

Correspondence.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 5, 1854.

SOCIETY, that the members of our churches, and others, where such societies exist, become members of them, by subscribing to the funds of the same. And your Committee recommend that Branch Societies be formed in all places where it may be practicable, and that the greatest care be taken to secure the co-operation of the entire communities. We would also suggest, that in consequence of the improbability of Societies existing in all the places where we have churches, that we deem it advisable to continue our Distribution Fund, for the purpose of supplying Sabbath Schools and families, in places where they probably would not in any other way have their demand met; and that those who do not become members of Branch Societies contribute toward this Fund. And your Committee recommend in conclusion that TEN POUNDS of the Distribution Fund now on hand, be handed over to the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, for the use of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

GREAT FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—A most disastrous fire broke out on Tuesday morning last in the shop of Mr. Wiley, Cabinet-Maker, Fredericton, and spread with such fearful rapidity that forty-five or more houses were consumed, and several with their contents before it could be extinguished. We have not yet received our Fredericton exchanges; but we learn that the greater part of three blocks, between King Street and the River, and North of the Temperance Hall were consumed.

CAMP MEETING.—We learn that this meeting, at Studholm, was very numerously attended. On Sabbath the assemblage was computed as bordering on three thousand. Good order, generally, was preserved. Several ministers were in attendance, and the exercises were of an impressive and profitable character. Although we have not been definitely informed of the general results, yet we understand that the services, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, were deeply interesting. Our columns are open, and we should be happy to publish a report of this, or any other meeting of general interest, of any denomination.

It is said that Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor of this Province is to be created a Peer, and succeed Lord Elgin, as Governor General of British North America.

"THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL."—The July No. of this beautiful Monthly has come to hand, and fully sustains its former character. The present number contains no less than forty engravings.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY.—The July number of this work is received. It contains as usual, some articles on subjects of the first importance. We should judge, from the examination we have given the present number, that it continues to sustain its former character.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN GREECE.

A letter has been received in the United States from Dr. King, the distinguished American Missionary at Athens, which affords some encouragement in relation to the progress of the work of God in that country.—Dr. King says, "I am hoping and expecting that however the war in these regions may terminate, we shall soon be able to send colonizers into not only Free Greece, but into Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia, and that the New Testament printed at Athens will be received there with pleasure, and not be destroyed, as those formerly sent there, which were printed in New York or London. There is now prevalent among the Greeks the feeling that their only sincere friends are the Americans; and it is truly singular that here, where two years ago they wished to kick me out of Greece without ceremony, many now come and intercede for my protection in case of trouble." He mentions being engaged in translating and printing extracts from the Scriptures on reading the Scriptures—a treatise better for the Greeks, than any in English that he knew of. The progress of the mission work generally, he thinks, encouraging.

A man who had been a long time with the Chinese Insurgents, stated to Dr. Medhurst, that no one among them could smoke tobacco, and by no means opium, no one could gamble, or drink, or indulge his lust, or quarrel, or steal; and if one did but rail at another he got a bambooing. All of them also throw what they possess into the common treasury.—He gave substantially the same account of their religious observances which has been published before.

In the printing department among the insurgents at Nankin about 400 workmen are employed,—the object seeming to be, says Dr. Bridgman, to supply all who can read, with Bibles and tracts, such as they are.

In the Bible House in Constantinople, which is one of the most public business streets of the city the Bible is to be found in twenty-five different languages.

There are one hundred and twenty native preachers laboring in connection with the Baptist missions in Burma.

THE SPIRIT OF BENEVOLENCE.—Many of the native catechists and other helpers in the Madura Missions are in the habit of giving a sixteenth or even a twelfth of their salary to objects of benevolence; and this though their salaries, in some cases, are only four rupees and under, a month.

CHOLERA.—The following extract from the letter of a clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presents a very simple, and he says, effectual preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:—"The preventive is simple: a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week, in a cup of coffee, or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked with cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirits, may be given as follows—after being well shaken; a teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours. The charcoal was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of eight hundred was attacked with the cholera."

