

## Poetry.

## Farewell to Old England.

Adieu, my native land, adieu,  
Thy hills and vales no more I view,  
I walk thy shady groves no more,  
But hasten to a foreign shore.

England, in thee I've groined and toiled,  
In thee I've wept, in thee I've smiled,  
In thee my mind has oft been tried,  
In thee my parents lived and died.

In thee I've heard the joyful sound,  
In thee I've been blest with crowns and crown;  
In thee I've seen God's arm made bare,  
Whilst pouring out my soul in prayer.

In thee I've met with friends sincere,  
Who oft with me have dropt a tear,  
Whose words have laid my fears to rest,  
Whose hands have helped me when distressed.

Attend ye friends, I've work'd for you,  
Bear to my friends my last adieu,  
Carry it to my native plain,  
And wait their call to me again.

But can the ocean deep and wide,  
Me and my English friends divide?  
No-one in Christ will share remain,  
Till we in glory meet again.

J. K.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

## Because thou art not Here.

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF A BELOVED BROTHER.

When met around the social board,  
With those we love so dear,  
One seat is vacant—and we sigh,  
Because thou art not here.

Amid the joyous festive throng,  
We can't restrain a tear;  
Thy cheerful voice is hushed—we grieve,  
Because thou art not here.

When gloomy doubt distracts the mind,  
With anxious bidding fear;  
We miss thy sympathy—we're sad,  
Because thou art not here.

But when we suffer pain and woe,  
And storms are beating near;  
In Heaven thou art—may we rejoice,  
Because thou art not here.

ELIZABETH.

## Miscellany.

## The Horrors of the Knot.

Of all the punishments, the knot is the most severe and sanguinary; but it is seldom inflicted, except for crimes of the deepest dye. Death frequently ensues, in consequence of the pains taken by the judicial authorities in Russia to perfect the executioners in their horrid occupation. The knot is a heavy thong, as thick as a man's wrist, and weighing from two to three pounds, the lash of leather about the breadth of a broad tape, and narrowing at the end, and the handle is about two feet long. The place usually chosen at St. Petersburg for the infliction of the knot is an open muddy plain, near the river Neva, and the execution is always attended with a military guard of Cossacks and other troops. As soon as the culprit arrives at the platform, a paper is read aloud, which contains a description of his crime and the sentence of the court before which he has been tried. In ordinary cases the criminals, each in their turn, are fastened to an inclined post, having a ring at the top, to which the head is so tightly fixed, by the means of a rope, as to prevent the patient from crying out. The hands are then closely tied on either side, at the bottom the feet are secured by means of two rings, the back is then bare to the waist, and the executioner commences his duty.

The Abbe Chapde d'Anteroche relates an execution of a female in the reign of Elizabeth. He states that Madame La Pookin, who was one of the most beautiful women belonging to the court of the empress, had been indiscreet enough to mention some of the endless amours of her imperial mistress, and was therefore condemned to undergo the knot. The beautiful culprit mounted the scaffold in an elegant dress. She was surrounded by the executioners, on whom she gazed with astonishment, and seemed to doubt that she was the object of such preparation. One of the executioners pulled off a cloak which covered her bosom, at which her modesty took alarm; she started back, turned pale, and burst into tears. Her clothes were soon stripped off, and she was naked to the waist, before the eager eyes of an immense concourse of people profoundly silent. Two of the executioners then took her by the hands, and turning half round, they raised her upon their backs inclining forwards, they raised her a little from the ground, upon which another executioner adjusted her on the backs of his coadjutors, and placed her in the most proper position for receiving the punishment. He then retreated a few steps measuring the proper distance with a steady eye, and leaning backwards, he gave a stroke with the knot so as to carry a piece of skin from the neck to the bottom of the back; striking his feet against the ground to make a second blow parallel to the former, and in a few minutes all the skin of the back was cut away in slips, most of which remained hanging down; her tongue was cut immediately after, and she was banished to Siberia.

In the time of the early czars, the performers of the horrid task were regarded with so much respect that they were admitted into the best society. Nay it is even said in those days, merchants thinking it honorable to pass into the ranks above them, paid large sums of money to be allowed to perform the murders duty. When their ambition was satisfied, they re-sold the vocation at an enormous profit. So expert are the executioners of the present day, that they can handle the knot with much more readiness than our coachmen their whips.

As a proof of their dexterity, a wager was laid by two Russian noblemen relative to the professional talents of two of them, and an eye witness relates the following to be the result:—The person who won the bet gained it by the following feat. He placed his companion at arms length from him, and undertook to strike two hundred times with his knot, though he should not touch or injure his person; at each blow he promised to bring away a narrow strip of his friend's shirt, which he actually performed without inflicting even the nearest scratch on his body.

