Poetry.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

The unheeded Warfare, between Truth and Error.

Fierce from the North prau'd forth the Russian Bear,
To seek i Turkish climes a softer air:
The Eag e, as he soar'd above the plain,
With gloating eye beheld the ressent wane:
The British Lion couchant in his lair,
View'd all his move ents with a jealous glare;
Then both the se Monarchs f ew with utmost speed
Across his path, his progress to impede,
And while these Powers with blood their hands imbu'd,
All natio ns gar'd with deep so icitude.

So, when in single combat men engage,
With all their savage pa sions in full rage,
How soon the crowd's attracted to the scene,
With few to bear the olive branch between.

But times's gr at theatre a strif displays,
To whi h these combats are as children's plays:
Error and truth a deadly warfare wage,
Without an armistice, from age to age;
But O, how few who travel through life's vale
Will turn aside to ask which shall prevail!

This warfare's seen on all earth's surface broad,
And felt in eve y heart that's born of God.
It make the most courageous greatly fear,
And wri gs from stoutest hearts the gushing tear.
Satan e power, the world and inbre l sin,
War with the pr nciple of grace within,
But at the last grace shall victorious be,
And t rough duration shout the victory.

DAVID PALMER.

SAYING PRAYERS.

To say my prayers is not to pray,
Unless I mean the things I say,
Unless I think to whom I speak,
And with my heart His favor seek.

In prayer we speak to God above,
We seek the blessed Saviour's love;
We ask for pardon for our sin,
And grace to make us pure within.

My infant lips were early taught
To say "Our Fa her," as I ought;
And every morn and every night
To us my daily prayer is right.

But oh, if I am found to smile,
Or play, or look about the while,
Or think vain thoughts, the Lord will see,
And how can he be pleased with me?

Then let me, when I kneel to pray,
Not only mind the words I say,
But also strive, with earnest ca e,
To let my heart go with my prayer.

Miscellany.

The Apostle of New Zealand.

One evening, a number of years ago, a boy went into a Sunday-school in Dublin, and sat down. The teacher was going on with his class. The boy became somewhat interested in what he heard—was invited back, and came. Then he believed in Jesus, gave himself to the Lord, and became very active in His service. His teacher told me that he was very useful in gathering in wandering lambs to hear of the "Good Shepherd." He was a very zealous lad, and he showed that his religion was real, by his "paticnt continuance in well-doing." His teacher said he filled his school, and all the church schools in Dublin, with Sunday scholars. Here was a manifestation of the missionary spirit: and this boy was destined to be a devoted missionary.

I have two letters before me written by him from the Island World of the Pacific, where he has been preaching the gospel among the heathen for twenty-four years. I will tell you some of the things which he writes in these letters; and perhaps, before I am done, some of the dear boys who read them may resolve to give themselves to the Lord, and to the blessed work of preaching among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

He went to New Zealand when it was a land of savages, and he was going about among them when they were feasting on human flesh, and drinking human blood for several days, and "looking more like fiends than men." "In this state," he says, "I have often seen them, been amongst them, and preached to them in their own language. In former days these scenes were not unfrequent. My dear partner has been on the mission station, with the wives of other missionaries, when on one morning as many as eleven men have been murdered, cooked, and eaten within sight of the mission house. I was in the midst of them, alone and unarmed (yet not alone, for God was with me to protect me,) while the bodies and hatchets of the murderers were still wet with the blood of these slain, and while they were preparing ovens for the bodies of their victims. They danced around me, and when they had concluded their dreadful repast, I preached to them." He continues to say, "I have heard of thirteen children being cooked in one large oven made of heated stones." Contrast the state of these poor children with the happy state of those in your Sunday-schools.

"Surely it was 'hoping against hope' to preach the gospel to such bloodthirsty savages. But 'I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.' Many of these very men are now alive, and some (as blind Solomon and many others), are now preachers of the Gospel, and hundreds of them meet us around the Lord's table. I saw poor blind Solomon yesterday. He was leaning on his staff, intructing his Sunday-school class of old men in the truths of the gospel. He is a leading chief, and before he became blind and received the gospel, he was a noted warrior.