MY DEAR BROTHERS.—We had yesterday more than the usual amount of glorification by fire works and perhaps the number of orations throughout the United States was never greater on a fourth than yesterday. Some of the speeches no doubt did good, while many did evil. Those speeches which had for their object to make the people believe, that one of the chief things for which our fathers contended was the power to hold slaves, I put down among the hurtful class. Those speeches that had for their object to show the great principles which really actuated our fathers, and to stir up the people to complete the noble work begun by them by preserving all that is good, and overthrowing the bad, I put down among the good, and of this kind the number was greater yesterday than ever before. There are hopeful things among us even in these discouraging times.

I recently spoke of our Sabbath as becoming so much like that of Catholic countries. Since so speaking I have read an address of the Catholic Bishops of New Granada to their Government admitting the abuse of the Sabbath by Catholics, and the superior course in this respect of Protestants both in Europe and America, and calling upon the authorities to close markets on the Sabbath, and otherwise to give their influence in securing for their country the quiet of the Protestant Sabbath. There is progress sometimes where we little expect to find it, and this is a very striking case of that kind.

Your readers are aware that our city is supplied with water which is brought some forty miles by an aqueduct to reservoirs in the upper part of it; and thence distributed to every part by means of iron pipes. The aqueduct is brought across the Harlem River by means of a stone bridge 1450 feet long, and 114 feet high. The bridge is sustained by fourteen or fifteen arches. It was not completed till the year 1848. Its cost was \$100,000. It is called the "High Bridge," and is the most interesting piece of masonry in our country, and the ride to it is one of the pleasantest about our city. The Harlem River passes from the Hudson to the East river, and is large enough for the lighter kinds of vessels. This river is the northern boundary of the island on which the city is built. Having a dislike to "noise and confusion," like one of our distinguished politicians, I escaped yesterday morning from the city to the quiet part of the island where this bridge is, and thus was reminded to speak of it.

The weather for a few days has been very oppressive, the thermometer ranging higher than before in ten years at this time of the year. There are now many cases of the cholera; only a few prove fatal.

July 5th. The Baltic arrived last evening, having made the shortest voyage from Liverpool to this place on record—the time being a little less than nine days and seventeen hours. It is said that this voyage was performed by steam-power alone, the sails not having been used more than a few hours, and then to little or no purpose. Of the European news I need not speak as you will receive that otherwise before this reaches you. G.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, with English dates to the 8th inst. The news may be considered important. Great preparations are continually being made to carry on a vigorous warfare. The *Czar* in reply to the Austrian note declared that he would fight to the last ruble and last man. The Russians have met with a defeat on the Danube; the Austrians have entered Wallachia; and French troops have embarked for Finland. The following summary of news by the *Niagara*, is by Telegraph to the News Room.

The Hon. John Manners Sutton has been appointed Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick.

Prince Gortschakoff (not the General) arrived at Vienna on the 4th of July, the bearer of the official reply from Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply have not transpired, but Gortschakoff also carried an autograph letter from Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenor of which is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving free the Danube, the *Czar* considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of that Principality is a necessary guarantee for conditions of a future treaty of peace.

Colonel Mantegauel arrived on the 5th, at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, with the *Czars* reply to Prussia. This reply is in courteous terms, stating that the *Czar* will consent to resign his exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians if Turkey will accede to a joint protectorate of the five powers.

The *Czar* will evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers evacuate Turkey, but he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia, as provincial security. The *Czar* also sent Col. Jaskoff to Dresden with a friendly autograph letter to the King of Saxony and other sovereigns who were represented in the Bamberg Conference. Meantime hostilities continue and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, the Danube, and Asia. The Austrians have entered Wallachia, and the French army is embarking in English ships at Cherbourg, for Finland. Respecting Austrian occupation of Wallachia, all yet known is that on the 2d. seventeen steamers with Austrian troops dropped down the Danube.

