of heaven, press onward and gain the victory, then all the magazines are to be blown up. Sooner death than yield to the foe, is the sentiment which winds up the proclamation.

Baron Hess arrived at Bucharest on the 23rd inst., and was received with distinction by Omar Pascha. News of a battle was looked for in London every hour.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.—Her Majesty's cruisers having towed the French ships and British transports, with the troops on board, returning back to France out of the Baltic, returned to their cruising grounds immediately. In the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia a number of Dutch vessels sought to enter the blockaded ports; they were, however speedily intercepted, and Her Majesty's ship Archer sent one, the Minina, into Memel; she is laden with hollands, cheese, and miscellaneous produce, and, with her cargo, will be sent home to England for condemnation.

The fleets have entire left Aland.

The Russians are entrenching winter quarters along the line of the Pruth.

The Russian fleet at Helsingfore consists of 9 ships, 780 guns; at Cronstadt are 21 ships, 1688 guns; besides 6 steamers were striking topmasts and preparing for winter.

On the 19th, the French and British fleets separated. The French, under Admiral Descheres, returning home.

It is stated that the discontent of the Russian population is increasing, and even threaten to bring on a revolution.

ASIA.—The Turkish army occupied the camp abandoned by the Russians near Khars.

IRELAND.—A most diabolical outrage had been perpetrated in Ireland. About 900 inhabitants of the town of Inniskillen and the adjoining neighborhood proceeded by railroad to Derry on the 15th, and had a grand Protestant Orange celebration. As they were returning the train came in contract with a large fragment of rock placed upon the rails near an embankment, throwing the train off the rails, instantly killing the stoker, and more or less wounding numerous others, including Lord Enniskillen. It is stated to have been a deeply laid Popish conspiracy, and suspicions of it were entertained beforehand, so that unusal precautions were taken, and the train was going at a very slow rate at the time, otherwise the loss of life must have been frightful.

SPAIN.—Renewed disturbances are feared at Madrid, but as yet no open attack

Mr. Soule is in Paris, on his way to Baden.

The *Times'* Correspondent again asserts that Spanish Government holds proof of Soule's connection with recent insurrectionary attempt.

CHINA.—Dates from Canton are to Aug. 5th; Canton was in a state of siege; all business was suspended, and in a few days would be in the hands of the insurgents. No Tea was brought to Market. An additional despatch from Hong Kong says that the exports of new Tea to date was four millions of pounds.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The extraordinary emigration movement in Ireland, to which the famine of 1848 gave a new impulse, continues to increase, and threatens to depopulate that country of its present race of inhabitants. The following from the *Ballinasloe Star* exhibits a singular picture:—

"We do not remember to have witnessed so many of the peasantry leaving the country; nor have we ever heard of preparations so extensive as are being made at present by numerous parties intending to emigrate. It is not alone the United States and the Canadas that are being replenished with the self-expatriated Irishman; Australia seems to attract almost all who are able to muster the amount of a passage. From the vicinities of Ballinasloe, Lawrencetown, Kiltormer, and Eyrecourt, we hear of numbers, possessing substance and comfort, about to try their fortunes by a voyage to the southern hemisphere. The prospect of an abundant harvest is no inducement to remain.—There seems to be an infatuation in the minds of the rural classes, and, as if in dread of some woeful disaster impending over the country, they leave it with an impetuosity unequalled in the annals of history. Well may we exclaim, 'What will the end be?' While the emigration was confined to the mere peasantry, who were in a great measure assisted by their friends already across the Atlantic, we felt but little alarm; now, however, that large numbers of young men and young women of respectability, and in the possession of capital, are about to leave their homes, we have grave ideas as respects the result of such a movement upon the country. Already our markets have been thinned, and in remote districts the Roman Catholic chapels are half deserted, while, in the streets of some country towns, a volley of grape-shot might be discharged without occasioning much loss of human life. Ever since the country began to recover from the effects of the famine, the spirit of emigration has been on the the increase among the peasantry. It is strange, indeed, that, in the midst of prosperity, and without a redundant population, the people of this country should manifest such signs of restlessness. There must be something radically wrong in the social economy of the country—some chronic disease which political empiricism has been able neither to discover nor eradicate."

FINLAND.

