

The former services of Lord Raglan will not be overlooked, we will be dealt with in any spirit of harshness. Had he succeeded, his name would have gone down to posterity with that of Marlborough and Wellington. He cannot be disgraced, for he has always shown courage and fidelity, though he has not exhibited any qualities that entitle him to the appellation of a Great General.

Letter from before Sebastopol.

The following letter is from the Rev. C. N. Rignier, Agent of the American Bible Society, to the N. Y. Observer. Mr. R. appears to have visited the Camp in behalf of the Society he represents. His letter will be found interesting:—

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Dec. 24, 1854.

Messrs. Editors.—It was thought desirable that I should visit the Crimea, for the purpose of making arrangements to supply the English and French troops with the Bible. We are in camp before Sebastopol, on the field of Inkermann, within the roar of the enemy's cannon, and in the midst of shot and shell flying and bursting on either side.

The officer who came to see me was engaged in the battle, and he walks with me a few steps upon the hill and points out the field. "This," said he, "where we are now standing is the famous sand bag battery which was taken and retaken three times in the engagement, and here the Russians and English lay in heaps together. There the Cossacks came up the valley at half past six in the morning 60,000 strong to surprise our little band of only 8,000 men and we fought them hand to hand with sword, pistol and bayonet for four hours, when we began to feel that we must soon be overpowered by numbers and entirely cut off to a man; but the timely relief of the French under General Bosquet, rescued our drowning courage, we charged down the hill—soon put them to flight, and drove them from the field, and the French closely pursued them even within the walls of Sebastopol. By what a terrible sight it was the afternoon and evening after the battle, to see the dead and dying strewn over the field, mangled and cut to pieces, and then to hear the moans of the wounded and suffering as it sounded in our ears. Our tents were all riddled and torn by balls and shot from their cannon and musketry, and our poor fellows were growing for assistance. And we scarcely dare walk among the wounded, for the savage Russians, just able to crawl, would bayonet and shoot our men, as they were giving a cup of cold water to their suffering comrades. They even fired upon us from their batteries when we were burying their own dead upon the field. The next day we buried a thousand Russians in one grave, and when we came to our Englishmen, our men said, 'He must not go in with the Cossacks,' I said, 'Yes, they will now surely sleep quietly side by side and we put them in two, and one grave closed over them all.'

"I never saw a battle before," said he, "and I never wish to see another. It was awful beyond conception." Such is the description given me by one who was eye-witness and took part in this terrible conflict. I then proposed to walk across a little ravine to an adjoining height, where I could have a good view of Sebastopol.

"Yes, said he, I think it can be done now with safety, there is less firing than usual this afternoon, I would go with you, but I am on double duty and cannot leave the camp. Be careful and not get beyond our entrenchments. Lord Dufferin was taken prisoner by a party of Russian just below this."

So I set out alone to cross the valley and ascend the hill; and then I saw another hill beyond, where a still better view might be obtained, and having gained this, I could see the Russian fleet, the Constantinople, the narrow entrance of the harbor where they have sunk their ships, the walls and fortifications of the town, with perfect distinctness. Yet I saw another height beyond, still nearer, and was advancing towards it when I suddenly came upon a dead Russian lying beside his horse upon the field, and then, another shot hit, and cannon balls and shells were now scattered thick around, and the dogs prying upon the dead horses began to bark at me, and the battery opened its fire, sending large shells whizzing through the air. Just then too I looked down into the ravine below, and saw a suspicious looking party of men, and all at once I rushed upon me that I had probably gone beyond the English lines. I immediately beat a retreat and hastened back to the camp where I joined the adventure to my friend. It was wise that I had returned, for said he, the enemy's advance battery is just there and the Cossacks frequently come over the hill, in reconnoitering parties.

As I returned home to my tent, the view of the encampment stretching for miles along the hillsides, and in the valleys around, and the whistling whizzing upon the heights afar, were picturesque and beautiful. My worthy host seems to be at the door of his tent, "Do you see," said he, "that smoke curling in the distance. You see then how near we are to our enemies. That is the smoke of the Russian camp. They have a battery just across the ravine, and they frequently open their fire upon us, though they have been silent for some time just. They men and guns often go down to the stream and water their horses on opposite sides."

