

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the Steamer *Canadian* which arrived at Portland on Wednesday, the news from England is unimportant. The reports from Sebastopol were conflicting. A telegraph despatch received at Liverpool stated positively that the place had been captured, but this news required confirmation.

By the *Asia*, which arrived at New York on the 27th Oct. The siege was progressing favourably. So heavy was the fire of the besieging batteries and so terrible the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol, that the air was reported to be tainted by the dead bodies of those who had fallen in defence of this devoted fortress. Guns had been brought to play upon some of the gates, and Admiral Nachonoff had been killed by the fragment of a shell. At the same time that the fire opened from the land batteries the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those of the left, and the French those of the right—with complete success, Fort Constantine on the one hand, and the Quarantine Fort on the other, being both silenced. Two Russian ships of the line were also sunk. The *Agamemnon* is reported to have suffered most in this affair, but the details have not yet reached us.

Thirty thousand Russians had unexpectedly attacked and taken possession of the forts at Balaklava, when a great battle ensued, the allies remaining masters of the field.

There is talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy in the East.

LATEST NEWS!

STEAMER "CANADA" AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax with the English Mail on Wednesday evening, but in consequence of the fleet which fell that night, the news did not reach here until late yesterday. We have only time to give the following items:—

Sebastopol not yet taken, but siege progressing vigorously.—French works within 300 yards, but meeting with great difficulty in consequence of the rocky nature of the soil.—Russians had appeared on the plains of Balaklava.

BREAD STEERS.—Flour advanced on Tuesday, 4s. per barrel, and closes for the week at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per barrel.—Wheat 4d. to 6d. per bushel.

The English correspondent to the New York Independent writing under date Oct. 27, says:—

"Up to the present date we are almost literally without any certain intelligence from the great fortress of the Dardanelles. Every day this week, intelligence of the commencement of the bombardment has been expected. 'To-morrow' has been repeated day after day. Unreliable telegraphic despatches via Vienna and Paris, have kept the public mind in a state of irritation. Great exertions, it appears, have been made to get an overwhelming force of artillery in battery. The impression has deepened that it will be a fierce conflict. There is a brief intimation, via St. Petersburg, of 500 Russians having been killed and wounded in a sortie, and that the Russian admiral Korniloff is among the former. He was chief of the staff of the Russian fleet which destroyed the Turkish squadron at Sinope. There is an impression that some reserve has been used with despatches received in Paris yesterday. The general tenor of the foreign correspondence of the London journals, and of the foreign press, confirms the opinion that the Czar is fighting a battle of diplomacy in Germany, and that Austria is really more anti-Russian. But that court is evidently laboring for time and to secure a huge bribe for any services to the Western powers.

Miss Nightingale, a lady familiar with hospital and scenes of suffering, has left for the hospital at Scutari, with forty chosen fellow-workers of the better sex. Ten thousand pounds were subscribed and sent in a few days to the *Times*, to be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at Scutari, who were reported as wanting attendants and comforts. Some of the officers of the commissariat and store departments in Turkey, will be impeached for neglect. Very ample stores of every kind were sent out; but there appears to have been a want of energy and thoroughness in getting comforts and necessities at the right place and time.

This prompt subscription has evidently been felt as a grave rebuke by ministers, who however, have taken it in good part, and have been able to show that the fault does not rest with the administration at home.

A patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans has been established. It is supposed £100,000 will be required and raised by voluntary subscription.

A number of clergy will leave in a few days for the seat of war."

THE TELEGRAPH IN EUROPE.

The Holy See and the King of Naples have just entered into a convention of thirty-one articles, to regulate telegraphic correspondence between their respective dominions. Like all other government measures in these countries, it exhibits the most zealous distrust of the people. After prescribing necessary rules for the establishment and economy of the lines, its agents, &c., it is provided that either government may at any moment suspend, for an indeterminate time, the working of a line, and moreover, that the superintendent must be made acquainted with the names and characters of individuals who offer communications, and that no despatches which in their judgment, may be contrary to the security of the State, to its religion, to

good morals or public order, can be accepted. Communications cannot exceed 100 words, and must be written in Italian, with indelible ink, and without initials or abbreviations. With these restrictions, the public can use the telegraph at all times and hours, night or day, including Sundays and fairs.

