

Reports are abroad that, at St. Petersburg, the popular enthusiasm which formerly either did, or was supposed to prevail, respecting the war, has altogether subsided, and that, in its place, there is arising a feeling of positive dislike and apprehension. Military men, especially, are believed to be adverse to the contest, and to express their opinions with unusual freedom, affirming that in a conflict with England and France, Russia may have much to lose, but nothing permanent to gain. Voluntary contributions (so called) towards the expenses of the war still continue, but their voluntariness is a mere pretence—they are not in any sense free-will offerings. The unfortunate citizen receives intimation from the authorities that they consider such an amount will not be too much for him to give, and he forthwith pays it, to avoid the unpleasant consequence which might otherwise ensue.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE—HOUSE OF LORDS.

The EARL OF CLARENDON in moving the Address in reply to the Royal Message on the War with Russia made the following remarks:—

I believe there is not a man in the dominions of the Czar who does not expect that Constantinople will ultimately belong to Russia. It will be our duty, as far as we possibly can, to prevent the realization of that expectation, and to take care that a Russian occupation may not begin there. Were it to succeed, and were Russia to be in possession of Constantinople, commanding, as she would do then, the Black Sea and its shores, being enabled, as she would, to occupy Circassia and Georgia, and convert the population of those frontier countries into one mighty army, having access to the Mediterranean and a vast naval fleet in the Baltic, and determined as she now is, to increase her naval power, with all those facilities which steam and modern invention have afforded for the transport of troops—with all these advantages, were Russia in possession of Constantinople, it would not be too much to say, that more than one Western Power would have to undergo the fate of Poland. (Cheers.) The wealth, and the intelligence, and the civilization of Europe, would be no more a barrier against encroachments upon the part of Russia than were the intelligence and civilization of ancient Rome against the encroachments of the Huns and Vandals. (Cheers.) If I may explain this question, it is not merely the protection of Turkey against the aggression of Russia that is concerned in the Eastern question, as it is commonly called, but it is the battle of civilization against barbarism (cheers), and the maintenance of the independence of Europe.—(Continued cheers.)

And here, my lords, let me repeat what I have said before, that this country has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Austria. (Cheers.) She has behaved in an honourable and straightforward manner throughout the negotiations with Russia, and she has done, in her own way, and at her own time, everything that she could for the preservation of peace, and to maintain the integrity of Turkey. (Loud Cheers.) I believe she has now placed her army on a war footing, and only this evening I received a communication stating the position of her different forces, which now amount to 130,000 men, independently of her troops on the frontier. There is a difference, however, in the mode of action between Austria and Prussia. The latter Power is desirous of exercising a perfect neutrality; but I must say that, with such a war as is now about to be waged upon the frontiers of both countries, it will be impossible for either Power to preserve a neutrality. At all events, nothing could be more injurious or fatal to the best interests of both these countries than a protracted war, and nothing could be better for them than a short and decisive contest. But if the two great German Powers be divided, the result will inevitably be in favour of revolutions; and therefore favourable to the present interests of Russia. (Hear, hear.) If these Powers, however, proceed in accordance with popular opinion, which is every day more and more against Russia, it cannot be for one moment doubted that the ultimate result will be favourable to German independence. (Loud Cheers.) That power which refuses to lend itself to the designs of Russia will transfer to itself all the popular sympathy of Germany, and into the hands of that Power will be committed the future destinies of the German nation. Under these circumstances, I do sincerely hope that these two great Powers—taking an accurate estimate both of their own interests and the interests of Europe—may become not only united in their policy with the Western Powers, but that they will undertake united action with them. I trust they will take the parts which befit them in this great struggle, the result of which concerns them even more than Western Europe. I trust, that, at the close of this struggle, we shall find them by our side, re-establishing peace upon a solid and secure foundation; but that peace, my lords, will be neither solid nor secure unless the territorial extension and the moderate influence of Russia be effectually restrained. (Hear, hear.) That peace will not be a glorious peace, my lords, if we do not secure equal rights and immunities for the Christian subjects of Turkey, not securing them by treaties nor by a protectorate, nor by acquiring rights fatal to the very independence which we intend to uphold, but securing them as the spontaneous act of the Sultan—and not less binding on him on that account (hear) by which he will best consult his own interests, and by which he will entitle himself to the gratitude of Europe, and afford to France and England the only return they desire for the exertions which they are now making on his behalf.

