

The New Ministry.

The London *Christian Times* makes the following observations on Lord Palmerston and Parnham: "Of the 'persuasions and dispositions' of our present Prime Minister in relation to the war there does not appear to be any general doubt. His avowed predilection for Louis Napoleon is suggestive, perhaps, rather of a determined warlike tendency, than the contrary."

His activity in every department over which he has hitherto presided excites the expectation that he will use his high position to "hasten, on with eagerness" all necessary preparations. Though his lordship has passed the threescore years and ten, he still retains a clear intellect and vigorous frame. The hopes, therefore, that welcome him to office are not unnatural. Still we confess to a feeling of cautiousness in relation to the noble lord. The national "trust in man" has not yet been expelled. We boasted in our army, and it is melting like the hosts of the Assyrian. The strain in which the speakers at the Reform Club indulged, of whom his lordship was one, is not forgotten, and Sir Charles Napier will not suffer us to forget its melancholy ending. Another lesson may be needed, and the pet Premier of to-day may disappoint every hope, and be driven from the helm with as much discredit as his predecessor. If such fears are to be dissipated, it can only be by cherishing a disposition to confide in the arm of Omnipotence and not in a man of flesh.

Lord Parnham succeeds the Duke of Newcastle in the War Secretaryship. This is an appointment which gives us unequalled satisfaction. He has once before occupied the position. Even then he discovered the necessity of extensive reforms, which the war has since manifested to all the world. He it was whom Lord John Russell consulted when a proposition was made to re-arrange the War Department. His knowledge is accompanied by personal energy, and public opinion will give him the authority he may require to insist on all necessary amendments from the House of Commons. It is not upon these qualifications, however, that we build our hopes. Lord Parnham is not one of those statesmen who remove the Most High from all concern in the government of nations. On the contrary, he has learned to believe and trust in a righteous Providence. He is no stranger either to the doctrine or practice of the revealed Word. A man of prayer himself, he will secure the sympathetic prayers of the true Israel. His aim will be peace, not by any treacherous abandonment of right to might, but by the use of all appropriate means, in that spirit of humble dependence which ensures a blessing. His lordship has penetrated the surface of Russian pretence.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, commenting on the sad picture of the state of the English army in the Crimea, given in the letters of correspondents, observes:—"We have now before Sebastopol enough of troops for our great purpose, unless the hardships and casualties which they are destined still to undergo be infinitely more increased than we have a right to expect. Our Crimean land forces in good serving condition amount to no less than 80,000 men; and this is more than the united armies had counted upon. The increase of service and fatigue has therefore nothing in it to cause disquietude. It should be added that, owing to this considerable muster, the works have been pushed with the greatest activity; and it seems not in the nature of things that, with such an army in such fair condition, we shall not before long arrive at the result which we have awaited all along with such impatience. We know, without being in a position to enter into details, that the latest news received by the Government was of a most satisfactory nature; and we have little doubt that we shall not, according to all appearances, have to wait long for the glad announcement that the assault has been at length given, and that the part of Sebastopol before which our troops are now in position has fallen into their hands. There may be, as has been said, a second siege to be commenced. The northern part of the city will not surrender itself immediately after the fall of the other parts; but even without that the result will be of the highest importance in itself, as well as to carry out other operations."

A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Journal des Debats*, after giving an account of the sortie in which the Russians made use of lances, says:—"Three of the Russian officers were killed, and one of them was found fifteen miles for spiking cannon and a hammer. All the Russian officers were armed with long straight swords, with pointed hilts. One of them, crouching behind the gabions, thrust his sword through, and attempted to stab the French in the legs. One of the French seeing this, stamped on the sword and broke it, and at the same time, jumping into the gabion, ran the officer through the body with the bayonet, in spite of his efforts to defend himself with his broken sword. The attack with the lances, which the Russians have brought into use against us, comes from the Caucasus; but the Circassians employ it with the view of making prisoners, whom they employ as slaves in agricultural operations and household labour. In the case of the Russians, however, it is a savage bravado, and was executed on, for the most part, only wounded men. They accompanied their exploits with cries and yells. The officer who carried the lances, was the chief of the band; and when General Sacken, some time after, wrote to ask that he and others should be buried, he expressed regret at his loss. He was named, it appears, Colonel Papoff, and belonged to the staff, or, as the Russians say, was the suite of the Emperor."

