☞ Efforts for the evangelization of Ireland have been renewed the present season, on principles similar to the mission of the Hundred last year. A letter from the Secretary of the Conference for this purpose has been published, in which it is stated that ten men are at present at work, each of them for the most part revisiting the scenes of his former labours. Two have returned; six others are ready to go as soon as the funds will admit. The accounts from those who have gone are encouraging; in many places the violent opposition of the people has subsided, and it is said a wide door is now open for the propagation of the Gospel in Ireland. The Religious Tract Society has again granted a liberal supply of Tracts for gratuitous distribution, and the Hibernian Bible Society has also furnished a large supply of Bibles. Should nothing more be accomplished than the scattering of so much precious seed in Bibles and Tracts, the good to result would even then be incalculable.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

We understand that Mr. Grant, of this city, is now on a visit to the country, where he is affording the folks an opportunity of obtaining their Daguerreotype likenesses more conveniently than they could here.—We have much pleasure in saying that we believe Mr. Grant is an excellent artist, and those who patronize him, will be well satisfied with the likenesses which he will furnish them. We understand he is now at Studholm.

MISSIONARY TO INDIA.—The Rev. Mr. Covil sailed from Boston on the 5th inst., to India. He is sent out by the Free-will Baptist Foreign Mission Society to join the Missionaires of this denomination, who are now labouring in Orissa.

DEPARTURE OF SIR EDMUND HEAD.—We are informed that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor will leave Fredericton on Monday or Tuesday next, and will hold a farewell Levee in this City on Wednesday the 27th, leaving the following day in the steamer for Portland. His Excellency will proceed to Boston, there to meet the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, our next Lieutenant Governor, and after conferring with him, will proceed to Quebec.—*New-Brunz.*

FIRE.—The Tannery of S. Parsons & Son which was newly built and fitted up a great expense, (much the largest and best we believe in this Province,) was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 14th, which must be almost ruinous to its enterprising owners. They had, we understand, a heavy stock of hides and leather on hand. No insurance.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 13th.—The new Ministry has been formed and sworn in for Upper Canada.

Lower Canada remains same as before.

For Upper Canada—Sir A. McNab, President of the Executive Council; John Ross, President of the Legislative Council; McDonald, of Kingston, Attorney General; Smith, of Frontenac, Solicitor General; Spence, Postmaster; Crawley, Inspector General.

McNab, McDonald, and Crawley, Conservatives, Ross and Spence, Reformers.

☞ A paper published in Barcelona, Spain, under the title of *Liberty*, is directing its efforts against the Romish influence in that country. In an eloquent appeal it says:—

"Spaniards! war against the clerical party! Let us break, once for all, the chains by which cormot Rome is trying to keep us in the fetters of her now *concordats*? We will proclaim civil marriage! We will register the births without the need of a priest's baptism! We will lift up the standard of Liberty of Conscience. . . . . We will emancipate the State from the yoke put upon it by the Church, and apply to the instruction of the people the millions devoured by a set of idle priests and monks."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—*The Washington Star* "has reason to believe" that the statement that a treaty has been received at Washington, providing for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, is unfounded.—*Whig.*

SCRIPTURE READERS TO THE EAST.

Mr. Ray writes from Varna, dated July 31, 1854, to the committee as follows:—

"I have been well received by the men in every regiment I have visited, and the Testaments, hymnbooks, and tracts, were thankfully received. As soon as they saw me in the camp giving away my tracts, they came out to me, and I got twenty, thirty, and forty at a time in a group. The plan I adopt is, first to get their attention, then I show them the plan of salvation through faith in Jesus, their great need and the especial danger the are in. I continue this for a quarter of an hour and then get another group in some other part of the camp, and thus, without intruding on their time or overloading their memories, I get at them. Their thanks are many, with exclamations of 'God bless you, Sir,'—'Thank you, Sir.' While I was speaking to a group a day or two since, an old soldier was deeply affected. After I had done speaking, I spoke to him privately, when he walked away from his comrades to weep, and to unburden himself to me with tears of penitence. I pointed him to Jesus, and exhorted him to roll his burden on Him, and prayed that his mind might be more opened, and blessed with peace through faith in the blood of Jesus Christ. As a mark of his gratitude, he very kindly gave me the soup that had just been served out to him, and also offered me some of his meat and bread rations. I took the soup for two reasons—as a mark of his love for the truth which I declared to him, and because I was much in need, and faint for want. I drank a part, and gave the other back to him, knowing what a sacrifice he had made. It was all he could get for that day; the sun by day and the dew by night are so trying that he wanted what little he had.

