

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

The Steamer *Nashville* arrived at New York on Sunday last, with English dates to the 7th inst.; and on Tuesday evening last, the *Africa* arrived at Halifax with dates to the 14th inst.

The news by these arrivals are important, inasmuch as it confirms the hopelessness of peace, and only affords the prospect of a long and bloody war. The accounts by the *Nashville* reported that the Vienna Conference had adjourned to the 9th inst., when the ultimatum of Russia was expected. New difficulties are now said to have arisen, and the Western members of the Conference were reported as about to leave—hence negotiation ceases. A succession of sanguinary engagements had occurred before Sebastopol between the French and Russians. In one of these, on the night of the 23rd, 3,000 men were killed and wounded. The Crimea is clearly the scene of the great struggle of the campaign. To it the troops of Russia in the south of her dominions have been gathering from every possible point, and unless the peninsula can be more thoroughly isolated than it has been, and reinforcements and supplies cut off from the fortress, that power that never spares human life, and often conquers by perseverance in its expenditure, will be able to prolong the contest indefinitely.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the News-Room affords a summary of European and Eastern affairs up to the 14th:

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The ninth conference was held at Vienna on the afternoon of the 8th, and lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their instructions. Drouyn Del'Huys and Ali Pasha were present. Nothing whatever is known as to the chances of agreement. It is not known when the next meeting will be held.

It is rumored that the Western Plenipotentiaries are about to quit Vienna; but it is doubtful. Everything at present seems to stand still.

New complications are spoken of with Russia, but of what nature it is not mentioned.

It is said that Ali Pasha's instructions are to assist to the joint project of the Great Powers over the Principality, but to express regret that the Sultan's sovereignty was not re-established.

The question relative to indemnity for the war is deferred.

THE WAR.

There is nothing important from Sebastopol up to April the 8th. The position of both armies was unchanged. Night skirmishes on a small scale continue. The weather was fine and dry. There had been three hours' armistice to bury the dead. The allies report themselves ready to open a general bombardment of the city. The Russians have constructed two new batteries, and have converted the ambulances into an advanced parallel. The French are advancing towards the Malakoff works by a serpentine pass. Omar Pasha had not marched on the Alma as reported, but had occupied two villages half a league from Eupatoria, and enlarged his circle of fortifications, to shelter 5,000 men. The allies were sending him that number as rapidly as possible.

10,000 Egyptians had sailed for Eupatoria. The French reinforcements and Sardinians would also land there shortly. An important statement is made that the allies, changing their tactics in the Crimea, will fortify and hold as a material guarantee the already strong position of Kamiesch, with 20,000 men. It is supported by the facts. The embarkation of the Sardinian troops would commence from Genoa on the 13th, in English steamers, for Constantinople; thence re-shipped for Eupatoria, to co-operate with Omar Pasha. The Russians maintain their position on the Tchernaya, and are concentrating towards Balhar.

Gen. Canrobert's despatch estimates the loss on the night of the 23rd, Russians, 700 killed and 1500 wounded. French loss, 300 killed and 400 wounded.

The Russian agents at Vienna report a sanguinary engagement on March 26th, but advises from the Crimea do not mention it.

The Russian organs say that the women and children, and the sick are being sent out of Sebastopol into the interior of the Crimea.

Disturbances had occurred at Kajaova from persons illuminating houses on the news of the death of the Czar Nicholas.

The French hired transport steamer *Edinburg*, and to ships to tow, all with French horses, were lost off Balchick.

The Russians deny Menschikoff's death, but admit that he is wounded.

Two hundred vessels were at Galatz for corn. The Greek Ambassador arrived at Constantinople on the 8th.

THE BALTIC.

The advance squadron of the Baltic fleet reached Elsinore on the 1st of April, and it was supposed would anchor in Lantiaennan harbor until the Baltic was navigable.

Advice from Rostock of the 8th, says that the navigation of the Baltic would be dangerous for a week or a fortnight to come. Much heavy ice was floating.

A Russian despatch from Warsaw says that an army of 120,000 is concentrating in the Baltic Provinces, and 300 gun-boats are about. Two divisions of the Russian fleet are at Cronstadt, and one below Swensborg and Revel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was not sitting. It was announced on Friday that Government had bought out the loan. The amount and terms are unknown, but it is supposed to be £15,000,000 sterling.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress would reach London on Monday, and they would stay one week with the Queen. The tone of the British public is extravagant in adulation. The official programme is as follows:—Monday, Prince Albert goes to Dover and meets the august party; lunches with them at Warden Hotel, and then goes home to Windsor. On Tuesday morning the Emperor receives the Corps Diplomatique, and in the evening there is to be a grand entertainment. On Wednesday, the investiture of the Emperor with

the order of the Garter, and in the evening a grand dinner and ball. On Thursday, Crystal Palace, and in the evening Opera. On Friday, the Emperor visits London to receive the City address; a dejeuner dinner at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday, the Royal party return home.