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople up to the 29th January. A sortie on the 23rd January, made by the garrison of Sebastopol, had caused the French heavy losses. The Zouaves had mutinied, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. 400 of the mutineers had arrived at Constantinople in chains, and will be despatched at Toulon. The railroad from Balaklava to the camp had been commenced. The barracks at Smyrna have been converted into hospitals, and will be provided with 2,000 beds.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

The testimony in favour of Miss Nightingale's services, as a superintendent of nurses at Scutaria,

is not more decisive than the testimony which condemns the Romish Sisters of Mercy. From the first we deprecated, not Miss Nightingale, but the motley band of Romanists Puseyites who were marshalled in her train. Miss Nightingale's services were first solicited by a Protestant Lady, for a Protestant work, which was to have combined the cure of the soul with the cure of the body. From this service she was detached by Mr. Sidney Herbert, at a time when the perverted Mr. Manning was in constant attendance at the War Office. A mixed corps of Romish nuns and Puseyite Sisters of Mercy were then sent out to Constantinople along with the Protestant nurses, but happily Miss Nightingale soon discovered the uselessness of the sentimental disciples of Miss Sellon, whilst the jealousies of the Romish nuns caused her to write home for more such good, really valuable helps as those whom she had received from Mrs. Fry's Institution in Devonshire Square. We do not the less condemn the organisation of the original expedition, because we gladly do justice to the philanthropic zeal of Miss Nightingale and to her skillful management. On the contrary we rejoice to find that the hollowess of the Romish pretensions are becoming more conspicuous, and that the character of too many of their Sisters of Charity is better known.—*Record*.

INDIA.

The *Bombay Times* of Jan. 26th, relates that a battle has been fought at Bunder Abbas between the Arabs and the Persians, in which the latter were successful. A Persian force of 12,000 horsemen, with six guns and two mortars, appeared before Bunder Abbas in the beginning of December, and shelled the place for two days and nights; on the third day the garrison, consisting of 1,700 men, met the Persians at the gates, and an engagement lasted for several hours. The Arab force, overpowered by numbers, took to their boats and fled to the man-of-war, belonging to the *luamu* of Muscat. The Arabs lost in killed and wounded about 1,400 while the Persians lost about 4,000. The Arabs were commanded by the eldest son of the Imam. He is determined to hazard another battle before giving up Bunder Abbas to the Persians.

The latest news from Burmah is to the 28th December and is unimportant. The Burmese Ambassadors have returned to Rangoon. At their final interview with the Governor General they revealed their real object in coming; they had been sent to seek restitution of the whole of the captured Provinces in Burmah. Lord Dalhousie told them they would obtain nothing. With something of oriental exaggeration he replied, "While the sun shines in the heaven the British flag shall wave over those possessions. As for the character of the King, the British Government had punished a faithless country, and not an individual."

CALIFORNIA.

California is this year visited by one of its periodical droughts, which has continued so long as to be called a "water famine." The miners are in many cases idle and poor. The farmers have not been able to plough in corn. A dry winter in California surpasses in loveliness every other climate. The long depression of business has caused great tightness of money among the merchants. The increase of population by immigration in 1854 is, in round numbers, 50,000 souls, of which 12,565 are Chinese. The courts of law have decided that Chinamen are not eligible as witnesses against "a white man," and that they are not entitled to citizenship, on the ground that they "do not belong to the benefits of naturalisation." In the year just passed, there occurred throughout the State 37 conflagrations, the losses by which are computed at 2,778,500 dolrs. All these would about equal one San Francisco fire of old. Divorce cases form an important branch of legal practice here. Of these there were 38 in the course of the year in San Francisco, all carried to a successful issue, in a population of 40,000, where the proportion of married persons is very small. The oldest thing is, that the divorced persons come together again, and have been known to be re-married. Divorce cases are falling off, however, or become exhausted.

