Poetry.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

Thoughts Suggested by a Simple Incident.

A leaky tub, with water filled,
Beside a well was plac'd,
To which a freakish filly came,
The cooling draught to taste.

The tub contained a full supply,
Her deepest thirst to allay,
And time sufficient, if improved,
Before it leak'd away.

But thoughtless of the rapid flow,
By which the water sped,
She gazed at objects new and strange.
'Till every drop was fled.

Not all the efforts she could make,
Would bring a fresh supply,
Her opportunity was pass'd,
She now with thirst *must die!*

Then let me from this silly colt
A useful lesson learn,
To improve the swiftly passing hour,
In what's my great concern.

What, though the cup of life be full,
And holds a large supply,
Yet will the moments steal away.
Though I stand trifling by.

Beware then lest some good proposed,
Which you would fain have done,
Be not postponed, until your hour
Is up, and you are gone.

Then how important how we act,
Ere our fleet days are flown!
Eternity shall stereotype
What we in time have done.

Canning. DAVID PALMER.

Miscellany.

THE BRITISH JEWS.

The Jews in this country now number 30,000 persons; and they have so risen in social importance and in the general esteem, that they occupy municipal and other offices, and are barred from the legislature itself only by the intolerance and prejudice of ancient lords—and *that* against the popular will and intelligence. It is yet surprising how little is known of this remarkable body of our fellow-countrymen; and how little interest is excited by the fact that such a large community exists amongst us in desolation and mystery; its members preserving their own notional traditions and hopes—while sincerely attached to the country of their birth, and to the institutions that have sheltered them from presentation and granted them freedom—and retaining, in the midst of the civilization of the nineteenth century, the cast of social life and religious observance which had become venerable, in its thousands of years' existence, before this era of nineteen centuries began.

The domestic institutions of the Jews generally, especially betrothment and marriage, are singular enough to a Gentile; but the law and practice of divorce amongst them is, perhaps, of all others, in strongest contrast to Christian notions and legal requirements in England. The passage in Duet. xxiv 1 is taken as the foundation of proceedings in divorcement; and the "uncleanness" there assigned as the legitimate ground of divorce, is, by general agreement, construed as including "everything that may give real offence to the husband."

Mr. Mills in his recent work says:—

"The British Jews, as far as we have learned, are not allowed to divorce their wives, unless, from a lack of love and sympathy, they should lead a quarrelsome and miserable life, or that she be proved guilty of adultery."

There is however, a strange custom of

CONDITIONAL DIVORCEMENT.

"There is another method of divorcement, which is called a conditional divorcement. This is usually done when a husband goes to any remote part of the world for a length of time exceeding three years. Upon such an occasion the *Get* is drawn up to the following import:—'That unless the husband returns to his wife, or sends for her to reside with him abroad, within the time therein specified, all former agreements, contracts, deeds, and other matrimonial engagements between them, are to be, and to remain cancelled and destroyed, and totally null and void for ever after—and that it shall, is, and may be, from and after the expiration of the time specified in the bill of divorcement aforesaid, lawful for her to dispose of herself in marriage to whom she pleases, the same as if no marriage had ever subsisted or been contracted between her and any other person heretofore. And that the aforesaid conditional bill of divorcement shall, at the end of the time therein set down for the husband's return, in case of his not returning, be deemed an absolute bill of divorcement, irrevocable for ever.' The *Get* it read by the Rabbi, and signed by the parties, in the presence of a *Minyan*. The ceremony being over, the *Get* is delivered to the custody of the wife. Sometimes Jewish parents marry their children at a very early age, although the marriage cannot be consummated until they reach the years of maturity. Under such circumstances, if a girl under ten years be married to a man whom she lowed not, she is entitled to a divorcement till she be of age, *i. e.*, twelve years and a day. This she does in the following manner:—She seeks out two witnesses, who are men of good character in the Jewish faith, when she declares to them that she will not have such an one. This declaration they put down in writing, sign it, and deliver it to her, when she is at liberty to marry whom she pleases. The divorced couple may marry again if they choose. This has occurred in many instances. But if the divorcement took place for adultery, they are never allowed to come together a second time—nor is she to marry the person implicated with her in the guilt; but she may marry any one else."