Telegraphic lines are multiplying rapidly throughout Southern Europe. They are of course all in the hands of the governments, and as yet are chiefly used by their own agents, the bankers and richer classes. All parts of the extensive empire of Austria are thus in connection with Vienna. Her Hungarian system already extends to Belgrade and Hermannstadt, the nearest point to the seat of war, and will be completed in a few days to Bucharest. Turkey and her allies are about connecting with Constantinople, via Varna, Shumla, &c. When these lines are completed, the press and the governments of Paris and London will hold daily communication with the seat of war. Russia has ordered the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be continued to Odessa and Sebastopol.

Austria has now 3,600 miles of telegraph in operation, Prussia 4,400, and Switzerland a proportionally greater number. The Swiss have, in fact, more telegraph lines than any country on the continent, allowing for the difference in territory. But all Europe together cannot equal the 17,000 miles of wires which are spread over the United States. The wires in these countries generally run through leaden tubes under the ground, and not on tall poles. The sub-marine Mediterranean line is now nearly complete, so that the islands of Corsica, Sardinia and Malta, and the French possessions on the African coast, will soon be brought within the line of telegraphic correspondence. Electricity and steam thus destined to work greater changes in the social condition of the world than war ever did.

NAPOLEON III.

A writer in the London *Economist* sums up a very able article on Napoleon III. as follows:—

"The same man who landed at Boulogne in 1840 with a single steamer and a few friends on a desperate and abortive expedition, revisits it in 1854 to review a vast army and receive the homage of countless spectators. The same man who six years ago lived in obscurity in London, scarcely able to pay his tailor's bill, and quite unable to pay his horse dealer's bill—whom many looked upon as a stupid and whom none looked upon as wise—of whom some argued well and whom few would trust much—we have just seen receiving the visits and compliments of the court of our Queen, entertaining three royal guests at his table—one of them the son-in-law of the very monarch whom he had succeeded—and admitted beyond all denial into the social circle of royal personages. Nor is this change in his singular fortunes the only one, nor perhaps the greatest.

We can imagine him smiling with even a more grim satisfaction as he contrasts the language of the English press regarding him in 1852 and now; sitting with the *Times* or the *Examiner* of December 1851 or of August 1854 before him—and marveling at the metamorphosis—the unnumbered abuse which was showered upon him at the former date, and the decorous respect and cordial praise with which he is spoken of now. The 'sneaky swill' and the 'ungainly and audacious ruffian' is now the polite and sagacious Emperor, and takes wine tete-a-tete with Prince Albert and King Leopold."

THE TRUTH IN ITALY.

A distinguished writer of Turin, Mr. Vincent Albarola has published, since the month of June, a new journal entitled: *La luce evangelica*, (Evangelical light). Mr. Albarola, I believe, does not belong by his birth to the community of the Waldenses; but he has seriously studied the Bible, and the title of his journal proves that he wishes to declare faithfully the principles of the Gospel. To give to your readers some idea of this journal, I cite the following extract from the editor's introduction:—"God be praised that the nineteenth century is not the age of negation. The Italians of our epoch are neither the disciples of Voltaire nor the followers of the eighteenth century. To-day, Italy desires to be free, independent, glorious. Ah well! liberty, independence, glory are affirmations. But these rights cannot be exercised without the fulfilment of duty, and our first duty is to bow before God the Creator and to look at Him in the face of Jesus Christ. We trust that such upon the ruins of Italian paganism, Christ shall reign—Christ the liberator of consciences, the subduer of hearts, proclaiming the victory of the truth. It is with this faith in the soul that we publish this periodical which is neither Anglican nor Protestant, nor Waldensian, but Italian, and, by the grace of God, Christian." Mr. Vincent Albarola's work has been joyfully welcomed by pious men. Since the Italians have heretofore prejudices against Protestantism, it is perhaps well that the *congregational light* should be presented to them by a writer who, belonging to no particular denomination of the Reformation, gives the most entire guarantee of independence and impartiality.—N. Y. *Observer*.