The "London Times" of April 4th, in an article on the war which has just commenced, and its probable duration remarks:—

Sixty years ago, with great ardor and temerity, we rushed into war with a people whom we had learned to hate and despise, standing at that time alone among nations, beaten by us out of their colonies and dependencies, pent up within mountains and seas, under the perpetual surveillance of our fleets. Nevertheless, that war, so begun, with so much enthusiasm, and with such a confidence of right on our part that hardly a pulpit but what sounded the alarm, lasted nearly a quarter of a century, filling Europe with disaster and convulsion.

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sing the whole habitable world. We have now to deal with a continent rather than a State, and with a large section of the human race rather than a people. With our own numbers more than ever finite, and with materials, labor, and man himself yearly more appreciated, we contend with a cheap and inexhaustible multitude. We wage war with a Government whose domestic system is despotism and whose foreign policy is conquest. In the former it has refused to improve; in the latter it has scarcely known a check. Sixty years ago it was imagined that the indignation and the selfishness of all Europe would concentrate all her armies against devoted France, the one common foe.

Now there are thousands of miles of frontier and an unapproachable and unknown interior to be attacked. Our foe contains within her bosom the seedplot of nations, and still harbours the originals of the very tribes that used to menace and conquer the civilized world. When some one observed the other day that it had been long foreseen that it must come to this, and that we are only accepting a task that otherwise would have fallen on our successors and proved above their strength, that implies not merely the greatness of the efforts required of us, but the length of time during which they will probably have to be sustained. A few great blows, aided by fortune, and by some return to sanity in the councils of Russia, may perhaps bring the war to an early termination. That is no uncommon resolution of the difficulties which despotism is apt to bring on the world. But it cannot be disguised that the vastness of the Powers involved in the present war, the depth of the causes which have provoked it, and the importance of the principles at issue, all portend a contest as long and as changeable as any that have darkened the annals of the world.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN THE EAST.

The war which is, perhaps, at this moment, thinning the ranks of Mussulmans and Russians, acts most remarkably on the Jews of Turkey and Russia. While the Rabbi of Constantinople has ordered prayers to be offered up in every synagogue throughout the Turkish dominion, beseeching for the success of the Ottoman arms; while Jewish legions and Jewish money are lavished with a free hand to aid the Sultan, the Jews in Russia are called on by ukase to supply men and find money to aid the Czar in his struggle. It is with them not a matter of choice; they have to kiss the rod that chastises them. More than one million Jews are subjects of the Czar, and have to submit to his will. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs informs us that letters have been received, stating that a ukase has been issued by the Czar, prohibiting his Jewish subjects from sending any money for the relief of the poor in Palestine. This cruel edict will operate with terrible effect on the indigent Jews of Jerusalem, who have at all times received large contributions from Russia and Poland. The Rev. Mr. Isaacs remarks what a good thing it is for the Jews in the East that the Czar cannot steel the hearts of the humane in the West.

DOMESTIC. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

APRIL 28. Last night the Committee of Supply sat till 8 o'clock. A grant of £1060 passed to the Government for payment of the Law Commission.—The House was in Supply to-day from 9 to 7 o'clock. Supply closed. A grant of £2,400 was passed to the Government to complete the Boundary Survey. It was objected to because £7,000 had been expended last summer. Messrs. Partelow, Street, Wilmot, Gray, Montgomery, Robinson, and Taylor voted for it, and 21 against it.

APRIL 29. Messages received containing declaration of war against Russia. Governor instructed to lay embargo on Russian vessels. Joint Address of two Houses to her Majesty passed; on the war great many loyal speeches made. Address to Governor passed, placing all revenues of the Province under his control in case of emergency. Bill passed raising Salaries of Teachers, Males £37 10s., £30, and £22 10s.; Females, £27 10s., £22 10s., £17 10s. Business nearly wound up.

PROVOCATION OF THE ASSEMBLY—GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

FREDERICTON, May 1. At 2 o'clock his Excellency closed the Session with the following Speech.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You have brought to a close the business of this Session and I thank you for your exertions. I trust that the consolidation and revival of the Provincial Statutes may prove advantageous to the country and that the charges in the administration of the Law sanctioned in the present session may afford satisfaction.