The Rockwell Committee adjourned with Parliament until the 18th.

The propriety of raising the siege of Sebastopol is freely and favorably talked of.

The Court Martial was sitting of the officers of the lost steam frigate *Tiger*.

Earl Carlisle has entered on the Vice Royalty of Ireland. He was well received in Dublin.

The movement respecting newspaper stamps is taking a direction in favour of the half-penny postal stamp.

The Brazil mail steamer *Solent*, at Southampton, brings information that on Feb. 1st, the American steamer *Water Witch* was fired into by the batteries at the mouth of the Paraguay. The steamer was damaged, and one man killed. The *Water Witch* promptly returned the fire, dismounted one gun, and fired grape at the embrasures.

FRANCE.—The exhibition universelle will open irrevocably on May 1st. The Paris Monitor contains a remarkable official document, on the military conduct of the Allied Governments since the opening.

Arrivals of Indian corn at Lisbon had dispelled the fears of bread riots. Provisions quiet.

GERMANY.—Discord exists in Hanover against the King's attempts to restore the privileges of the nobles.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria's coronation will take place on the 18th Aug. Sickness is reported in the Austrian army, as a reason why it is not ready to take the field.

ITALY.—The Russian Count Potocki is visiting all the Italian States, except Sardinia, assuring them of friendship of Russia. He is said to have assurances of neutrality from Tuscany and Naples. It is reported that the Duke de Gramont, the French Minister at Turin, will proceed to Rome to mediate in the difficulty between the Pope and Sardinia.

Napoleon has purchased estates in the Roman territory of Savina Nova.

[By Telegraph]—The Pope has had a narrow escape with his life from an accidental fall of a beam. Two Cardinals were injured. Particulars not to hand.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg advices are altogether indefinite as regards politics. They, however, reiterate that Russia will not make concessions.

Cholera continues in St. Petersburg. On the 26th there were 200 cases.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail is telegraphed, with Calcutta dates to the 10th and Bombay to the 18th March. Trade in India was dull. News unimportant. No intelligence from China.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Friday evening.—There is no news of importance.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid of the 12th state that the Militia law, with Marmago's amendments, had been adopted. Another attempt at an emut had been immediately repressed.

No later news from the Crimea.

The Times Paris correspondent writes that it is rumored that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conferences of Vienna.

The last accounts from the Northern ports of Europe show that the navigation would probably be quite opened by the 20th inst.

Although nothing can transpire till Monday, various statements are hazarded as to the terms of the announced loan, and £15,000,000 is set down as the sum required.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Business had again been large, but without animation or improvement in prices, the market closing tamely.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Flour market generally quiet, and prices unchanged. Indian Corn in fair request for Ireland, but last week's prices are barely maintained.

Provisions quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar active, full prices. Tea, Ceylon, rather lower.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The New York Tribune learns that the administration at Washington have detached Col. Richard Delafield of the Engineers, Major Alfred Mordecai of the Ordnance, and Capt. George B. McClelland of the Cavalry, on special duty, to proceed to Sebastopol, to inspect the works there, and view the operations of the war. They are ordered to depart as soon as possible. They will have opportunities of seeing much that is new in the business of arms, and of bringing home with them some additions to the knowledge of military practice. As a matter of course, they will occupy a strictly neutral position.—*Norwich Star*.

SEBASTOPOL.—Sebastopol is distant from St. Petersburg about 1392 miles. Couriers convey the mails to Moscow, about 950 miles, from whence they go by railway to the capital. From five days to a week is occupied in the entire journey; so that the Czar has his despatches three or four days earlier than either of his crowned opponents, (unless it be the Sultan,) can possibly obtain theirs.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.—The spirit of our people is thoroughly roused by the position of England, at this time, in the East. Canada is loyal exceedingly at any time, despite what annexationists may say to the contrary; but her loyalty is intensified, at the present, by the great events in which our mother country is bearing so noble a part. It is a grand sight to watch how her children, forming great nations under every sky, are gathering round the parent hearth and altar, in this hour of need. There is no cold-hearted doubting—no faltering—no half-heartedness, but the voice of her sons, rolling from land to land, telling her they are with her, and that their hearts and their hands are hers. It is almost wonderful to see how universal is the expression of fealty and

love through this Province. Not only the large cities but the scattered villages and neighborhoods are striving with each other which shall show most interest. Meetings in aid of the Patriotic Fund are being held everywhere; and municipalities tax themselves with large votes in addition to the sums they willingly pour forth in private contribution.—*Cor. to N. Y. Independent*.