The official return of the quarter's Revenue to July 5th, is unfavorable, showing a falling off of eight hundred and twelve thousand pounds sterling on the quarter, and half a Million sterling on the year. Nothing important in Parliament.

Independence day was celebrated by a banquet at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond by George Peabody, to 150 guests. Queen Victoria sent her own and Prince Albert's portraits to decorate the

dining room. Kossuth addressed a large meeting at Glasgow on the 5th. Resolutions were adopted to petition the Crown for the re-establishment of Poland.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers commands the Division of the French Army at present embarking for the Baltic. The English line of battle ships St. Vincent, Royal William, Algiers, Naumburg, Frigate Termagant, Steamer Sphinx, and others, are now embarking the force at Cherbourg.

FROM THE BALTIC.—Napier's fleet lay in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 29th June no attack had been made. The English frigate Desperate fired some shots, which the batteries returned. Bomarsund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

On the 24th June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol, attacked some ships of the Allied Squadron, and afterwards regained shelter of the batteries. The Allied ships engaged were the Furious, Terrible, and Descartes. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The furious was considerably damaged.

The main body of the Allied fleets was at Baldisk. The English boats taking soundings at the mouth of the Dniester have exchanged fire with the Cossacks.

On the Danube on the 21st and 22d, an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a despatch of Omar Pacha, stating that the Turks under Givoli Mehet Pacha fell on the Russian rear-guard of 25,000, near Silistria, on the 21st. The battle lasted during two days, and the Russians lost two thousand five hundred killed. The Russians however made good their retreat. The Russians continue their concentration towards the Sereth and Pruth, but apparently mean Matschich, Isatchka and Tulitska, on the right bank of the Danube.

The plan of the campaign movements of the allied army is kept profoundly secret. The Cavalry are supposed to be advancing by the Balkans. Telegraphs are building from Constantinople to Varna, Shumla, Widdin, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Fifty thousand Anglo-French troops are still at Varna. St. Arnaud and Prince Napoleon are there. Gen. Bosquet's French division has left Adrianople for Shumla. On the 22d a cannonade of an attack on the Russian rear-guard was heard by the French, and Gen. Panobret sent two squadrons of dragoons to reconnoitre.

Omar Pacha is preparing to establish his headquarters at Rusechuk.

The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Sistova by the Turkish flotilla.

On the 1st, Gortschakoff removed his headquarters from Kalarasch to Witzitsoni.

FROM ASIA the news is bad, on the 9th June, the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Ussurget and Putais. The Russians attacked them in flank during the assault, and defeated them with fifteen hundred killed; thirteen cannon, thirty-five standards, and their entire camp equipment were captured. An erroneous despatch was published reversing the fact, and stating that the Turks under Selim Pacha, had defeated the Russians under Prince Andronikoff, with the above loss, but reliable accounts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated. The crew of the English frigate Sampson are fortifying the entrenched camp at Redoubt Kaleh, and the crew of the English steam frigate *Sespareil* is fortifying Soukum Kale.

FROM GREECE it is announced that Madjesstros has been completely routed at Kalabaka, in Thessaly. The rebellion is now considered ended. The harvest in Greece every where abundant. Piracy increases. French troops continue to arrive.

The Cholera is reported to have broken out in the garrison of Cronstadt. Also, some cases are reported in the British fleet. It is affirmed that the Duke Alexander is about to join the Russian Army in Moldavia.

Warsaw is being doubly fortified. Fourteen neutral ships now in Riga have petitioned Admiral Napier to permit them to leave.

The harvest in Bulgaria is very rich.

