

engineers outside the post-office yard, in order to see if its health or constitution has suffered by the sea voyage. The railway is simply constructed—wooden sleepers are laid down longitudinally over a bed of stones on the road, and the rails are fastened down on them. It nearly fills up the breadth of the main street. About fifty yards of rail have been laid down in the street, but the road is many places in a state of forwardness and will soon be ready to receive the rails.

The following from an article in the *Constitution*, is a plain semi-official announcement of the Imperial intentions:—

"If the Conference of Vienna should fail, at last in its efforts to re-establish a general Peace, everything will be ready in England, in France, and in Austria, for the campaign of the spring, a campaign so important that it will embrace, in all probability, three great theatres, and in which will be engaged at once against Russia, as allies of Turkey, three great nations. If we can place confidence in the revelations of the foreign press, France and England will act in the Baltic, not only with their fleets, but with their armies. Austria and France will be found combating side by side, on the upper part of the Vistula, in a common struggle which may prolong itself to the frontiers of Poland, as well as to the banks of the Danube. In fine, France and England will be together in the Crimea, supported by Turkey and Sardinia, all gloriously united under the banners of civilization and European independence. We can no more confirm than we can deny the rumours which attributes equally to the two Sovereigns of France and Austria the intention of taking the command respectively of their armies."

Gen. Niel is ordered to remain in the Crimea.

## SPIES.

To-day (January 31) a spy walked through some of our trenches, counted the guns, and made whatever observations he pleased besides, in addition to information acquired from the men with whom he conversed. He was closely shaven, and wore a blue frock-coat buttoned up to the chin, and he stopped for some time to look at Mr. Murdoch, of the Sanspareil, "bouncing" the guns, or putting new vents into them. Some said he was like a Frenchman, others that he "looked like a doctor," no one suspected that he was a Russian, till he suddenly bolted away down the front of the battery towards the Russian pickets, under a sharp fire of musketry, through which he had the singular good luck to escape unscathed. Strict orders have been issued, in consequence of this daring act, to admit no one into the trenches or works without a written permission from the proper authorities, and that all parties found loitering about the camp shall be arrested and sent to divisional headquarters for examination. On the other hand our spy who was sent out some time ago to report on the condition of the army towards the Belbec has returned, and states that he went as far as Simpheropol, that the enemy are in some force along the route, but that the cavalry is in a miserable condition, and that their horses are lying dead by hundreds all over the country.—*Times*.

## THE DEAD HORSES.

It would astonish a stranger riding out from Balaklava to the front to see the multitudes of dead horses all along the road. In every gully there are piles of the remains of these wretched animals, torn to pieces by wild dogs and vultures. On a lone hillside I beheld the remnants of the gallant gray on which Mr. Maxse rode to the mouth of the Katcha, in company with Major Nasmyth, on the eve of the flank march to Balaklava, and many of the equine survivors of the desperate charge at Balaklava now lie rotting away by the side of the cavalry camp. The attitudes of some of the skeletons are curious. Some have dropped dead, and are frozen stiff as they fell; others are struggling, as it were, to rise from their mucky graves. Nearly of all the carcasses have been skinned by the Turks and the French, who use the hides to cover their huts; and many suspicious-looking gaps, too, suggestive of horse steak, have been cut out in their flanks. For about six miles the country is dotted all over with these carcasses, in every stage of decay. Were it spring or summer time the Chersonese would be one great pest-house.

## MISS NIGHTINGALE.

Two fine young soldiers of the brave 33rd Regiment, wounded at Alma, have been billeted in Cockermouth, for the double purpose of recruiting their health, and enlisting others into the service. One of them tells the following pleasing anecdote of Miss Nightingale:—"When taken to the hospital for fever she came up to him, with two attendants, saying, 'Now my man, strip off your clothes.' He took off all but his shirt, which was as black as his hat. 'How long have you had it on, my good fellow?' she asked. 'Three or four weeks.' 'Well, come, take it off.' He hesitated; she told him again she must have it off. 'I would rather not, Madam, take it off,' not wishing to strip before her. 'Oh, then, if you don't mind, I must,' and she took her scissors and slit it right down, took it off, and ordered one of the attendants to go to her store for a new flannel one in its place; and having seen him comfortable in his bed, put a handful of lozenges in his hand. He says if she does not get to heaven with the prayers and blessings of the wounded soldiers there is no chance for any one else; that her hand is as 'light and gentle as a feather, and her heart as firm as a rock,' 'for she washes and dresses our poor lads like an angel.'"