John Kinder, who emigrated from Lawrence county, Indiana, to Texas, was burnt at the stake by a party of Indians. Mr. K. got into a difficulty with one of the Indians and shot him down, and then fled to a fort for protection, but the Indians came in such numbers as to compel the fort to deliver him up to the stake.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.—It was proved on Friday that in the middle of last month, at the very time when, not our correspondent, but Lord Raglan himself, was complaining that the horses were perishing for want of hay, a large supply had been for weeks detained at Constantinople for want of orders; it was proved that an immense quantity of hay, as well as clothing, ammunition, medical stores, and everything wanted for the siege, had perished through the folly and obstinacy of the man who, notwithstanding strong remonstrances, would compel the ships containing these stores to keep outside the harbour of Balaklava, instead of entering inside or standing out to sea. It was proved that hence the horses had perished, the land transport had failed, the supplies of the camp had been exhausted, and many thousands of men destroyed. It was proved that there was such disorder at Balaklava as to be want of proper landing-places, and the carcasses and other filth left floating in the harbour, as would not have been permitted at any port in England, though a few boats' crews would have been glad to remove it for a little extra pay. It was proved of a given ship, consigned to the Commissariat, that she lay for weeks before she was unloaded, and that most other ships were detained in like manner, thus needlessly occupying the area and the shore of the very small harbour. It was proved at this point, within a fortnight's sail of Apothecaries' Hall, the medical officers of the army were usually allowed only one-tenth of the medicines they absolutely required, while some of the most necessary drugs had been entirely exhausted. It was proved that the commonest medical comforts were rarely procurable. It was proved that many hundreds of sick, for whom no transport could be found, were lying at the camp on the bare ground, in crowded tents, in utter want of common conveniences. It was proved that throughout the experiences of a man daily frequenting the hospital marquees for a considerable time, neither the Commander of the Forces, nor the Quarter-Master General, nor the Adjutant-General, nor, as far as he knew, any member of the Staff, ever entered them; that his own representations at headquarters as to the state of the sick were, as he believed, not attended to; that there was no such thing as a regular medicine-chest to be seen; that the hospitals were so crammed he could not kneel in them; that, on his requisition, not another tent was to be obtained, and that the dead were buried without a blanket, lest they should be disinterred for the sake of it, and that it was a common belief the graves had been thus disturbed.—*Times*.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—A considerable number of invalids arrived at Scutari, from the Crimea, in a very bad state, and bedding and other articles were demanded from the person known as the storekeeper, who, when applied to for the articles, refused to deliver them without a written order from the head of his department. Miss Nightingale, seeing the emergency of the case, and the necessity of immediate attention to the invalids, offered to make good the articles required if they were disallowed. The storekeeper would not yield, although Miss Nightingale said if he was so exact, many of the men would be dead before the order could arrive. Miss Nightingale, finding anything she could say to the storekeeper of no avail, left him, and addressed herself to a few of the stoutest of the men to break open the door of the store, which they soon effected, and with her own hands she served out what was required, telling the storekeeper, who was looking on with the key in his hand, that she alone was responsible for what had been done.

THE FRENCH CAPTAIN AND THE RUSSIAN LADY.—A soldier of the 79th Highlanders, at Balaklava, gives the following story, which our readers may recognise as referring to a report mentioned by some of the correspondents of the daily press.—General Forey of the French army has got into a most unpleasant affair, through a Russian lady.—She has been in the habit of visiting him regularly, dressed as a French officer; and he has been in the habit of going into Sebastopol, and has, it is said, been induced to make known to the Russian generals all the transactions of the Allies. We have it that General Canrobert went to him, took him by the collar and shook him, and afterwards took his sword, broke it over his knee, and threw the fragments in the traitor's face, accompanied by a volley of angry epithets. . . . P.S.—News have come from Sebastopol that it is not General Forey who is implicated in the above, but a captain who was tried, shot, and buried all within one hour.—*Scottish Press*.

Will Russia give in?