SPAIN.—The Franklin brought news of a military insurrection under Generals Dulce, O'Donnell, Messina and O'Leone. The Government is severely pressed. The Queen has thrown herself on the protection of the troops. It is impossible to come at the truth from the doubtful statements published by government. The insurgents number seven thousand, of whom two thousand are Cavalry. They demand the dismissal of the Ministry, and the Queen's favorites. The outbreak as yet is entirely military. An action took place near the village of Vicalvaro. The insurgents charged three times unsuccessfully, and at length retreated upon Toledo. The Royalists would again attack them when the expected reinforcements arrived from Saragossa and Valladolid. Madrid was quiet, and no general rising in the provinces. The insurrection is so formidable that it depends upon accident whether the insurgents or the Royalists will triumph.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy say that the Alliance of Austria with France and England has greatly damped the prospects of the revolutionary party in Lombardy and the Roman States. The harvest had begun in Lombardy, and was unusually abundant.

Markets.

BREADSTUFFS.—The business in Wheat and Flour has been limited, without material change from last quotations, but the tendency of prices is downward. Indian Corn rather active at 1s. decline. Some circulars quote Wheat 3d. and Flour 6d. lower. Rice had slightly improved. The weather was wet and cold, but the crops were not injured.

DOMESTIC.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that Captain Holder, of this City, was robbed of about nine hundred sovereigns on board the steamer from Boston during her last trip. Capt. H. was on his return from Australia, having taken out his vessel nearly two years ago, where she was sold. The robbery is supposed to have been committed while the boat lay at the wharf in Portland on Friday

evening, as the captain locked the state room in which the money was deposited, and went on shore, and it was not until after she had left that he discovered his loss. It is supposed that some villain, knowing that Capt. Holder had the money with him took passage in the steamer, and watched the opportunity, when he had unluckily left his treasure, to rob him of it. The trunk in which it was deposited was cut open, and the contents scattered on the floor. Search was made on board the boat, but without effect, and it is supposed that the thief left her at Portland. We trust he may be discovered, but the chances are very doubtful.—*Nbr.*

We understand that the Rev. George Bedell, of this city, at present an Assistant Minister in the Parish of Lancaster, in this County, which has been vacant since the death of the Rev. T. Robertson, the late Rector.—*Can.*

The *London Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant regulating the rates of postage on letters between England and New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Barbadoes, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, there is to be one uniform rate of 1d. Letters exceeding half an ounce will be charged in the same proportion. The arrangement is to take effect from and after the first of August next.—*Ch. Witness.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday and Sunday last, extensive fires were raging in various parts of this County, the long prevalence of dry weather having rendered the forests and fallen wood as inflammable as tinder. Various houses along the West River road were in great danger, and it was only through the strenuous exertions of the inhabitants and persons from the town of Pictou on Sunday, that a large amount of property was not destroyed.—We have heard of the most serious losses on the road between River John and Tatamagouche.—During the course of Sunday, the following buildings were destroyed, viz: Peter Cameron's dwelling house; John Shearer's house and barn; Thomas Hackett's house and barn; Charles McCarty's house and barn. The house of an old woman named Shanahan was also burnt, the unfortunate owner also perishing in the flames. The growing crops, fences, and other property of Mr. Ephraim Langille and Mr. Thomas Neville, and a quantity of deals belonging to them ready for the market were also burnt.

The loss, serious as it is must have been much more extensive but for the copious showers that providentially fell on Sunday night, after the hand of man had proved incapable of staying the devouring element.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

A COURAGEOUS MAN.

The Providence Journal states that General Barrand, the Minister from Honduras, was its first President. He also translated the Livingston Code. For his independence in some measure in which he offended the church, he was excommunicated by the pope. When the bull of excommunication arrived, he read it publicly in the square, and in the presence of a large concourse of people, including the chief dignitaries, civil and military, of the State, he rammed it into a cannon, and fired it in the direction of Rome. This, in a Catholic country, was an act of unusual boldness.

