

## General Intelligence.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

## Latest from Europe!!

Dates from England are received by the 'Asia,' to the 17th of March. They contain lengthy details in relation to the death of the late Emperor of Russia, from which we have made some selections, which may be found in another column. Immediately after the death of Nicholas, his son the present Emperor, issued the following manifesto:

"By the Grace of God, we, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c.,

"To all our faithful subjects make known:—

"In His impetuous ways, it has pleased God to strike us all with a blow as terrible as it was unexpected.

"After a short but serious illness, which, in the last days, developed itself with unheard of rapidity, our beloved father, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovich, expired this day, February 18 (March 2d.) Words cannot express our grief, which will be also the grief of all our faithful subjects. We submit with resignation to the impetuous views of Divine Providence. We seek consolation only in it, and from it alone we expect the necessary strength to support the load which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon us. In the same manner as our beloved father, whose loss we weep, devoted all his efforts, and every moment of his life to the labours and cares claimed by the welfare of his subjects—in like manner do we also, at this sad, but grave and solemn moment, in ascending our hereditary Throne of the Empire of Russia, and of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, take before the invisible God, always present at our side, the sacred engagement never to have any other object than the prosperity of our country. May Providence, which has called us to this high mission, may under its guidance and protection, consolidate Russia in the highest degree of power and glory; and through us may be accomplished the views and the desires of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catherine, Alexander the well beloved, and of our august father, of imperishable memory.

"By their proved zeal, by their prayers, united with fervour to ours, before the altars of the Most High, our dear subjects will come to our aid. We invite them to do so, ordering them at the same time to take the oath of allegiance to us and also to our heir, His Imperial Highness the Czarévitch Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 18th day of the month of February, (2nd March,) 1856, and of our reign the first.

"ALEXANDER."

This was accompanied by another addressed to the army:—

"Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the Church Throne, and Country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovich, my most beloved father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were—'I thank the glorious loyal Guard, who in 1825 saved Russia, and I also thank the brave army and the fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me.—So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured, both within, and without. Then woe to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could, to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more.' May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia!

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

A postscript presents to the Guards, the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initials of Nicholas. The manifesto concludes—"May the sacred name of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, and for the glory of Russia."

(Signed) ALEXANDER."

A Berlin letter in the *Debats* says:—"The last words of His Majesty were spoken in French.—Addressing the Empress, he said, 'Tell Frederick (the King of Prussia) to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never to forget his father's words.' It is said, that a few days before his death, the Emperor succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two elder sons."

It is asserted that a short time prior to the Emperor Nicholas's death he desired the Empress to announce to his Royal brother-in-law that he, the Emperor, bequeathed to his friendly solicitude his family and Russian people, and bade him not forget their late father's will." This message, received by telegraph, was instantly replied to, it is added, by assurance in the same sense.

Among other anecdotes connected with the Emperor's fatal malady, it is said that the Imperial physician in attendance, seeing that His Majesty was suffering severely from "grip" on Tuesday, earnestly begged him not to expose himself to the cold air on parade, with the thermometer at 12 below null of Fahrenheit. To which the Emperor replied:—"My dear doctor, you have done your duty; now I do mine;" and then calling for his cloak, he proceeded to parade, and remained above an hour.

The reigning Emperor and Empress have five children—four sons and one daughter. The present Czarévitch and eldest son, Nicholas Alexandrovitch, was born in 1844.

The Emperor Alexander II., is reported to be much addicted to smoking and card-playing.

It is affirmed that the Czar has intimated that he will carry out with energy the emancipation of the serfs, commenced by his father with such happy results, and that if the measure is carried out slowly it is simply from financial reasons, and not attention to the rights of proprietors.

General Prince Gortschakoff has received the supreme command in the Crimea. General Luderer will replace him on the Pruth.

General Rudiger has been ordered from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, to take it is said, the chief command.