"The knowledge of these things, coupled with my need, made it very refreshing both to body and mind. Thus the Lord graciously refreshed me by the hand of a poor, weeping, but open-hearted soldier. The cholera is very prevalent here, and very many have fallen its victims.

"I visited the hospital, and on my leaving heard a tremulous voice call me by name; it was a poor fellow who had seen me in a barracks in England, to whom I gave tracts before he came out, and with whom I had had conversation. He wept for joy to see me here. I had a short conversation with him, and gave him a Testament, hymn-book, and tracts. Seeing a great number of convalescents in the yard, I distributed Testaments, hymn-books, and tracts, among them.—They were received with thanks, the men saying—'We can get nothing to read here'—'This is kind, indeed, to follow us out here'—'The Lord speed your work.'"

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Tuesday.—The news by her is regarded as important. Russia unconditionally refuses to accept the peace proposals of the four Powers—would sooner sacrifice everything; and the war must proceed, probably with much more vigor and destruction.

It has been officially announced that Austria occupies the Principalities as the ally of Turkey. There is no war news. Cholera was abating among the troops at Varna. Queen Christiana, it is stated, is insane from excitement of recent events.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

The following proclamation of the Emperor to the army of the East has been posted up in all the principal streets in Paris:—

"SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

"You have not yet fought, and already you have obtained a signal success. Your presence and that of the English troops have sufficed to constrain the enemy to recross the Danube, and the Russian ships remain shamefully in their ports. You have not yet fought, and already you have courageously contended against death. A formidable scourge, although transitory, has not checked your ardour. France and the Sovereign she has given herself do not see, without deep emotion, without making every effort to come to your aid, so much energy and self-denial.

"The First Consul said, in 1799, in a proclamation to his army: 'The first quality of the soldier is constancy in enduring fatigues and privations; valour is only the second.' The first you now display; who can deny you the second? Therefore, our enemies, spread from Finland to the Caucasus, strive anxiously to know how far France and England will deal those blows, which they clearly foresee will be decisive: for right, justice, and military inspiration are on our side.

"Already Bomarsund and two thousand prisoners have just fallen into our power. Soldiers, you will follow the example of the army of Egypt; the conquerors of the Pyramids and of Mount Tabor had, like you, to fight against hardy soldiers and with disease; but, despite the plague and the efforts of three armies, they returned honoured to their country.

"Soldiers, have confidence in your General-in-Chief and in me. I watch over you; and I hope, with the assistance of God, too see your sufferings soon diminish, and your glory increase. Soldiers (till we meet again), adieu. "NAPOLEON."

RUSSIA.

On the 13th, the garrison of Odessa was consigned in all haste to barracks, and the following proclamation was read,

"In his exalted wisdom, His Majesty the Emperor has ordered the withdrawal of the troops which had entered Moldavia and Wallachia, and commanded their presence here where the danger is greater. In order to the protection of the Danubian Principalities against an invasion by the Turks, the ancient ally of His Majesty the Emperor undertakes the duty of temporarily occupying those provinces. In this place we have to do with a new enemy, who entertains the wicked and presumptuous intention of attacking us in our own country. This enemy has been repeatedly fought and vanquished by our brave fathers. From you His Majesty the Emperor expects the like. By your bravery and discipline you will conquer and utterly defeat the foe. This new enemy is more expert and courageous and better led than are the Turks; nevertheless your valour and might will suffice to overcome him, as your fathers have done before you. In the battle with these French, think of the glorious year 1812, when the Heavenly Father prepared also his armies against these godless and presumptuous men, and caused them to perish amid ice and snow."

