Poetry.

From the Morning Star.

THE BRIDGE OF FAITH.

"Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next
O'er death's dark gulf, and all its horrors hides."
YOUNG.

Trumpet tones from Sinai's mountain
Roused me from a careless sleep,
Then I saw my feet were standing
On a dread and slippery steep.

Downward, downward, as the current
Drifteth in its ceaseless flow,
So my steps were gliding ever
Towards the fearful gulf below.

Round me wreathed a chain of iron,
Every link with poison fraught;
In the fires of sinful passion
Had that baleful chain been wrought.

Yet beyond that gulf unfathomed,
Lay a land of joy and light;
Glimpses of its dazzling glory
Burst upon my longing sight.

And the songs of happy angels,
Floating on the zephyr's breath,
Mingled with the wail and murmur
Of that mournful river death.

Then I cried, "O must I perish
Gazing on the shores of bliss?
Who shall break this chain of iron?
Who shall bridge this dark abyss?"

Then I heard a friend and brother
Saying, "Faith dissolves the chain,
And the tears of contrite sorrow
Falling like the gentle rain.

Thou must also rise and labor,
There is much for thee to do,
Thou by faith must bridge the chasm
Which thou tremblest now to view."

"Vain," I cried, "thy words are fruitless
These are hopes which but deceive—
Hands like mine, so weak and sinful,
Such a work can never achieve."

"Faith," he said is strong and holy,
Grasping God's eternal throne;
He hath laid a strong foundation,
Jesus is the corner stone.

Therefore cease thine anxious doubting,
Rise and build the structure fair;
If thy hands are weak and sinful,
Lay the stones with tears and prayer.

On this sure and strong foundation
Place the pillars of thy faith;
Work, until the arch uprising,
Spans the fearful gulf of death.

Every deed to bless a brother,
Every word to honor God,
Shall be brought into the structure,
Fair as angel feet have trod.

Day by day, as time flows onward,
Toiling, thou shalt see it rise,
Till it bear thy trembling footsteps,
To the portals of the skies.

Then I rose, and lo, the fetters
From my ransomed soul were gone,
And the clouds so black with vengeance,
Like a curtain were withdrawn.

And I said, "I'll bridge the chasm,
Laying every stone with care,
Wreathing every snowy pillar
With the 'golden chain of prayer.'"

V. G. R.

Miscellany.

ALL ABOUT RUSSIA.

Even in this age of Hand-books there is one sort of manuel for which we have sighed in vain. We mean a set of monographs devoted to the different nations of Europe, and which would give us a vivid idea of the physical geography of each country, its national productions, its inhabiting races, its crafts and its commerce, its civil and religious history. At present we want to know "all about Russia;" but, in order to get some notion of its geology and surface,—the anatomy and the aspect of its enormous area,—we have to hunt all through the ponderous tomes of Pallas, and Clarke, and Murchison. For its natural history we must glean such hints as are scattered through a hundred books of travel. For the strange and eventful story of its Czars, we are driven to the dreary annals of Levesque and Karamsin. And whilst despairing of any account, succinct and simple, of the various races bound together in its rusty conglomerate,—for some idea of its present resources, material and military, we must plod through the dry, but elaborate, statistics of Haxthausen, Schnitzler, and Tegoborski.

We hope the reader will thank us if, in our next numbers, we give with all possible brevity the chief results of our own researches.

The best training for these Russian explorations is to accustom the mind to ideas of vastness. It is easy to say that Russia extends from the 18th to the 190th degree of Eastern longitude, and from the 38th to the 78th degree of Northern latitude; that its average breadth is 1500 miles, and its length 6000; and that its area includes a seventh part of the terrestrial surface of the globe. But these figures are mere phantasms till once we reduce them to some known standard of comparison.

The Thames, from its source to the Nore, is 205 miles long. The Voiga is exactly ten times longer: and at the rate of 20 miles a-day, it would require nearly seven months to travel from its mouth to its source and back again to Astrakhan.