DOMESTIC.

Frederickton Correspondence.

FREDERICKTON, March 7th, 1855.
Sir,—The Bill to regulate the Election of Members to serve in the General Assembly has been taken up from day to day, and finally passed in committee. The talk is that this offering of the Government will be severely handled when it comes before the other branch of the Legislature. Be this as it may it will undoubtedly pass and become the law of the land; a section provides that this bill shall not come into operation until the first of January 1856—and the Registry List provided for under this Bill cannot be completed before January 1857. The Bill to incorporate the St. John Orphan Asylum has passed through the House, but not without the most strenuous effort on the part of several members to crowd it out; the word "Protestant" grating upon their refined and polished hearing as something belonging to the barbarous ages, and not to be tolerated in the present refined state of society. From the perseverance of the supporters of the bill the opposition gradually vanished, until it entirely disappeared and passed the House without a division.

This day the House was occupied in granting supplies. £250 granted to the Baptist Seminary in Frederickton toward the support of that institution—£50 in aid of a Female School for poor children in the city of Frederickton—and £50 toward the support of an Infant School in the city of Frederickton—£300 to the male department of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville—£200 toward the support of the Saint Stephen Academy—£13 13s. to the Overseers of the Poor, to remunerate their maintenance and support of a sick destitute emigrant, the same to be taken from the emigrant fund—£20 to Penelope Herring of Saint John for teaching school twelve months, ending 31st Decr., 1854—£40 to the Provincial Board of Education to pay Edward S. Outhouse, Assistant to the Provincial Training School. A long discussion took place on motion for a grant to the Corporation of the County of Carleton for expenses incurred in that County in consequence of the Riots of 1847, and finally rejected by a large majority. The House ordered into supply to-morrow.

Yours, X. Y.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

FREDERICKTON, March 1.
The Election Bill was introduced at 12 o'clock,

and Hatheway led off with a powerful Speech, adverse to the late Government, and in favor of the present one and the Ballot.

M'Phelim and M'Lellan followed in favor of the Bill, and Montgomery and Hayward against it. Gillmour followed in its favor, and M'Naughton also. Strong words, almost amounting to a quarrel, arose between Montgomery and Johnson with reference to some allegations concerning the late Government.

Hon. Mr. Smith came next, stating, that if the Collegiate system were not remodelled to his satisfaction, he would after another year resign his seat in the Council. Mr. Smith's Speech concluded the debate for the evening.

FREDERICKTON, March 2.

The debate on the Election Bill was resumed to-day, when his Honor the Speaker, in a short but forcible speech, sustained the Registration and Vote by Ballot, but denounced the Extension of the Franchise—would however vote for the whole bill rather than lose it. Harding followed, and then Steadman—both making clever speeches but sorry that the franchise had not been extended further. Gilbert and Stephens next, in favour of registration and vote by ballot but not extension of the franchise. Next, Mr. Street—in an amendment on the 1st section—moved to continue the existing law and made a long and forcible speech. He was followed by the Hon. Solicitor General, who said—that the adoption of the amendment would destroy the whole bill, when the government must either resign or appeal to the people. Gray came next, and in a brilliant speech alluded frequently to the last St. John election; and then Tilley, in reply, very clever and conclusive. Tibbitts followed in support, and Hayward is now (half-past six) engaged in a rejoinder. Several of the last speeches have been in the gas light, and there is more than common excitement.

House divided—28 for the bill; 10 against.

SATURDAY, March 3rd.

The Election Bill has been under discussion during part of the day, and several amendments proposed, but sustained by only small minorities. It will pass like the Revenue Bill, without a single amendment.

March 5.