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH'S PROPOSED VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.—Paris Saturday, Feb. 24, 6 p.m.—Of the Emperor's departure for the theatre of war no reasonable doubt seems now to be entertained by any one. Everything is prepared; all are ready to start at a moment's notice, and perhaps the signal will be the arrival of a despatch which fixes the date of the long-expected assault, or battle. These preparations, however, have been going on for some time, and the Guides, with Colonel Fleury, have been ready to march. We now only make conjectures as to the precise date of the departure, and official persons who have been decidedly opposed to it, and who have done their best to render it unpopular, and to produce the impression that it was but a rumour and nothing more, are now forced to admit its certainty. The Ministers themselves have caused to be put forth every imaginable argument against a journey, the disapproval of which they still take no pains to conceal.—*Times Correspondent*.

DEATH OF JOSEPH HUME, ESQ., M. P.—The living political reformers of Great Britain have lost their oldest leader. Joseph Hume is numbered with the dead. Mr. Hume had been visibly declining in health for a year past. During the last few weeks a decrease of the heart gradually reduced his strength, and gave warning that his end was drawing near. He expired at six o'clock on Tuesday night at his seat, Burley Hall, Norfolk.

Nearly five-and-forty years have elapsed since Mr. Hume first commenced his Parliamentary life. He had previously attained distinction, and realised worldly wealth, in a long and laborious career in India, where, by his own unaided ability, he had risen to distinction. His progress is a remarkable commentary on the freedom which is the boast of Englishmen. He started in life without the advantages which are enjoyed by the great majority of young men, and to his own almost unaided exertions was owing the success he achieved. His distinctive characteristic was his perseverance. This quality, aided by a probity to which even inveterate political enemies have done justice, enabled him to surmount all obstacles, to attain wealth and social position, and, besides, to leave his name inscribed in the political annals of his country.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

EMANCIPATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In 1852, New Granada freed all her slaves, thus setting a glorious example for other and more enlightened States. Peru has followed the example of New Granada, and abolished the system of slavery entirely. It seems that Castilla, having succeeded in revolutionizing the country, by defeating in battle the President Echique, introduced his administration with this noble act. He decreed "that the men and women held until the present time, in Peru, as slaves, or serving-freedmen, whether in that condition by sale or birth, and in which ever mode held in servitude, perpetual or temporary, all, without distinction of age, are from this day wholly and forever, free." He also decreed that the whole people shall assume and pay to the owners of the slaves a fair price for them.

## UNITED STATES.

THE NEW MAINE LAW.—A new Maine Law has been reported in the Senate of Maine, which is much more stringent than the present one. Of this the editor of the Union says, "In its general features it resembles, of course, the old law, though the fines and punishments imposed by the provisions of this bill, are more severe. It provides for the payment of a fine of twenty dollars and thirty days' imprisonment for the first conviction of a sale of intoxicating spirits, and additional penalties for every subsequent offence. The gentleman rumeller, under this law, must either quit his business or stand in fear of looking through the grates of the windows of the House of Correction. Taverns may be searched as though they were stores, and the possession of liquors, carrying them about the States from place to place, is made *prima facie* evidence of such liquors being intended for sale, and the persons having them in their possession, deemed to have knowledge of this, and punished accordingly. Such are some of the provisions of the Bill. There are others of like stringent character."

## DOMESTIC.

## Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, March 20, 1855.

Sir,—The Legislature is still progressing without being characterized, by anything that will tend either to extend to the people of New Brunswick any of those Liberal measures so long and anxiously waited for, and so confidently expected from and after the advent of our present rulers, or by any attempt of the present opposition formerly composing the old oligarchical rulers, said to have been so destructive to the best interests of the people of this province, to interfere with, or mar any measure that could in any wise advance the interests of a free people. The House has not made much progress in granting supplies—being chiefly occupied in committed much time in discussion, among others the Bill relating to Statute Labour, which has not yet passed, this Bill contemplates raising the commutation fee, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., and reducing the common labourer's work from 4 days to 3, and allowing one day work for every £200, over £100 which is required to work 1 day and no limitation, as under the present Law wherein 60 days are the maximum for any one person. The Committee on the Albert Election have brought their labours to a close and the Chairman, read their report in his place last night, stating that they had dismissed the petition, but it was not frivolous and vexatious, Col. Hayward nominee for Mr. Stiles protested against the decision of the committee believing that the whole election had been illegal and should not have been set aside. Yesterday being the order of the day for the House to go into committee on the Bill to prevent the Importation, Manufacture and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, about one o'clock the Bill was committed, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair, when the Hon. mover in a speech nearly three hours long, spoke in strong terms against an article appearing in the "Saint John Courier," of Saturday last, he said, he had no doubt, that it originated with the petition that had this day been presented by Mr. Partelow against the passing of this Bill, which article he said condemned the very principle so long advocated in that paper. "That a majority should rule" and not the minority as therein expressed.