It appears that a few priests better instructed and more conscientious than their colleagues, begin to experience true faith in Christ. "Last evening," writes an evangelist of the valley of Aoste in Savoy, "we were twelve persons assembled to hear the reading of the divine Word. Among us was a priest, who in his writings and discourses opposes the abuses of Catholicism; teaching the precepts which the Lord has given to his church, and deploring the corruption and the evil caused to Christian society by the scandals of the Romish clergy. . . . He openly proclaims that those who fear God—those who have arrived at the knowledge of the Gospel—should separate themselves from the Romish church, and enter the evangelical communion. He says in his journal that the Waldensian temple, erected at Turin, will undoubtedly diffuse the light of the Gospel through all Italy. The bishop of Aoste dreads much the publications of this priest, and has employed all possible means to obtain from him a retraction. Many priests have addressed letters to him to engage him not to make any compromising revelations in regard to them. But the priest remains steadfast; he replies that his most sacred duty is to proclaim the Gospel, and that he will never resist the voice of his conscience. . . . Let us pray to the Lord to enlighten this priest and guide him by his Holy Spirit."—B.

"The Scriptures continue to circulate," says a letter from Florence, "and are spread more and more. The Tuscan who have received the Gospel, become missionaries among their friends and relations. Many souls are disgusted with Popery and seek a more substantial nourishment from the Gospel. I have recently met, for example, a family of the middle class, who without openly participating in the religious revival

have abandoned Romanism, and daily unite in studying the Word of God. I have good reason to believe there are many others who share the same feelings. It must not be forgotten that more than 5,000 copies of the Italian Bible have been distributed in Tuscany during the past few years, and not without effect. It is a curious fact that the priests themselves have felt the necessity of distributing the Holy Scriptures. They have published, under the authority of the archbishop of Florence, a New Testament, portable and cheap. It is true they are careful to add to the text Popish commentaries, but I trust that many will read the text without the accompanying glossary."

It is a very remarkable fact, that a strong feeling against the allied powers, and in favour of Russia, is beginning to manifest itself in various parts of the United States. An English paper says:—

It may seem strange, at first, that our brethren across the Atlantic, who have ever been noted for their hatred of despotic power, should evince the slightest sympathy with a sovereign who may be regarded as its personal embodiment. The fact, however, is attributed, partly to the suspicious entertained in America of the ultimate purposes of England and France, and of both the sincerity and ability of the ministers by whom the conduct of the war is now directed. It is doubtless also in part due to the intrigues of the Autocrat, who, from the beginning of the present conflict, has been practising in the western, no less than in the eastern world, the deceptive arts of Russian diplomacy."

TERrible RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—By the arrival of barque Ithonia, at New York, on Wednesday, we have the following melancholy advices from Sicily to Sept. 17:—

"At Messina, the cholera was making frightful havoc, taking off from eight to eleven hundred per day. On the 16th, the report was, that about one-half of the population had been carried off."

The disease extended even to animals—mules, cats and dogs dropping dead in the streets. All the physicians who had not fallen victims had fled the city.

The government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities, guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who had gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 100 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messina to cleanse the streets and bury the dead.

At Naples, Aug. 13th, the disease had abated, the deaths amounting to about 300 per day, and on the 23d the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25.

At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the number. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was estimated at 13,000, and at Messina 45,000."

A Western Colporteur states that a young man purchased one of the depraved novels of the day—so life of late—on board of a steamboat, the reading of which was the means of his becoming a drunkard and a visitor of immoral houses, &c. His aged father, who informed the colporteur, added that he was "bringing his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave." Parents, and vendors of these "red and yellow scorpions," that sting virtue to death, great, very great, is your responsibility in this matter.—C. C. *Advocate*.