By way of expressing his gratitude for the patience his companion had exhibited, when he had finished the specified number of blows, he lifted up his weapon, and in a playful manner appeared to give a slight flip towards the man on whom his skill had been exhibited; he hardly seemed to touch his body, but on inspection a wound at least a foot and a half in length was perceived, bearing an exact resemblance to one which might have been given by a razor or other sharp instrument. The one who received the blow seemed to take it in good part as a joke, coolly remarking that he should not be long in embracing an opportunity of returning an equivalent to the favor received. The two men positively asserted that they could without any remarkable effort on their part, kill the strongest man with only three blows of this simple though dreadful instrument—the knot.

## The Young Banker.

This poor lad was the grandson of a banker who was once wealthy, but lost his property; and an old gentleman who knew his grandfather, used to call him "The Young Banker."

I thought the old gentleman called him by a good name, for sovereign grace had given him an interest in a bank that will never fail—I mean the bank of faith, the bank of heaven.

His religious impressions commenced very early in life, which was the more wonderful as his parents were not pious, though they sometimes took him with them to the house of God before he was old enough to walk all the way, and the Bible was sometimes read to him. He had no Sabbath-school, and no other religious instruction.

As soon as he was old enough to go alone, he attended church regularly whenever permission was given him. His behaviour was serious, and he was sad if he saw anything like irreverence in the house of God. He not only watched over his conduct, but the feelings of his heart. If the service at any time seemed long, and he felt weary, he would say to himself, "How wicked of my heart must be, to wish the service of God shorter. If my heart was right, I should be sorry rather than glad when it ends."

"The young banker" was anxious to travel the right road to heaven, and by some means he found part of a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress." He read it attentively, and took it to be a literal description of the way. He asked his grandpapa if it was so, and if there was no other way. He was determined to travel the way to heaven, notwithstanding all the difficulties, but feared he could not pass the gaping mouth of the "bottomless pit."

One night he dreamed that he saw heaven and hell open, and that after much effort to obtain heaven, he fell back into hell. This greatly alarmed him, and led him to search his heart.

In early youth he solemnly yielded himself to God, and found peace through believing in Christ; and being thus united to Christ, he became "a heir of God," Rom. 8: 17, and a shareholder in the bank of heaven. How good was God to this poor child.

He has now been banking regularly at this bank for more than twenty years; and the last time I conversed with him on the subject, he told me that it had been the best of banks to him all his life time, and the more he knew of it the better he liked it. He said he preferred it to all other banks for these reasons:

Because of the disinterested benevolence of the great Proprietor in giving such a boy, who had not a shilling in the world, a share in such a high and unfulfilling bank. Because, when his circumstances have been distressing, and every other bank has stopped payment, he has been sure to get a dividend from this.

Because it is the safest bank: though all the banks in the world should break, though all the vessels on the seas should sink, though all the cities should be burned to ashes, yea, and the world itself, yet this capital is safe, every cent is indestructible.

Because it pays higher rates of interest than any other bank—"A hundred-fold," and "life everlasting."—Matt. 19: 29.

Because it gives him a title to eternal glory, to a "heavenly inheritance." 1 Tim. 4: 8; 1 Pet. 1: 4. He said he would recommend young and old, rich and poor, to try this bank.—*Am. Messenger.*

## A boy driven away in his Wickedness.

The incident which follows occurred in Jackson county, Missouri.

A boy, twelve years old, called on an acquaintance of mine in W., and desired employment. The clothes he wore, and a small bundle, constituted his entire property.

Said Mr. B., "You are too young to hire out—better to be in the common school and in the Sunday school, obtaining a good education. Have you no parents?"

"No, sir."

"Where have you lived?"

"In Clay county," was the reply,

"Have you no relatives there?"

"Yes, an uncle, twelve miles from here."

"Well, why not go and live with him?"

"Because he will make me mind him, and I shall not have my liberty. I am going to take care of myself now."

With such false notions of liberty the boy left the store. This was late on Saturday. The pleasant sun of a hallowed Sabbath had just risen as the merchant stepped from his door. In the highway, not twenty rods distant, an awful spectacle was presented to his view. This boy, with one a little older than himself, was engaged in bloody conflict. Both were greatly enraged, and dealt harsh blows. A kind hand interfered, and parted them. The younger boy came past the merchant, his face being covered with blood, and his clothes badly torn. Said Mr. B., "You see, my young friend, how you fare by having your own way. How much better to go and live with your uncle, and be obedient."

With an oath, too horrid to utter, the boy replied that his uncle should never have control of him—that he would do as he pleased; and, shaking his fist at his antagonist, he threatened ample vengeance in a few days.