Brown followed, briefly supporting the Bill by referring to the many evils caused by intemperance that came under his own notice. Mr. McPhelin followed, in opposition. End in the same track ridiculing the measure, and taxing all his ingenuity and eloquence by making a ridiculous speech. The Solicitor General next spoke in opposition to the Bill on the ground that it would do more injury to the Temperance Cause, if not annihilate it altogether, than all the efforts of the opponents of Temperance united, could produce. This morning, Mr. Partelow, Chairman of the Road Committee, handed in their final report—a large sum is recommended for the Road service. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Tilley again moved the House in Committee on his Prohibitory Bill. Mr. Boyd led off in opposition, read J. Howe's speech in the Nova Scotia Legislature against the measure, and quoted some other authorities to prove the evil effects of the Maine Law even in Maine. Gilmour next spoke in favor of the Bill, and in answer to those in opposition to the Bill who pleaded hard for "moral suasion" instead of legal enactment for the promotion of Temperance, said he had no faith in them. Street spoke next and said if he had heard anything that the Bill would have the effect

pointed out by the Hon. Secretary, he would go for it with all his might, but he was confident it would have no such effect, but just the contrary, and therefore, he was bound to oppose the measure. Smith followed, said he was in favor of a Prohibitory Law, if it could be carried out, and that no man was more anxious than himself to see the annihilation of the liquor traffic, and total abstinence principles fully established, throughout the length and breadth of the land; but from his own experience, from his own practice in connection with law, it would be found impracticable, and impossible to carry it into effect and was bound to oppose the Bill. Cutler advocated the principles of the Bill, and replied to the arguments used by Street; and not only hoped the Bill would pass, but hoped that it would do all the good its most sanguine supporters wished. The Speaker next spoke briefly in support of the Bill. Harding spoke in opposition.

Yours, X. Y.

## By Telegraph to the News Room.

MARCH 16.—Progress was after a long discussion reported this morning on a Bill brought in by Mr. Harding, regarding the Corporation debt in St. John. Progress was also reported on a Bill appointing a Port Warden at Indian Town.

The resolution for increasing the salaries of Tide Waiters in St. John, was withdrawn.

House in Supply. In the Legislative Council an amendment to the Election Bill was brought in by the Hon. Mr. Botsford, and lost on an equal division and the bill agreed to—Contents for the amendment—The President, Hon. Messrs. Botsford, Hatch, Peters, Hazen, Harrison, Davidson, Odell, and Gordon. For the Bill—Hon. Messrs. Saunders, Kinnear, Minchin, Hill, Wark, Steves, Ryan, Todd, and Seely.

The Bill on Tenders, introduced by Mr. End, is not for legalising money tenders as stated in a former report, that being the law already, but to prevent costs after a previous confession of judgment has been tendered to the amount of the verdict afterwards returned in court.

MARCH 17.—A Bill to regulate the navigation of the River St. John, and the appointment of a Harbour Master at Indian Town, committed, and progress made.

A bill relating to the service of process on persons out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of this Province, committed and passed. Mr. Wilmot moved that it be postponed for three months—Yeas, Messrs. Wilmot and Gilmour—Nays, all the rest of the Committee. Hon. Mr. Smith, Chairman, when the speaker resumed the Chair, spoke in favor of it.

MARCH 19.—The Temperance Bill has been under discussion during the greater part of the day. Tilley's was the opening speech, and was clear, sound, conclusive and logical, bringing a large number of facts in support of his arguments. McPhelin followed and made a short but strong speech against the Bill. Next came End, with all the appropriate epithets which the English language could furnish in climax after climax heaped on the Bill and its operation in Massachusetts; next Johnson, expressing himself willing to vote for the Bill if so directed by his constituents—but in the absence of such direction affirming that he would vote against it, because he believed that as a coercive measure it would injure the cause of Temperance.