In a Chinese town, containing a million of inhabitants, there have been fifty thousands executions within the last ten years. Speaking of the horrors of the civil war now raging through a great part of the empire, Dr. Parker, the surgeon missionary at Canton, thus alludes to some recent acts of the most revolting cruelty:—Captives were carried on poles, their hands and feet being tied like pigs; others were brought in on the points of sharp bamboos; some have their ears cut off; others are ham-strung.—C. C. *Advocate*.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 23d inst.

J. J. Tool, 6—W. F. Bennett, Esq.—Rev. J. Perry.

Henry C. Oliphant, we will send your paper separate hereafter.—Wm. S. Tackler.

How True it is! There are a couple of old proverbs that it would be well for us all to keep in mind. One is, "a stitch in time saves nine," and another, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." We all, in theory, acknowledge the truth of these proverbs, yet the practice of the one or the other gives them little value. Myer's Extract Root Balm, as a preventive of all those diseases arising from impure blood and vitiated humors, is acknowledged to be superior to any thing in Materia Medica. It purifies the blood, changes the vitiated humors, strengthens the digestive organs and invigorates the constitution. See certificates in Pamphlets.

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.

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD. You have only to purchase a bottle of McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vial. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is perfectly safe for young or old. The following testimony, in favor of McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, was handed us a short time ago:

NEW YORK, November 16th, 1852. A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge to a child of six years old, which brought away between three hundred and four hundred worms—many of them large. The child is now well, and living in Kensington place. For further particulars, inquire of Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take note that Dr. McLANE'S Liver PILLS. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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

Marriages.

On Thursday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. R. D. McArthur, Chemist and Druggist, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. James MacGregor, Esquire.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Edward L. Price, to Miss Margaret Parlee, both of the Parish of Sussex, King's County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Hugh M. Carthy Parlee, to Miss Sarah Scioles Barber, both of Sussex, R. C.

On 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Henry Dalton, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Louisa Henry, of the City of St. John.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel E. Belding, of Hampton, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Clark, of Indian Town.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. Ferris, A. M., Mr. Hamilton Love, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Carleton.

At Strickland's Hotel, Fredericton, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Perry, Mr. James McGuigan, to Miss Malhalla A. Jones, both of Queen's County.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. Aaron Stevens, to Miss Lydia Stevens, second daughter of Mr. Caleb Stevens, all of Hillsboro, Albert County.

At Mill Village, Parrishow, (N. S.) on the 24 inst., by the Rev. R. E. Grier, A. Bradley, Esq., of that place, son of

Mr. John Bradley, of St. John, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James L. Chubbuck.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. John Harris, Florist, to Ann, daughter of the late John Robb, of Halifax.

Deaths.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Palmer, aged 68 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, on Wednesday night, the 15th inst., Margaret, wife of the late Henry Porter, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Barlow, in the 68th year of his age.

On Saturday last, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. W. H. Tyson, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 8th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, Kingsclear, York Co., George William Ritchie, Esq., Barrister-at-law, aged 31 years.

On the 27th of Oct. of Scarlet Fever, aged 6 years, Anthony, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vincent, of Long Creek, Parish of Johnston.

At Weymouth, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, 11th inst., (being the sixth anniversary of her birth) from the effects of scalding, Frances Grace D. Vail, second daughter of J. O. Vail, Esq. By all who were acquainted with her she was most beloved—a child of great promise, whose days seemed devoted to her Maker and to the reading of his Holy Book. "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away."—His "death all things well."

At Halifax, on the 20th inst., the Hon. Henry H. Cogswell, aged 77 years.

At Aberdeen, on the 4th Oct., Capt. Alexander Leslie, well known as commander of the *Brig Adon*, and universally esteemed and regretted.