"You do not know the blessing of a Christian land, nor the comforts of your fireside at home, until you contrast them with the misery of a heathen country."

He adds, "I have not heard of a case of cannibalism for the last eight or nine years; and there are very few New Zealanders who do not now profess Christianity. Compare the past with the present, and the change has been most rapid and truly wonderful."

Sir George Grey, when he was governor of New Zealand, wrote to our missionary in the most encouraging way. "It will gratify you," wrote Sir George, "to know that I receive from all quarters the most cheering accounts of your exertions, and of the wonderful progress your natives are making. I shall never forget your exertions, and feel more indebted for them to you than I can say." This is the result of diligent application to the work given us to do. Nothing but determined perseverance can ever accomplish anything noble, great, or eminently useful.

This devoted missionary has not only taught the natives around him the gospel of Jesus, but also the arts of civilized life. They now own many coasting vessels, and navigate them; they grow large quantities of wheat, plough their own land, and make their own flour. "These are the men," he says, "whose hands **fourteen or fifteen years ago, we saw wet with human** blood, and who were feasting upon the bodies of their neighbors. They are now following the plough, driving their carts, and building houses of prayer." It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

He has built them churches and schools, and is, by the blessing of God, "turning the wilderness into a fruitful field," and making the moral wastes around Otawhao "like the garden of the Lord." Nay more, he says, "many are now, I believe, before the throne of God, with robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb; and many more are journeying thither, and will unite their songs with yours."

Dear young friends, will not some of you now give yourselves to the Lord, to be his devoted missionaries, and go forth to "the dark places of the earth, which are full of habitations of cruelty," and, by his Spirit accompanying your efforts, be the happy instruments of "turning many to righteousness, and shine as the stars forever and ever?"—*British Messenger.*

Bible Examples—Domestic Worship.

The Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, wherever, in their pilgrimages, they fixed on a place of residence, erected an altar to God for worship and devotion, and called on the name of the Lord.

Joshua resolved that, as for himself and his family, they would serve the Lord, that is, worship him.

Job practised family worship. "He sent and sanctified his children, and rose early in the morning, and offered burnt offerings according to the number of them all. Thus did Job continually."

David, having spent one day in bringing the ark from the house of Obed-Edom to the place he had prepared for it, and in presenting peace-offerings before the Lord, returned at night to bless his household, that is, to pray for a blessing upon his family, or to attend upon family devotion.

Cornelius, the centurion, it is said, "feared God with all his house," meaning, worshipped him with his family.

The Apostle speaks, in his epistles, of churches in private houses. By this phrase he means religious families, or families where religious services were observed.

In the Lord's prayer we have a command for family devotion. "After this manner, therefore, pray ye: 'Our Father who art in Heavee." The form of prayer is plural. It must, therefore, mean social prayer, and, if social, then family prayer, for a family is the most proper society to engage in this devotion.

Paul, in his epistle to the Colossians, having pointed out the duties of husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants, adds, "Continue in prayer, and watch the same with thanksgiving." The subject upon which he was speaking, and the manner of his speaking, lead us to conclude he meant family prayer.

In his epistle to the Ephesians, he enjoins it as a duty, to pray always with all prayer:" that is, to offer prayer of every kind, and in every form, and at every proper season. Family prayer must therefore be included in this injunction.

The apostle Peter exhorts husbands and wives to live together in the discharge of the duties of conjugal affection and Christian obedience, that "their prayers be not hindered;" that nothing may occur to indispose them to social or family devotion.

The two Keys.