Russia has just prohibited the exportation of corn into Austria.

A dreadful statement is made in the Swedish papers. It is said that one of the detached forts at Bomarsund contained State prisoners, (in Russia this means politically obnoxious persons, innocent individuals guilty of imprudent talk, &c.,) and a large number of poor pilots and fishermen, incarcerated that they might not be tempted to assist the Allies. This fort, so inhabited, the commander ordered to be destroyed ere he capitulated, and it was blown up accordingly.

CHINA.

We hardly know what to make of affairs at Canton, for every day brings a report different from that of the day before. That great danger has to be apprehended there cannot be no doubt, how or when the danger will commence is a mystery to the most knowing. All that merchants have to do is to secure berths on board one or other of the craft anchored off the factories for their protection, and be ready to evacute when the turmoil commences. Knowing that there will be no compensation for losses in this case, it is wise to put the best face on matters, and keep placid as long as possible. The hills in the rear of the city are bedizened with tents, and it is in the almost impregnable defiles of the White Cloud Mountains that the Manchu part of the garrison no doubt look for preservation from the threatened massacre.

According to the accounts we have received, the insurgents must have at least eighty boats, or junks, in fighting trim on the East river. The result of an engagement with this fleet will perhaps determine the approach or retardation of the land forces. The river yesterday, we are told, was filled with war boats *en route* to action. The boat people here speak of a rising at Knowloon directly the Toonkoon rebels succeed, and hint mysteriously at what may occur in Hong-Kong when the time comes.

We have nothing authentic from the disturbed districts between the Bogue and Canton, beyond the fact that the large town of Toonkoon is also in rebel possesion. Canton residents express a good deal of confidence in their position, and say the time for an attack is not come yet. The Governor-General is more sanguinary than ever, and has decapitated as many as 300 within the last fortnight, we are told. This fearful amount of bloodshedding, though performed with a view to strike terror into the hearts of those who threaten to sack the city, meets with no approval from the city residents. When the rebels do take the city, the massacre of Government officers will be complete. The hundreds of thousands of Canton men, women and children that were murdered by the Tartars in 1652 is not forgotten, and will be terribly avenged.—*Friend of China*, July 1.

INDIA.

There is no particular news by this arrival, but the manifestations of the friendly disposition of the natives of India towards their British rulers, called forth by the appointment, by the Governor General, of a day for prayer for the success of the British arms in Turkey, cannot fail to be interesting to readers in England. In Bombay, all classes of natives, Parsees, Hindoos, Mahommedans, and Roman Catholics, offered up special petitions for the success of Britain.

Sunday, July 17, was observed all over India as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of British arms, and by natives as well as by Europeans. In Bombay, the movements of the native community possessed remarkable interest. Their sympathy with their British rulers led them in great multitudes to resolve to unite in the solemnities of the day. Their cessation from work was far more extensive than was ever known to be the case on their own religious high days, when the feeling of superstitious "unlock" has been to them a great restraint. In the management of their religious services the leading minds, in originating the services of the higher castes, have not, it is said, been the ordinary Brahmins and other priests, but their educated members; and in accommodation to their views, the God of the universe has in some of the prayers, in consequence, taken the precedence of the Gods of the Pantheon. A remarkable instance of this is visible in the case of the Parabnu, whose supplicatory chant, as prepared by a Brahmin, and printed and distributed, was the following:—

PRAYER TO THE SUPREME *Iswar*.
(In the Marathi verse called *Ovi*.)

Innumerable evils are occuring from war:
Except the Lord of the Universe there is no peacemaker;
Let the dundu (drum) proclaim him the true Saviour;
Let it sound for Thee the great protector of thy worshippers;
The name Protector of the Universe is suitable to Thee;
There is no one in our difficulties but thou alone.
Innumerable soldiers are dying in fight.
Their spouses are making great lamentation;
Their poor children are suffering distress;
The learned Hindus cannot even describe their misery;
The attention of princes is directed to war;
A stop is put to invaluable works;
Universal destruction is everywhere occurring;
There is dishonour to Thee from this destruction.
All commerce is stopped;
There is fear about sending goods to other lands;
Conspirators have arisen and devoted themselves to plunder;
On these accounts immeasurable loss is occurring;
In this manner war is the destroyer of wealth;
People are making great lamentation;
Wherefore, O Lord, be Thou the Saviour from this ocean of calamity;
Be to all the Pointer of the Good Path.