The times have indeed changed, since the days of the Emperor Henry IV. (of Germany) who stood in such a shivering plight at the gate of the insolent Gregory VII, the famous Hildebrand. All this has come from the glorious Reformation, which may be said to have commenced in earnest, what time Luther burned the Pope's bull outside the walls of Wittenburg. Certainly General Barrand has acted as if he were more a son of Luther than of the Pope.—*A. & F. Ch. Union.*

THE WHEAT CROPS.—The growing wheat crops throughout the Union are represented to be unusually promising. Everywhere in the north and west there is an increased breadth of land under wheat—say twenty per cent.—and the prospect is that the yield in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other Western states, will be twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than that of last year, in spite of the fly, the rust, and the hard winter.—*Am. Paper.*

A correspondent to a New York paper writing from Boston, says:—"The consternation among the colored citizens seems to increase rather than diminish with each day. Their old haunts are deserted, and the great exchange, so to speak, of Belknap street, where they were wont to congregate in large groups and chat by the hour together, is no more the scene of these, to them, pleasant gatherings. Many of them fear to venture forth to their places of business, and remain sequestered in old garrets or other hiding places constantly breathing in the same pestilential air."

There were 98 deaths from Cholera in New York during the week before last.

An over issue in New York and New Haven Railroad Bonds, to the amount of nineteen hundred thousand dollars was made by the President of that Company previous to his failure, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars.

Six persons died at New Orleans of sun stroke on the 29th of June. Within a week past we have seen notices of quite a number of deaths in various places from the same cause.

CHOLERA AT JAMAICA.—This disease is committing fearful ravages in Jamaica, some estimate of which may be formed from the following:—

At Mont Diabolo there had been sixty-eight deaths. At Sturgetown, parish of St. Ann, there had been thirty deaths.

At Salem, there had been 20 deaths. At Martineau the public schools had been closed in consequence of the epidemic and all the children sent home to their parents.

In the district of Manchioneel there were ten deaths within a few hours. The report from that district affords a most deplorable picture of the state of things. It says:—

"Not a solitary case has recovered, although they were treated according to the circular of the board of health. There have been ten or fourteen cases, all of which terminated fatally, some within a few hours.—We are without a medical man, and in this awful state God only knows what will become of us. No provisions for the poor, no coffins, no one to superintend the burial of the dead, no grave diggers; thus bodies have been compelled to remain upon the ground."

In the lower part of St. Ann's parish, the Journal thinks, the deaths have been quite equal in number to those which occurred on its last visitation. It has also appeared in St. Thomas, in the East, where it has been fatal to several persons in the neighborhood of Morant Bay.

Rev. David Kerr, minister of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was among the victims at St. Ann's. Mr. Kerr, was one of the oldest Wesleyan missionaries in Jamaica Island.

The disease seems to baffie and set at naught all the wisdom and experience of the medical faculty. Remedies that were efficacious in former cases are represented as impotent now.

In Barbadoes the mortality was equally frightful. In Bridgetown there were 244 deaths in one day. The total number of deaths in the city up to the 13th of June was 2107. In the garrison of St. Anne there had been 64 deaths.

ST. JOHN MARKET.

	July 21, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	4d. to 5d.
BUTTER, in Fribins,	1s. to 1s. 2d.
" " Roll,	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
EGGS, per dozen,	10d. to 1s.
FLOUR, Canada, in barrels,	37s. 6d.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	11s. to 17s. 6d.
" " " " "	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" " " " "	17s. 6d. to 23s.
HAY, per ton,	12s. to 13s.
MUTTON, per lb.	6d. to 7d.
NEAL, Corn, per barrel,	27s. 6d.
" " " " "	22s. 6d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 5d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	5s. to 5s. 5d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	7s. to 7s. 6d.
VEAL,	4d. to 5d.

Books.—Sabbath School and Youth's Libraries, Clark's and Scott's Commentaries, Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, and a variety of other useful Books, have just been received by us.

ELDER JOHN WALLACE, your Books are received, we are waiting a chance to forward them.

Letters Received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 20th inst.

James VanBlarcom, June and July numbers have not yet been forwarded.—Wm. N. Mallory—Samuel Clark, rem.—Edward Brewster—Wm. Kinghorn—John Powell.—G. M. Gray—James Ransom—George Stecken—Edward C. Freeze—Rev. D. M. Graham.

APPOINTMENT.