After a refreshing cup of tea, I retired for the night. There had been cheering along the lines in the evening, and we thought it might be a signal for the assault which was daily expected, and as you might well imagine, my dreams were filled with sounds of drums, and charges, and all the excitement of battle. Now was it all a dream, for the Russians made a sortie upon the trenches, and there was a heavier cannonading than usual that night, which shook the ground and tent around me. The morning, I was aroused early by the noise of the hoarse, and beating of the morning drums to order and to arms for their daily drill. The music sounds beautifully through the encampment. The whole camp is soon active, and formed in line, and as we ride about four miles in front, it presents a brilliant scene, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. We have now reached the extreme left of the English defence, and another officer who is accompanying us for the purpose of giving us a last possible view of Sebastopol and the surrounding heights. We walk a few steps to a bright view

of the camp, and thence with a good glass can look directly into the town, the fortifications and batteries in front of the walls, and it indeed seems as if the Allies had not made the least impression upon it. As our friends themselves assured us, "it is stronger now than when they first began the siege, for the Russians have speedily repaired every damage, and have even erected mud batteries outside the walls to fire upon our lines."

"Now, said he, if you will walk half a mile farther in front we will give you a still nearer view." So we descended into a deep ravine called "The Valley of Death," and here the shot and shell, thirteen inch, and twenty-four and fifty-six pounders lay like hailstones covering the ground, most of which were told had been thrown from the Russian batteries during the first day of the bombardment, but now occasionally one is added to the number, not a very comfortable announcement. We then ascended the heights, and here we could not only see the streets and buildings of the town, and the whole line of fortifications and entrenchments, but also the flash of the evening guns, and could hear the shells whizzing through the air and bursting around us. The English were firing from their battery a few rods below, and the French had just opened a new battery a short distance to the left; and the Russians were answering their fire from the town. I asked, "is it not rather dangerous here?" "Yes, said they, a chance shot might strike us, or it would not be surprising if the Russians should direct a shell towards us, seeing a little company together with spy glasses in our hands." We then rode across a large ravine, and came to the French camp. They occupy the extreme left or south side of the town, while the English hold the position to the right and north. The French have advanced much nearer the walls with their trenches than the English, and say they will be the first to make the assault and enter the town, and that they will even go in alone if the English are not ready to join them. From this point we had a fine view of the Allied fleet lying off Cape Chersonese watching the movements of the Russians, though they do not venture to enter the harbor and risk a hand to hand engagement with them.

I then proceeded to head quarters, and called upon Lord Raglan in behalf of the American Bible Society. He received me very kindly, and invited me to dine with him on the following day. But it was now getting late, and his Lordship inquired "if we certainly knew the road to Balaklava, five miles distant," saying, "the path was quite uncertain at night." We replied with some degree of assurance, took leave of his Lordship, and set out on our way. But we had not proceeded far before a thick fog arose, and soon darkness closed around us. My friend who assumed to be the guide of our party, said it was now all confused to him. He now not whether we were going right towards or right from our point of destination, and we were beyond the line of tents, and saw camp fires far in the distance. As we rode on, however, we saw an object just before us that appeared like a sentinel at his post. We knew not whether he was Cossack or friend, yet we ventured to hail him with the watchwords, "who goes there?" "qui vive," and no answer was returned, but as we advanced still nearer, we found he was a stray horse, and could therefore give us no direction in the road. We rode on another half hour, and then saw a company of men on the hill above us, yet were in doubt whether they were friends or Cossacks; we slowly drew near and listened to their voices, and could not distinguish whether they were speaking Turkish or Russian. But we had lost our way, and most anxious to escape to our tents, we happily they proved to be French, on their road to the camp, and with the politeness of Frenchmen directed us in the right path. We had not proceeded a half hour, however, before we found ourselves again in the brushwood, quite out of the path; but fortunately, we once more heard voices in the ravine below, and this was a little company of Irish soldiers who had also lost their way, and were pitching their tent for the night. Said I, "can you direct me the way to Balaklava?" One of them at once accompanied me up the hill, and said, "this is the road, sir." "Are you quite sure?" I asked. "As I said I am certain sir, for I have just come myself." Thus encouraged, we rode on with lightened hearts; presently the moon shone out in clear sky to cheer us on our way, and then we saw the Highland camp in the valley below to guide us forward, and in one hour more we reached Balaklava and our good ships in safety, with much rejoicing and gratitude of heart.

