath morning next (2nd) at 10 o'clock; and at half-past four o'clock, P. M. in the Meeting House in the village of Gagetown. He will proceed to Fredericton on Monday, and preach there on that or Tuesday evening, according to appointment. He will preach on the value of the soul, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the Meeting House, Waterloo street, St. John. He will also preach in the same place the following Sabbath at 11 o'clock a.m., and 5 p.m. Aug. 18.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

During the prevalence of the Cholera in this City, these first symptoms have in several instances been checked and effectually removed by Wilson's DYSENTERY SYRUP AND NERVOUS DROPS. They are a cheap and excellent medicine; which no family in the City or Country should be without. They can be had at the store of Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, King St., by wholesale and retail. St. John, Aug. 10th.

Sick Headache.

Mr. A. B. L. Myers.—Dear Sir—I have from childhood suffered with periodical attacks of the Sick Headache, increasing until the last year. I was usually laid by almost weekly, until I commenced the use of your Compound Extract of Bark Essence. One large bottle has completely cured me. I have had no occasion to use it for months.

Yours, &c. NANCY M. FASLEY.

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

Marriages.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr. Howard Gray, to Miss Katie Bonnell, both of Brunswick, Q. C. On the 27th, by the same, Mr. Robert Robertson, of Johnson, Q. C., to Miss Lydia Gray, of Brunswick. On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. William Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Andrew Gamble, of this city, to Miss Sarah Marks, of Portland. On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. John McLaughlin, of the Grand Lake, to Miss Susan Shaw, of this city. On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. James Bartlett, of this city, to Miss Jane Torry, of Portland.

Deaths.

In Carleton, on Monday, 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Sarah, widow of the late John Day, in the 56th year of her age. She was one of the oldest settlers of this Province.

Suddenly, on Monday last, in Portland, Mr. David H. Coulard, aged 57 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary McAlister, widow of the late William McAlister, of this city, aged 55 years.

On Wednesday morning, Capt. Edward Pelkane, aged 63 years.

Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Rutha, wife of Mr. John Vaughn, aged 33 years.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening last, Mr. John McKeever, aged 32 years.

On Monday, June 13th, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Brudage, Sen., in her 70th year.

On Tuesday last, Elizabeth Nevin, aged 65 years.

On Friday night last, Margaret, wife of Robert Home, in the 96th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 21st inst., in the 29th year of her age, Miss Nevada, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Callaghan, of the Wakefield as Lake.

On Saturday, after a short illness, John Smithers, aged 41 years; and Anne, his wife, aged 40 years.

On Sunday last, Caroline, wife of Mr. Samuel Gardner, and daughter of the late Benjamin Stanton, Esq., in the 21st year of her age.

Suddenly, on Monday morning last, Mr. George McGovern, of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 47 years.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Robert C. Milligan, aged 62 years.

In Portland, on Saturday last, Mr. John Kennedy, aged 29 years.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. James Neale, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 34 years; also at the same time, Hannah, youngest daughter of the above, aged one year and four months.

At Carleton, on Sunday last, after a few days illness, Walter Drake, Esq., aged 64 years.

In Portland, on the 29th ult., Mr. J. McKay, aged 39 years.

In Portland, suddenly, on Wednesday last, Mr. Richard Taylor, aged 23 years.

Suddenly in Portland, on the 20th ult., Mr. Samuel Davidson, aged 26 years.

Suddenly in England, on the 2nd inst., John, son of Mr. John Callaghan, in the 17th year of his age.

In Portland, on the 6th inst., Mr. Robert Maxwell, in the 56th year of his age.

In Portland, on Tuesday last, nine hours after the decease of his wife, Mr. Samuel Shanks, a native of the County Down, Ireland.

In Portland, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Long, wife of Mr. John Long, in the 44th year of her age.

At Fredericton on the 9th inst., William Watts, Jr., Esq., Barrister at Law, in the 38th year of his age.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

August 16, 1854.