The French correspondent to the New York *Observer*, gives the following interesting particulars in relation to Finland and its inhabitants which the state of affairs in the East, and the operations of the allied fleet render at present interesting:

The shores of Finland are now the theatre of Admiral Napier's operations. It is probable that the fate of the war will be decided here; for if the Anglo-French fleets, aided by expeditionary troops, succeed in in taking the fortress situated in that part of the Baltic Sea, the czar Nicholas will be forced, in spite of his pride, to accept conditions of peace dictated by the Eastern powers. Finland also, of which no one spoke a few years ago, has suddenly acquired a very great importance, and every one desires to know more of a country which bears so prominent a part in the destinies of the civilized world.

Pinland is bounded on one side by a gulf of the same name, and on the other by the gulf of Bothnia. It is a vast region; extending from the 59th to the 65th degree of north latitude. The interior is interspersed with lakes, marshes, and large forests which furnish excellent wood for naval purposes, and enormous blocks of granite. The climate is very rigorous. Summer commences in June, and lasts only three months; but during this short interval the temperature is so warm that vegetation makes remarkably rapid progress. There have been instances where the grain has been gathered in full maturity at the end of six weeks from the time when it was sown.

The provinces of the South-west produce corn, barley, and rye, and are true barns of plenty. The Finland peasants fertilize their fields, by setting fire to the briars and forests. They cast the seed into the ashes; and from this method of culture large crops are obtained. But the government is not disposed to favor these barbarous methods; for they sometimes cause great devastations. Fishing, hunting, tending flocks, and fur trade, still contribute to support the inhabitants. The coasts present good arbors for merchant vessels; but the use of them is very limited, the water being covered with ice nearly nine months in the year. In winter all traveling is done in sledges, which furnish an easy and rapid means of communication.

The population of Finland is not known exactly. Some travellers allow one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; others only one million. The people are healthy, robust, vigorous, laborious men; extremely attached to their native soil, and unwilling to change it for milder climates.

The Fins are partly civilized. They are of medium height, their hair is white, their physognomy grave, and even melancholy. They are slow in their enterprises, but firm and persevering, when they have undertaken them. They patiently support great privations, and are indifferent to property and the comforts of life. Like all ignorant people, they are superstitious, full of prejudices, and attach great importance to the customs of their ancestors. They persevered in paganism until about the middle of the twelfth century. Then (in 1156) a Swedish King, assisted by the bishop of Upsal, undertook a kind of crusade against them, and forced them to receive baptism. In the sixteenth century, they followed the example of their metropolis, and adapted the Lutheran confession, but mingled with it numerous errors. They are generally moral, upright and hospitable. Poetry is a favorite art. They have poets and improvisators who at a marriage, or any solemn festival, rival each other in alternate songs, like the shepherds of Virgil. Their popular poems are called *Runes*; they come mostly from the times of paganism, and serve to cast light on their primitive history.

Some of their customs are singular. The marriage seasons only comes once a year,—in the autumn. Until that time, the expectant lover is not authorized by custom to address in person the object of his desires. His declaration is made by sending a piece of money, which is accepted or not, according as the young girl is inclined to approve or reject his offer. The sending of this gage of love and all the rest of the ceremony are left in the hands of some old woman of the village, who has no other occupation than to conduct marriages.

The inhabitants of Finland long belonged to Sweden. But the Russians from the time of Peter I. invaded one province after another, and the whole country was annexed to Russia by the treaty of 1809. The emperor Alexander expressly promised that the religion and fundamental laws, the rights and privileges of the principality should be respected; and engaged to assemble the national Diet regularly for the voting of taxes and local legislation. But these fair promises have not been executed. The Finlanders are hostile to the Russian dominion, and will seize the first opportunity to return to the yoke of Sweden. The largest cities of Finland are *Abo*, *Hetsingfors* and *Viborg*. Abo is the See of a Lutheran bishop. It is a flourishing university, numerous manufactories and almost 12,000 inhabitants; but this city was almost entirely ruined in 1826 by a terrible fire, and has ceased to be the capital of the country. Helsingfors the capital, numbers 16,000 souls besides the garrison. The governor-general resides there, and the Finland university has been transferred to it. It is situated about 150 miles from Cronstadt. Viborg contains a population of 700 inhabitants, and is very well fortified; the Russian government having established there immense military magaines with formidable batteries.

THE POLES.

The more distinguished and intelligent of this abused and oppressed nation think that they discover in the events that are transpiring, indications of their returning nationality and freedom. The certainty of this is however in the future, and only known to Him who putteth down one and setteth up another. Prince Czartoryski has addressed a letter to his countrymen, from which we make the following extracts:—

"My dear Fellow-countrymen,—After various deceiful misfortunes, after hard and, perhaps, necessary trials, Divine Providence, as it seems, satisfied with the manner in which we have borne the past, is now disposed to restore to us His protection.