DOMESTIC.

Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, February 25th, 1855.
SIR.—On Friday last, the Bill to regulate the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly, was considered. The Attorney General in a long speech, advanced its principles, enquired into the merits of the Bill, and deprecated Universal Suffrage in the strongest terms. Boyd followed, agreeing with the general terms of the Bill; objected to the right of non-residents to vote, and the necessity of persons at whose instance witnesses may be summoned to pay the expense. This Bill was recommended again on Saturday, when Street advocated an extension of the franchise to lease-holders and registration of electors, but deprecated the Bill in strong terms, and quoted various American instances, to prove that bribery and corruption existed to an unlimited extent under that system. Boyd replied in general terms advocating the whole Bill, claiming for himself the authorship of registration of Voters and Moneys, of raising a revenue, a schedule, or list of articles to be subject to, and exempt from duty, passed the Committee, and is now before the Legislative Council; and in all probability will get the Executive's assent on Saturday—and go into operation at once. The House this day again in Committee on the Election Bill. Several speeches on both sides will take all this week to get through with.

Yours, &c., L. Y.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25th.
Members absent in the morning on two Scrutiny Committees. Victoria Scrutiny Committee brought in a Report, requesting permission to adjourn to the 29th of March, from a satisfactory report of Mr. Tibbitts. A Bill for the Incorporation of the Protestant Orphan Asylum in St. John, was discussed.

and progress reported. A Bridge Bill at St. Stephen was afterwards debated with some spirit. In the Council there were some tart observations from Col. Hatch, on Mr. Hazon's reading a letter from Mr. King, reflecting on the St. Andrews Railroad Board of Directors.

Mr. Connell, by leave presented a petition from the Wardens, &c., of Carleton County, praying that a Bill may pass to prohibit the importation of Alcoholic stimulants into this Province.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Hon. Mr. Johnson moved in supply to grant for a Catholic School in the county Northumberland. Mr. Gray objected. Other Clergymen should have the same privileges extended to them, in getting School grants in Supply as Catholic Clergymen.

Hon. Mr. Johnson said they had—the present grant was not for past services—it was only such petitions that were intended to be referred to a School Committee.

Mr. Wilnot had no objection, provided other Clergymen were allowed a like privilege.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said there was not the shadow of distinction—all were treated on equal terms. The Wesleyan Academy, Baptist Seminary, and others went to supply, and so should the Roman Catholic School.

Mr. McPhelim expected that all denominations would be treated impartially. Finally, went to supply.

FRIDAY, 23d.

To day has been principally occupied with the Election Bill. No use to attempt an outline of speeches. The Hon. Mr. General, the mover of the Bill, when we entered our box, was replying to some Hon. member, (we believe Mr. Gray) who had termed Vote by Ballot "Anti-British." The Hon. member, Mr. Fisher, was dealing out his sentiments in tones of thunder, he challenged proof of its being anti-British; it was perfectly British, and if any man wished to come to the Polls with an exhibition of his open voting, let him put in his ballot and say, "I vote for John H. Gray." The Hon. and learned Attorney General closed his powerful Speech by an earnest wish that all would approach the subject irrespective of party; and that a new House, fresh from the hands of the people, would give it its warm and hearty support.

Boyd followed the Hon. Mr. General, and expressed himself satisfied with the Ballot system. Street most heartily coincided in the opinion that it should be conducted apart from all party spirit.

Feb. 24.

Half past one o'clock.—Nothing to say at this hour. Street is in progress of his Speech since 12 o'clock; his arguments being against extending the Franchise beyond titles of leasehold property in the Council. The opposition will probably be about 12. They are just now discussing the erection of a Savings' Bank in St. John, and as the members are not quite agreed, progress will be reported.

Boyd followed Street, giving some very hard hits, which after the close of his Speech, led to some strange observations from Street, and a disclaimer of personal implications on the part of Mr. Brown.

Feb. 25.

This morning Mr. Boyd moved the consideration of his motion for withholding further grants from sectarian schools. His motion was met by Mr. End moving the previous question which latter was carried.

The House was thinned out in the early part of the day, from the sitting of several committees. The Revenue Bill was taken up at 12 o'clock, and Mr. Boyd's opposition to some of the items has exhibited very small minorities. Got through at half-past three, without a single amendment.