MARCH 20.—The House to-day, after a long debate, agreed without amendment to the Nashua Boom Company Bill. After which the Temperance Bill was again resumed.

Body laid off in a strong opposition, after which Gilmour spoke handsomely on the other side. Mr. Street followed on the same side with Boyd.

Next Smith made a speech partially in favor of Temperance, but would vote against it, as it had not been submitted to the people.

The Speaker came next, supporting the Bill, and declaring that Joseph Howe had made a failure in his anti-temperance speech at Halifax.

Harding in opposition came next, and is now (nearly 5 o'clock) making the closing speech of the day.

The Bill it is supposed will pass by a small majority, after which it probably will meet the same in the Council.

An animated discussion took place in the Council on a motion of enquiry proposed by Colonel Hatch on the subject of organizing the Militia; from this will probably originate a Joint Committee having for its consideration the defences of the Country. On this subject the Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Robertson incidentally expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of a Liquor Law.

MARCH 21.—The Mining Bill passed the House this morning, subject to an amendment moved by the Attorney General, to the effect that license must be had by the owners to raise the coal, and that all other parties must, in addition to a license, have the concurrence of the owners.

The Liquor Bill was next introduced, and first for the day handsomely supported by Mr. Steadman. Speeches were afterwards made on behalf of the bill by Messrs. McAdam, Tibbits, Wilmot, and Hatheway; and against it by Messrs. McNaughton, Montgomery, Ritchie, and McPherson. A motion for postponement for three months being put the House divided. For the motion 17; against 21.

The principle of the bill being thus sustained, Hon. Mr. Ritchie rose and declared he would assist the friends of the bill in carrying out its details. The bill is now (half-past five o'clock) in progress, section by section, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

The Bill for the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic passed the Legislature on Wednesday evening by a vote of 21 to 17.

It will probably have become known to most of our Temperance friends throughout the Country, that the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which has for some time past been before the Lower House, passed that branch of the Legislature, little altered in its principal features, by the large majority of Ten. The time for its commencing operation was finally fixed at the beginning of April, 1856.—*Halifax Christian Messenger*.

## Melancholy Occurrence.

Mr. James Goodwin, and his eldest son George, a young man 22 years of age, both of John's Island, near the entrance of Pubnico harbour, on Monday morning the 19th February, left home and went off about half a mile from the shore for the purpose of weighing an anchor, left by a vessel driven by a gale of wind from her anchorage last fall. By means of a purchase attached to a pole laid across two boats, they had succeeded in raising the anchor to the water's surface, when the pole broke, and the boat in which were the father and son, instantly capsized. Mr. James Goodwin clung only a few minutes to the boat, and sunk exhausted, to rise no more; his son George remained on the keel of the boat about an hour and a half, and was rescued from his perilous situation in a state of insensibility. He has since, however, been restored to his former vigour. While Mr. G. has left a widow and ten children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father, the miraculous preservation of a son and brother should in a great degree sweeten this bitter draught of affliction. I am informed that Mr. G. was 45 years of age, and was esteemed as an honest and industrious man.—*Yarmouth Herald*, March 15.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced here about half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. It made a loud rumbling noise like a heavy carriage in rapid motion over a hard road—and caused houses, furniture, &c. to shake violently. It lasted at least 10 seconds.—*Id*.

The Fredericton Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has remitted the sum of £126 18s. 3d. sterling to the Parent Society.—This amount, the purchase of about £155 currency, is slightly in advance of that sent last year; which is the more encouraging as a token of the increased interest felt in the objects of the Society, because there was no extraordinary claim to stimulate liberality, like the Jubilee and Chinese Testament Funds; and the monetary condition of the Province, is far less prosperous this year than it was last.

Of the above amount the Ladies' Association furnished £85, about £20 of which came from settlements in the vicinity, Keswick Ridge and Macquack, Kingsclear, New Maryland, and Scotch Lake, Queensbury; the residue from Fredericton. The sum of £50 sterling was appropriated as a free contribution to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—*Com. to Reporter*.