"Events which human wisdom had not foreseen, which it would have tried to prevent, have unexpectedly arisen, and may entirely change the situation of Europe.

"The great Powers, some of whom had put their hand to our destruction—while the others have permitted it—are now brought to acknowledge the fatal results to Europe of the partition of Poland, and to consider how much security and what advantages her reestablishment would procure.

"Poland, without her name being yet pronounced, presents herself, imposes herself by the force of things, on the thoughts of nations, of the Cabinets and statesmen of Europe.

"A continual witness of these grave circumstances, and in a position to appreciate them near, guardian of your interests abroad and interpreter of your intentions, I have resolved, my dear countrymen, to address you the following advice:—

* * * * * * * *

"Preserve in every part of our country your now prudent and calm attitude; wait for events. It is the advice given you by all the sincere friends of Poland. The patient tranquility which at present reigns in Poland proceeds not from inanition or from death; it is, on the contrary, a proof of wisdom and prudence, the sign of life and of the inward strength of the nation, that knows how to restrain herself, to show greater energy when the moment shall come to develope her might.

"Follow, my countrymen, that line of conduct which will preserve you from the greatest of misfortunes, that of intestine divisions—or at least whatever fate God destines to you, which will shelter you against increased calamities.

"The providential concurrence of the events hitherto accomplished must fortify and augment your faith in Divine bounty and justice. It will, perhaps, be through our country, that, unforseen by herself or any one else, the balance will be definitely inclined in unravelling the present crisis.

"Receive, dear compatriots, the expression of the ardent wishes which I form, in concert with you, for our unhappy country.

BIBLE READERS IN THE EAST.—A Bible Reader and Colporteur writes from Galata, July 29:

You will be pleased to hear I have commenced my work of reading the Scriptures and distributing from my stock of books furnished by the committee, among the soldiers stationed at Scutari. I feel confident the Lord has a work for me to do, and though called to make sacrifices, yet I do not regret it; I hope that this may yet be made the means of furthering the Gospel, and, therefore, something in which we should rejoice and mourn. In my several visits to Scutari, I have had most interesting conversations with the men, who most gladly received the books and tracts.

Mr. Jones, from Faro Sund, Island of Gothland, July 25th writes:—

I commenced my labours here, and have visited the Gorgon steamship-of-war. I gave the men books and tracts, and had conversation with them. The books, &c., were thankfully received. I took a boat and went on board the Kangaroo, another steamer. I distributed my books and tracts, which were received with many thanks. I have also visted the Otter, steamship-of-war. The men behaved well, and were pleased with the books, &c. I also visited the ship which supplies the fleet with water. I was received very kindly both by officers and men, and the publications were most readily received.

METHODIST ENTERPRISE.—New-Mexico, with an area of 210,774 square miles, and a mixed population of barbarous Catholics of 61,547, where Poperly has utterly failed, is now open to the labors of Protestant missionaries. Here is a field where many may enter and labor, and there is scarcely any place where there is more need for reformation in respect to morals and intellectual culture.

Nor must we omit the territory of Utah, Mormon though it be. We have, months since, contended that at least two missionaries should be sent there, who could contend against Mormonism. This system cannot stand long. There must now be *many* dissenters from the system among its former adherent. The wife of Joe Smith never believed the delusion, and is not now a Mormon. There must be many there now of similar character; and liberty of conscience must be maintained there. Hence, we urge that our missionaries should be on the spot without delay.—*West. Chr. Advocate.*

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—A letter from Shanghae, of 25th June, 1854, says:—"The rebellion progresses. It is a Trinity—with an additional emanation—'a brother of Jesus Christ.' One of the heads calls himself 'the Holy Ghost.' They received the American missionaries very scomfully, and bade them 'recognize the New Revelation, and bring tribute to the Celestial King.' I am by no means sure it will not turn out a grander movement than Mahommed ever made. It is wonderfully fitted for the Chinese mind—a central kingdom—and a sure prostration for all nations."

A return just issued of the population of Ireland show that the number of inhabitants has fallen off *two millions* in the past five years. In the years 1805 the population was over five millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, eight million three hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and forty; and in 1851, only six million five hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy.

SINCERITY NO TEST OF TRUTH.—Not unfrequently it is said, "No matter what a man believes, if he is only sincere." But there is sincerity in error, in delusion, in mistake, as well as in truth. The infant my sincerely believe that the candle is harmless, but this will not keep it from burning him. Your neighbor may sincerely believe he is taking what will do him good, when by mistake he is drinking the poison. Sincerity neither consecrates sin nor canonizes error, nor saves from the suffering that attends both.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The last number of the London Punch has a picture of a British farmer, upon whose countenance the most intense distress is depicated. The cause of his trouble is explained by the following statement—"Well! Here is a pretty business! I've got so much corn, that I don't know where to put it.