The area of Great Britain is nearly 84,000 square miles; but in Russia there are steppes, or natural flats, so vast that just as you might place on a salver a tea-cake and a garnish of biscuit round it, so you might place on one of the grassy or sandy salvers near the Caspian England and Scotland entire, and throw in, by way of comfits or bon-bons, all the adjacent islands. In so doing, you might not crush a single tree or entomb so many inhabitants as the population of an English burgh.

On the other hand, there are forests, so large that were Briareus to lift a sod from the Ural, he might bury all France beneath a tuft of unbroken pines. They say that a squirrel could travel from Moscow to Petersburgh without ever touching the ground.

Were an Icelander to travel as the crow flies from the foot of Mount Hecla to Venice, besides a vast extent of ocean, he would pass over the North of Britain and in his Continental transit would visit Holland Prussia, France, Baden, Wurtemberg, Austria. But should a Russian subject, much farther north than Iceland,—should a Laplander or Samoide be ordered off to a hot climate, he might find his way to Sebastopol or or Simpheropol, farther south than Venice, without crossing an arm of the sea or ever quitting the *terra firma* of the Russian territory. If the journey could be performed by magic, in the morning he might gather a few tufts of white lichen to feed his favourite reindeer, and after breakfasting on train-oil and sawdust, he himself might rise through the snowy atmosphere, and in the evening come down among the camels and the orange-groves of the Crimea. There he might unpack from their native ice the salmon and the capercailzie which he had yesterday secured as presents for his friends; and after a supper of grapes and pomegranates, might go to sleep at the open lattice, or in the coolest apartment he could find.

Or, conversely, were a Circassian falling under the displeasure of the Czar, and spirited off to that great limbo where all the patriotic are lost and forgotten, in the outset of his journey he would pass through jungles where the wild ox, the lynx, and the tiger-cat still range, and where serpents lurk amongst the rankness of a vegetation almost tropical. By-and-bye he would come out on those mighty steppes, whose monotony is here and there broken by a flock of fat-tailed sheep, or a troop of wild horses, or at least a flight of fishing pelicans, and where the wine of the Caucasus is replaced by the sour mare's milk of the Tartar tent. Steering still northward, perhaps he would cross the Ural at Ekatarinburg, and admire the superb masses of malachite there dug from the mountain; and threading his way through awful forests, the haunt of the bear, the wild boar, and the eagle, at last he emerges on Tobolsk. But most likely he is not allowed to linger among the favoured exiles who in summer look out on its green meadows and birch-groves; but, "onward, still onward," towards some Siberian fort or mine he flies in his fated sledge, till he has bid a final farewell to everything warm and beautiful.

"Cold! cold! there is no sun in heaven,
A heavy and uniform cloud
Overspreads the face of the sky,
And the snows are beginning to fall.
All waste! no sign of life
But the track of the wolf and the bear;
No sound but the wild, wild wind,
And the snow crunching under his feet."

Or, setting out from his palace at Petersburg, and keeping on the same parallel of latitude, the emperor himself might post in an unbroken line for nearly six thousand miles on his own dominions, and after crossing Behring's Straits, might resume his route, and for many hundred miles still find himself on Russian territory.

His enormous size gives the Russian strange neighbours. With Austria in front, and the north pole in the rear, his bulky shadow falls as far as Italy, and may well make the Lake of Como shiver. On the one side the land af Gustavus and Charles XII. gives him the cold shoulder; whilst on the other side he consoles his unaccustomed palate with the honey of the Chersonesus and the sherbet of Persia. One foot rests on the birth-land of Kant, and the other on the home of Confucius; and so long is his arm that the letter handed to him by the British settler in Canada he might almost undertake to convey direct to his brother in Calcutta. In other words betwixt British America and British India hardly anything intervenes which is not Russian.