The subjects of the King's College and the Audit Office will not fail to receive the consideration of myself and my Council during the recess.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I acknowledge with thanks the supplies you have granted for the public service. Some portion of these supplies relative to the bridges has been voted in a manner which implies much confidence in me and my advisers. I assure you that every precaution will be taken to insure a proper outlay of the public funds.

I feel confident that her Most Gracious Majesty will highly value the loyal feeling which dictated your resolution placing at my disposal the resources of the Province for the defence of the country and the honour of the British flag.

As representatives of the people you will have the satisfaction of restoring to your constituents at a time of general prosperity the public trust reposed in you at a time of depression.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You have heard with deep regret that Great Brit-

ain has been reluctantly forced into a war. In the name of the Queen I thank you very heartily for the expression of your loyalty and attachment to the throne, which I shall not fail to lay before our Gracious Sovereign.

Special Grants from the Legislature on the Roads for Kings County.

For the Road leading from Cudlip's Farm to Butter-nutt Ridge, via Kennebec and Galleys, £50 0 0	
For the Bridge over Trout Creek, near Colonel Evanson's, 30 0 0	
For the Bridge over Hammond River, near Gander's, 30 0 0	
To repair Bridge over Salmon River, near Snider's, and complete an alteration on the Road leading to John King's, 30 0 0	
To alter and improve the Road leading from Goose Creek Bridge to Britain's Mill Stream, 50 0 0	
For the Hammond River Bridge, near Stewart's, 250 0 0	
For the Road leading from Allen Price's to Norton, a new line of Road, 122 0 0	
To improve the Road round John Price's Hill, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road on the west side Bates' Mill Pond, including the part between the Mill and the Dam, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road leading from Salmon Rock Bridge to Height's corner, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road from Campbellton to Pattecake, 20 0 0	
To build a Bridge over Smith's Creek, near Leonard's, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road from Noah Taber's to Saint John County Line, on the Road to Saint Martins, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road leading from Burnt Cove to Milikish, 50 0 0	
To improve the Road from Stewart's to Albert County Line, via Moore's Mill, including the Bridges on the same over the South Branch Stream, 50 0 0	
	2962 0 0

The body of Miss Eaton—the young lady whose sudden disappearance from her father's residence a short time since, caused such painful sensations—was discovered last Sabbath morning on the flats in the rear of the City, near low water mark. It is supposed she unconsciously walked or fell into the water and was drowned. Her remains were interred on Monday, and the afflicted family shares largely in general sympathy.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR.—The election for Mayor of this City took place on Tuesday last, and considerable excitement was manifested throughout the day. The different polling places were thronged with voters, and a large number of voters were polled as the following list will show:—

	SMITH.	OLIVE.
King's Ward,	161	94
Wellington,	167	236
Queen's,	204	232
Duke's,	114	114
Sydney,	101	32
Guy's,	7	279
Brooks',	24	111
Total,	765	1108

Majority for Olive, 340.—Nbr.

MORE FRUITS OF RUM.—On Thursday evening last, a seaman in a state of intoxication, fell from a wharf in Carleton and was drowned. We are informed that he leaves a wife and seven children in England. Such are the fruits of the liquor trade.—Telegraph.

We are happy to state that cholera has entirely disappeared among the passengers by the "Blanche," and that 121 of them have come up to the City. There are 217 still at Partridge Island, who will come up to-day and to-morrow. The ship came into Port yesterday.

It is very gratifying that no new case occurred among the passengers by the "Blanche," after the arrival of the vessel at Quarantine; thus showing that the atmosphere here was not congenial to the further spread of the disease.—Nbr.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Carleton unanimously resolved last Monday evening, to give a call to the Rev. James Baird, Missionary from the General Assembly of the Irish Church, now in this city to be their pastor, provided no Minister be already on his way to them from the old country by appointment of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church. Mr. Baird has officiated for several Sabbaths both in St. John and Carleton to the great satisfaction of his hearers, and is a young man of most conciliatory manners, and well recommended not only by his own Church but by Principal Cunningham, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Hamilton, of London.—Courier.

The Common Council, yesterday appointed Mr. Geo. Stockford, High Constable of this City for the ensuing year and also keeper of the Court House.—Ch. Witness.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmorland Bank, held at Moncton on the 25th inst., in accordance with public notice to that effect, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

Oliver Jones, Michael S. Harris,
Joseph Salter, John Humphrey,
William H. Steadman.