This morning, after the return of the members from the various committees, the details of the Election Bill were taken up and the various polling places fixed throughout the Province. After which Mr. Street gave notice that he would divide the House on the third reading. The House next took up Mr. Boyd's motion on the withholding of grants from sectarian schools, and this was followed by an amendment by Mr. Connell, which while it sustains the general principle of the motion affirms and rejects several propositions beyond it. Opinions, varied as the faces of the members, followed; Connell and Boyd closed, the latter affirming that sectarian schools cost £3,045. Vote on the amendment minority 5—M'Leod, Wilmot, Gray, Connell, Tibbitts; on the motion 10 minority—M'Pherson, M'Leod, Wilmot, Gray, Connell, Tibbitts, Gilbert, M'Adam, M'Phelim, End.

FREDERICKTON, March 6.

Mr. Street moved for the destruction of £500 on the Supply book, for the destruction of bears in certain Counties, and a debate of almost an hour followed. On a division the motion was lost by a majority of two.

A Bill for incorporating the Protestant Orphan Asylum in St. John—after some debate passed without amendment, after which a long debate arose on a bill brought by Mr. Wilmot, to establish boundaries between granted and ungranted lands, induced a long discussion.

The rest of the business in the House has been purely local.

A long debate arose on the Revenue Bill in the Council and progress was reported, although it is well understood that it will pass to-morrow.

FREDERICKTON, March 7.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Ead, for preventing plaintiffs from recovering costs who have had a tender previously of the whole amount subsequently recovered in court, was discussed this morning and agreed to. After the passing of this Bill, which is generally approved of, the House went into supply and some long, but interesting, debates took place on the subject of the "old widows."

In the Legislative Council the Revenue Bill was passed without a division and afterwards a Bill of Mr. Hill's for explaining the Act on Municipalities.

FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in this city on Friday morning last, by which the splendid new stone building in Princess street, (and which was nearly finished) owned by the Hon. Mr. Ritchie was almost totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from one of the stoves which were kept heated to dry the plastering. It was insured for £5,000, and we understand it to be immediately rebuilt.

The steamer "Governor" arrived here from Portland last Saturday morning, on her first trip for the season, she left again on Monday. The "Eastern City," is to leave Boston on Monday next, for St. John, on her first trip. She will leave here to return on Thursday.

RELIGIOUS.—We are happy to learn that our Presbyterian friends in the neighboring village of Carleton are about to procure an eligible site for a place of worship in that thriving locality. Applications will be made to the Legislature for authority to be given to the City Corporation, in order that that body may grant a perpetual lease of a portion of the old parochial burying ground for the use of the contemplated edifice. The part, thus required, in consequence of its presenting a continuous piece of solid rock, has hitherto been found wholly impracticable for the purpose of interment.—*Obs*.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW has passed its second reading in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, 29 voting in favor of it, and 19 against. The Hon. Mr. Howe moved an amendment to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next session, for the purpose of allowing a delegation to acquire information as to the working of the law in the United States, but it was lost by the same majority.—*Nbr*.

The steamboat *Pearl* plying on the Sacramento River, California, recently exploded her boiler, causing a tremendous loss of life, amounting to about 75, including the Captain, first officer, and about 20 Chinamen.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We have received a copy of the "Reports of the Commissioners and of the Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum," for 1854. It is published in pamphlet form, and should be perused by all who take an interest in public institutions of so important a nature.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 108; the greatest number of inmates at one period 143. Every County in the province contributes patients to the Institution, and their number is progressively increasing. Are mental maladies, then, becoming more frequent among our population?

The net expenditure for 1854 was £3851 2s. 8d., being £472 7s. 7d. more than in 1853; an excess principally caused by the increased cost of all articles of food.

During the prevalence of the Cholera last summer, the Institution was free from any visitation of that terrible scourge.

The estimated expenses for the current year are, Maintenance, £4000; Furniture for the new Wards, £500; Contractors, (for extra work, &c.), £1250; Apparatus for warming and ventilating the Buildings, washing, &c., from £2000 to £3000.

The Superintendent earnestly urges the immediate completion of the Buildings, and the adoption of a variety of improvements and appliances for perfecting the Institution; which, involving as they do, a further outlay of no less than £10,000, demand the serious consideration of all concerned.

The Commissioners certify "their continued confidence in Doctor Waddell, and in his management and care of the Institution;" and also gratefully acknowledge the "gratuitous services of the Rev. William Scovell, A. M., the Chaplain."