WHEAT, quarter, per bush.	4d. to 5d.
BUTTER, in tubs.	1s. to 1s. 2d.
" Roll.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
EGGS, per dozen.	1s. 4d. to 1s.
FLAX, in bundles, in barrels.	15s. to 17s. 6d.
FISH, Cod, per quintal.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Pollock, do.	17s. 6d. to 18s.
" Herrings, per barrel.	12s. to 13s.
MUTTON, per lb.	6d. to 7d.
NEAL, Curr, per barrel.	22s. 6d.
" Out, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
CAYEN, per bushel.	3s. to 3s. 6d.
POWDER, per cask.	3s. to 3s. 6d.
VEAL.	4d. to 5d.

CLOTHING FOR THE ORPHANS.—Having been appointed a Committee to solicit clothing for the use of those poor children whom the Providence of God has made orphans—in their name I call on all the charitably disposed of our fellow citizens to render such aid as they may be disposed to give.

The Ladies are requested to select from their wardrobe such articles of wearing apparel as their own immediate necessities may not require, and forward the parcel to me with the name of the donor. Dry Goods Merchants are requested to send in remnants of cloth, flannel and cotton, which will be of very material service; cloth caps for boys, and shoes for either sex from one to twelve years of age will be thankfully received. The co-operation of the Ladies is respectfully solicited. S. K. FOSTER.

aug 12.

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

ROBERT BOACH, } EXECUTORS.
ROBERT B. VAIL, }
THOMAS McMANUS, }
Sussex, Vale, K. C., July 27th 1854. 3m.

FARM FOR SALE.—For sale at St. Martin's, a Farm containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of Land in a highly fertile state for a country seat. Twenty acres are cleared and ten acres under grass. It is situated within eighty rods of the Bay Shore, and a quarter of a mile from the harbor, and is in a convenient part of the settlement. A Ship Yard is fronting the place on the bay shore, with a work shop on the premises.

Apply to WILLIAM VAIL, St. Martin's. Aug 2.

FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Scurvy, Headache, Constipation, 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 strongest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the degenerative 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.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two Hundred Acres of Land with a Saw Mill in good order, and a Grist Mill which wants some repairs. Two good dwelling Houses, 2 Barns in good order. The full of water is used as a work a 30 feet wheel. Terms of payment easy. If not sold by the first day of September next at private Sale, it will be offered at Public Auction on that day. For particulars call and inspect the Property, where every information can be had. The Property is on the Main River, 21 miles from the City, west side, opposite lower end of Spoon Island, Kings County. Apply to the Subscriber, JOHN JONES.

Or to DANIEL JONES, 61-pd. Charlotte Street. King County, July 4, 1854.

GROCERIES.—The Subscribers are receiving ex "Cheapside," "Sea Bee," and "Trio," from Boston:—244 chests and half chests TEA, Fine Congo, Souchong, Oolong, Ningyong, and Hyson; 27 boxes Tobacco; 30 hds Porto Rico SUGAR; 14 bbls. and boxes Salsaparilla; 17 bags Java Coffee; 6 three RICE; 29 bags Zillberts; 200 bags ground ROSE LIME; 15 bales cotton Wool and cotton Twine, Lemon Syrup; Mustard Cinnamon; Arrow Root; Tomato Ketchup; Pepper Sauce; Camphor; 40 dols. Fluid Oil LAMPS.—Also—"Per Elizabeth" from Porto Rico, and "Josephine" from Matanzas.—75 hds. first quality Muscovado MOLASSES; 30 hds. first quality Cayenne Molasses.—Daily expected from New York:—100 barrels Canada Superior FLOUR; 60 bbls. Corn Meal, For Sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL. May 12 1854.

MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.—JOHN A. PARKS Proprietor.—This house is very pleasantly situated on Washington Street, and location very central. It has recently been refitted and furnished, and is now the best temperance house in town. There is social worship morning and evening in the parlors, where all who choose may be present. It is a house where the traveller will find a pleasant home. Boston, Oct. 1, 1853.

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.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—5 bbls. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed.—The growth of New Brunswick. S. L. TILLEY. Aug 6.