Oliver Jones was subsequently chosen as President of said Bank.—Morning News.

FIRE IN NEW YORK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A six story building in Broadway, opposite the Park, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th April. An unfortunate occurrence took place during the fire, which caused the loss of several lives. While the firemen were attempting to extinguish the flames, the walls suddenly fell, burying in the ruins many of the men. Nine dead bodies had been taken out, and it was thought more would be found. Thirteen men who were still alive were badly injured—five of them are not expected to recover.—Nbr.

MURDER.—The Woodstock Sentinel of last week records an account of a deliberate murder recently committed between Houlton and Restook. The murderer's name is Mathis, his victim's name was Samuel James. No quarrel is represented as existing between them—Mathis deliberately shooting James on the road; he survived only about three hours. The murderer and a woman who was with him are both in jail at Houlton.

Count Adam de Gonsowski has written a letter to the New York Tribune to show that the germs of a revolution at present exist in Russia—a rebellion, which, he thinks, only requires opportunity to manifest itself, and by which, the future grandeur and destiny of Russia will be achieved.

We understand that the distinguished Missionary, Dr. Duff, now on a visit to the United States and British Provinces, is expected to arrive in this City soon.

A young man named Patrick Sullivan, whose parents reside in Cooper's Alley, St. John, was drowned near Houlton on Monday morning; his body was brought into Houlton and interred on Wednesday.—Carleton Sentinel.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN EUROPE.

The hostilities commenced between Russia on the one side, and Turkey assisted by England and France on the other, present an important feature to the Old World. The Sultan of Constantinople has granted every vestige of freedom to mankind that he could give. Liberty of conscience has been by him respected, and every man in his dominion may worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. This is an achievement in favor of Christianity that is truly cheering. The time was when the haughty Moslem spurned the Christian as a dog, and thus addressed him, "Ye Christian dog, ye know your option—"The Koran, the Tribute, or the Sword." From the year 629 until 639 the Moslem reduced 3080 cities, burned 4,000 Christian Churches, and erected 1401 mosques. On the site of the ancient temple of Solomon a Mahomedan mosque was raised, and the cry of the Muezzin was heard where the voice of inspiration was formerly breathed. Against the religion of Jesus the Moslem was fierce. Temples, and libraries, and cities, lay smoking before him in ruins. He overran Palestine and Egypt, Lybia and Numidia, Spain and Portugal, and had it not been for the brave Charles Martel, he would have laid all Europe prostrate at his feet. Constantinople fell before him in 1453, and ever since his religious influence has been on the decay. But now how changed! Christianity is respected, tolerated fully, and protected. Musselman or infidel alike may become Christianized with impunity.

But look at Russia. There oppression, fraud and tyranny reign supreme. If Russia prevails, barbarism with all its horrible results must ensue. France will fall, and Britain will fall, and Protestantism in Europe will be obliterated. But if Turkey prevails, then civilization, enlightenment, the Gospel and its glorious triumphs will gain trophies, your rice, what rises from the vessel. "It is a fearful contest, but the god of battles will overrule all that is produced. Let Christians in America pray for the arms of the allied powers. Let it gets very, very wet, does all the vapor continue Americans assist them. Let the warmest sympathy stick to it. "No; it falls in drops." Very things be entwined around them. Oh, Thou Saviour, Who, then would you say of the vapor it, preme Being I roll back the black cloud of barbarism that hangs over enlightened Europe! Con- found the evil counsels and base designs of those who would on account of selfish ends sacrifice the intelligence of the Old World on the altar of superstition, tyranny, and barbarism!—Am. Paper

Education and Tobacco.—The Portland Mirror says, that a gentleman has given \$2,000 to Bowdoin College, to aid indigent young men in getting an education. But no one is to derive any benefit from the fund who uses either rum or tobacco.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 6th inst.

Rev. D. M. Graham, James Ryan, rem., D. J. Let- son, Mr. W. M. Crowl, rem., J. M. Cox, Mr. D. C. res- ides in Carleton, Alfred Taylor, rem., James Van- blarcom, rem., C. C. France, rem., we have none of the back Nos. you want, but will obtain one of each for you if we can. All the Gazettes we receive are subscribed for.—Charles E. Bell, Mr. N's name was omitted, we will send the papers re- quested if we have them or some other in their place. C. Vanblarcom, rem., James Nowlan, Esq., Miss D. M. Whitaker, rem., W. W. Dodd, rem.