At London, Oct. 22d, Anne, Lady Douglas, wife of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G. C. B.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	Nov. 23, 1854
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	24d. to 31
BUTTER, in Fitches, Hall.	1s. 1d. to 1s 21
EGGS, per dozen.	11d. to 1s
POULTRY, in barrels.	60s.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal.	15s. to 17s. 6d.
" Pollack, do.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel.	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton.	80s. to 100s.
MUTTON, per lb.	3d. to 3 1/2d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel.	26s. 3d.
" Oat, per cwt.	22s.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hyd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
OATS, per bushel.	3s. to 3 1/2d.
POTATOES, per bushel.	4s. to 6s.
VEAL.	3d. to 4d.
BUCKWHEAT, yellow, per cwt.	12s. 6d. to 15s.
" Grey.	17s. 6d.
PORK, per lb.	3 1/2d. to 4d.
GESE.	3s. to 3 1/2d.
FOWLS, per pair.	2s. 6d.

MARINER'S LECTURE.—At the Marine's Hall—On Monday the 28th inst., on topics deeply interesting and practical. And while they may have special respect to the wants of the Mariner, they will be none the less popular and useful to all citizens. The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on Friday, December 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. 100 seats are reserved for sailors; hence, we cannot dispose of more than 200 tickets. These can be had at 81 each, of the Subscriber, or at the Book Store of Mr. Avery, Prince William Street. The other Lectures of the Lectures, will be held into the Session of 1855.

St. John, Nov. 21th, 1854. Secretary of M. F. S. P. S. The regular meeting at the Marine Hall, (Bentin Street, near the Sailor's Hotel), Sundays; at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mariner's Bible Meeting, at 8 o'clock, P. M., Better Services; at half-past 7 o'clock, every Wednesday evening, a Temperance Meeting; Lyceum gatherings, every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock—commencing with December 1st.

THE MARINER'S HALL is now, better—

JOHN MCKENZIE.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale a beautiful FARM, containing 20 acres, 8 or 9 acres of which is cleared and under good cultivation; cutting from 20 to 25 tons of hay, besides a large Pasture, with a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Barn. The Farm is situated just half way from St. John to Fredericton, about 35 miles from each place, on the Douglas Valley Road. There is a fine stream of water running through the said Farm, close by the house, which might be made available for many purposes. For further particulars, please apply to Mr. J. O. Dunham, Carleton, or to the Subscriber DANIEL TIMMONS, Nov. 20th, 1854. Douglas Valley, Parish of Blissette.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE ALBION HOUSE.—BEARD & VENNING are continuing that great sale of DRY GOODS in which they have been so long engaged, and which has given universal satisfaction to many thousands in these Provinces.

The great advantages we offer are these, that while many advertise for a limited period, we are prepared to supply our customers with GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES, and warranted fabrics at LOWER PRICES than any other house advertising "Cheap Sales," "Great Reductions," &c.

For the Stock and every article kept in a first-class Dry Goods Establishment.

Nov. 17.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture Season of the above Institution will commence on the evening of Monday the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, when the Rev. E. F. EVERETT, A. M., President of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, will deliver the Introductory Address.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to lecture during the season:—Messrs. Conroy, Lightbody, and Bennett; Drs. Robinson, and Shill, of Carleton; Mr. Barker; Messrs. C. Duff, Charles A. Hartt, S. R. Tugman, H. W. Faith, Wm. P. Dole, and H. Foulis.

The Directors have also made arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Forrester to deliver a course of Lectures on *Botany*, which are to be delivered on certain successive evenings after the opening Lecture.

Besides the gentlemen above mentioned, others are expected to lecture during the season, whose names will be published when the arrangements are completed.

The present position of the Institute offers great advantages for persons to become Members. The Library contains 300 volumes of Literary and Scientific works, and an additional supply is daily expected.

The Reading Room is open every Evening in the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted), and has on its tables the news of the day, a variety of British, Colonial, and Foreign Newspapers, the Quarterly and Monthly periodicals published in Great Britain and the United States.

The Museum will be open at 7 o'clock on each Lecture evening during the season, for members and their families. This Collection of Curiosities and Specimens of Natural History is well worthy the inspection of visitors.

Managers and others wishing to obtain Tickets, can procure them at the Library of the Institute, on the Evenings of Mondays and Tuesdays, or by application to the Secretary.