The manifesto of Alexander are considered warlike, and that he will carry out the policy of Russia whatever his own views may be. Various reports are circulated respecting the last words of Nicholas. According to English accounts, Nicholas, addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea, and that he, Nicholas, would take the responsibility, as he had not believed in the possibility of the Anglo-French alliance, and that Alexander's constant effort should be to detach France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. Nicholas added, that perhaps his pride had been excessive, and that God had humbled him therefore. The above is probably manufactured for the English market.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—At the Vienna Conference there were present one French two English, two Austrian and two Turkish Representatives. The Russian Plenipotentiary was not present. Austria and England it was said would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but the French Emperor insists on that condition. Later dates say that the four Powers, and the interpretation given to them by the allies having been set forth, the Representatives of Russia accepted them verbally, and that a protocol constituting a basis for negotiations for peace was to be drawn up immediately and signed.

LATEST.—The mission of General Wedell has completely failed. Prussia refuses to the treaty with the allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conference.

## SEBASTOPOL.

On the night of Feb. 23rd, the French stormed two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable from the murderous fire of the wall batteries, they blew them up, and retired with the loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded. The allies had resumed firing on the town. On the 27th, the dead were buried during a truce of one hour. Balaklava advices of March 2nd, report sickness decreasing and three miles of Railway in operation.

March 3d.—The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the Valley of Inkermann, and are constructing mortar batteries at Kumara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in Sebastopol harbour.

MARSEILLES, March 7.—The reports in circulation on the taking and retaking of Balaklava are formally contradicted by letters from the Crimea of the 26th. On the 19th, the march of the Russians on Balaklava was defeated by a movement of General Bosquet; and the Grand Dukes confined themselves to making different reconnaissances against that place. Balaklava is, like Eupatoria, perfectly safe from any surprise. On the 24th the whole of the English artillery were in position.

March 8th.—Nothing important had occurred. The reported battle between the Allied armies and the Russians, in which Osten Sacken was reported wounded, is false.

16th.—Nothing later. Menschikoff has gone to Moscow. The two Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg, from the Crimea. It is not true that Michael was killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Since the sailing of the Union, the proceeding in Parliament had been unimportant. The ship *James Chester*, abandoned at sea, was picked up by the mate and six of the crew of the English ship *Marathon*, and brought safe into Liverpool.

The "Committee of enquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol had been ten days in Session and continued. The Earl of Lucan, Col. Kinlock, Commissariat Officer, and J. McDonald, Administrator of the London Times Fund, were examined, and the evidence confirms the worst report of mismanagement.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds one million sterling.

## THE BATTLE OF EUPATORIA.

The correspondent at Eupatoria to the *London Daily News*, who witnessed the fight, thus describes the subsequent scene:—

"The Russians fell into disorder, gave way, and retired, leaving the graveyard strewn with their dead. The artillery limbered up, and went off, firing occasional shots till it passed the brow of the hill. The cavalry preceded it at a canter, but when on the other side the whole retreated in the most beautiful order, to a distance of about two miles, where they bivouacked on the plain. Immediately after the cessation of the firing, I walked down to the outwork, and at every yard along the inside of the inner entrenchment found traces of the conflict, in the shape of battered horses, dead horses, and here and there wounded or dead men. These were, however, the natural consequences of four hours' fierce cannonading, and I passed them without bestowing much attention on them, till I was stopped in a narrow passage between the parapet and a ruined wall, by two soldiers marching abreast, with a very excited triumphant air; and each carrying in his hand, what at first I took to be a pig's head, but which on nearer approach I found to my infinite disgust to be the heads of two unfortunate Russians, who had fallen in the graveyard; one, from the long hair, evidently that of a Greek volunteer; the other the closely cropped skull of a soldier of the line—both gory and disfigured, and leaving bloody traces on the ground over which they passed. I had scarce recovered from my surprise and horror, when I met two other savages bearing aloft on the points of their bayonets two other trophies of a similar nature. They had hardly passed me, however, when they were stopped by the news that their two *anfreres* who had preceded them, on laying their hideous spoils at the feet of Omar Pasha, instead, as they expected, of being patted on the back, and receiving a good bakshish, were