A "Protestant Alliance" has been organized in the City of Toronto, embracing among its members some of the leading men of various religious bodies. Its object is to provide an efficient organization for keeping the public informed respecting the designs and movements of Popery.—*Canada Advocate*.

Home Greely says: "We spent three days in travelling through the State of Maine recently without seeing a glass of liquor, or an individual who appeared to be under its influence; and we were reliably assured that, at the Augusta House, where the Governor and most of the Legislature board, not only was no liquor to be had, but even the use of tobacco had almost entirely ceased."

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending March 23d.

S. Z. Parlee.—John Holder, we have made it right on our books, according to your statement.—W. H. Gray, rem.—Wm. Teakles, your paper was sent to J. Teakles by mistake, it is now corrected.—John T. Smith.—W. S. Nevins, rem.—R. Hallett, rem.—T. C. Atherton, rem.—John Hea, rem.—J. Herrington.—J. Darrah.—R. T. Babbitt, rem.—S. C. Dunham.—G. R. Atherton, we do not send the paper you enquire about.—Rev. R. Treedy, rem.—The same piece sent by you was sent some time since by another person, and was in type when yours came to hand.—J. McLaughlin.—J. Barker, rem.—paper sent.—Wm. Clark, rem.—T. O'Donnell, rem.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—Dawson Steeves, rem.—Rev. Charles Knowles, Rem.—G. H. Wallace, 2 rem.—George Grass, rem.—Have not received your subscription.—John S. Culplitts, rem.

## Diseases of the Liver.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of opium, which is taken for a more fruitful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

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

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

## Dyspepsia.

Groton Bank, Ct., Oct. 1, 1850. Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have full confidence in the Rook Rose, and believe it stands unrivalled relative to the complaints it purports to cure. I have used it for nervous affections and Dyspepsia, with success, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Nervous difficulties.

Yours, N. T. ALLEN.

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

## Marriages.

On Thursday evening, at the Wesleyan Mission-house, by the Rev. James G. Henniger, Mr. James Logue, of Wickham, C. C., to Miss Cornelia London, of the same place, at Kingston, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Benj. Merritt, Mr. Caleb Jones, to Miss Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John McKinsie.

## Deaths.

At Branford, Canada West, Mr. John Walker, in the 68th year of his age. He was born in Springfield, Kings' county, New Brunswick, and went to Canada in 1834, where, and in Michigan, he resided until his death, which took place on the 11th of February, 1855, in full hope of a blissful immortality. Soon after he was taken ill, he was requested to eat some supper, but he replied that he did not think he would want any more to eat until he ate it in his Father's Kingdom. He then gave orders with respect to his funeral, &c., and requested that the following text of Scripture should be made use of at his funeral:—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, ye, with the Spirit, &c." and that the hymn should be sung, commencing with these words—"Mark what the voice from heaven proclaims."

At Carleton, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., Ella Jane daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Thomas, aged 3 months and 16 days.

On the 23rd inst., John S., son of Geo. B. Atherton, aged 1 year and 5 months. Also, on the 17th inst., Israel B., son of Geo. R. Atherton, aged 5 years, of the Commercial Hotel, Fredericton, N. B.

On Monday morning, at Hantsport, N. S., Laleah, wife of Rev. Wm. Burton, formerly of this city.

At Moncton, on the 9th inst., aged 62 years, Mrs. Smallwood, mother of Rev. W. Boyer, Rector of the Parish.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schr Sago, Best, New York, 10—C M Gove, flour and corn.  
Steamer Eastern City, Field, Boston—L H Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.  
Friday—Barque Robert Leonard, McMullin, Yarmouth, 2 days—C McLaughlin, ballast.  
Brigt Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, 6—G & J Salter, assorted cargo.  
Su day—Brigt Hudson, Hall, Boston, 7—Cudlip & Snider, do.  
Sunday—Brigt Compeer, Seville, Yarmouth, 2—C McLaughlin, ballast. Reported the brig Speed at Yarmouth, having picked up the crew of a large American ship belonging to Philadelphia. No further particulars given.  
Schr Bonita, Horton, New York, 14—G Thomas, flour.  
Tuesday—Brigt Messenger, (224) Van Norden, Providence, 2—C McLaughlin, ballast.  
Schr Garland, (85) McLean, Boston, 3—master, gen. cargo.  
Wednesday—Brigt Chieftain, (228) Fritz, Cuba, 17—Crane & Co., molasses.  
Schr Margaret A., Anderson, Providence, 2—master, flour.