I purpose preaching (if the Lord will) in the Meeting House, near Mr. Roach's, in Studholm, on Sabbath the 22d at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 p. m.

July 14, 1854. E. McLEOD.

Chronic Diarrhea.

Colebrook, Aug. 19, 1853.
Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—I have used the bottle of Extract of Rock Rose you lent me for Chronic Diarrhea, and found good benefit from it. It is now all gone, and I dislike to be out of it at this sickly season of the year, therefore, I wish you would send me a bottle as soon as possible. Respectfully, yours,

MRS. S. T. CARRINGTON.

Marriages.

On the 18th inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Arthur, son of the late Mr. William Everett, of Brightwell Hall, County of Suffolk, England, to Anne M., eldest daughter of W. H. A. Keams, Esq.
At St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Thursday, 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector, Mr. John Magee, (of the firm of Magee Brothers & Co.) to Mary Julia, eldest daughter of Thomas Merritt, Esq., all of this City.
On Sunday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, M. Stephen Thomas Lounder, to Miss Mary A. Stoker, both of St. John.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. V. G. Wiggins, D. D., Alex. Gilmore, Esq., of St. Stephen, N. B., to Elizabeth L., daughter of Chas. Hazen, Esq., of Burton, Sunbury County, N. B.
At Springfield, K. C., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Charles F. Bliss, A. M., Missionary, Mr. Eliza Gilles, to Miss Dorcas E. White, eldest daughter of Mr. V. White, of the Parish of Springfield.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on Tuesday last, Capt. John Gimber, aged 39 years, late master of the ship *William & Elizabeth*, of Liverpool, England. Captain G. was a native of Woolwich, (Eng.) and has been for a number of years a respectable ship-master out of this port. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn the unexpected bereavement of a kind husband and tender parent.

Suddenly on Monday morning, in the 46th year of his age, Mr. Henry Frodham, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On Monday morning, after an illness of a few hours' duration, Mr. John Knoll, in the 70th year of his age. Suddenly, on Monday, Margaret, wife of Capt. James H. Hobson, in the 21st year of her age, formerly of Lattencroft, Donegal, Ireland, much respected by all who knew her.

On the 13th inst., after a tedious illness, Mr. James Malcolmson, aged 31 years.

On the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Clark, aged 40 years.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, Anne, wife of Mr. Stephen Whitteker, and daughter of the late Thomas Sandall, Esq., of St. John, in the 41st year of her age.

Suddenly, at New Jerusalem, Queen's County, on the 12th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. James Fender, in the 75th year of her age, a native of Denny, Scotland.

At St. George, on the 4th inst., Eleanor, wife of Patrick Clinch, Esq., aged 64 years.

Suddenly, at Pictou, on the 5th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. David Stirling, Architect, of St. John, N. B.; also on the morning of the same day their infant son.

At Chicago, on the 10th inst., of Cholera, Thomas Gilliat Gray, Esq., M. D., in the 29th year of his age, severely stricken and regretted.

In Portland, on the 15th inst., after an illness of three days, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alward Perry, in her 38th year.

On the 18th inst., Maranda J., daughter of Mr. Frederick Bence, aged 13 months.

At Granville, N. S., on the 25th of June, Robert Young, in the 25th year of his age. His end was peace.

At the same place on the 8th inst., Anne, wife of Mr. William Gregory, aged 63 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their loss.

DR. KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS.
FOR the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysuria, Diarrhea, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-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 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.

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

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale, a parcel of Land containing 130 acres, situated in the Upper Settlement, Sussex, and adjoining the farm owned by Mr. Wm. Harmer. It will be disposed of at an early day, either by private sale or by auction.

St. John, June 23d, 1854. E. McLEOD.

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 fall of water is such as to work a 30 foot 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, 20 miles from the City, west side, opposite lower end of Spoon Island, Kings County. Apply to the Subscriber, JOHN JONES, Or to DANIEL JONES, King County, July 5, 1854. 61. pd. Charlotte Street.