The House next went into committee on a Bill of Hon. Mr. Ritchie's, authorizing the service of the legal documents of this Province in England.—Progress reported. A Parish Bill passed. House adjourned.

Feb. 27.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Connell for leasing Copper Mines in the County of Carleton, upon which progress was reported, after some discussion.

Mr. Tibbitts moved for information on the progress and expenses of the Canadian Boundary Line. The House took up a Bill brought in by the Hon. Mr. Smith, for reducing the fees on Registration of Deeds and Wills, from one shilling to six pence per hundred words. Progress reported.

Election Bill next taken up and Speeches made in its favour by Boyd, McPherson, and Ritchie. Against it by Ryan and Gray. Ritchie justified the extension of the franchise on the basis of taxation. Street taking copious notes.

Feb. 28th.

A large number of grants was put on the Supply Book this morning. About an hour was spent in discussing a re-appropriation to some Wharf in Albert, which was strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Smith. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Election Bill, Mr. Couter leading. His speech was generally in opposition, but especially to the franchise qualification. Mr. Connell followed in favour of the bill, with the exception of the franchise, which he would fix solely in its extension to all rate-payers. Mr. End came next, and in an eloquent speech defended the Bill generally. Mr. Wilnot followed, arguing, among other things, the unusual tendency of taxation in different places, and consequently its inapplicability, and his opinion of the abuses of the ballot.

Extract from the Journals.

Mr. Patterson, by leave, presented a petition from the Right Reverend Dr. Connolly, Bishop of St. John, setting forth that during the presidency of Clouston at the City of St. John, and in the Parish of Portland, the last year, he had taken charge of seventy orphan children, who by the death of their parents, were left destitute, and provided for without any reference to their creed—that he expended the sum of £725, of which he had raised by subscription the sum of £560, and praying a grant for the balance, together with other aid for the support of those remaining, as in due consideration of all the circumstances may be deemed just and right; which he read. Ordered, That the said petition be received and lie on the table.

A fire broke out yesterday in the new Match Factory of E. Clarke & Son, near the Golden Bell, but it was subdued before much damage was done. We are decidedly of opinion that no Factory of this character should be permitted to remain within the precincts of the City, and we trust the Common Council will take the matter in hand at once.—Church Witness.

LATEST NEWS!

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday, March 1, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Canada arrived in England on the 12th Feb. Easterly winds prevailed in England.

Weather throughout Europe very severe. There was great distress in Liverpool from lack of employment—15,000 out of work, from distress of trade and bad weather, of whom 5,000 from non-arrival of American Shipping. Keen, Ripon & Co., Warehouse-men, London; also Kirk & Furniss, Liverpool, have failed.

Mr. Soule is in London on his way home. Lord John Russell is appointed Plenipotentiary to Vienna.

Frederick Peel under Secretary of War. Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor of Lancaster.

THE WAR.

Seize of Sebastopol altogether unchanged, and intelligence scanty. Latest authentic advices are Feb. 1st. Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnaissance in allied front; two French divisions made demonstration and marched towards Inkermann. The Allies daily expecting an attack.—Piquets ordered to be on alert. Weather warm. In sortie last night, three hundred French put "hors de combat" in the obscurity; one French regiment firing upon another.

Feb. 2d.—Many of regiments held in readiness last night for immediate action. Cavalry under arms all night. Weather had changed. Bitter wind, thermometer 18°; snow. Three miles of the line of Railway marked off. Commissariat supplies sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bratt telegraphs that since 31st Russian had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed. Russians had received considerable reinforcements; and 1300 men, provisions and stores, had reached French army. Roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. Czar's two sons had entered Sebastopol.

Same date, via Vienna.—Weather fine; supplies more abundant; allies continue to throw bombs into City. 176 siege pieces are in battery.

Feb. 3d.—From Kamiesch is stated that Russians made sorties on 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by French volunteers.

Feb. 6th.—Nothing of importance. Firing kept up briskly on both sides.

Feb. 8th.—Menschikoff briefly telegraphs—"General situation is unchanged."

Vienna Presse says, English are retiring from the siege lines, and are with French Guards to form reserve at Balaklava.

Gen. Neil, who arrived at the Camp Jan. 27, has reported to Emperor Napoleon that situation of French army is on the whole good, and British not quite so bad as reported.