Many persons seem to think that the death of Nicholas will more speedily produce peace than otherwise it would have taken place. I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot entertain any such hopes, and, on the contrary, I am afraid, it will make the war more bloody and obstinate. With the present temper of the people of Great Britain, it is not likely that they would be willing to conclude peace on the principle of *status quo ante bellum*; France cannot think of it, and it is an impossibility for Russia now to conclude it on any other terms. When Nicholas with his commanding abilities was unable to control the fanaticism of the of the Moscovites eager for war and aggrandisement, how can it be hoped that his son will be able to do so. Time alone will show whether the hopes of the Stock Exchange were justifiable or premature, and it would be as well if the people were not lulled into a false security, and relax in their exertions.—*Cor. to Chr. News*.

COLONY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—On the 2nd of March 1851, the total population of the colony amounted to 77,345. Of this aggregate, 23,000 belonged to Melbourne, and 8,000 to Geelong, leaving 46,000 for the province outside these towns. The population of the colony is now nearly 283,000; about 30,000 having arrived within the last six months. The proportion of men to females is, however, as three to two, 60,000 marriageable men being unable to find wives. The Church of England has 11 churches, and 41 temporary places of public worship; the Wesleyan, 24 chapels, and 41 temporary places; the Presbyterians, 41 places; the Independents and Roman Catholics each 18.

RECRUITING FOR THE ALLIES.—In regard to obtaining recruits for the Crimea, which was attempted in this city, the chief officers of the Nova-Scotian Government have plainly stated that the enlistments were to take place lawfully on British territory, and that encouraging men to go from the United States, or any other country, for this purpose is neither at variance with law or the custom of nations.—*N. Y. Independent*.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending April 27th.

Samuel Craft, rem.—Aaron Clark, rem.—Jonathan M. G. G. rem.—A. Smith, rem.—Charles E. Bell, rem.—Isaac Davis, rem.—J. R. Byer, rem.—We cannot find Snodgrass's name on our boxes, but we find Edward, and have transferred his name as requested, if this is not right let us hear from Mr. McLean.—W. H. Hoar, rem.—C. Van Kirk, rem.—J. C. N. rem.—Elizabeth Alex. rem.—George R. Atherton, rem.—Wm. D. Perley, rem.—Rev. J. G. rem.—Nathaniel Perley, rem.—Edwin Garrity, rem.—Your name came too late for insertion this week.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

WE speak of Mr. McLean's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The trifling symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family: dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the meninges, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement; and for these Dr. McLean's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DISINTEGRATION.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

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

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

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

PROOF POSITIVE.

The certificates of extraordinary cures, effected by Myers' Extract Rock Rose, establishes, beyond a doubt, the fact that it is really a valuable medicine, and worthy of every confidence as a remedy for all diseases arising from unhealthy secretions. The unrivalled alterative properties of the Rock Rose is attracting the attention of our most skillful and scientific Physicians. And the success of Myers' Extract, in curing Scrofula in its various forms, Scrofulic Eruptions, Cancer, Sore Mouth, &c. goes far to confirm the opinions of Dr. Tyler and others of New Haven, Ct., that the Plant has been too long neglected, and corroborates statements of Prof. Ives of Yale College, Dr. Webb of Madison, Ct., Drs. Thompson and Parish of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Fuller of Hartford, Ct., and others of its value as a remedial agent. See circulars.

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., can be had gratis.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on Friday morning, Mr. Richard Wilson, aged 45 years.

On Friday evening, Martha, wife of Mr. James Woodrow, in her 66th year, formerly a resident of Bellisle, K. C.

On Sunday evening last, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of John Balch, Esq., of Woodstock, aged 7 years and 4 months.

At Point de Bute, Westminister, on the 18th inst., Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Albert Desbrisay, Wesleyan Minister, aged 19 years.

At Salisbury, on the day, the 19th inst., of consumption, Wm. Botsford Pittfield, second son of George Pittfield, Esq., aged 25 years.

At Kingston, K. C., on the 24th ult., after an illness of 7 years, William Whiston, eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Whiston, aged 47 years. His last days were marked with resignation to the Divine will; he left a widowed mother and numerous other friends to mourn his loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday.—Brig. *Elma*, Knubbal, Matanzas, via Holmes' Ho's—Jardine & Co., molasses.

Steamer *Adelaide*, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday.—P. & S. Ship *Middleton*, Delaney, Liverpool, 32—J. & B. Reed, gen. cargo and passengers.

Sunday.—Ship *Titan*, Eldridge, New York, 6—J. Robertson, ballast.

Burma, Mahony, Liverpool, 39—J. Smith & Son, salt.