This was followed by another poetical prayer, addressed to Vishnu under the name Hari, the scope of which is much the same as that which we have now quoted. Great difficulty was felt in giving sociality to the Hindoo worship, which, it is well known, is generally of a personal or household character, each worshipper muttering a sentence or two, and presenting his own offerings for himself and relatives; but an attempt at several places was next day made by the Brahmins at a katha, or discourse, suited to the occasion, which some of those concerned in getting it up have pronounced a failure. The feats of Rama and Krishna seemed very incongruous when viewed in the light of modern warfare. The meetings held at the principal pagodas finally went off very much in the form of conversation and newsmongering. At the small pagodas the priests had the entire management of affairs, the shrines of Vittoba and Hanuman, under the form of Maruti, being the principal places of resort. The mace of Hanuman, it is expected, will not be unavailing for the fracture of the skull of the Russian bear, should he ever show his ugly face in India. At Mumbadavie, the Hom, or sacred fire, was kindled, but no sacrifice was offered to the Goddess. Her votaries rang the pagoda bells with unusual loudness, to let her know of their arrival and departure. A distribution of sugar, which had been offered to Rama at the Thakurdwar temple, was made among his votaries before they separated. The Mohammedans seems to have been somewhat out in their arrangements for the occasion; but the cause of Turkey as well as Britain was not altogether forgotten by them. To the Parsis must be given the credit of having first, of the native sects, moved in this matter, traditional usage having authorised them in so doing. The assembly of them at their principal atashgahs or fire temples was unprecedentedly great. Their services there were principally conducted in the ancient Zend language, the priests being the great officinis. A prayer in the vernacular, however, was also used. It was addressed to the Supreme, and was the following:—

"I offer my prayer to Thee, O glorious and exalted God, that the Sovereign of this realm may have the victory with honour and triumph in the War. May the Sovereign of sovereigns inspire with wisdom, and endow with strength, her army and navy. Long live the Sovereign, and may the Empire flourish. May God annihilate her enemies, and may His blessing rest upon her. May He watch over all these events, and destroy the enemy. I make my prayer and supplication unto Thee, Almighty God, that success may attend the cause of our Queen in the field of battle. May our Queen continue her rule in justice and mercy, and may her name and her power be handed down to many generations. May she ever maintain, in all its integrity, her exalted position, which is illumined with light and glory. Such is my prayer."

In most of the Roman Catholic churches, also, prayers were offered up for Britain. Lords Elphinstone and Frederick Fitzclarence are at Poona. The fall of rain hitherto has been ample; the quantity gauged at the Presidency is upwards of 42 inches. Trade in general is dull, but the Money Market is easy.

Another gratifying incident is an offer made by the King of Oude of 12,000 foot soldiers, 1,000 horsemen, and 100 guns, for the use of the British Government. Carriages have been run on a portion of the Bengal Railway, much to the astonishment and gratification of the natives of Calcutta. From the North-west frontier there is no news of importance, or any further intrigues of importance by Russia and Persia.

From Burmah the news continues to be of little interest. One man, Moung Sing, had been collecting revenue in the British district of Sarawak, and forwarding it to the Court of Ava; but Captain Grant, the Deputy Commissioner, managed easily to apprehend him. Dacoity (which now signifies all kinds of violent robberies) will not be thoroughly suppressed, it is thought, until roads are made, and a mounted police-force is established.