According to M'Culloch, in 1846, the area of the Russian empire contained 7,293,850 English square miles. But England and Scotland united have an area of only 88,050 square miles; France, including Corsica, 203,736 square miles; and the whole of Europe, 3,650,000. Therefore Russia has a superficial extent ninety times greater than Great Britain; thirty-six times greater than France; and exactly the double of all Europe united.—*Excelsior.*

SEED SOWING IN THE MORNING.

REV. RICHARD CECIL AND HIS MOTHER.—Where parental influence does not convert, it hampers. It hangs on the wheels of evil. *I had a pious mother, who dropped things in my way; I could never rid myself of them.* I liked to be an infidel in company, rather than when alone. I was wretched when by myself. I could not divest myself of my better principles. I went with one of my companions to see the 'the Minor'. The ridicule on regeneration was high sport to him; to me it was none; it could not move my features. He knew no difference between regeneration and transubstantation. I did: I knew there was such a thing. I was afraid and ashamed to laugh at it. Parental influence thus cleaves to a man; it harasses him; it throws itself continually in his way. My mother would talk to me, and weep as she talked. I flung out of the house with an oath, but wept, too, when I got into the street. My father had a religious servant. I frequently cursed and reviled at him. He would only smile on me. That went to my heart; I felt that he looked on me as a deluded creature; I felt that he thought he had something which I knew not how to value, and that he was therefore greatly my superior; I felt there was real dignity in his conduct. It made me appear little even in my own eyes." For this daring offender. However, God had mercy in reserve. *He was the child of many tears, instructions, admonitions, and prayers;* and though now a prodigal, grace soon restored and saved him. Lying one night in bed, he was contemplating the case of his mother. "I see," said he within himself, "two unquestionable facts: first, my mother is greatly afflicted—in circumstances, body, and mind—and yet I see that she cheerfully bears up under all, by the support she derives from constantly retiring to her closet and her Bible: secondly, that she has a secret spring of comfort of which I know nothing; while I, who give an unbounded loose to my appetites, and seek pleasure by every means, seldom or never find it. If, however, there is any such secret in religion, why may I not attain it as well as my mother? I will immediately seek it of God. He instantly rose in his bed and began to pray. But he was soon damped in his attempt, by recollecting that much of his mother's comfort seemed to arise from her faith in Christ. "Now," thought he, "this Christ I have ridiculed; he stands much in my way, and can form no part of my prayers." In utter confusion of mind, therefore, he lay down again. Next day, he continued to pray to "the Supreme Being;" he began to consult books, and to attend preachers; his difficulties were gradually removed, and his objections answered; and his course of life began to amend. He now listened to the pious admonitions of his mother, which he had before affected to receive with pride and scorn; yet they had fixed themselves in his heart like a barbed arrow. Now, he would discourse with her, and hear her, without outrage, which led her to hope that a gracious principle was forming in his heart. Light broke in to his mind, till he found that Jesus Christ was *the only way, the truth, and the life, to all that come unto God through him.*

HEM THE SABBATH.—An under-sheriff of London mentioning the saying of a Puritan divine, "Hem the Sabbath well, and it will not ravel out all the week," adds, "My office has enabled me to confirm the value of the Sabbath, there being scarcely a criminal, whether for death or minor punishment, who was not daily confessing to me in Newgate, that he considered his first fall, and subsequent misery, to be owing to the violation of that blessed day.

A NOBLE BOY.—"Why did you not pocket some of those pears," said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see."

"Yes there was—I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do such a thing."

I looked at the boy who made this noble answer; he was poorly clad, bat he had a noble face, and I thought how there were always two to see your sins, *yourself* and *your* God.

ENERGY.

In December, 1807, Mr. W. H. Maynard was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Massachusetts. One cold, blustering morning, on entering his schoolroom, he observed a lad he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. Maynard. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education, and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr. Maynard could help him contrive how to obtain it.

Mr. Maynard asked him if he was acquainted with any one in the place.

"No."

"Do your parents know any one here?"

"No."