Barque *Rival*, Durkee, Savannah, 13—C. McLachlan, pitch and timber.

Royalist, Scott, Litch, 40—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig *Thomas*, McQuist, Alton, 49—Cudlip & Snider, coals.

Charlotte, Smith, Cienfuegos, molasses.

Brig *Cygnet*, Campbell, New York, 10—floor.

Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, G. & J. Saltar, sugar, &c.

Schr *Mary Gro*, on Sullivan, Boston.

At the Island, barque *Wapella*, from Savannah.

Tuesday.—Brig. *Bream*, (99) Scott, Porto Rico, J. & T. Robinson, molasses.

Schr. *Abby P. Fenne*, (166) Mussells, Ponce, 18—Raymond & Smith, do.

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ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, April 26th.]

BUTTER, in Furlins, per lb. 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
Roll, per lb. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.
EGGS, per doz. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.
HAY, per ton. 30s. to 35s.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, 4d. to 5d.
VEAL, 4d. to 5d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS, 6d. to 7d.
OATS, per bushel, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
POTATOES, per bushel, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, 30s. to 31s. 3d.
POTATOES, per bush., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.
TURNIPS, per bush., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl. 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.
RYE, per bbl., 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
INDIAN MEAL, 1/2 lb. dried, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 0d.
MOLASSES, clayed, 1/2 gal. by hd., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
Muscovado, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

SUGAR AND HAMS.—Ex "Vela" from Porto Rico, and "Lucy Ann" from Halifax, 45 hds. very Bright Sugar. Also, from Nova Scotia, 1-ton Hams, good quality, for sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

April 27.

NOTICE.—The Mechanics of the City and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that at a Meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, 22nd inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Mechanics' Association, it was agreed that such an Institution is called for in order to forward the growth of prosperity, and to develop the resources of this thriving Land. And further, that for the carrying out of these objects, a Meeting shall be held at the same place, on the first Wednesday in May, for the purpose of choosing the Officers, adopting Rules and Regulations, and such other business as the nature of the undertaking shall require. All mechanics and persons engaged in mechanical pursuits, are therefore respectfully invited to attend, and enrol themselves in the Association. April 27. By order of the Chairman.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Lot of Land on the Eastern side of the River, in the Parish of Kingston, consisting One Hundred Acres, with a Dwelling House, two Barns, and cuts about Fifteen Tons of Hay. Also, That valuable lot of Land on the Western side of the River, in the Parish of Greenwich, about one mile and a half from Ousley, with a good House and Shop attached.

The Subscriber also offers for sale one Horse, one Cow, some Sheep, Sleds, Waggon, Ploughs, and other Farming utensils; and his large stock of Shop Goods, comprising Groceries, Dry Goods, and Hardware.

April 27. JAMES WHEBLEY.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, SALT, &c.—250 Brs Canada Flour; 150 Brs Alexandria Superfine Flour; 300 Brs Corn Meal; 75 Brs Rye Flour; 90 hds. superior Muscovado; 100 hds. choice Clayed Molasses; 1000 bags Liverpool Salt; 400 bags Fine Salt. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER, Brick Store, South Wharf.

April 27.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal patronage and support bestowed on him since he commenced business in the Carding line. And having made the necessary preparations for Carding this season, he feels confident that the attention which will be paid to the Establishment, will give the public satisfaction, and continue to merit support.

Wool left at Mr. Wm. Slips, or Mr. Tyler Tompkins, will be punctually attended to, and returned to the same place when called. Price Two Pence per pound. Oil on hand for Oiling Wool. ISAAC DAVIS, Hampstead, Q. C., April 25, 1855. 6w.pd.

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

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN H. GRANT and CARSON FLOOD, under the firm of GRANT & FLOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay immediately to CARSON FLOOD, and all demands on the firm are to be presented to him for payment.

P. S.—The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public generally for the very liberal patronage received while connected with the late firm of Grant & Flood, and hopes by strict attention to business, that the name which the above establishment as honorably gained in producing DAUGHERTY'S second to none in this Province, will be maintained. No expense will be spared to obtain all the new improvements in the Art.

SEE Pictures of all sizes may be examined, without regard to weather, in Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c. C. FLOOD, Rooms at old Stand, Building adjoining Custom House. April 26.

TO the Electors of the City of St. John.—GENTLEMEN.—On Tuesday, the first day of May next, I shall, if spared, be a Candidate for the office of Mayor; and, should I be elected to that honorable position, will use my best exertions to conduct the affairs of the office in a manner that will be creditable to myself, and conducive to the general interests of my fellow citizens.