The English correspondant to the New York *Independent*, writing on the subject of the Eastern war says:

It is but fair to say, that on the Continent, and in England, even among liberals, there is now a disposition to believe that within certain limits, the Austrian government is disposed to go with the Western Powers in good faith, and that there is a serious difference between the Austrian and Prussian governments on account of the anti-German policy of the king of Prussia. This sovereign is certainly looking to certain eventualites, which implies almost a surrender of Germany to Russia, so far as he is concerned. He is strengthening the Rhine fortifications and fortresses, and doing the same at his ports in the Baltic, thus anticipating blows from France and England. There are some expressions of German opinion which show that this is a dangerous game. A well-informed and patriotic German in England declares that the Germans, as a whole, are English; that if an English (not a French) corps were to be seen on the Prussian frontier, there would be a general movement against the government. Johannes Ronge, too, writes on the question. He considers Prussia to be now in a condition analogous to that of England under James II.; the mind of the nation to be depressed, and, to some extent, paralyzed, but awaiting some encouraging and rousing influence. He writes with bitterness and contempt of the king and of the Jesuit—the Protestant Jesuit priests—Krummacher, and others, who are of the courtly and Russian faction. Meanwhile, consistently with the whole course of the affair, while Bomarsund is bombarded and taken, and great things are going to be done in the Black Sea, we have yet more diplomatizing. The bases upon which France and England would negotiate for peace, have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and in official correspondence between Lord Clarendon and the British Minister at Vienna. These, it is but candid to say, are in strict conformity with the declared purpose of the English Ministry, and of the French government, from the first, though falling immensely short of what liberals could desire, and the interests of Europe require. According to these bases, Russia is to forego the Protectorate of the Principalities, the free navigation of the Danube to be guaranteed, the Dardanelles to be opened, and the Christian powers are unitedly to be the patrons of the Christian subjects of Turkey. Austria distinctly concurs in these bases. The Russian Emperor might well promptly accede to these conditions: and, seeing how narrow the views of the Western Powers are—how restricted by the Austrian alliance, and restrained by conservatism, the people of England and of France might also well desire that a peace—inglorious as it may be—should be established on these grounds. Hungary is not, and Poland is not. The renewed life of these nations is essential to the freedom and security of Europe. If their renovation is not involved in the struggle with Russia, then the sooner the war is ended, on the proposed bases, the better.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 21st inst.

Wm. A. Mallery, rem.—J. P. Magee.—G. H. Wallace.—S. M'Leod.—Elder J. Noble, 2.—Elder E. Wayman.—Rev. D. M. Graham.

Fourth District Meeting.

The Fourth District Meeting of Free Baptists will be held with the Church in Rushagonish, commencing on Saturday the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers appointed to attend are—J. Noble, B. Merritt and G. Gunter.

EXPEDIENT NOW THE MINUTES.—*Voted*, That it is deemed expedient to have the Lord's Supper administered at each of our General Conferences and District Meetings; and that henceforth we request and expect the Deacons of the church where any General Conference or District Meeting may be held, to have in readiness the necessary elements.

Sept. 22d, 1854.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

☞ A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

New York, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills**, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge**, and one box of **Liver Pills**, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Tisdal, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe-streets.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.** There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt.

SCROFULA.

The following is a letter from L. P. Brockett, M. D, to Mr. Myers; not designed, however, for publication:

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—I have used myself, and seen used by others, the Rock Rose, with extraordinary results, especially in Scrofula, in Eruptive Diseases of a Scrofulous origin, and the former stage of Pulmonary Consumption. I remain, yours, &c.,

Hartford, Ct., Oct. 8, 1849. L. P. BROCKETT, M D.

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 Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Silas H. Brown, to Miss Sarah C. Burns, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Burns, all of this city.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. B. N. Harris, Mr. Isaac Gaunce, of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth Day, of the same place.

At Carleton, on Monday, 11th inst., by Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Hugh Wiley, of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Fitzgerald, of St. John.

On the 13th inst., at Upham, K. C., by the Rev. George Burns, Mr. Adam Bull, to Mrs. Elizabeth Trice, both of Sussex.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. B. Merritt, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. Benjamin Lawton, of the City of St. John, to Miss Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. William Clark, of Hampstead, Queen's County.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. John Chambers, to Miss Margaret Chambers, both of Sussex Vale, K. C.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. John McGowan, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Gailey, of Studholm, K. C.