THE INDIAN MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

The following incident is related by Rev. A. Stevens in the National Magazine, in his Editorial jottings in the West:

A chief and his two wives were converted, and wished to join the mission Church. He was a truer man, and had a warmer heart, than was usual among his race. It was necessary that one of his wives should be put away; they themselves, as Christian converts, saw and conceded the necessity, but the process of effecting the separation was heart-rending. The details of the process could not be determined in the wretched family, and the missionary was sent for. He found them in the deepest grief. One of the wives was young and beautiful, both in person and character. The other was aged and infirm, but equally esteemed for her virtues. It was settled that the latter should be retained; the other bowed her head and consented; it was right, it was the most merciful arrangement. But a fearful struggle remained: the young wife was a mother; she had an only child, an infant. The chief loved it; it was, perhaps, to be the inheritor of his authority and honours; he could not part with it. "Never," said the Missionary, "did I witness a more affecting scene than now followed. No possible terms could be agreed upon between the contending affection of the two parents. The mother sat on the ground heart-broken, her tears dropping upon the child in her arms; the chief stood off, agonized and weeping, and the elder wife shrunk away from the scene." The missionary proposed at last, I think, that it should be decided by lot, and the child fell to the chief, but the mother clung to it. The missionary urged her to carry it to the arms of the chief, but she could not; her sobs were her only reply. He then directed the chief to take it, but the latter, overcome at the grief of its heart-broken mother could not step forward to do so. What was to be done? The agreement was binding. In Indian life the father was the only sure protector of the child. The mother's own future marriage and protection would be affected, too, by the resuls. It was a painful, a heart-rending case; but had no alternative. The missionary had to advance to the prostrate woman, and take the child himself. She reverenced his office: she believed the act necessary; and, with irrepressible tears and sobs, yielded the child; but no sooner had he taken it from her bosom, and placed it in the arms of the father, than the woman leaped toward it, and with outstretched hands struggled to regain it, crying frantically, "Give me my child! O, give me my child. Do what you will with me, but give my child!"

I saw the retained wife of the chief at the camp, she bears the highest Christian character, and her husband has, I understand, maintained his Christian integrity. The young heart-broken mother has found a refuge in the grave.

THE VATICAN.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and 1,000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II. King of Arragon.—In 1305, Clement V. at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect, for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court of Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by a poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statues, pictures, and books until it became the richest depository in the world.—The library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny St. Thomas, St. Charles Boromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters; and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raffael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be endurable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshipers.

SOMEBODY HAS BEEN PRAYING.

Several years since, in a town about one hundred miles from Boston, the two churches were in a very languid condition. None for a long time had been converted; none were known to be concerned for their spiritual welfare. As to religious matters, there was a general apathy. But christian life was not wholly extinct. A few wept in secret places. Among these were four young men who were fitting for College, as candidates for the ministry. They met privately once a week, to pray for a revival. Their hearts were drawn out especially for a fellow student of great intellectual promise, whose opinions were skeptical, and whose influence upon the young people was manifestly pernicious. Earnestly did they wrestle at the throne of grace in his behalf, and eagerly did they look for the answer. He knew nothing of their solicitude. None but themselves and God were aware of their meeting for such a purpose.

After a few weeks, one of the four was invited by this very young friend to take a walk, and during that excursion, the disclosure was made that prayer had not been unavailing—The Spirit of God had convinced the skeptic of his errors, and awakened a desire to know and practice the truth.—He soon became truly broken in heart, and found healing in the blood of Christ. A revival ensued, in which the churches were quickened, and many sinners converted.

The information that this young student apparently the most hopeless case, had become a convert to Christ fell upon the ears of the people with startling effect. Like thunder in a clear sky, it was an anomaly, and took even christians by surprise How could it be explained that a revival had commenced, when there had been apparently, none of the usual antecedents of such a work?

An aged christian, who had witnessed many seasons of gracious refreshing, spoke upon the subject in a prayer meeting, and said,

"I have lived long and seen many revivals, and never knew such a blessing but in answer to prayer. Brethren, I am very certain that somebody has been praying. I confess that I have been very delinquent, and probably many of you can make the same confession. But, when the books shall be opened, you will find that what we see now was in answer to somebody's prayers."

Three of the litttle group are now in heaven. The survivor is the pastor of a new England church.

JOHN WESLEY AND THE PAPIST BUTCHER.

