

close of the last term, some 40- or 50 testified of God's goodness, and the work still progresses."

We should be happy to give information to any of our brethren in relation to the cost of board, tuition, &c., at this Institution, who may wish to send their sons away, from home to be educated. It has a female department also in connection. The expenses from St. John, when the Steamer runs to Portland is only about six dollars, and it can be reached the next day after leaving here.

Melancholy Accident.

The following notice of a melancholy accident which took place at Barrington, N. S., was communicated to us by Elder Charles Knowles:—

Brother M. L. Laid, I am now spending a few days with the Church at Barrington, where the following melancholy circumstance occurred. My uncle, Mr. John Knowles, (an aged man,) his son Samuel, and a Mr. Newell, were crossing the passage, in a small boat on the 5th inst., in a thick snow storm, when the boat was upset, and my uncle and his son were drowned—Mr. Newell miraculously escaped.

O how uncertain is life! Well did the wise man say: "Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." Surely the living ought to lay to heart that they are born to die, and make the necessary preparation. May the Lord bless the widows, and be a father to the fatherless children. And may his voice through this circumstance be heard by the surviving inhabitants of the place, saying:—"PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD."

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Steamer "Atlantic" arrived at New York on the 9th inst. The news brought out is important. No particular change has taken at the Crimea. It is feared that the severity of the weather and other causes may render the siege less advantageous than expected. The strong feeling which has been existing in England against the ministry is manifesting itself more and more. Lord Aberdeen is regarded as the friend of Russia, and the fall of the present Government is considered inevitable.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

Arrival of the "Asia" at Halifax.

OVERTHROW OF THE MINISTRY!!

Since the news by the "Atlantic," at New York was in type, the following by Telegraph has been received from Halifax, where the "Asia" arrived on Wednesday morning. It contains news of great importance:—

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The "Asia," from Liverpool, Saturday morning, Feb. 3rd, arrived here at 35 minutes past one this morning.

BRITAIN.

The past has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought out London papers, of Saturday, 27th, containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation; also containing the commencement of the debate on Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry. On Monday evening, the 30th, debate on Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons. It was, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the British army before Sebastopol and into the conduct of those departments of the government, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army.

Stafford and Disraeli spoke. The House divided 305 for the motion 148 against it—majority against government 157. Thereupon the ministry resigned.

The resignation was accepted, and the Aberdeen Cabinet only held office until a new ministry can be formed.

Tuesday Evening 30th.—The Queen sent for Earl Derby, leader of the conservative party.

Wednesday.—Earl Derby waited on the Queen and had an interview of two hours. The interview having finished, he drove in haste to the residence of Lord Palmerston. A lengthened conference took place. The public did not learn what occurred, but the general rumour was that Palmerston's explanation of his resignation was not satisfactory to the Queen. Various rumours ensued, pointing to Palmerston, Lord John Russell and latterly to Lord Lansdowne as probable heads of the new ministry. Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday to Thursday.

On re-assembling Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation of the ministry. The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanation in self-defence, and Earl Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a cabinet, but could not do so.

The friends of the Aberdeen ministry are rabid against Russell, for breaking up the Coalition, by his retirement. The Queen is reported to have written him an autograph letter, censuring his conduct; but this is doubtful.

No ministry has yet been formed. The public are very anxious.

Let.—In Parliament a Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble in the Downs, ready for sea the first week of March. Rumours says Admirals Martin and Seymour will command.

THE WAR.

No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checked Austria in the Session of the General Committee of the German Diet. Austria's proposition for a general mobilization of the whole federal army has been rejected and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a war footing was carried, against Austria.

Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the federal army. Probably no step will be taken till after the formation of the new English Ministry. Intelligence of Austrian defeat caused dullness in funds.

PRUSSIA PREPARES FOR ACTION.—Important despatch from Berlin 31st says:—Prussian Government has decreed immediate mobilization of best own army. Four and six army corps are ordered to occupy Provinces of Saxony and Silesia. Prussian despatch dated Jan. 21st, addressed to cabinets of London, states that the result of the last conferences at Vienna harmonizes with the views of Prussia; but Prussia is not informed of the tenor of preceding deliberations.

Prussia regards the admission of a Prussian representative to Vienna conferences as indispensable to her accession of the Treaty.

The demand of France that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is categorically refused.

Denmark appoints military commission to place all Danish forts in state of defence.

SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.—The treaties between England, France, and Sardinia are published. Sardinia engages to send, in English ships, fifteen thousand men to the Crimea, under command of a Sardinian General. English agrees to send Sardinia a million sterling, or two if required, at 3 per cent. France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war. French army detained to aid Austria, they will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of Austro-French alliance.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend conference.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 10.—It is understood in the Camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack, with a view to take the important points of defence in flank and in reverse. Two divisions of the French will immediately leave their camps on the British left, and take up a new position on the right of the British, over the Tchernaya. The object is partly to stop the supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made from Inkermann.

Missing despatch from Gen. Canrobert of the 10th says, English have ceded to us a portion of their lines, namely the works commanding and destined to batter in, breach the Malakoff Tower, on which a serious attack will likely be soon made.

Jan. 11.—Frost. Quantities of warm clothing received in camp, but more wanted. The French are assisting the English to build huts and stables. Grumbling among British respecting alleged injustice and partiality of recent Boquet.

Jan. 12.—Several desertions to the Russians reported. Nothing doing by the British except getting up shot, shell, and provisions. The French and Russians exchange a few shots now and then, and keep up constant fire by the riflemen. Last night coldest yet experienced; during the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, a sharp conflict ensued with bayonets.

French force now numbering eight divisions (sixty-eight thousand) and ninth is on the way.

Jan. 13.—The Russians celebrated their New Year's Day within the city with apparent gaiety. At midnight all the chapel bells were ringing. At 1 A. M. the Russians within their lines commenced cheering. Russian taking in an insult opened fire on the town. Russians instantly replied along their whole front of defence by the fiercest cannonade yet experienced, earthworks flashed forth uninterrupted flames, rapid and unbroken as fire firing and shelled defences swarming with men.

Under cover of the firing a strong party of the Russians made a sortie on front and flank of British left; in the attack Russians captured British Vulture and also drove in covering parties, but on being engaged by the regiments retired towards the town. Simultaneously with the attack on the British, a strong sortie was made on the French, and Russians penetrated within parapet and spiked three mortars; French rallied and drove back enemy inside the lines of his advanced batteries. Day break all was quiet.

Jan. 14.—Sanitary condition of British improving. Turks still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague. Establishment of a central depot for provisions has much relieved sufferings of the army.

Jan. 15.—Continued snow; now 34 feet deep. Preparations for renewed British bombardment progress rapidly. 50 new siege guns, 13 of the largest mortars, 18,000 shot and shell are brought to the camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting range of their batteries.

Guns nearly silent all day. Movement observed among Russians towards Baidar. It is reported Liapovski has received strong reinforcements.

Jan. 16.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought they had abandoned. Heavy fall of snow to-day, 3 feet deep on level. 39th British Regiment of Infantry disembarked. French very active bringing up British powder. No firing to-day. French batteries quite silent; Russians scarcely fired a shot, but active rifle practice continued on both sides. The steamer Samia arrived with 400 horses.

Jan. 19.—Despatch in Paris. The Paris announces that fire was almost suspended on both sides, all seeking shelter from snow. Moral and physical condition of besiegers good; but the horses are suffering from cold.

Jan. 20.—Despatch from Menschikov states that during last night a successful sortie was made against the French left flank and centre. Several prisoners taken, and many killed.

Jan. 22.—Weather very fine and temperate. British still sickly; abundant supplies of all kinds arriving—shot, shell and clothing, but no houses—there is no progress to report in siege. British 14th Regiment is disembarking. French have undertaken to hold British right works. Supplies entered Sebastopol on 17th. Russians said to want ammunition, but continue to fire briskly. For the past two days continued fire has been directed against the British works and last night the Russians made an unsuccessful sortie. All reports respecting plan of operation indicate that no event of magnitude need be expected before Spring. Military Gazette of Vienna states, Czar has demanded six weeks armistice. Not confirmed.

DANCE.—Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation; because Ismail Pasha appointed to command the army of Romania, is not placed under his orders. Large bodies of Russians again concentrating at Rens. Sadrik Pasha has proceeded with all available troops to that point. Russians made reconnaissance from Tutschia, on 10th, and 11th, between the Salina mouth of the Danube, some skirmishing occurred.

Journal of Saint Petersburg gives official account of recent crossing of the Danube; and describes it as reconnaissance in force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole army, but was stopped by orders from Russian Ambassadors at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations. Russians now occupy previous position on their own side of the river.

Galvanic apparatus for exploring twenty tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava; also corps of divers. It is expected that the explosion will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

New Russian defences of Odessa are completed consisting of 27 batteries, mounting 110 guns. Fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kerch, and Sujakale are being strengthened.

TURKEY.—Constantinople accounts 22nd. say, change of Turkish ministry was expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece and the Turkish Commissioner is re-called.

Czar's two sons passed through Moscow, on the 15th, on their way to the Crimea.