Once from the pulpit, at an ordination of elders, the Late Rev Mr. McCheyne made the following declaration: "When I first entered upon the work of the ministry among you, I was exceedingly ignorant of the vast importance of church discipline. I thought that my great and almost only work was to pray and preach. I saw your souls to be so precious, and the time so short, and I devoted all my time, and care, and strength, to labor in word and doctrine. When cases of discipline were brought before me and the elders, I regarded them with something like abhorrence. I was a duty I shrank from; and I may truly say it nearly drove me from the work of the ministry among you altogether. But it pleased God, who teaches his servants in another way than man teaches, to bless some of the cases of discipline to the manifest and undeniable conversion of the souls of those under our care; and from that hour a new light broke in upon my mind, and I saw that if preaching be an ordinance of Christ, so is church discipline. I now feel very deeply persuaded that both are of God, that two keys are committed to us by Christ, the one the key of doctrine, by means of which we unlock the treasuries of the Bible, the other the key of discipline, by which we open or shut the way to the sealing ordinances of the faith. Both are Christ's gift, and neither is to be resigned without sin."

Son of the Duke of Hamilton.

A consumptive disease seized the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Hamilton, which ended in his death. A little before his departure from the world, he lay ill at the family seat near Glasgow. Two ministers had come to see him; the dutchess, fearful of fatiguing him, said to one of them, "Mr. ——, if my son, when you go in, asks you to pray with him, I wish you to decline it." He bowed, and entered the room where the youth lay. After a conversation on subjects relating to the soul and eternity, they rose to depart. "You will pray with me, Mr. ——," said the lovely youth, "before you go." The minister bowed, and begged to decline it. "Why?" said the young duke. "Her grace rather wished me not to do so." "And pray, sir," said he to the other minister, "did her grace lay any such injunction upon you?" He replied, "No." "O, well, then," said he, "you may do it without disobeying her." After the minister had prayed, the dying youth put his hand back, and took his Bible from under his pillow, and opened it at the passage, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them that love his appearing." "This, sirs, said he, "is all my comfort." As he was lying on the sofa, his tutor was conversing with him on some astronomical subject, and about the nature of the fixed stars. "Ah," said he, "in a little while I shall know more of this than all of you together." When his death approached, he called his brother to his bed-side, and addressed him with the greatest affection and seriousness, he closed with these remarkable words:—

"And now Douglas, in a little time you will be a duke, but I shall be a king."

A Hindoo's Curiosity.—A missionary in India gives the following pleasing account of the curiosity of some Hindoos who came to see him: Everything in the house was a curiosity. A Hindoo thinks his house very comfortably furnished, when his four walls have a roof to them, and a floor, and contain a few water-pots, a pestle and mortar to pound rice with, a hand-mill, and a mat for a bed. The table, in the house of the missionary was the first thing that attracted the notice of the Hindoos. What could it be for? Why could they not place their food on their knees, as the Hindoos did? Amongst the chief wonders was a watch. Some of them heard of such a thing before, and craved a sight of it. They eyed it at a distance, bent down their ear to listen to its ticking, just as a little child would do, then ventured to take it in their hand, and turned it over and over, and looking at it before and behind, uttering many exclamations of surprise. "How does it know the time?" they asked. "How long will it live?" They were very much astonished, when told that it was not alive. "Look at it," they cried; "it moves; listen to it, it speaks; how can any thing move and speak, if it is not alive?"—*Miss. Repos.*

To Parents.—We would exhort all parents—If you regard the welfare and happiness of your children in this world merely, then teach them benevolence, and train them in habits of beneficence. If you desire that they may be kind to you when you are old, then strive to enlarge their hearts. If they are taught to love their neighbor as themselves, you may be sure they never can be unkind to their own flesh. But make them sordid, make them avaricious, teach them to grieve over the loss of a dime, and to look grudgingly on every copper they drop into the charity box, and you are training them to begrudge all that you all that you shall eat and wear, and all the attentions you may require when you become too old and feeble to earn any more money for them. Train them in penurious habits, and you need not be surprised if they are betrayed into acts of meanness and littleness in trade. But educate them to be good stewards for God, and they will learn to understand that God does not need their services or their dimes so much that he would have them do a wrong thing for the sake of saving or accumulating for his cause.—*Foreign Missionary.*

From the Seat of War.

British Loss in the Crimea.—It appears from a statement, said to have been prepared from the official reports, of the number of casualties in the British Army, from the date of the first landing in the Crimea till the capture of Sebastopol on the 8th of September, that we have had 195 officers, 153 sergeants, 20 drummers and 2104 rank and file, killed; 577 officers, 645 sergeants, 71 drummers, and 10,084 rank and file wounded; and 13 officers, 23 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 466 rank and file missing. The casualities in the Fleet, Naval Brigade, and Royal Marines have not been ascertained.