"Can your parents help you toward obtaining an education?"

"No."

"Have you any friends that can give you assistance?"

"No"

"Well, how do you expect to get an education?"

"I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you."

Mr. Maynard told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy; and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day, Mr. Maynard made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study, in which he made good but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge, and thus spent the winter.

When Mr. Maynard left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister who resided four miles from the boy's father's to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home, and pursued his studies.

It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative further.—Mr. Maynard never saw the lad afterwards. But this is the early history of the Rev. Jonas King, D. D., whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar, and the philantrophist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country.

RELIGIOUS FICTION.

"O, ma! what are you crying about? What is it you are reading? Uncle Tom's Cabin? Well, that makes me think how I used to cry when I read those nice novels that you made me burn up, because you said novels were bad books." So the young Lady who has been forbidden to read a *novel*, sees her parents become absorbed over Queechy, Beatrice, &c., neglecting for the time their usual duties, and giving themselves up to the mental intoxication which they "cant leave till they finish." She is loth to see how there can be any more harm in reading the "Waverly" which have in them so much historical information. The moral tendency of a religious novel, we admit to be better than that of an irreligious one. But the grand objections to novel reading lie equally against all fiction; the injurious effects of which, in producing discontent with the dull realities of life, morbid love of excitement, in waste of time, in the exclusion of laborious but useful studies, most persons admit. And the religious novel has the same elements, and so far as its moral or religious character goes, it is but "doing evil that good may come."

The great enemy has struck a successful blow. A low theatre advertises a play dramatised from a popular religious novel, that religious people need not hesitate to attend, inasmuch as the divines have commended it in its original form. Alas, when shall we learn to adhere to rigid principle, and to make no compromise with evil. Shall it be when our daughters, their brains steeped in fiction, deserting our firesides, are betrayed to profligacy? Or our sons aspiring to be heroes, prove not even men?

And we doubt even the *good* promised to compensate for opening the doors to fictitious literature. There is no argument in a novel. You make a story for anti-slavery or temperance, and your neighbor can make one with a contrary conclusion. So did not the Saviour or the Apostles; nor do the parables of Christ, nor the great tissue of symbols in Bunyan's Allegory, afford any ground for the apologist of fiction. But Truth. O! insulted Truth, where are thy worshippers!—*Fletcher's Monthly Advertiser.*

A GOOD REPLY.—A Sunday-school teacher, instructing his class on that portion of the Lord's prayer, 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' said to them, 'You have told me, my children, *what* it is to be done, on *earth;* and *how* it is to be done, *as it is in heaven.* How do you think the angels and the happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern.' The first child replied, 'They do it *immediately;*' the second, 'They do it *diligently;* the third, 'They do it *always;*' the fourth, 'They do it *with all their heart;*' the fifth, 'They do it *altogether.*' Here a pause ensued, and no child appeared to have an answer; but after some time, a little girl arose and said, 'Why, sir, they do it *without asking any questions.*'

WOOOL CARDING.—The Subscribers having purchased the Establishment in Norton, formerly owned by Mr. T. Coats, in returning thanks for past favours would respectfully inform the Public, that they have purchased that very superior double Carding Machine, imported last season by Flewwelling Brothers, and run by them at Hampton Ferry, and also the Picking Machine. Those who have had work done by this Machine can attest to its superiority.

They have also employed Mr. Pickett who attended it last season, and who is an experienced workman; and every attention will be given to the faithful discharge of business.

They intend also keeping constantly on hand a supply of Oil for wool.

R. W. BLAIR.
Norton April 28. (2m pd.) T. C. PIERCE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Constitution and By-Laws, Odes, Blanks, and all descriptions of printing required by Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, executed by the subscriber with despatch. GEO. W. DAY.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Per Liberia—a supply of Field, Garden, and Flower **Seeds,** warranted fresh and true to their sorts. april 6. S. L. TILLEY.