The LECTURE, on and after Monday the 27th November will be open between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the evenings of Monday and Friday.

Season Tickets for the course of Lectures 15s. Ladies' and Youth's Tickets, 5s. each; single admissions, 1s. 3d. WM. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

November 17, 1854.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—5 bbls. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed—the growth of New Brunswick.

S. L. TILLEY.

BURNING FLUID.—Ex "Pearl" from Boston—10 bbls. Burning Fluid. In Store—40 bbls. Corn MEAL, also a few Barrels Flour ditto, for food—For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Oct. 5.

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. and London, England.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified not to trust AMOS KEITH, of Butterfield Ridge, with any orders on our account, as he has very unexpectedly deserted our agency.

Those also who have given orders to the said Amos Keith, to be executed by us, must excuse our apparent neglect, as those orders have most unaccountably been handed over to another concern, for whose work we are most earnestly desirous not to be held responsible. MCKIM & CLEAR, St. John, N. B., Oct. 30th, 1854.—3.

REPLY.

To the above "Caution" given by McKim & Clear I regret that, out of self-defence, I am compelled to reply. My reasons for leaving the above establishment are—1st. The name the establishment bears does not warrant success to any Agent.

2d. The Subscriber could not endure to be taunted that he was representing a firm that did not pay current in the world for being the most pure and unsullied.

3d. The Subscriber promised his patrons good work, but finding that the establishment which he was representing was incompetent, he thought it his duty to obtain orders for such parties as could be relied on.

4th. Immediately after his withdrawal, the Subscriber sent a note to McKim & Clear, informing them of the reasons for so doing, and at the same time intimating to them that the orders he had applied them with were *grants*—the receipt of which note was acknowledged by Clear with cards and thanks.

5th. The Subscriber claims the right of self-government, to act for whom he pleases—for those of whom he holds the highest respect, as regards business qualifications and upright conduct. And he begs to add in conclusion that it is nothing but malice that has instigated this precious paper of worthies to advertise him for being a sort of old fellow.

AMOS KEITH.

Butterfield Ridge, November 6, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Carleton Parish, County of St. John, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

GEORGE HOYT, Esquire, ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, Esquire, Blissette, Sunbury Co., Nov. 1st, 1854.—3m.pd.

SINGING SCHOOL.—In compliance with the solicitation of friends, the Subscriber will open a SINGING SCHOOL in the Vestry of the "Free Christian Baptist Church," Waterloo-street, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. Persons wishing to join the School will please be in attendance the first evening, as a Subscription list will then be opened and Terms made known. C. H. TUCKER.

C. H. T. may be seen at any time during school hours, at his day School in Morris-street.

St. John, Nov. 17th, 1854.

COUNTRY AGENCY.

The Subscriber begs to inform all who have any interest, either in the Markets, or business of St. John, that on and after the 13th of November next, he will be prepared to act as an Agent for the people of the Country, or for any person who may wish to entrust to him any business whatsoever. He will take charge of, and sell, to the best possible advantage, all kinds of Country produce, which may be sent to his care, and make return according to the order of the owner. He will also purchase all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, and send to order.

PER CENTAGE CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:

On any amount from one to ten pounds, for sale and purchase, five per cent. For sale or purchase, three per cent. On any amount above ten pounds, a proportionally less per centage will be charged. All other business charged by the owner.

Information given gratis concerning Markets, &c. Business, per Telegraph, will have immediate attention. Produce, not perishable, will be stored, if requested by its owner.

Letters by mail, addressed, E. C. FREER, St. John, N. B. must sent by private conveyance, should be left, either at Price's Hotel, north side King Square, or at the store of Hall & Fairweather, South Market Wharf.

References.—Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis, N. S.; Rev. E. McLeod, St. John, N. B. E. C. FREER.

Annapolis, N. S., Oct. 14th, 1854.

OCTOBER 18, 1854.

WINTER DRY GOODS.—BEARD & VENNING have received—20 Packages per English Steamer;

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