The hospital at Scutaria is said to afford some memorable specimens of the resistance capable of being offered by the human frame and system to the action of bullet wounds. One man, shot quite through the chest recovered; another, who had a ball for two days in the brain, did well after the ball was extracted. One man who was shot in the leg, had such a hard, sharp bone that it split the ball which struck it into two halves, as if the lead had been severed with a knife, and he escaped without a fracture. A rifle ball completely scooped out the eyes of a man, but he recovered, without any other injury.

The Cost of the War.—To those who doubt the ability of the country to carry on the war at a cost of eighty or ninety millions a year, as long as it shall be necessary, we would observe, that if England could bear taxation to the amount of £72,000,000, in 1815, it would not be too much to say that we could with equal ease, bear taxation one to the amount of £100,000,000, when we bear in mind the increased population, wealth and trade of the country. In 1815, the income assessed to the property tax was £170,000,000 a year; *now*, computing it up on the same basis, it cannot be less than £250,000,000. Again, with regard to the extent to which it is possible to abstract from the capital of the country, we have had experince in the construction of our railways during the last ten years. When therefore, we speak of our ability to conduct the war, it is obvious that whether we look to do so by means of taxation or by loans, it is ample.—*Economist.*

An officer, who took part in the attack on the Redan, writes:—"I never saw such a cool old man as Sir Colin Campbell. I was standing with him and his staff for some time, with shot and shell whizzing all around, but he did not seem to mind them in least, but continued his observations. I was standing close to his adjutant-general, Colonel Stirling, and a large grape shot passed between us, and touched the peak of his cap."

A number of masons, says the Gazette de Lyon, have just left this city for Sebastopol, and some dozens of carpenters are to leave in a day or two.—They are all to receive 5 f. a day and rations. They are engaged for the reconstruction and repairs of the buildings at Sebastopol.

Gortschakoff's Cruelty.—"A quarter of a century before," writes the times, "he had carried on war in Poland with fearful severity." The case, (narrates a correspondent) was this:—He proposed to his prisoners on all occasions the alternative of the Russian service or the knout. Once a body of 2,000 insurgents were defeated and took refuge in the Austrian territory. The Austrians disarmed them, and sent them to Gortschak. He gave them the usual choice of entering the Russian ranks; they desperately refused. It is said that the general was present at the execution which followed.—The flogging lasted many hours; ten died under the lash: seven more yielded after terrible torture, and were borne to the hospital. Gortschakoff stated his determination to go through the whole number if the execution lasted a month. The Poles then bowed the head, and were drafted into the Russian legions. Such was the stern nature of the man whom Nicholas sent to defend Sebastopol.

IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.—W. WALTON has received from New York, 400 sides SOLE LEATHER. Parties in want of an extra stout article, had better call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.—Weights from 20 to 24 lbs.

P. S. Daily expected from England and United States, balance of Fall Stock,—comprising Lasts, Crimps and Boot Trees, Pegs and Nails, of all kinds; Shoe Kit, of every description; Linings, Bindings, Patent Leather Fronts and Footings; Patent Peg Awls, Rasps, Knives; Allerton's Awls, of all kinds; Varnish; Boot and Shoe Makers Ink; Rubber, for Congress Boots; Shoe Threads, of extra quality; Galoons; Boot Webbs and Stayings; Brass Bills; Heel Plates; Peg Brakers; Peg Cuts; Peg Knives; Rag Stones; Sand Paper; Shoe Shaves; Shank Lasters, and Deer Shank and Bones. Together with every other article generally kept in a General Leather and Shoe Finding Establishment. Sign of the Big Shoe Hammer, next door to the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, Germain-street, St. John, N. B.
oct. 26. [Fredericton Reporter. 3mths.]