NEW GOODS.—*Steam Ship "Arabia!"*—**BEARD & VENNING** have received per above vesssel new Styles in STRAW BONNETS, rich Bonnet RIBBONS, Splendid Variety of Light CASHMERES, DELAINES, &c., &c. march 31.

BELT LEATHER, &c.—The Subscriber has on hand, and is continually making, a superior article of Belt Sole, and other **Leather** usually manufactured in the City which he offers for Sale at market prices.

P. S. Cash always paid for hides.

WM. PETERS,
St. John, April 21. (p 4w) *Union Street.*

BEARD & VENINNG have received per English and American Steamers **Twenty-Two Packages,** containing Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Parasols, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, and a variety of other Goods.—Balance of Stock per *Dundonald* and *Joseph Tarratte.* April 21.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, 25 Bushels GRASS SEED; 1 Cask Clover do.; 5 boxes Oranges; 1 box Lemons; 10 barrels dried Apples: 20 boxes Cooking Raisins; 50 superior Hams.

April 21. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

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

S. L. TILLEY.
April 23. (usual papers.)

NEW GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & CO, have received per "Middleton" "Admiral" and "Eastern City" a portion of their Spring Stock, comprising Plain, Checked and Spotted Poplins, Delaines and Cashmeres, Gray and White Cottons, Prints, Warps, Tickings, Satinets, Jeans; American Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, and Parasols; Cotton, Hemp and Wool Carpetings, in new patterns; Table Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs and Door Matts.

Expected per Steamer "Sarah Sands," *now due at Portland* Bonnets, Parasols, Laces, Nets, Bareges, Tissues, Gauzes, Balzarines, Glacie and cheked Silks, French and Coventry Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colored Glacie and Morie Antique Capes and Mantles of the newest designs.

A large and carefully selected supply of other seasonable goods to arrive per "John Barbour" "Blanche" and "Lisbon" all of which will be marked in plain figures and offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

F. E. & Co., take this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging the liberal share of patronage they have lately received, and promise that no effort on their part shall be wanted in order to secure a continuance of the same.

April 13. *King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.*

SUPERIOR BOTANIC MEDICINES.—The following superior Medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, at the office of the Religious Intelligencer:—

Wilson's Compound Sarsaparilla,
Wilson's Dysentary Syrup,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Balsam,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Bitters,
Wilson's Neuropathic Drops,
Wilson's Salve,
Wilson's Composion Powders,
Claxton's Pills,
Cayenne Pepper, in small and large tin cans for family use.

Some of the above are also for sale by Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, St. John; Yerxa White, Fredericton; Wm. Q. Shaw, Woodstock; Thomas O'Donnell, Johnson, Elias S. Freeze, Upper Sussex; and several other places throughout the country. Jan. 6.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, Union Street, St. John, N. B.—M'KIM & CLEAR, Manufacturers of **Monuments, Tombtables, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces,** and **Centre Tables.**—Every description of Ornamental Work executed with neatness at their establishment, Union street, fifth house east of Charlotte street. Monuments, Head Stones, &c. of the best material, in the most improved styles, and fully as cheap and durable as any which can possibly be obtained on this continent.

After a long experience in England and Scotland, M'Kim & Clear feel satisfied they can execute work, equal in every, and superior in many, respects to any thing in their line manufactured in the city; and, while they are prepared to allow all honest competitors "a clear stage and no favor," they feel convinced they can produce at all times and on all occasions, workmanship in every respect superior to that of those Americans who advertise their wares at "*twenty-five per cent. ess then any shop in the city*"!! and who, uninstructed and uneducated in their art, can only attract attention by prosecuting the rather unenviable and unprofitable business of denouncing (as "keepers of the petty shops that are springing up,") those who have carefully given their undivided attention to the study of their business, and who fairly and honorably enter the arena of public competition, determined to stand or fall by the superior excellence of their workmanship as judged by a discerning public.

For sale—a large quantity of Soap Stone, a superior article for lining stoves.