instantly arrested, and marched off to prison.—The two last instantly lost their enthusiasm, dropped their bayonets, and went back, with a very downcast air, all the way looking as if they wished to rid themselves of their burden without exhibiting their fears or their weakness to their comrades. The scene in the interior of the out-work was terrific. Men lay on every side gashed and torn by those frightful wounds which round-shot invariably inflict. I saw all the horses of one gun knocked together into one indiscriminate mass, as if some mighty force had squeezed them up like so much butter. None of all these things, however, attracted much attention from the defenders of the position. All were talking loudly, some few laughing; artillerymen, taking the harness off the dead horses, and making repairs on the damaged guns; some throwing up fresh clay where the works had suffered; others carrying off the wounded in blankets, many of the latter groaning loudly; others reverently covering the faces of the dead with the skirts of their coats, and all this amid a hum and buzz of voices which rose as merrily and cheerfully upon the morning air, towards the sunny sky, as if it were the close of a *fete*, and no grim evidences of a bloody struggle lay on every yard of the soil. Omar Pasha rode round soon after, with a large staff and most of the European officers who were in the place, and in his train I went down to the graveyard. The firing had certainly not ceased twenty minutes, and yet at least 2,000 Tartars had rushed out of the town, and stripped and plundered the dead Russians. When Omar Pasha reached the spot he drove them all off, but not before every one of the bodies was stark naked."

Among the Russians dead on the field was found a woman, and the body of the Greek Bishop of Eupatoria. Another woman was likewise killed, but carried off.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's visit to the Crimea, continues doubtful. Warlike preparations are as active as ever. Orders are given to prepare transports from Toulon for 50,000 men and 8,000 horses.

SPAIN.—Madrid correspondence gives details of recent conspiracy in Cuba, and says that Government has received confidential communications from Gen. Concha. The condition of Cuba inspires him with considerable uneasiness. He recommends that concessions be made to the Colony, and that Cuban deputies be sent to the Spanish Cortes. He begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says, would be a fatal measure, and would cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States; if Cubans be not pacified by concessions, he says 20,000 troops could not retain Cuba to Spain. On March 8th the Government said in the Cortes that tranquility was restored in Cuba, and the Government would do its utmost to prevent further difficulties. A vote of satisfaction was unanimously agreed to by the Chambers.

## A Visit to the Scutari Hospital.

A Correspondent to the *London Christian Times*, writing from Constantinople under date February 15; gives the following melancholy picture of the distress, suffering, and death, occurring at the Scutari Hospitals:—

A few days ago, I visited the hospitals in Scutari. The sight was truly appalling. I saw some in the wildest of delirium; some in the stupor of death; while multitudes, whose case might not be so hopeless, seemed still to have lost all vital energy, so that it would almost be a miracle if they ever again should be fit for any sort of labour in this world. A number of the men have frozen feet, and some of these are in the most awful state that can well be imagined; their legs almost literally rotted off.

What adds to the horrors of the place is the fact that, from its crowded state, an infectious disease has sprung up, which seems very near akin to the plague, and by which multitudes are swept off. No one can now attend upon the sick without being exposed to the greatest peril. I was told that twenty of the surgeons are at this moment lying ill from this disease, and one died the night before I was there. Two nurses, too, of course, are in constant jeopardy, and so are the camp-followers. So great is the number of the sick and the dying, that one of the chaplains now remains among them, in turn, every night, through the whole night; thus setting a noble example of self-sacrifice and devotion to their work.

Sixty-three men were buried the day before my visit, and it is impossible now to foresee when this work of death will be stayed. May God, in mercy shorten the days!