Received for the District Mission Fund. Collection from the Church and Congregation at Campobello. £4 9 0

ST. JOHN MARKET.

	May 4, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	4d. to 4½d.
BUTTER, in Firkins, Roll,	11d. to 1s.
" "	1s. 6d. to 1s. 2½
EGGS, per dozen,	4½d. to 5s.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	10s. to 17s. 6d.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	11s. 2d. to 12s.
" Pollack, do,	17s. 6d. to 2s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	11s. to 12s.
HAY, per ton,	6d. to 7d.
MUTTON, per lb.	27s. 6d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	27s. 6d.
" Oat, per cwt.,	22s. 6d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. to 3s. 3d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Marriages.

At Barrington, N. S., on the 16th ult., by Rev. P. F. Murray, Mr. William M. Crowl, to Miss Sophia Nickerson, both of Barrington.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. James Warren, to Miss Hannah Luskner, both of St. John.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. E. E. Bill, Mr. Elijah Barker, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, both of this City.

Deaths.

At Campobello, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. William Tinker, and daughter of Mr. John Leonard, of Deer Island, in the 84th year of her age.

At Grandville, N. S., on the 14th ult., Mr. Job Young, aged 56 years.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John Lingley, in the 79th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock, p. m., from his residence in Union street, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

TO LET.—The Subscriber has several suits of Apart- ments, and one or two Shops to Let, in the House, Leasing and occupied by him on Portland Bridge. Parties Leasing must be Members of a Total Abstinence Society—or a Division of "Sons of Temperance," in good standing.—Others need not enquire. Portland, May 5.

D. H. COUILLARD.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE. The undersigned, thankful for past favors, begs to intimate to his numerous City and Country customers, that he has received from England, New York, and Boston, his usual and varied supply of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, of the very best descriptions, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

26, North Side of King Street.

Sign of the Side of Leather.

May 5. J. J. CHRISTIE.

P. S.—All kinds of RUBBER for the Sides of Congress Boots; Buckskin for tender feet; fancy Boot Legs, &c. J. J. C.

OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Partnership under the firm of D. W. & J. R. ADAMS, and will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, and COLLAR making business, heretofore carried on by D. W. ADAMS. The subscribers would intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they intend keeping the best of workmen, and by strict attention to business will endeavor to give general satisfaction.

Just received per steamer Admiral, some splendid Gentlemen's and Ladies' SADDLES and BRIDLES; 1 Jockey do. Also an assortment of WHIPS, of the very best quality. D. W. ADAMS. J. R. ADAMS.

April 17.

NEW CHEAP AND HANDSOME ROOM PA- PER.

The subscriber has just received another supply of New and Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, containing the most Beautiful Variety of Patterns in the City, and for sale at prices very much cheaper than at any other store.

May 5th. (Hins.) S. K. FOSTER.

TO ARRIVE.—In Lisbon and Barbours from London.—600 kegs. Brandram's No. 1 White Lead—163 kegs. Red, Yellow, Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, India Red, Quaker Green, Vandyke Brown, Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terra Steina; drop Black and Vermilion; 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; 3 casks Vermilion; 1 bbl. Nutmegs; 20 cwt. Carbonate Soda; 1 cwt. kags; 1 ton Washing Soda; 14 tons Alum; 10 cwt. Cream of Tartar; 10 cwt. Blue Vitrol; 4 gross assorted Pickles; 600 lbs. Cloves; 600 cwt. Alexandria Sesma; 8 cases Sallad Oil; 2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. Ghee; 10 kegs Colman's Mustard; 1 case Spanish Annatto; 2 cases Hemp and Canary Seed; 1 case Gold Leaf. S. L. TILLEY.

April 28. (usual papers) S. L. TILLEY.

IN STORE.—15 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil—300 boxes 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 15, 16 x 16, and 12 x 18 Window Glass; 300 kegs No. 1 White Lead; 2 tons Putty. S. L. TILLEY.