☞A "Diploma" and Prize were awarded to R. A. M'Kim, for excellence in carving, at the last New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition. St. John, Jan. 6, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, 1854.—C. D. EVERETT & SON, have been busily engaged for the last month in making up, and are now prepared to furnish the public with **Hats and Caps,** of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand, just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS.

Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generolly throughout the community, *we have not advanced one penny* on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c., will be disposed of at *extraordinary low prices.*

12, North side King Street.
March 31. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

STEAM BOILER For Sale.—The Subscriber offers for Sale at a low price a STEAM BOILER, in working order; its dimensions are 30 inches diameter, and 21 feet 6 inches long, cylinder make, with pipes and valves suited for a Tannery.

WM. PETERS,
St. John, April 21. (p. 4w.) *Union Street.*

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

MESSRS. B. O. & G. C. WILSON, Chemist, of Boston, are the Proprietors of the following valuable Medicines. An agency for New Brunswick and vicinity has been appointed by them in St. John; and the articles can now be had, wholesale and retail, at Boston prices, in the same office with the *Religious Intelligencer,* immediately over the Drug Store of J. H. Chipman, King street.

Compound Sarsaparilla

Is designed for the cure of Asthma, Apoplexy, Canker, Cholera Morbus, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Fevers, Gravel, Inflamation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Salt Rheum, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Prostration of the Nervous System, General Debility, &c.

Dysentery Syrup,

An effectual remedy for Cholera Dysentery, Diorrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel complaints generally.

Wild Cherry Balsam,

An invaluable remedy for Consumption, Pain in the Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Tickling in the Throat, with mucous irritation in attempting to speak, and for all those symptoms which indicate incipient Consumption. These symptoms should be attended to without delay.

Wild Cherry Bitters,

For Jaundice, Indigestion, Faintness at the Stomoch, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Dispepsia, Constipation, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. &c.

Neuropathic Drops—or Superior "Pain Killer."

An invaluable remedy for the cure of Ague in the Face, Bruises, Chilblains, Spasmodic holera, Cold Feet, Colic, Corns, Cough, Cramps, and Spasmodic Affections, Cuts, Caked or Swelled Breasts, Headache, Hip Complaints, Internal Pains, Rheumatism, Nausea, Numbness, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Stomach and Bowels, Paralysis, Scalds and Burns, Sea Sickness, Shrinking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Toothache, &c.

Dr. T. V. Claxton's Vegetable Peristaltic Pills.

A highly approved domestic remedy, for the cure of Canker, Salt Rheum, Cough, Colds, Consumption, Cramps and Convulsions, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Fevers, Female Complaints, Inflamation of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder, Sores, and Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all diseases originating in a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

Salve, or Pain Extracter.

An invaluable remedy for Burns, Scalds, Sore Lips, Fresh Cuts or wounds, Boils, Felons, Salt Rheum, &c.

Composition Powders, Cayenne Pepper, &c.

Also for sale. Any description of Botanic Medicine, &c., can be procured from Messrs. W.'s establishment in Boston, on application at the office of the St. John Agency, King st., where catalogues of articles in their line can be had gratis.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL,—Charlotte street, nearly opposite Country Market, St. John, N.B.

The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and convenience which have been made render it emphatically, the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommobdating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance. (June 15.) E. W. FLAGLOR.

COFFIN & FURNITURE WAREROOMS, South Side King Square, St. John, N.B.—The subscriber having leased a portion of the premises recently occupied by the late B. Ansley, Esq., as a Tannery, and having had it fitted up for COFFIN AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, they would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish COFFINS of every description in as good a style and on as moderate terms as can be procured at any establishment in this City.

COFFINS of all sizes and qualities constantly on hand.

FURNITURE of every description made to order. Orders respectfully solicited, which may be depended upon, and executed with the utmost possible despatch.

January 13. MATTHEW PAUL & SON.

REQUISITION.

Of the Freeholders of the County of Sunbury to

CHARLES BURPEE, Esq.