HATS AND CAPS.—Spring and summer style for 1855.—Now ready for sale—the Spring and Summer style of Hats for 1856, as adopted by the Paris and New York Boards of Trade. This is a beautiful style; crown 7¾ inches high; brim, 2½ inches wide; no binding, feather edge; band ¼ inch wide; curve of brim ¼ inch.

We have on hand a very large stock of Cloth Caps, just manufactured for spring and summer wear, to which we call particular attention.

Our prices are exceedingly low, and as most of our goods are manufactured under our own immediate inspection, we trust that we shall be able to continue to meet with public approval.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
June 1. North side King-street.

THOMAS HANFORD, Nelson Street,—Agent for sale of Willard's PATENT CHURNS.
June 8, 1855.

NEWLY IMPROVED MODEL MELODEONS. *Sold at the Cabinet Ware-rooms of the Messrs. J. & C. Lawrence, at the head of King Street.*—These Instruments from their superior quality of tone have attracted the attention of the most distinguished Musicians throughout the Country. Prices vary from £16 to £48.

M. A. STEVENS, *Agent.*

[*From George Washbourne Morgan.*]

NEW YORK, June 17, 1854.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin,

Gents:—I have had the pleasure of trying one of your Melodeons this morning. I can strongly recommend them to parties wishing to study the Organ, and can assure you for my own use, I should select one of your make.

Most faithfully yours,

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN,

Late Organist of St. Clares, Southwark, the Parish Church of South Hackney, and to the Harmonic Union, Exeter Hall, London.

St. John, N. B., March 27, 1855.

Mr. Stevens,—Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I make known to you the opinion of myself and many others, of the MELODEON purchased from you a few months ago. This instrument manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, has given the utmost satisfaction, both in Tone, Touch, and Power, and I do freely, and cheerfully admit it is the best I have ever seen. Since the introduction of this instrument in our Choir Practice we find a great improvement, thereby sustaining the Voice, and procuring a perfect Tone to every Note I am dear Sir, yours truly,

R. D. McARTHUR,
Conductor of St. Andrews' Church Choir.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Jane Potters of Sussex, deceased, are hereby requested to hand in the same duly attested to within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WATSON,
Administrator.

Sussex, Dutch Valley, Aug. 20, 1855.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—*The Greatest of the Age.*—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases and never failed except in two. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the very worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines, of the day, as that a common weed, growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure humor in the system; yet it is not a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands about it, suiting some cases, but not yours. He has peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston, and knows the effect of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. He gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty; and has seen poor, puny looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can and enough of it.

Principal Office of the Medical Discovery for the State of Maine and British Provinces, is at the Drug Establishment of H. H. Hay, 15 and 17, *Market Square, Portland, Me. To whom all Orders should be addressed.*

Thomas Walker & Son, Wholesale Agents, also for sale by Chaloner & Hunt, Fellows & Co., G. C. Garrison & Co., J. F. Secord, R. D. McArthur, O. R. Arnold, S. L. Tilley, Charles Esterbrooks, Canning, Burpie & Co., Sheffield, R. P. Yeomans, Canning, Daniel Brigs, Salmon River, Q. C., C. Burpie, Chipman, H. & B. Babbitt, Coal Mines, Q. C., Thos. Davis, Chipman, John Wiggins, Jr., Young's Cove, Q. V. White, Cambridge, S. Black, Cambridge, J. T. Toole, Washdemoack, Y. A. Crandall, Springfield, T. S. Davis, Springfield, Samuel Foster, Kingston, and John Taylor, Indiantown; Justus Earle, Hampton; James E. White, Egton; J. C. Jones, Salisbury; M. D. Harris, Moncton; J. E. Upham, Dorchester; Q. C. Charters, Westmoreland; L. Johnston, Sackville.

New Fall Goods.

EX "John Barbour," The subscribers have received; and now offer for sale, a portion of their New Fall supply of **British and Foreign Dry Goods,** which, with their former stock, will be found worthy the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers.

Further supplies daily expected.

FRASER, ENNIS, & CO.,
sept. 25. 83 King street, opposite St. John Hotel

Ink! Ink! Ink!