Latest.—Bucharest, 31st.—Omar Pasha's difficulties with minister is settled.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests made at Florence, on pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy. Arrests also at Leghorn because of sale of Mazzinian bonds.

HOLLAND.—Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with assurance that Holland will continue on footing of most favorable nations.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour rather easier; Western Canal, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s. 6d. to 45s. Indian Corn, limited demand, at 1s. decline; white, 44s. to 45s.; yellow, 43s. to 43s. 6d.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Provincial Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston has introduced a Bill to extend the Elective principle to the Legislative Council of N. S.

The following statement in reference to the Post Office in Nova Scotia we publish because we feel interested in it, in common with our readers in that province.

The Hon. Attorney General by command of His Excellency laid on the table of the House the returns from the Post Office Department for the year ending October 1854.

It is gratifying, he said, to find on running my eye over these papers which I did last evening, one or two interesting facts touching the progress of this branch of the public service. The management of Post Office affairs passed from the Control of the Imperial to the Local Government and Legislature in 1851.—At that time the number of Post and Way Offices in this province amounted to 143; they have increased in the past four years to 260—over 50 per cent. The Revenue derived from the Post Office Department in 1850 was £10,965 within £100 of the sum derived under the high rate. It appears also, that the number of miles of Post road actually under travel in 1851 amounted to 2,467 miles; these have increased to 3,027, adding 560 miles of Post road during the intervening four years. The actual travel in 1851—to and from was 352,000 miles, now 508,000 miles are actually travelled, having nearly doubled in that period. The stamps sold in 1854 yielded £380, in 1853 £407, and 1854 £288. The Registered money letters in 1851 numbered 5,200; in 1854, 7,360 were posted.

The total disbursements last year were £10,150; the increase of last year was £873. We have added during the last 4 years between £2,000 and £3,000, by extending our mail improvements and establishing new way offices. Had we been content to remain with the mail arrangements as they were 4 years ago, the revenue of the Department would have nearly, if not fully come up to the expenditure, as it is the deficiency is £3,000; and the Post Master General very properly remarks that it had not been for the improvements, and increased expenditure of last year, the deficiency would only have been £1,500. In 1852 there passed through the Post Office 457,000 letters and about a million of newspapers. These are leading facts connected with this branch of the service. I see there are some complaints occasionally, but any man who travels the road of our country must feel that it is difficult if not impossible to avoid causes of complaints sometimes. I believe that the department is still susceptible of improvement; and trust that with the facts before us we shall be able to adopt such as will redound to the happiness and character of our people.

FIRE AT WINDSOR.—On Friday evening last, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the attic rooms of the Victoria Hotel, kept by Mr. Collins, Windsor. As there is no engine in this town, it extended rapidly, destroying the attic of the house in which it originated, and also the upper part of the adjoining building, in which was the telegraph office, and store of Mr. D. E. Goldert, who, we are sorry to learn, has been a great loser by the event. We regret to learn that Mrs. Currie and child were both severely injured by the upsetting of a jar of oil of vitrol, which Mrs. C. had taken hold of supposing it to be burning fluid.—Col.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday morning, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, a very severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity. It was heavier than any that was experienced in this Province within our recollection. We learn by telegraph that the shock was felt at Pictou, Truro, Windsor, also in New Brunswick and Eastport.—Pres. Winsor.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 13, 1855.

Sir,—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the Provincial Secretary, laid before the Assembly a Financial statement of the Province, with the following estimate of the Income and Expenditure for the coming year, in compliance with a resolution of the House in its last Session.

Estimated Expenditure for the current year, provided for by Law is as follows:—Civil List £14,500. Clerk of the Peace £250. Judge N. Parker £800. Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits £250. Grant to King's College £1,100. Interest due Savings Bank on £95,000, £10,000 at 6 per cent, and £55,500 at 5 per cent £5,450. Interest on £80,650 Railway Debentures—£4,830. A. Barberie £100. M. White £100. Provincial Penitentiary £300. Salary Provincial Treasurer £500. Superintendent of Schools £250. Interest on Railway Debentures expected to be issued the current year. Pension to Old Soldiers £500. Agricultural Societies £3,000. Grammar Schools £1,400. Estimated deficiency of Post Office £4,000. County Inspectors £1,200. Training and Normal School £300. Teachers at Training School £250. Expenditure of the Legislature £9,000. Parish School's £12,500; making £63,910.