During Mr. Wesley's last visit to Doncaster, a wicked butcher, a man of athletic form, and well known as a terrible pugilist, went to hear him preach. By profession he was a Papist; but, however devoted to his creed, to vital godliness he was an entire stranger. The solemn, yet bland appearance of the apostolic Wesley arrested his notice; and the persuasive eloquence of his voice fixed his attention. To illustrate and give effect to his sentiments, the preacher, with that ease and aptitude which none could excel, introduced the language of a female Romanist, who, having lost her crucifix, who had been suspended from her person as an object of adoration, in her distress exclaimed, "I have lost my cross; I have nothing now to trust to but my Christ." "What a mercy," observed the aged minister, "that she had Christ left her!" Then, with his usual fervency and fluency, he expatiated on the efficiency of Christ alone to be the Saviour of the soul, and affectionately recommended him as such to all present. This was new doctrine to the deluded Romanist, who had been taught to trust in many things besides Christ; but it was the doctrine of truth, and the Spirit of truth applied it with power to his awakened mind. Immediately he saw the folly of his former creed, and felt himself an undone sinner. He also became a sincere seeker of salvation, and soon by personal experience found Christ to be a sufficient Saviour. Separating himself from the corrupt Church of Rome, he united himself with the Wesleyan Methodists. For several years he adorned the doctrines of the gospel by a blameless conduct and holy conversation, and ultimately departed this life in the full triumph of faith, proving in death that "Christ is all and in all" in the work of saving sinners.—*Christian Miscellany.*

IGNORANT VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of this is to be found in a recent occurrence. A dissolute man of a large fortune made an attempt upon the life of an actress, and immediately destroyed his own life. In a letter by him before the perpetration of the foul deeds, he signifies his deliberate intention of thus committing a double murder, that he and his intended victim might go to heaven together! and remarks that he was in a state of ecstatic joy at the prospect! Was ever a man more deluded by the devil! A debauchee, a frequenter of theatres, a murderer, a suicide, and yet anticipating the rewards of heaven! What could have been his idea of heaven? Was it a Mohometan paradise? It could not have been the heaven of the Bible, a book which he probably never opened. The truth is, he had sold himself to the devil, who had so utterly blinded him as to exclude from his soul all true light and hope. Dreadful the transition of a soul so wholly polluted, and inexpressible the disappointment which crushed him at the realities of eternity surrounded him. Passing by this case, it is deserving of remark, that in this Christian land, where true knowledge is accessible, tens of thousands are entertaining hopes for the future world just as fallacious. They have not God in all their thoughts; they repel the only method of salvation; they live in their lusts, and anticipate heaven as the result of all! Being willingly deluded, their chagrin will be the more tormenting when they wake up to shame and everlasting contempt. Heaven is a place of holiness; it presupposes a state of holiness in those for whom it is intended; a life of faith and self-denial in a necessary precedent for its attainment; and as sure as God lives, the impenitent sinner cannot enter within its precincts.

Affected Novelties.—Book-makers and essayists do a great injury, when, writing on religion, they use an affected and unusual phraseology. There is a style suited to the expression of serious thoughts and religious truths; and a man who writes for the religious public ought to employ it. A reader who seeks instruction and edification ought not to be diverted from his purpose at every sentence, by meeting with words which he never saw before, and of which no dictionary can give him a meaning that will make the sentence in which it is found intelligible. It is an act unworthy of a Christian to use a general term when it should be specific; or a term which may mean little or much, one thing or another; or to frame a sentence in so involved, ambiguous, and pointless a shape, that he can defend himself from any sort of critical censure, on the plea that he has been misapprehended. If he really has a discovery to reveal, it will be more to his honour and reputation to state it in language which use has made familiar and intelligible. If he has nothing new to present, or different in sentiment from what is held generally by his clerical and ecclesiastical associates, why does he affect originality by using an inflated or outlandish style, burdened with words which were never before seen or heard of in such connections. This disingenuousness, or thoughtlessness, or love of pre-eminence, is among the most prominent causes of grievance, disputation, and schism, and be eschewed by every friend to the peace of the church.

Canada.—There are in Canada at the present time 35,000 fugitive slaves, most of whom are employed upon the various lines of railway which are in course of construction in the colony. In the abolitionist town of Buxton, the free blacks own 9,000 acres of land.

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, Germain street, 3d house north of Country Market 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 less than any shop in the* tiss *city*"!! and who, uninstructed 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

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 checked 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. G. Shaw, Woodstock; Thomas O'Donnell, Johnston, Elias S. Freeze, Upper Sussex; and several other places throughout the country. Jan. 6.