## Miss Nightingale.

The same correspondence from which we make the foregoing extract on the distress in the Hospitals, alludes as follows to the benevolence of Miss Nightingale and her co-workers in their labours of mercy, in administering to the distresses of the wounded and distressed. Surely they will not be without their reward:

Who has not heard of Miss Nightingale? And who would not like to hear more of her, if it were only news of a pleasant kind, and at the same time true? Well, I have seen Miss Nightingale in the midst of her arduous duties. There she is, with Mr. & Mrs. Bracebridge, doing about as self-denying and purely benevolent work, I should think, as ever comes into the hands of mortals. I am not of Miss Nightingale's way of thinking, I suppose, on several religious subjects, for I do not belong to the same branch of the Christian Church that she does; and yet, from my heart, I honour and love her, for her work's sake. She has been, thus far, carried safely through much "evil report." May she have grace given her to bear the still more trying ordeal of "good report," through which she now seems destined to pass. Everybody here says that the only bright spot about the hospital is Miss Nightingale and the Bracebridges. She seems like the guardian-angel of every ward, and the attachment of the men to her is truly wonderful. She is perfectly familiar with all the details of the business, throughout the whole great establishment, and wherever she is needed, there she is, lending her aid. I do not wish to ask what kind of religion that is which has such fruits. If I may take the Saviour's rule, it must be a good religion; or, rather, it must be the only true religion. When I reflect upon the ease, and social comfort, and luxury she has voluntarily left, and when I contemplate the harrowing cares and anxieties, the incessant toil, and the constant exposure of her present position, I involuntarily exclaim, "This is the work of God! Here are the fruits of the Gospel of Christ!" Nor would I say less of those other dear friends of the Redeemer, Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, who share equally with Miss Nightingale in the luxury of doing good in such a place. Such examples of self-sacrifice and disinterested benevolence, are like refreshing oases in the great desert of this world.

## DOMESTIC.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

## By Telegraph to the News Room.

March 29.—A Bill committed, and progress made, and the principle sustained, to grant the By. Road monies in gross, to the different Parishes, to be expended by Commissioners selected by the rate payers at the Parish Elections, and to come into operation in March, 1856.

March 30.—The Attorney General's Jury Bill was the first taken up to day in the House, and passed after a most sifting discussion.

In the Council, the Liquor Bill has been warmly contested, but after a debate of four hours, it passed with a majority of three.—Contents.—Hon. Messrs. Saunders, Robertson, Hill, Seaves, Hatch, Wark, Harrison, Ryan, Todd, and Seely.—10. Non-content.—Hon. President, and Hon. Messrs. Botsford, Minchin, Peters, Odell, Davidson, and Gordon.—7.

The Board of Works Bill has passed the Council without opposition.

It is reported that both the Scrutinies have been suspended for the Session.

April 2.—Mr. Cutler's Bill for preventing certain persons holding seats in the Assembly, is, on his motion, fixed for the order of the day to-morrow. He also asked for information from the Government respecting the offices of Auditor General and Receiver General.

The House next went into Supply and passed several small grants and one £1,000 to buy seed for the poor.

The College Report was next taken up and opposed by Smith and Cutler, and advocated by Brown. These speeches were long and interesting, but evidently displaying in this particular a want of unity in the government, although upon no government measure.

April 3.—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Victoria Scrutiny Committee, rendered a formal Report, stating that investigations had for the present Session been suspended.

The House went afterwards into Supply, and passed a great number of grants, some of them warmly contested.

At 3 o'clock, Cutler gave notice of his moving on inquiry on the subject of the S. Andrews and Quebec Railway; and Hayward shortly after put a question to the Atty General, on the intentions of the Government with respect to the embodiment of the militia. Atty General is to give his answer to-morrow.

The House afterwards proceeded with Mr. Cutler's motion respecting holders of office, and now [5 o'clock] Mr. Cutler and Hon. Mr. Johnson have spoken, of course on different sides.—Mr. Street now occupies the floor, and will close the debate for the day.

The Legislative Council have passed the St. John Board of Health Bill, although pretty strongly opposed by Messrs. Hill, Saunders Odell and Harrison.

April 4.—House went into supply this morning, and among a number of grants passed was one of £1,000 for opening up a line of road from Tobique to the Grand Falls and thence to Restigouche—Yours 22, Nays 11.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of an address to his Excellency, in relation to the conduct of the Sheriff of Albert.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply to Col. Hayward's question yesterday, said the government considered the Militia in as efficient a condition as the circumstances of the country required, and that the government would be prepared for any emergency without any further law on the subject.