On the 3d ult., at the Bend, by the Rev. W. N. Boyer, Mr. William Bragg, to Henrietta Charters, of Moncton.

At Inch Cottage, Grangemouth, on the 1st Aug., by the father of the bride, George C. Coats, Esq., a (a native of this city,) Comptroller of her Majesty's Customs, Borrowstonness, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Cochrane, of the Free Church.

Deaths.

On the 11th inst., after a short illness, Hugh MacKenna, aged 42 years; on the same day, Ann, wife of Hugh MacKenna, aged 43 years.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, John, aged 10 months, infant son of Mr. M. Thompson.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst., of measles, Kate, aged two years, youngest daughter of Mr. John Cullen, Printer.

On Friday, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James and Esther Elsdon, aged 13 months.

At Grand Lake, Q. C., on the 7th inst., at her son's residence, Eve, relict of the late Samuel Austin, in the 99th year of her age. She came to this Province with the Loyalists in '83, and lived a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and died with a sure hope of being numbered with the blessed.

At Woodstock, on the 24 inst., after a short illness, of brain fever, Mr. John Davis, aged 24 years.

At Howard Settlement, Dumfries, on the 29th inst., Rebecca, wife of Mr. George Robinson, Jun., aged 29 years.

At Savannah, on the 23d August, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, aged 24 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brooks, of this city.

On the 9th August, at her residence, Bedford-street, North Abercrombie Square, Liverpool, Miss Sophia Waddington, sister of the late Edward C. Waddington, of this city.

THE ROOK.—Just Published by PARRY & McMILLAN of Philadelphia: "*The Rook and its Story*;" a narrative for the young, on occasion of the Jubilee of the British & Foreign Bible Society. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & A. McMILLAN.

☞ This work has already reached its 19th Edition in England, and the demand for it continues unabated.

St. John, Sept. 22d, 1854.

WANTED.—A young man conversant with the Dry Goods business. FRASER, ENNIS & Co.

September 22. *King Street.*

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in the Parish of Douglas, near Fredericton, a man of good moral character, competent to teach a Parish School. He will be employed for six months or longer. Apply to the Committee in the District.

WILLIAM FOSHAY,
CHARLES GRANT,
Sept. 15. 3i. pd. STEPHEN CARLISLE.

NOTICE.—The Ladies of the Carleton Baptist Church and Congregation respectfully solicit the kind assistance of their friends in the completion of the building where they meet to worship God. They will thankfully acknowledge any sum, however small; any articles of clothing, or materials for making up fancy work, or books, for the Bazaar which they intend holding in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th of October next.

The following members of the sewing-circle having been appointed, the Executive Committee will be prepared to receive contributions:

Mrs. Elizabeth Beattean, *President.*
Mrs. Jane Clark, *Vice President.*
Mrs. Susan Theal, and } *Secretaries.*
Mrs. Catherine Robinson, }
Mrs. Sarah Wright, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Jane James, *Auditor.*

With the following members of the General Committee:

Mrs. Cecelia King, | Mrs. Phebe Beattey,
" Malcom Colwell, | " Elizabeth Sharp,
" Jane Christopher, |

Contributions may also be deposited with the Rev. B. McLeod, and the Pastors of Baptist Churches in the City and Portland. Sept. 15.

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.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring my wife, Christian McKee, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just provocation. JAMES McKEE.

Mispeck, Sept. 5, 1854. 3i. pd.

AYRSHIRE and Durham BULLS for sale, the property of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.—One thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, warranted pure, 6 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 Bull 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 10th 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. SHAW, 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—she 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. D. E. Gelder; 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.

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.



FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentary, 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., 27 Hanover st. Boston.

Sold in St. John, by all the Druggists, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. 1yle

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

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, Ninevong, 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; 40 doz. Fluid and Oil LAMPS.—ALSO—Per "Elizabeth" from Porto Rico, and "Josephine" from Matanzas:—70 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.

HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Fruits, Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c., Tailor's Brick Building, South side King Street, Saint John, N. B.