I do not know yourself. (usual papers.)

present object is to find out whether you know Clover well," replies another, with an air of manifest satisfaction, "I'll tell you—it is squirted from the ink of India's elephant!" Indeed that is a new story of the origin of rain, which I did not know before; and I should now like to know on what evidence it is founded. "All I can say about it is, as your Gurn told me so." But your Gurn must have some reason for telling you so. Did he ever see an elephant himself? "Oh, no! the elephant is rapped up in a cloud, as in a covering, and no one can see it with his own eyes." How, then, me the Gurn to know that the elephant was ere at all? "To be sure, because the Shastra says so." Now I understand the matter. You y the rain comes from the trunk of an elephant, only because the Gurn has told you that this ac- curnt is contained in the Shastra. "Certainly; for ough I have never seen it with my own eyes, yet believe it is there, because the Gurn has told me at the Shastra says so; and what the Shastra says must be true." Your Gurn has taught you a very different theory from that which my Gurn taught me in Scotland. Would you like to hear it, and compare the two together. "Nothing would I do more than that." "Well, then, let us hear the Gospel and its glorious triumphs will gain trophies, your rice, what rises from the vessel. "It is a fearful contest, but the god of battles will overrule all that is produced. Let Christians in America pray for the arms of the allied powers. Let it gets very, very wet, does all the vapor continue Americans assist them. Let the warmest sympathy stick to it. "No; it falls in drops." Very things be entwined around them. Oh, Thou Saviour, Who, then would you say of the vapor it, preme Being I roll back the black cloud of barbarism that hangs over enlightened Europe! Con- found the evil counsels and base designs of those who would on account of selfish ends sacrifice the intelligence of the Old World on the altar of superstition, tyranny, and barbarism!—Am. Paper

William Hudding, Wm. G. Hoben.
Charles Hudding, E. Horton.
James Hunter, Thomas Gowan.
George Nash, William Thompson.
George Nash, Jr., Benjamin Bell.
James Gunn, Benjamin Barker.
Peter Brannen, Robert Scott.
James Canney, Thomas Scott.
William Canney, William Scott.
James Donnelly, Hugh Timmins.
James Shannon, Robert Shanks.
Michael Slavin, David Fulton.
William Stephenson, William Estabrooks.
James Duggan, Zebulon Upton.
Thomas Duran, Charles W. Upton.
Patrick Holland, Asa Upton.
Patrick Goughan, James Tilly.
James Mars, James W. Delong.
James Kellogg, William H. Vermer.
James Shannon, Jr., George Verner.
Michael Shannon, Archibald Barker.
Thomas Higgins, James Burpee.
Edward Cairns, Ephraim Briggs.
T. B. C. Burpee, James Thompson.
Zebedee Estabrooks, E. L. Burpee.
Claudius H. Deveber, John Christy.
Nelson Wier.

MR. CHARLES BURPEE, Sir.—Besides those whose names are attached to this Request, many others—all three-fourths of the Freeholders we have seen—have promised to give their vote and influence in your favour. Hoping you will comply with the Request.

We remain yours,
W. S. BARKER,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
ARCH. BARKER.

Sheffield, April 15, 1854.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—In a Country like New Brunswick, scarcely reclaimed from the forest, yet advancing rapidly to take its proper place and assert its legitimate rights among older and more influential countries, the duties of Legislators are many and varied.

They are called upon to develop more fully the resources of a country abounding in the natural elements of wealth, while it is expected of them that they so mould and temper the Government of our Province as to keep pace with its growing population and intelligence.

In view of these things I assure you, Gentlemen, that I feel the duty of Legislation should not be undertaken lightly or irresponsibly; but that those called upon to deliberate in that capacity should bring to the work a feeling of the responsibility resting upon them, and a sincere desire to advance the interests of the Province in all they do.

Such, Gentlemen, being my views and feelings, the Request, so respectfully and numerously signed, you have honored me by presenting, causes me no little embarrassment, and were I only to consult my private feelings, I would give a decided negative to it; but acknowledging as I do the claims of society upon individuals, I feel such a course of action would not be paying that deference to you which your number and position as Freeholders of the county of Sunbury demand, while it would betoken on my part a disposition to shirk those duties which we all know must devolve upon some persons.

Gentlemen, you have my consent to your request, and should I be returned one of your representatives in Parliament, permit me to say that, having been born, educated, and by the blessing of Providence have accumulated what little property I possess among you, I feel undividedly identified with you, and shall devote what abilities I have to your interest and the interest of the Province at large.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BURPEE

Sheffield, April 28th, 1854.