REPROOF FROM SLAVES.—Five thousand *slaves* who are professing Christians in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, have contributed the last year to benevolent objects $15,000, it being on an average three dollars each. Christians who are free, what think you of this? Shall not the example rouse you to do more for Him, who has given you the blessings of liberty?

DOING GOOD.—"I would not crawl upon the earth," said Pope to Swift, "without doing a little good; I will enjoy the pleasure of giving what I give by giving it alive, and seeing others enjoy it. When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there was a friend in need above ground."

DOMESTIC.

Our new Governer the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, whose arrival we announced last week, proceeded to Fredericton on Friday, and on the following day in the Council Chamber presented his commission as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, took the usual oaths and assumed the administration of the Province.

The General Assembly of this Province is summoned to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 19th inst. This early session is called for the purpose of considering the treaty recently entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relative to the Fisheries and reciprocal trade; and if it is approved of, as we have no doubt it will be—passing the necessary laws to give it effect so far as this Province is concerned.—*Church Witness.*

The City appears to be infested with a gang of burglars, and it behoves all persons to see that their premises are properly secured. Several stores have been entered, and property stolen therefrom, but as yet no traces of the ruffins have been discovered. Mr. Aaron Armstrong fired on a man and a boy who were attempting to break into his store in Dock Street on Sunday night, but without effect. This may operate as a warning.—*B.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday night last, a miserable drunkard named Sullivan, residing in Cooper's alley, was given in charge to the police by his wife and friends, for their own protection against his violence. He was in a horrible state of drunken madness, and was extremely violent for some time after being locked up: but finally becoming quiet, it was supposed he had fallen asleep. On opening the cell in the morning, however, the wretched creature's body was found cronched in a corner, where he had met with a drunkard's awful death.—*Obs.*

A fire occured in Portland on Wednesday, nearly opposite the ship-yard of Mr. Briggs, which consumed two houses, and badly injured another.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 12th inst.

G. R. Boyer, rem.——Elder P. Mallock, rem.——Elder C. Knowles.——John Meehum.——R. Dobson.——T. O'Donnell, 2, rem. in the List.——Rev. R. Tweedie.——R. Vail.——R. Hallett.

NORTON.—There will be preaching at the Meeting-house near Mr. Roach's in Studholm, on Sabbath the 22nd inst., (if the Lord will,) at 11 and 3 o'clock.

October 13th. E. McLEOD.

☞ ELDER W. E. PENNINGTON wishes us to state that he will be unable to fulfil his appointment in Woodstock next Sabbath, the state of the cause where he is now labouring (North River), requiring his stay here prolonged.

Remember This!

Nearly all diseases arise from vicid humours, and are Medicine to be an effectual remedy must strike at the root and produce a change. Numerous (so called) alternatives are known to and prescribed by our Physicians with much effect. But it is acknowledged by the first Physicians of the age—Professor Ives, Dr. A. A. Tyler and others—that the Rock Rose (Hallanthemum Canadense) is superior to anything in Materia Medica as an alternative, and so great has been the interest manifested in it that Dr. A. Tyler of New Haven, published a Dissertation in order to lay before the Medical Profession the virtue of a Plant destined to effect a radical change in their practice. Myers' Extract Rock Rose is the only reliable preparation, and has already in Scrofulous and bilious diseases effected cures that surprised its most ardent friends. See Circulars, &c.

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

On such Subjects the Testimony of Women should be Conclusive.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

☞ Mrs. Chute, of 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge**, and gave it two tea spoonsfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.** All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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

Marriages.

On Thursday evening last, at Queen's Square, by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. James L. Dunn, (of the firm of McMorran & Dunn,) to Matilda Jane, daughter of James Smith, Esq.

At Carleton, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. Francis, Mr. James H. Eagles, to Miss Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Jacob Vail, all of Carleton.

At Simonds, on the 2d inst., by Rev. J. W. Dishrow, Mr. John Smith, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John Nichols.

At Lower Cove, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Wm. P. Belyea of Greenwich, K. C. to Miss Amanda M. Lee of Indian Town.

At Sussex Vale, on Wednesday evening, 27th ult., by the Rev. T. McGhee, Rector, Mr. Gilead, Second, to Miss Ann R., youngest daughter of Mr. Neil McIntyre, all of Sussex.