TAYLOR'S IMPERIAL BLACK INK is said to be the best article that is used. This is the only Ink that will stand the test of oxalic acid. Bankers, Recorders, Merchants, Teachers, and Farmers, try it for yourselves. To be had, wholesale and retail, at the Imperial Laboratory, Union street. sept 27.

GENERAL LEATHER and Finding Store, 26, North side King Street.—J. J. CHRISTIE has received a large and varied assortment of Leather and Shoe Findings of the very best description—per ships 'Themis' liner 'Middleton,' and teamers from Boston: All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. Also—Doe Skins for tender feet. J. J. C.

UNION HOTEL, Union Street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, (south side.)—The Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and substantial Building in Union street, capable of accommodating from 70 to 80 Boarders. This House is well ventilated, the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas. 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; while the conveniences and moderate charges will render it emphatically the home of the stranger. The tables of the house will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle. ☞ Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accomodating 60 or 70 horses. Good hostlers always in attendance.

St. John, Sept. 7, 1855. ELIAS S. FLAGLOR.

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, 1855.

MORRIS & DENNISTON,
Manufacturers of
VENETIAN BLINDS AND SASHES,
House Painters,
GRAINERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
Golden Ball, Corner Union Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

☞ Sign Boards made and painted. Old Blinds repaired
July 18.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the estate of the late WILLIAM FOUNDS, of St. Martins, are requested to present the same, duly attested to, within three calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH ANN FOUNDS,

St. Martins, Aug. 23, 1855 Sole Administratrix

NEW Brunswick Saddle, Harness, and Collar Manufactory, *Charlotte Street,* North of the Country Market, and opposite the New Brunswick Hotel.

The Subscribers begs leave to return thanks to their friends who so liberally patronized them since their commencement in business, and would inform the public that they have selected, and engaged the services of the most competent men in the city,—that they are now ready to execute all orders, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed in this city.

Also, on hand—A lot of superior English and Domestic manufactured Saddles, Bridles, Collars, and Whips, wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

St. John, April 27, 1855. D. W. & J. R. ADAMS.

HENRY ROBERTSON,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS,
And Earthen Ware.
No. 3, St. Stephens' Buildings, King's Square,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

June 29.

CARPETS AND RUGS!—Now open for sale at the 'Albion House,' a splendid variety of 3-ply Super and Dutch Carpets, with Rugs to match.

The balance of Stock of Patent Tapestry Carpets, we are now offering at 5s. 3d. per yard, very best qualities

March 23. BEARD & VENNING.

BOOKS! BOOKS! An assortment of new and valuable BOOKS have just been received at the "Religious Intelligencer Book Store," and a further supply is expected per next steamer from Boston. They have all been selected with care, and are sold at very low rates. The Public are invited to call and examine.

CLARK'S COMMENTARY. This valuable work in 4 vols. at $9.

LIFE OF DR. NEWTON. A few copies at 5s.

CAUCHEY'S EARNEST CHRISTIANITY.

MRS. PALMER'S WORKS, including her Illustrations of the Economy of Salvation.

THE WORKS OF JAMES ARMINIUS, in 3 vols.

Religious Encyclopedia; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; American Vocalist; Sabbath School Libraries, Tracts, &c. &c. oct. 18.

Golden Ball Marble Establishment,
Corner of Union and Sydney Streets,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and in St John and the Public generall throughout the British Provinces, that he has removed his MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT on Union Street, to a building lately erected by himself on the GOLDEN BALL CORNER, where he is prepared to carry on business on a more extensive scale, in the execution of Monuments, Tomb Tables, Head Stones, Centre Tables, and every description of ORNAMENTAL WORK required in his line of business.

The subscriber has also to announce that in addition to the large Stock previously on hand, he has recently received a large assortment of Marble of a superior quality, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Chimney Pieces of a superior style and finish can be furnished less than at former prices.

Work and Stock warranted. Ten per cent discount for Cash.

References—Rev. Wm Armstrong, James Paterson, LL.D., and Rev S. Robinson.

Aug 30 F. W. CLEAR.