Thus this profane young Sabbath breaker passed on, with a heart boiling with anger, and the merchant saw him no more. Shall I relate the sequel? W.—was only four miles from the great Missouri River. Thither he directed his guilty foot-steps, and with some other lads, whom he enticed to desecrate the holy Sabbath-day, he went into the river to bathe. Unconscious of the strength of the current and the depth of the waters, he ventured too far, and sunk to rest no more.

Thus early did this boy, who had resolved to do as he pleased, fill up the cup of his aniquities; and thus signally did a just God, whose name he had profaned, and whose Sabbath he refused to keep holy, drive away in his wickedness. His body found a grave in the Missouri River. His soul—ah! who can believe it winged its way to paradise?

Let the untimely death of this youthful transgressor admonish my young readers of the awful consequences of sin. God notices and abhors the sins which children commit. The wicked shall not go unpunished. How strikingly does the sequel of this narrative verify a passage of Scripture:—"The wicked shall not live out half their days."—S. S. Fisk.

## Incidents of the War.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.—An Irish captain sends a most remarkable letter, but we certainly allow a little for the proverbial verbosity of his race, and their besetting sin of exaggeration.—We give a few extracts:—"From the moment we dashed at the enemy, whose position, and so forth, you doubtless know as much about as I can tell you, I knew nothing, but that I was impelled by some irresistible force, onward, and by some invisible and imperceptible influence to crush every obstacle which stumbled before my good sword

and brave old charger. Down, one by one—aye, two by two, fell the thick-skulled and over-nimble Cossacks and other lads of the tribe of old Nick. Down, too, alas, fell many a head with a warm Celtic heart, and more than one fell screaming loud for victory. I could not pause. It was all push, wheel, frenzy, strike, and down, down, down they went. Twice I was unhorsed, and more than once I had to grip my sword tighter, the blood of foes streaming down over the hilt, and running up my very sleeve. One of my troop, had his horse shot under him in the *melee*. "Bloody wars," he roared, "this won't do," and right at a Russian he ran, pulled him from his horse by the sword-hand in the most extraordinary manner—then deliberately cutting off his head as he came down, vaulted into the saddle, and turning the Russian charger against its late friends, fought his way. This took less time to do than I to tell it. I saw another of our fellows unhorsed, and wounded, creep under a Russian charger, and run the sword up his belly. The animal plunged and fell on his slayer, crushing him to pieces.

A SURGEON'S LETTER.—Can you imagine our field-day on the banks of the little river Alma?—If God spares me again to see old England, I shall probably never witness as much practice in my whole lifetime as I saw there in two hours. The pluck of a soldier no one has yet truly described. They laugh at pain, and will scarcely submit to die. It is perfectly marvellous, this triumph of mind over body. If a limb were torn off or crushed at home, you would have them brought in fainting, and in a state of dreadful collapse. Here they come with a dangle arm or a riddled elbow, and it's "Now, doctor, be quick, if you please; I'm not done for so bad but I can get away back and see!" And many of these brave fellows, with a lump of tow wrung out of cold water wrapped round their stumps, crawled to the rear of the fight, and with shells bursting round them and balls tearing up the sods at their feet, watched the progress of the battle. I tell you as a solemn truth that I took off the foot of an officer, Captain —, who insisted upon being helped on his horse again, and declared that he could fight, now that his foot was dressed. Surgeon — told him that if he mounted he would burst the ligatures and die on the spot, but for all that he would have returned to the hill if he could have prevailed on anybody to help him to mount.

OPENINGS FOR THE GOSPEL IN THE EAST.—One of our Missionaries at Constantinople, who has enjoyed years of experience and observation in that important field, thus writes to a relative in this city:

"A new day is opening for the East. A Bulgarian gentleman, educated in Europe, a man of wealth and character, called yesterday to say that now is the time and now the hour to save the six millions of Bulgarians. Russia has been so watchful in her protectorate, that to this time, little could be effected. But now Russia is down, and he says, Bulgaria lies at our feet. If we do not take it up, Rome will; for the people have begun to hate the Greek Church, and to show signs of revolt. I have long contended that the Bulgarians are the most hopeful people in all Europe for a speedy Evangelization. Now what will the Christian world do? We want hundreds of Missionaries, with all the means necessary to go up and take possession of the land."—*Cong.*

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 Telford*. The stock—which has been carefully selected and attended to on the best terms—will be found worthy the attention of buyers and retailers in part.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Coburg and Merinos, Regins and Chobham Figures, Scotch Plaids, Real French Tartans, Chambords, Crapes and Melbournes, Moiré, Danakus, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Napkins.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES in great variety—embracing every novelty, and at such prices as will ensure a sale. FURS, in French and British Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel and Musquash; Boes and Cuffs; Caps, in all the new shapes; Bedding Jackets and Reversible Coats—all warranted new.