By the Rev. James Herrett, Mr. Robert Hooper, of Hillsburgh, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sergeant Robert Mann, Salisbury.

At Blissfield, C. N., on the 31st August, by the Rev. Jas. Tozer, Mr. Charles Henry Sewart, of the Parish Blissfield, to Miss Sarah Mitchell Bamford, of the same place, and seventh daughter of Mr. John Bamford.

At Boiestown, C. N., on the 21st September, by the Rev. James Tozer, Mr. John H. Dunphey, to Miss Fannall Amanda Tozer, all of the Parish of Ludlow.

At Sussex Vale, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. William Roach, to Miss Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John McMonagle, all of Sussex.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. B. Merritt at the residence of the Bride's Father Mr. F. Nobles Downey, to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Levi Jones, all of Springfield, K. C.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Alexander Rowen, Junr., to Miss Annie Jane Lipsett, both of Grand Lake.

At Harmony N. S. by the Rev. Charles Knowles, on the 29th ult. Mr. Eanies D. Cross of Bridgewater, Lunenburgh, to Miss Mary Emma, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles M. Cushing, of the former place.

At Grace Church, New York, on the 26th September, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, George Young, Esquire, of Saint John, N. B., to Helen M'Prior, only daughter of the late George Thompson, Esquire, of the same place.

Deaths.

At three o'clock, on Friday morning, aged 57 years, Mr. Sampson Manaton, a native of Devenport, England, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

Suddenly, on Friday evening, the 6th inst., at Indian Town, John S. Taylor, Esq., of Sheffield, Sunbury County. He has left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Sussex Vale, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Humphrey Hayward, aged 33 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 6th inst., after a few months illness, John McLauchlan, Esq., late Editor and Proprietor of the late "Charlotte Gazette," aged about 56 years. Mr. McL. came to this Province, from Scotland, about 30 years ago, and was for a number of years an influential merchant and ship-owner of the town of Saint Andrews.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	Oct. 12, 1854
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	3d. to 4d
BUTTER, in Firkins,	1s. 1d. to 1s 2d
" Roll,	1s. 3d
EGGS, per dozen,	1s.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	4[illegible]
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	15s. to 17s 6d.
" Pollock, do.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	90s. to 100s.
MUTTON, per lb.,	3d. to 4d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	26s. 3d.
" Oat, per cwt.,	25s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	3s. 6d. to 4s.
VEAL,	3d to 4d
BUCKWHEAT, per 100 lb	12s. 6d.
PORK, per lb.,	5½d. a 6d.
GEESE,	3s. a 3s. 3d.
FOWLS, per pair	2s. 6d.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—55lb. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed—the growth of New Brunswick. apal 6 S. L. TILLEY.

CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Subscriber is prepared to receive and finish CLOTH as expressed below at the rates annexed. He has made arrangements with Mr. John B. Andrews, (Post Master) at Indian Town, to receive Cloth and forward it to the New-Brunswick Hotel, Charlotte-street, from which he will receive it direct; also, arrangements have been made with Mr. R. Golding, Wickham, Q. C., and Mr. Joseph Crandell, at the Bonds, who will also receive and forward Cloth left with them. It will be finished and returned to the place left as soon as possible.

PRICES.

Full, Dye, Shear and Press,	1s. 3d.
" " and Press,	1s. 0d.
" Sheer and Press,	0s. 9d.
Press only,	0s. 3d.
Dye and Press,	0s. 9d.

WM. W. SNOW,
Oct. 12th, 1854. (3m.) *Studholm, K. C.*

New-Brunswick, King's County, ss.

At a Surrogate Court holden on the Seventh day of October, A. D. 1854. In the matter of the Estate of NICHOLAS ROCHE, late of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, deceased.

WHEREAS James Roach, Robert B. Vail, and Thomas W. McManus, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Nicholas Roche, have applied to me by Petition, according to law, shewing therein that the personal Estate and effects of the said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts of the said deceased, and praying that a License may be granted to the Petitioners to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary to pay off his debts; I do therefore cite the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates, in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday the Seventh day of November next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the passage of the said Petition should not be complied with. And I do order that this citation be forthwith published in any Newspaper in this Province, and continued therein for three weeks successively.

W. McLEOD, *Register of Probates.* E. B. SMITH, *Surrogate Judge of Probates.*

AYER'S PILLS.

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it and the *heartburn*, *belchings*, and *sourness* of dyspepsia will rapidlp disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the Spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Estimate! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is dangerous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Perverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, drowsiness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

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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 17th, 1854.