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 accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance. (June 15.) E. W. FLAGLOR.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

WOODEN WARE, BURNING FLUID, &c.—Received per *Cubi*, 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.

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.

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

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.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! Received at the Free Baptist Book Concern, per "Admiral and "Eastern City," a further supply of valuable Books, among which are the following, with prices annexed;—

Clark's Commentary, a beautiful edition of 6 vols.	£4 0 0
Scott's do. do. do 3 do.	1 10 0
Josephus Works, with notes, 2 vols bound in one	0 10 0
Cruden's Concordance largest and complete edition (Sheep)	0 17 6
Wesleys Notes on the New Testament large edition	0 10 0
Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures 2 volumes, large,	1 0 0
Religious Encyclopedia	1 0 0
Kitto's Encyclopedes of Cibblical Literature	0 15 0
Watson's Institutes, with Index and Analysis, by J McClinton, 2 vols.	1 2 6
Jones' Church History,	0 6 3
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 volumes in one	0 7 6
Wayland's Life of Judson, 2 volumes	0 10 0
Barne's Notes on Daniel,	0 6 3
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 5 volumes, for sale separate, each	0 5 0
Caughey's Revival Miscellanies.	0 5 0
Noys' Lectures on the Truth of the Bible,	0 6 0
Memoirs of David Marks,	0 5 0
Richard Williams, the Patagonian Missionary,	0 4 0
The Apostolical and Primitive Church	0 5 0
Eliot's History of Liberty, 2 volumes,	0 12 6
The Successful Merchant, bound	0 2 3
Pollock's Tales of the Covenanters,	0 3 9
Gunn's Domestic Medicine,	0 12 6
Dick's Complete Works, 11 vols. in 2	1 0 0
Webster's Royal Octavo Dictionary,	0 17 6
Rollin's Ancient History, complete in 2 volumes,	0 16 3
Layard's Ninevah and Babylon	0 12 6
Stephen's Book of the Farm,	1 0 0
The Evangelical Family Library, 15 vols.	1 5 0
Do. do do. do. continued, 21 vols.,	1 7 6
The Youth's Library, 70 volumes	2 10 0
Repository Tracts, 8 volumes,	0 7 6

Sabbath School Libraries, at $10, $5, $3 and $2.50

A large ass't. of Watts' Hymns from 1s. 1d. to 3s 9d.

Psalmody, Sacred Melodies and the Harp. A good assortment of cheaper Religious and useful books, from different publishing houses in Philadelphia, New York and Boston—an additional supply expected daily from New York. Books procured to order for parties.

A few copies of Mapleton or More Work for the Maine Law, price 0 5 0
Mysterious Parchment, 0 3 9

For sale at the *Religious Intelligencer* Office, King Street, St. John.

P. S. Parties wishing books, by sending us the money per Mail, will have them forwarded at the earliest chance.

April 26.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

MESSRS. B. O. & C. 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 Stomach, 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 Cholera, 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, Scald's 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, Coughs, 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.

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.

PARTNERSHIP 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.
April 17. J. R. ADAMS.

BOTANIC MEDICINE and BOOKS.—The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his Store an assortment of **Wilson's Compounds and Thomsonian's Medicine.** Also, a variety of Religious Books from the Free Baptist Book Concern, which he sells at low rates.

Oromocto, May 12th, 1854. JOHN CHRISTY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Richard Roach of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

JOHN ROACH,
THOMAS ROACH, } EXECUTORS.
WILLIAM ROACH,

Studholm, K. C., May 12th, 1854.

TO LET.—The Subscriber has several suits of Apartments, and one or two Shops to Let, in the House owned 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 5th. D. H. COUILLARD.

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal patronage and support bestowed on him, since he commenced business at the Carding Machine formerly owned by Robert and Hugh Davis. And having made the necessary preparations for carding Wool this year, he feels confident that the attention which will be paid to the Establishment will give the public satisfaction, and continue to merit support.

Oil constantly on hand for oiling Wool.

All Wool left at Mr. William Slip's and Mr. Tyler Thompson's will be punctually attended to, and returned to the same places when carded. ISAAC DAVIS.

Hampstead, Q. C., May 17, 1854.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—5 bbls. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed—the growth of New Brunswick. april 6. S. L. TILLEY.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER,

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