## CLEARED.

March 10th—Brigt Victor, Forter, Glasgow—J. Fairweather.  
18th—Barque Cecilia, Cann, Androsson—J. Fairweather.  
17th—Ship Liberia, Cruikshank, Liverpool, timber and deals.  
18th—Barque Mary Ann, Lovitt, Greenock, do; Schr. Regulator, Heans, Boston, fish.  
19th—Schr Groveland, Kavanagh, Lynn, lumber; Lewis Smith, Jr., Crocker, Alexandria, laths.  
March 20th—Brigt Globe, Ritchie, Dundee, timber and deals.

The brig Gold Hunter, from New York for this port, put into Digby, a few days ago.

Brigt Robert Reed from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore at Tom Nevers Head, St. John, last night, having mistook Sankaty Light, for Grey Head. Deck-load was thrown overboard. The vessel was well up on the beach. Crew landed.

## ST. JOHN MARKS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, March 23d.]  
BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d.  
" Roll, per lb. 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.  
HAY, per ton. 90s. to 100s.  
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt. none.  
do " yellow, " none.  
do " " " " none.  
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, 3½d. to 3½d.  
" Lamb, " " 4½d. to 5d.  
" Mutton, " " 4½d. to 6d.  
" Pork, " " 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.  
HAMS AND SHOULDERS 6½d. to 7d.  
OATS, per bushel, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.  
POTATOES, per bushel, 5s. to 6s. 6d.  
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, 37s. 6d. to 40s.  
POTATOES, per bushel, 3s. 9d. to 4s.  
TURNIPS, per bushel, none.

## LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FLLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., 52s. 6d. to 53s. 9d.  
RYE, per bbl., 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.  
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 28s. 9d. to 30s.  
MOLASSES, clayed, 12 gal. by hhd., 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.  
" Muscovado, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.  
E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing to obtain Board in a Private Boarding-house, after the first of May next, in a central and convenient part of the City, can get information by calling at the Office of the Religious Intelligencer. March 23, 1855.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FRASER, EVANS & Co., have on hand a large Stock of CARPETS, DRUGGETS, MATTRESSES, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, which are offered at WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for Spring Importations. The Goods are marked in plain figures. A Liberal discount given for CASH.  
King st., opposite the St. John Hotel. March 23.

CARPETS AND RUGS!—Now open for sale at the "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 quality. For sale by BEARD & VENNING. March 23.

10 SACKS Fresh Walnuts and Filberts, by "Themia" from Boston. For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL. March 2.

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 have attracted the attention of the most distinguished Musicians throughout the Country. Prices vary from £16 to £48.  
M. A. STEVENS, Agent. New York, June 17, 1854.

Messrs. MASON & HAMILIN. Gentlemen—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, G. B. WASHBOURNE MORGAN. Late Organist of St. Clare's, Southwark, the Parish Church of South Hackney, and to the Harmonic Union, Euter Hall, London.

CANADA FLOUR.—In Store—300 Barrels Canada superfine FLOUR; 50 do. CORN MEAL. To arrive, shortly expected—300 barrels Canada Flour; 150 do. Corn Meal; 100 Rye Flour. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER. March 9, 1855.

115 BOXES, Halves, and Quarters fresh BUCKWHEAT RAISINS, received by Groceries from Boston. For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL. March 9, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm owned and occupied by him, in the Parish of Greenwich, Kings County, consisting of 200 acres, having about 5 acres cleared, and cuts about 20 tons of hay. A fine Barn and Dwelling House is now on it, two never failing springs of water, a good quantity of hard wood and hemlock on the same. This Farm is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, about 1½ miles below Old 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.

GREENWICH, K. C., March 3, 1855. SAMUEL SHORT, pd.

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 Fredericton 18 miles. It contains about 200 acres, has on it a comfortable house, and barn good improvements, and is well fenced and watered. It is a small orchard, and laying in a public place, is a desirable situation.

Also—The place of my residence, consisting of a large Dwelling House, Wood House, and Barn; a good, stone, and back Store—the buildings are all new. These are situated about half way between Fredericton 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, tml. 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.

SHOELD, March 2. H. B.

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTING OF. No. 6 King Street.—The subscriber having provided himself with a varied assortment of New Type, is prepared to execute all descriptions of Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c. G. W. DAY.