HOUSE-FURNISHING. Carpets, Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Hall Matting, Hemp Crumb Cloths, Moiré, Danakus, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Napkins.

PILOTS, BEAVERS, WHITNEYS. With a supply of real West of England Cloths and Deskings, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Mufflers, Braces.

COTTONS, LINES, OSABURGS, Tickings, Denims, Derris, Drills, Battings, Warps, Flannels—in Lancashire and real Welsh.

RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Looking Glasses, Reticles, Cedar Nests, German Bags and Perfumery.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—A few cases Fur Caps and Gloves—and two bales Printed Woolen Druggists—which are offered wholesale at cost and *change*.

Remainder of Stock expected per "Imperial" and "Liberty," solicited.

All Goods marked in plain figures. An inspection of the Stock, solicited.

King Street, opposite St. John Hotel. Oct.

WINTER, WINTER.—The Subscribers have on hand a large and varied assortment of English, American and Domestic Manufactured Hats & Caps, suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

In Hats, we have Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Cuban, Magyar, Jerry, Cassimere, Covered, Glazed, &c., &c. In Caps, we have Fur of all description, Astracan, Seal, Silk Plush, Cloth, Glazed, Gingham, Scotch, Storm, &c., &c.

As we always sell our Goods at a small profit we cannot advertise that we will sell at 15 or 20 per cent below cost, but we do promise to sell at such prices as cannot fail to give every satisfaction to any reasonable person.

C. D. EVERETT & SON, Dec. 1. (usual papers.) North Side King Street.

VALUABLE RELIGIOUS LIBRARY.—The Works of the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., of London.

Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2 vols.  
" Seven Churches;  
" Miracles;  
Minor Works, 2 vols.;  
Scripture Readings, Genesis, Exodus;  
The Tent and the Altar;  
" Church before the Flood;  
" Benedictions, or the Blessed Life;  
" Voices of the Day, Dead, Night.  
For sale at Publishers Prices—Wholesale & Retail.  
Dec. 29.—Gin. J. & A. McMillan.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of William Alexander, of the Parish of Blueville, County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DANIEL URQUHART, Administrator. Springfield, K. C., October 16, 1854.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., Four Doors North of Trinity Church, Springfield, &c., will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a style superior to any Establishment in the Province, and at prices fully twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattresses, Carpets, &c., made to order on reasonable terms.

BLANKETS AND FURS.—A large and well assorted Stock of the above Goods is offered at reduced prices, in consequence of the lateness of the season.

FRASER, ENNIS & CO., King Street, opposite St. John Hotel. December 15th, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! A new and valuable supply of Books have been received at the Religious Intelligencer Office, for sale; and more are expected in a few days. The following Catalogue shows a part of the stock and prices.

## TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

A's History of the Reformation, 5 volumes, 0 11 0	
Do. Do. 5 volumes in one, 0 7 6	
Do. Do. 5th vol. separate, 0 2 6	
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Favel's Manual of Life, 0 2 0	
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 0 1 0	
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The Great Sacrifice, 0 3 9	
The Finger of God, 0 3 9	
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Christ Receiving Sinners, 0 3 9	
A Message from God, 0 3 9	

At a liberal discount to parties taking two or more of these works at one time.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the Parish of Blueville, County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

GEORGE HOYT, Executor. ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, Executrix. Blissville, Sunbury Co., Nov. 1st, 1854.—3m. pd.

NOTICE.—KIM & CLEAR, MARBLE CUTTERS, having lately dissolved Partnership, the Subscriber, a member of that Firm, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he purposes in a few weeks, to open a new MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT and has engaged a superior Workman, to assist in conducting the business.

Monuments, Head Stones, Centre Tables, &c., executed in a workman like style. Ten per cent discount will be made for CASH.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. The work done in this Establishment will not be inferior to that of any other Establishment in this City.

Orders in the mean time, will be received at the Subscriber's residence, (in Mr. Wm. Hewitt's House,) Leicester Street, or at Mr. J. Kincaid's Store, Prince William Street. St. John, B. Dec. 22d, 1854. F. W. CLEAR.

GRANT SALE OF DRY GOODS at the ALBION HOUSE.—BEARD & YENNING are continuing that great sale of DRY GOODS in which they have been so successfully engaged for seven years past, and which has given universal satisfaction to many thousands in these Provinces.

The great advantages we offer are these, that while many advertise for a limited period CHEAP SALES, we are prepared at all times to supply our numerous customers with GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES, and warranted fabrics at LOWER PRICES than any other house advertising "Cheap Sales," "Great Reductions," &c.

The Stock is replete with every article kept in a first class Dry Goods Establishment.