The Commissioners also submit a remark, demanding immediate legislative consideration and remedy; viz: that "under the provisions of Chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, many persons are sent to the Asylum who are not fit subjects for this Institution; and others, having sufficient property to pay the moderate charge made by the Commissioners for support and care, are kept there at the public expense." This is a gross abuse, and must forthwith be suppressed.—*Obs*.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during two weeks ending March 8th.

Rev. D. M. Graham, 2. Your letter was received and the paper to Miss L. sent.—S. A. B. Gossline, G. W. Miller, rem.—W. S. Nevers, rem.—B. R. Cliff, rem.—J. Atherton, rem.—R. T. Twedy, rem.—G. H. Wallis, rem.—Rev. John Wallace, rem.—H. O. Gidney, rem.—P. R. McMonagle, rem.—Rev. C. Knowles, rem.—Rev. D. Oram, rem.—D. H. Coffin, rem. We were not aware that you both lived in the same place, please do what you can. —C. Layton, rem.—M. D. Harris, rem.—G. H. Wallis, rem. The letters referred to by you have not been received.—Thomas O'Donnell, 2, rem. in first; there are two letters in our office for you, received by English Mail, where shall we send them.—M. Fenwick, J. Fitzherbert, rem.—Robert Dobson, rem. Will send the American papers and others as you direct.—Thomas Fawcett, John Flewelling, P. W. Blair, J. Kinsman, your money was received and the papers sent.—S. Whitney, E. M. Cox, rem.—G. Jones, rem.—John Dewitt, Persons writing to us to transfer their paper from one Post Office to another in consequence of their removal, should pay postage on their letters, we think for them not to do, is an imposition on us.

Rheumatism.

The following certificates are given by R. Knight, Esq., No. 90 State street, New Haven:

New Haven, Jan. 5, 1851.
Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—Having used your Extract of Black Root for Rheumatism and General Debility, and found it efficacious in removing the disease, I would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable medicine for the diseases it promises to cure.

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

M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills

Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. McLane's Pills, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

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

IF Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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

The statistical tables of mortality shows a reduction in this country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary disease. Dr. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cathartic Pills. He also asserts that the cures from his Cathartic Pills give reason to believe that, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Hardly is it permitted any one man to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the masses of his fellow men.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the reflection for his reward.—*Springfield D. Courier*.

Marriages.

On the 28th ult., at Carleton, by Rev. R. Knight, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Catherine Olive Ponsford, all of that place.

Deaths.

At the Bishop's residence, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 2nd inst., after a long illness, the Rev. Patrick T. Carney, aged 32 years, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland.

At Springfield, on the 23d Jan., in the 78th year of his age, leaving a beloved wife, three sons, and a daughter to mourn their loss, Mr. Alexander Stewart, a native of Blair, Athol, Scotland. Deceased spent the greater part of his youth and manhood in Nova Scotia, from which place he emigrated in 1817 to this Province.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Native, Crosby, Boston.—C. M. Lauchlan, ballast.

Friday—Sch. Wellington, Regan, Boston.—E. Allison, gen. cargo.

Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston—Master, gen. cargo.

Mo day—Sch. Lewis Smith, Anderson, Alexandria—Estabrooks & King, flour and wheat.

CLEARED.

26—Ship Lellies, Miles, Liverpool, A. M. L. Seely; schr. Margaret A. Anderson, Providence, A. Cushing & Co.; Rose, Smith, Eastport, Garrison & Masters.

6—Sch. Adeline, Whippley, Halifax, G. & J. Salter, and others.

7—Barque Eclipse, Stone, London, B. Rankin & Co.†

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the *Religious Intelligencer* near, up to Thursday, March 8th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d.
" " " " " " 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
HAY, per ton, 20s. to 100s.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt. 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
" " " " " " 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.
" " " " " " 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, 3½d. to 3½d.
" " " " " " 4½d. to 4½d.
" " " " " " 4½d. to 4½d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS, 6d. to 6½d.
OATS, per bushel, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
POTATOES, per bushel, 5s. to 5s. 6d.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, 37s. 6d. to 40s.
POTATOES, per bushel, 3s. 9d. to 4s.
TURNTIPS, per bushel, none.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.

FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.
RYE, per bbl., 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 30s.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
" " " " " " 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.
" " " " " " 5s. to 5s. 6d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.—A pleasantly situated FARM in the Parish of Norton, K. C., about 14 miles on the Finger Board Post Road, from the Kennebecasis, containing 400 acres of good Land, of which about 50 are under cultivation. There is on the premises a framed House and Barn, a good Garden, and young Orchard. It is crossed by two public Roads, and well suited, with plenty of water and lumber for three good Farms, and will be disposed of together or separate, to suit purchasers. The price will be £750. For further particulars call at the Store of the subscriber, King Street, St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises, W. K. CRAWFORD.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm owned and occupied by him, in the Parish of Greenfield, Kings County, consisting of 200 acres, having about 50 acres cleared, and cuts about 25 tons of hay. A name Barn and Dwelling House is now on it, two never failing springs of water, a good quantity of wood and lumber on the same. The Farm is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, about 14 miles below Oak Point, and about 18 miles from St. John, generally known as the Foster Property. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply in time at the office of the Religious Intelligencer, St. John, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL SHORT.

Greenwich, K. C., March 3, 1855.

NEWLY IMPROVED MODEL MELODEONS.
Sold at the Cabinet Ware-rooms of the Messrs. J. & G. Lawrence, at the head of King Street.—These Instruments from their superior quality of tone and workmanship attract the attention of the most distinguished Musicians throughout the Country. Prices vary from £16 to £45.

M. A. STEVENS, Agent.

[From George Washbourn Morgan.]
NEW YORK, June 17, 1854.

Messrs. MASON & HAMILIN.
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.

CANADA FLOUR.—In Store—300 Barrels Canada Superior FLOUR; 50 do. CORN MEAL.

To Arrive, shortly expected—200 barrels Canada Flour; 120 do. Corn Meal; 100 Rye Flour. For sale by

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

115 BOXES, Halves, and Quarters fresh BUTCHER FOR SALE BY

HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

For sale by

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FARM situated in the Scotch Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury, York County; it is on the post road, and distant from Frederickton 18 miles. It contains about 200 acres, has on it a comfortable house, and barn, good improvements, and is well fenced and cultivated. It is a desirable place for a residence, and is a good place for a place of residence, consisting of a large Dwelling House, Wood House, and Barn; a good Store, and back Store—the buildings are all new. These are situated about half way between Frederickton and Woodstock, and is the best business stand of which I have knowledge in the country, on the river St. John. Being desirous of closing my business, the above will be disposed of at a fair rate.

ISRAEL ATHERTON.

Queensbury, York Co., March 2, 1855.

LOOK HERE!—Any person desirous of a School Teacher, of the first class licence, can probably obtain one by making immediate application to the undersigned, who has been a Teacher for the last five years.

H. B.

10 SACKS Fresh Walnuts and Filberts, by "Themis" from Boston. For sale by

HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

SUPERIOR BOTANIC MEDICINES.—The following superior Medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, at the office of the Religious Intelligencer, and at the store of Messrs. Hannah & Underhill—

Wilson's Compound Sarsaparilla,
Wilson's Dysentery Syrup,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Balm,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Bitters,
Wilson's Nerve-Pain Drops,
Wilson's Salve,
Wilson's Composition Powders,
Casson's Pills,
Cayenne Pepper, in small and large tin cans, for family use.

NEW FALL GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & CO., beg

to announce the arrival of the greater portion of their Fall supplies per Packets John Bannerman and Joseph Tarratt. The Stock—which has been carefully selected and laid in on the best of terms—will be found worthy the attention of buyers, and comprises in part—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Cloths and Merinos, Regina and Chobham Figures, Scotch Plaids, Real French Tartans, Chamboras, Crapes and Melbourne Cloths, Circassian and Thibet Robes, Lustras, Paramattas, Lama and other textures.