Sums to be appropriated by the Legislature:—Provincial Penitentiary £1,500. Collection and Protection of the Revenue £6,500. Out Mills £250. Education £2,000. Printing and Binding Statu &c., £3,000. Great and Bye Roads, including amount say £2,000, incurred by the Government in repairs after Flood in November last,

£30,000. Internal Navigation £2,000. Public Buildings £500. Boards of Health £2,500.—Lunatic Asylum £300. Indians £250. Gratuities and Miscellaneous £10,000. Warrants unpaid 31st December 1854 £8,848. Appropriations made last Session, expected to be drawn the current year £37,000—making in addition to sums provided for by Law £171,258. The Lighthouse Marine Hospital and Emigrant Funds are expected to meet the respective charges thereon.

Estimated Revenue for current year under existing Law:—Ad Valorem £43,675. Specific £46,395. Export Duty £14,000. Casual Revenue £6,000. Supreme Court Fees £300. Auction Duties and Pedlars Licenses £200. Cash in Bank £38,710. Cash in St. Andrew's Savings Bank £352. Treasury Office £114. Coppers in Treasury £3,000. Baring Brothers balance due £490. Balance in Receiver General's hands £2,176. In Deputy Treasurer's hands £5,548, being less the estimated expenditures £10,098; at the same time remarking that the Government had not prepared a Revenue Bill, but if it was the wish of the House they were quite willing to assume the responsibility, upon which Mr. Harding moved a resolution and was unanimously adopted by the House that the Government draft and submit such Bill, it been understood that the final adoption or not by the House, would in no way effect members of the Government in their seats.

A bill has been introduced by the Attorney General to regulate the election of Members to serve in the General Assembly, which is intended, I believe, as the Measure of the Government the present session—and bases the qualification of electors on Property Real or Personal—or an Annual Income—the particular amounts of which is left blank to be filled up I suppose by the House, not wishing to take the responsibility upon themselves in so important a matter. This Bill also provides for the registration of electors, based upon the Assessment list.—Revisors to be annually elected or appointed as other town or parish officers, who shall before the first day of September in each year, prepare from the Assessment lists an alphabetical list of the qualified voters, and post up the same in the several parishes in legible places, when at a subsequent meeting of the said Revisors the said lists may be amended by adding names or striking off, authorize, or not to vote, which when completed will be annually filed with the Clerk of the Peace in each county, and vote by ballot are the principal new features of the Bill. Mr. Harding has introduced a Bill regulating the rate of interest on the Loan or forbearance of Money, which is likely to create a long discussion, and then postponed till another session. To-morrow being the last day for receiving petitions for money or relief, or Bills of a private nature, much of the time the past week, has been taken up in their reception. Mr. Lewis has abandoned his scrutiny, and left town. It is stated that Harding, of Carleton County, intends to prosecute the scrutiny against English. Yours, X. Y.

From the Fredericton Reporter of Friday last.

Yesterday the House of Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the Resolution of appropriation to the Patriotic Fund. The subject was introduced by his honor the Attorney General in one of the most eloquent speeches which we have ever heard in the House, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Gray in that beautiful style so peculiar to himself.

Rounds of really fine speeches were made on all sides. The opposition—not in the abstract, but on the amount—proceeded from Mr. Cutler; who, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, proposed half the sum alluded to by Mr. Gray, which was £5,000: £2,500 was thought as much by Messrs. Cutler and Gilmour as the circumstances of the country would warrant; and in this opinion they were partially joined by Mr. McPhelim. The opposition was however finally withdrawn, and the motion for £5,000, passed unanimously. The appropriation was next sent up to the Council, in view of the near departure of the English Mail; where after some debate it passed without a division.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

FREDERICTON, FEB. 9.

This morning, a long adjourned debate took place on the technicalities and antecedents of the Albert election, with reference to the conduct of the Sheriff, and the mode of returning.

At 12 1-2 o'clock, His Excellency came down and assented to the appropriation Bill for the Patriotic Fund.

Negotiations were carried on between both Houses for the presentation of the Address to the Queen, by which the money is to be accompanied. The Report of King's College Commission was led before the Assembly by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and ordered, after a long discussion, that 1000 copies be published.

Routine business followed, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 10.

This morning was occupied with presentation of numerous Petitions and some Bills. Then followed discussion brought up by Street, on disapproval of Revised Statute Books from Clerk's Room. Ritchie stated that was the second batch which had disappeared, but as nobody could tell it nobody was responsible. Hon. Secretary stated that he yet had a few copies in safe keeping for the future; but several feared, if pilfering was not restrained, the Edition would run out. Suggested that half a dozen be placed on the table for general use. Ordered that every member have a copy. M'Phelim declared he would not take one, as it might be stolen from him. Both Houses proceeded to Government House and presented Patriotic Fund Address to his Excellency. Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Street asked for leave to act as counsel for Mr. Styles, of Albert, and for Mr. Tibbitts, of Victoria, in the pending scrutinies. Hon. Mr. Smith moved discharge of the committee in the case of Messrs. Godard and Ritchie—granted. On Mr. Taylor's motion, the 23rd of March is fixed for commencing the Carleton scrutiny, between Messrs. Harding and English. Read's application relative to Mr. End's return, was discharged. The 20th was fixed for the scrutiny on the application of Styles, Mr. Ritchie stating that Mr. Lewis had withdrawn.