SIR,—As the term for which our present House of Assembly was elected will soon expire, and the Freeholders of the Province will be called upon to re-elect the present members or others to fill their places—we request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as one of the Candidates for the County of Sunbury, and we pledge ourselves to use our endeavours to secure your return.

NAMES.

Charles M. Bridges.	Isaac S. Taylor.
Charles B. Barker	Thomas Vernor.
Jeremiah Burpee.	James Harrison.
Enoch Barker.	E. G. Sutherland.
Whitehead S. Barker.	Samuel Tilley.
George Burpee.	Thomas W. Gilbert.
Isaac Burpee.	William Burpee.
John F. Palmer.	James Johnston,
Henry P, Bridges.	Alfred Day.
S. P. Estabrooks.	Stephen Burpee, Jr.
Thomas Turney.	Jacob Tilley.
Elijah Brooks.	Robert Burtt.
David Turney.	John Allen.
George F. Estabrooks.	Charles P. Harrison.
A. J. Estabrooks.	Moses C. Burpee.
Arch. C. Plumer.	Andrew Stephenson.
Reuben Cowperthwaite.	James Gordon.
James Harrison, senr.	Andrew Kirkpatrick.
Charles Baley.	John M. Fadgen.
Jeremiah B. Stickney.	Charles J. Malone.
William McCowan	Thomas Griffith.
Richard Bartlett.	Timothy Holland.
Samuel Randall.	Samuel Taylor.
Esli Randall.	William Bartlett.
Averd Burpee.	Isaac Post.
John Simmons.	John Peabody.
William Hudling.	Wm. G. Hoben.
Charles Hudling.	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 Tinmint.
James Shannon.	Robert Shanks.
Michael Slavin.	David Fulton.
William Stephenson.	William Estabrooks.
James Duggan.	Zebulon Upton.
Thomas Doran.	Charles W. Upton.
Patrick Holland.	Asa Upton.
Patrick Gaughan,	James Tilley.
James Mars.	James W, Delong.
James Kellnor.	William H. Verner.
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 Requisition, many others—full 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 Requisition,

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 develope 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 Legislating should not be undertaken lightly or inconsistently; 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 Requisition, so respectably and numerously signed, you have honored me by presenting, causes me no little embarrasment, 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.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., *Four Doors North of Trinity Church, Germain St.* will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a style superior to any Establishment in the Province, and at prices full twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattrasses, Curtains Carpets, &c, made to order on reasonable terms.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM.—An Engraving Illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." This Picture is 24 by 30 inches, and is one of the most beautiful productions of taste and art. The scenes or groups are one hundred in number, commencing with Christian's escape from the City of Destruction, bowed down with his burden, and ending with his welcome admission "through the gates into the Celestial City." It is for sale at the office of this paper, with or without frame. Price, without frame, twenty-five shillings, including book and chart; with frame, ten dollars. Jan. 6.

WOODEN WARE, BURNING FLUID, &c.—Received per *Cuba,* from Boston—10 Nests TUBS; 5 dozen Barrel Covers; 16 barrels Burning Fluid; 1 cask assorted Fluid Lamps. Also, per *Helen Thompson* from Glasgow—30 boxes Tobacco Pipes.

January 6. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

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

Boston, Oct. 1, 1853.

14TH MARCH.—Just opened at **Gilmour's Tailoring Establishment,** *FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION,* in Black Broad, Black Casimere, and Fancy Doeskins. ☞ *Call and Examine* Remainder of Spring Goods EXPECTED DAILY. march 17

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M'KIM & CLEAR will remove their **Marble and Stone Works** on the 1st of May next from Union street to GERMAIN STREET, **Third House**—North of the Country Market. mar 17.

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTING OFfice, No. 6 King Street.—The subscriber having provided himself with a varied assortment of New Type, is prepared to execute all descriptions of Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c. G. W. DAY.

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.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER,
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