CHALLENGE! CHALLENGE!!—A Challenge from one to ten thousand pounds is given to the world to produce a better healing preparation than **Taylor's Imperial Magnetic Salve.**

This salve is purely vegetable, (it contains the healing properties of over twenty different kinds of Roots and Herbs,) and second to none that has ever been offered to suffering humanity for the speedy cure of flesh cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, and chapped hands, (and by taking Taylor's Blood Purifying Pills,) it is the *best salve* for ulcers, fever sores, skin diseases of any kind, rheumatism, &c.—One roll will make a superior strengthening plaster. Where is the man, woman or child but will have a roll in their possession, in case of accidents.

Price only 7½ per roll. Any person doubting the efficacy of this salve, wants to try it, and is minus of the coppers, just step into the Imperial Laboratory and a roll will be given *gratis.* There is a line on each roll of salve to use up to.—If not liked then, return and get your money back. All agents are authorised to return the money if the Salve proves dissatisfactory.

Persons buying Wholesale will be allowed 33⅓ 8 per cent. discount for cash. And in all cases where persons are dissatisfied on account of *no sales,* the salve may be returned any time after six months, and the money will be refunded with five per cent. additional.

All orders promptly attended to by addressing to the Imperial Laboratory, Union-street, St. John, N. B., where is manufactured also—

Taylor's Imperial Pain Extractor—a superior article;
" " Blood Purifying Pills;
" " Anti-dyspeptic Pills;
" " Nervous Pills;
" " Black, Blue, Red and Indelible Inks;
" " Mirror Blacking;
" " Magic Copying Paper;

Liniments, Crockery Cements, Corn and Wart Salve, Toothache Drops, Hair Wash, Freckle Lotion, Shaving Soap and Cream, Water Proof for leather, Colognes, Hair, Oils, &c., &c. Every article warranted as represented, or no sale.—For sale wholesale and retail at the Imperial Laboratory, Union near Waterloo-street, St. John N. B.

☞ Mr. William Irvin is travelling Agent for the above articles. He will sell at manufacturer's prices.

St. John, sept 21, 1855.

S. L. TILLEY, No. 14, King Street, St. John, N. B. Would call the attention of the public to his large and varied Stock of Goods, received per ships Middleton, John Barbour, and Achilles from London and Liverpool, and steamers from United States, viz:

Drugs and Chemicals of all kinds.
Patent Medicines.
Brushes and Combs of nearly every description.
Shaving and Fancy Soaps. Perfumery.
Fancy Articles. Spices of all kinds.
Dye stuffs—Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic, ground and in stick. Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, and Annatte.
Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, in 14lb., 28lb., 56lbs. and 1 cwt. kegs. Red, Yellow, Black, Blue, and Green Paints.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil. Spirits Turpentine and Varnish.
Olive and Porpoise Oil.
Pure E. I. Castor Oil, in tins.
Gold Leaf, Glazier's Diamonds, Glass, Putty, Lampblack, Glue, &c.
Confectionary, in great variety, from the best Scotch and American manufacturers.
Seeds—Clover, Timothy, and Garden Seeds—warranted fresh.

For sale wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.
June 1.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale his FARM on the Post Road leading from Annapolis to Digby; being one and a half miles from the Town of Annapolis. The Farm contains 330 acres, consisting of tillage, pasture and wood land, with 20 acres of Dyked Marsh; and there are on the premises an extensive Orchard of Apple Trees, the most of which are engrafted with the best kinds of fruit. Attached to the house is a large garden, well stocked with choice Fruit Trees—Pears, Cherries, Plums, &c. The buildings, which are mostly new, consist of a comfortable Cottage, three large Barns, Shop, Shed, Wood House, Piggery, Carriage Room, Furness Room, Smoke House, Fire-proof Room, for ashes, Milk Room, &c., all of which are in good order.

The situation is remarkably fine, and commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country. There is upon the premises, and within 100 rods of the barns a peat-bog, from which any quantity may be taken; and the river flats along the whole front of the farm, affords an abundant supply of Marsh Mud, an excellent manure for grain and grass. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and cuts 100 tons of hay. Apply to

Annapolis, 8th Oct. GEORGE S. MILLIDGE.