Committee on a Bill to incorporate Eastern and Western Baptist Association.

Houses in Supply for ordinary services. There was a spirited discussion on the government introducing money bills, the Attorney General declaring their readiness as soon as the House gave up the initiation—popular feeling in favor of giving up the initiation.

Routine business. House adjourned at three o'clock.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 13.

No debate to-day. Both houses occupied in the reception of bills and Petitions, to-morrow being the last day for local applications. Mr. End presented petition of himself and Mr. Naughton, complaining of conduct of John Doran, at the late Gloucester Election.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 14.

Hosts of Petitions to-day; among them one from over three hundred Frenchmen, of the Madawaska, praying that Tibbitts may retain his seat. Motion made through Partelow for a scrutiny of Rice's votes, on behalf of Tibbitts.

In the Legislative Council there were some strong remarks by Hazen, Hatch, Gordon, and others, respecting pamphlet reports of short Sessions. Steves denied its paternity on the part of the government; supposed that the Queen's Printer had orders from somebody. Truthfulness of report generally disclaimed by members.

Swarms of Bills and petitions. House in mourning for Mr. Gilbert.

Marriages.

At Springfield, by the Rev. R. French, on the 8th inst., Mr. James Jones, to Miss Deborah, sixth daughter of Mr. Foster Morrill.

In the Parish of Kingston, on the 28th of December, by Rev. J. G. Flinders, Mr. Jesse Jones, of Greenwich, to Miss Mary Ann Urquhart, of the same place.

Deaths.

At Hampton, Q. C., on the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Clark, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Connor. At his residence, Horsfield St., Monday night, at 6 o'clock, David West, a native of Linlithgow, Scotland, aged 37 years. On Friday, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Reading, a native of Shropshire, Eng. On Monday, 12th inst., Louisa Adeline, infant daughter of Colin E. and Elizabeth K. Cross, aged 3 months. On Tuesday, 10th inst., Colin E. Cross, aged 37 years. Funeral on Friday, at 3 1/2 o'clock, from his late residence, Leinster street, when friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Norton, K. C., on the 1st Jan., after a long illness, Sarah Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wamaker, aged 35 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending February 16th.

Elder J. Kinghorn.—J. Ryan, rem.—J. Atherton, rem.—A. Baskin.—T. C. Atherton, rem.—W. W. Irvin, rem.—John Macdonald.—S. W. Parent, rem.—Elder Charles Knowles.—Elder C. J. Oram, rem.—M. Steeves—your letter referred to, was dated the 24th, and was acknowledged in the paper of the 26th.—John Cossett, rem.—A. Whitehead, rem.—G. S. Chapman, rem.—T. O'Donnell, rem.—E. Freeze, write on by Mail.—Aaron Clarke, rem.—John Macdonald, rem.—we cannot explain the irregularity.

TAPE WORM CURED BY DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

"I A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion it far exceeds every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Thell, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

"P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

"Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chalmers & Hunt.

SICK-HEADACHE.

Clinton, Ct., Oct. 12, 1851.

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—I have suffered very much with the Sick-Headache for fifteen years, and was scarcely able to work but what I was obliged to give up my work; but by accident I became acquainted with your valuable Extract of Rock Rose, and have used one bottle. It has completely cured me. I have not been troubled with the complaint since, and I think it has otherwise improved my health very much. Yours, with respect, AUGUSTA CARLTON.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. EVERETT & CO., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., b had gratis.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, February 16th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
" " " " "	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
HAY, per ton	8s. to 8 1/2s.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt.	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
" " " " "	16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.
" " " " "	22s. 6d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter	3 1/2d. to 4 1/2d.
" " " " "	4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d.
" " " " "	4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d.
" " " " "	4 1/2d. to 4 3/4d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS	6d. to 7d.
OATS, per bushel	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
POTATOES, per bushel	5s. 6d. to 6s.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, none.

POTATOES, per bush, none.

TURNIPS, per bush, none.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.

FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., 80s. to 81s. 3d.

RYE, per bbl., 40s.

INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 44s. to 45d.

MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., 1s. 1d. to 1s.