Hon. Atty General brought in a Bill relating to the Post Office.

The debate on the College Report has been resumed and a speech made by Hatheway in its favour. Johnson has also spoken without committing himself to any special policy and Street is now (5 P. M.), speaking for the report.

I had omitted a motion of Connell's carried yesterday, for making the office of Post Master General political.

## CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The following gentlemen

were elected on Tuesday, the Alderman and Councilors for the ensuing year, in this City:—

Wards.	Aldermen.	Councilors.
King's, Wellington, Queen's, Duke's, Sidney, Brooks, Guy's.	Joseph Fairweather, W. H. A. Keane, Stephen K. Foster, Isaac Woodward, Gregory VanBorne, J. Beatty, W. King.	Charles A. Everett, Joseph Mercer, George V. Nowlin, John Wilson, Jr., Thomas MacAvity, C. Ketchum, J. Colwell.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending April 5th.

George Morton, rem.—D. C. Parent.—Elder S. Hart.—Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D.—F. Morton.—A. McLean.—R. S. Bower.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—Rev. G. H. Ball.—Rev. D. Oram.—Wm. A. Tappe, rem.—W. T. Waterman.—Rev. J. Gunter.—Howard D. McLeod, rem.—M. Fenwick.—Rev. J. Walrus, rem.—Mrs. Barker, rem.

## DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. Mc Lane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water; nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great Vermifuge.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. All others, in comparison, are worthless.—Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the States and Canada.

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

## CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.

Rev. A. B. L. Myers, Dear Sir:—In Cutaneous Eruptions, in several instances, I have given your Extract of Rock Rose to children and others, in getting up from the Measles, with the happiest success. In several cases of Erysipelas, this Syrup has effected a cure; it may be relied upon as a certain agent, capable of vanquishing the disease from the system, by purifying the blood. I recommend it earnestly for all Scrofulous Affections, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Colds, and Pulmonary Diseases in general. Yours truly, REV. E. R. WARREN.

## Deaths.

Suddenly, at her brother's residence, St. John, of hasty Consumption, Presilla Jane, third daughter of Mr. Charles Titus, of Upland, N. S., aged 17 years.

After a short but severe illness, at Carleton, on Sunday morning, 1st April, George E. Shaw, in the 20th year of his age. He died at peace.

At Plymouth, N. S., March 16th, Isabella A., daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth Crocker, aged 16 years. The circumstances connected with the death of this dear youth, were melancholy and painful. She and one of her companions had gone to set up with an elderly woman who was not expected to live; toward morning both fell asleep; and when she awoke her clothes were on fire and nearly burned off her up to the waist. She lingered for four weeks in extreme suffering, then fell asleep with the blessed hope of a blissful immortality.

Her four parents mourn, but not without hope. Four years ago, with a number of others she embraced the Saviour, "put on Christ" by a public profession of his name, and uniting with his people. She bore her sufferings with great patience and fortitude, and looked forward to the hour of her dissolution with joyful hope.

How uncertain is life! She left her home well and returned no more, till brought in her coffin—may the living lay it to heart.

We deeply sympathize with these dear parents in their affliction; but weep not ye disconsolate ones, "earth has no graves that Heaven cannot heal." your "daughter is not dead but sleepeth." Her death was improved upon by Rev. C. J. Oram, from 2 Cor. 5 chap. 4 verse.—Com. announced by Rev. D. Oram.

At Wakefield, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian submission to his Master's will, Rev. Jonathan Shaw, in the 78th year of his age, leaving a wife and family, and a large circle of connections to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a kind friend. His hope in the Redeemer was firm to the end.

Afflictions soon long time has bore, Physician's aid was vain, Till God did please to give him ease, And take away his pain.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Tuesday.—Brigt. Benjamin Franklin, Chate, New York, 66 tons.—Hall & Fairweather, flour, &c.—[Put in for a harbour]. Mohr, Bailey, Eastport—ballast.—[Put in for a harbour]. Schr. Pearl, Whelpley, Boston, 14 days—G. Eaton, assorted cargo. Steamer Eastern City, Field, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise. Wednesday.—Barque May, Pitman, Yarmouth—C. McLaughlin, ballast. Schr. Elizabeth Bowley, Roy, New York, 3—assorted cargo. Friday.—Brigt. Margaret, Heneberry, Savannah, 7—F. & J. Rudbeck, pine timber.

## CLEARED.

31.—Schr. Julia, P. E. Island, J. Mahony.

Sailed, March 6, from Leth, Larns, St. John; 7th, Royalist, do.; Liverpool, 11th, Themis, do.; 15th, Barba, do. Arrived at Liverpool, March 3rd, ship Robt. A. Lewis, from Savannah; 8th, Rolla, hence; at Fentfield 17th, Frith, Ross, hence; at Queenstown, 11th, Jane Lovett, do.; War Spirit, with loss of fore and main topmasts and main and mizen masthead; at Hull, 13th, Ross, hence. The *Taron*, at Liverpool, 11th, was towed from Queenstown, waterlogged.

## ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, April 5th.]

BUTTER, in Firms, per lb.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Roll, per lb.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
EGGS, per doz.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.
HAY, per ton	90s. to 100s.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt.	none.
do., "yellow, "	none.
do., "white, "	none.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter,	4d. to 5d.
" Lamb, "	4d. to 5d.
" Mutton, "	3d. to 4d.
" Pork, "	none.
VEAL, per lb.	4d. to 5d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS	6d. to 7d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. 1d. to 6s.
LOWER MARKET SLIP.	
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord,	37s. 6d. to 40s.
POTATOES, per bush,	4s. 6d. to 5s.
TURNIPS, per bush,	2s. to 2s. 3d.
FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.	
FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl.,	55s. to 57s. 6d.
RYE, per bbl.	41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried,	28s. 9d. to 30s.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd.,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
" Muscovado, "	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

## MR. WILLIAM LUNN, ENGINEERING SURVEYOR, &amp;c.

ST. JOHN, N. B. OFFICE—Messrs. D. & T. Vaughan's Buildings, Prince William Street. Many years assisting Mr. Giles on Surveys.

March 3.

## TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received—150 bushels Superior Timothy Seeds, the growth of this Province. On hand and to arrive—7 barrels Northern Red Clover Seed, and a small quantity White Clover Seed. Also—To arrive per "Midway"—A large assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh. For sale by S. L. TILLEY, No. 15, King Street.

April 6.

## TO the Electors of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN.—On the first of May next, I shall again appear before you as a Candidate for the Office of Mayor. Should I have the honour of receiving a majority of your votes, you may be assured that the Laws will be carefully carried out, and the interests of the City will receive my undivided attention. I have the honour to remain your most obedient Servant, W. O. SMITH.

March 3.

## FLOUR, MEAL, &amp;c.—The Subscribers have had

limited for them this week the following goods, which they offer for sale on favorable terms.—23 Bbls. Canada Superior Flour; 3 Bbls. Superior and Extra Flour from Alexandria; 30 Bbls. Corn Meal; 13 Bbls. Mess Pork; 5 Hhds. and Tierces Molasses.

Their usual supply of miscellaneous goods will shortly be received.

March 3.

## BOARDING.—Persons wishing to obtain Board in

a Private Boarding-house, after the first of May next, in a central and convenient part of the City, can get information by calling at the Office of the Religious Intelligencer.

March 23, 1855.

## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FRASER, EXNIS

& Co., have on hand a large Stock of CARPETS, RUGS, DOOR MATS, and Bedding, which they are offering at WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for Spring Importations. The Goods are marked in plain figures. A liberal discount given for CASH.

King st., opposite the St. John Hotel. March 23.

## CARPETS AND RUGS!—Now open for sale at the

Admon House, a splendid variety of 3-ply Super and Dutch Carpets, with Rugs to match.