Long talk of important change in French Army in Crimea now announced. Army will be divided into two Corps d'Armee; one given to Gen. Belissier, and other to Gen. Bosquet—virtually rendering Canrobert a mere cypher: rumour that Lord Raglan and Earl of Lucan will shortly return from Crimea, circumstances not stated. Montaur says that Omar Pacha would embark from Verna on 4th, accompanied by Cols. Diez and Simmons, for Crimea.

Russian Manifesto.

Emperor Nicholas has issued a ukase calling the whole population to arms. This is regarded as a menace in reply to appointment of Lord Palmerston.

Important statement is made that Naples joins Western Alliance, and will send, besides fleet, a land force equal to Sardinia's to Crimea.

France's guarantee to prevent revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the Alliance.—Count Orloff, Russian Minister and, and Staff, has left Naples and retired to Casserta.

Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma and Modena have joined Western Alliance, with 1000 men each—is probably ironical.

Remoized that Spain will join the Western alliance, with view to have French influence against insurrection. Reported also that Portugal will join with 12,000 men, this is doubtful. All that can be said is that Western powers are seeking to unite all secondary States in general European Leagues against Russia, and that the plan is making steady progress.

Sweden continues military preparations. Most of smaller German States have their armies nearly complete.

Swiss Federal government preserves neutrality—and continues to forbid enlistments for foreign service.

Prussia sends circular to her diplomatic agents indicating that entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for field.

Austria's warlike preparations are unabated—briefly, all Europe is in arms.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

All five powers have formally signified intentions to confer, and Congress postponed from 15th inst. at Vienna 29th. Lord John Russell represents Britain. M. DeBourguignon, or perhaps special minister, France. Count Buel, Austria. Rizza Bey, Turkey. Gortschakoff, assisted by M. Troff, ex minister to Constantinople, Russia. It is reported that Prussia will be permitted a seat at the board, and that business will be limited to offering Gortschakoff a categorical "Yes" or "No."

PRUSSIA.

Count Wedell Prussian envoy to France remains in Paris, his mission unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. Opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and Western Powers, but Prussia be left to neutrality and its consequences. Count Esterhazy, Austrian Minister, has returned to Berlin, his return caused rise in the funds.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations are on foot for Austrian loan 15,000,000 in English market.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.—It was announced last summer that Russian troops on Austrian Frontier, were suddenly ordered to retire into the interior—the movement is explained either as political, more in support of Prussian assertion that Austria is not unmoved—or as strategic, more to take up stronger position. Either case important.

BALTIK.
Admiral Dundas appointed to Chief Commander of Baltic Fleet—Admiral Seymour, second—Admiral Baynes.

TURKEY.

Turkish Government about to issue 20,000,000 sterling—Bonds at 10 per cent. A fire broke out in Constantinople arsenal, but was extinguished. Old Chosrow Pasha dead.

Rights of Neutrals.—The following telegraph is from Warsaw.—The treaty concluded between Russia and the United States relative to commerce of neutrals is published; the treaty is left open for the adhesion of other States.

BRITAIN.

British army estimates for current year is published. Total British Army including foreign auxiliaries, excluding India, 194,000 men. Expenses £13,500,000 sig. last year having been only 7,000,000; proposed increase of force 36,000. Navy not included in above. New department of Army to be enrolled for land transport service—enlistment for 5 years pay good.

British Government concluded large contracts. Provisions at Danzig at high prices.

Ship Abeona at Liverpool reports September 4th, Sea Serpent 180 feet long, in latitude 28 South.

Parliament reassembled Friday evening. Lord Palmerston made explanation of circumstances attending his coming to power.—Nothing but what already known.

FRANCE.

French funds were considerably depressed by wild rumour that Emperor would immediately depart for Crimea, leaving Empress Regent. It is more probable that he will personally command the army of the Rhine, if war be declared against Prussia.

Engineers are surveying ground for camp of 100,000 men near Metz. Apartments prepared at Mance for Napoleon's reception.

French police have placed all Spanish Carlist Refugees in France under surveillance.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is about to marry Princess of Wurtemberg.

Count Polignac, late brother of Charles 10th, minister, dead.

SPAIN.

Count Montemolin has written recommending Carlists to defer insurrection until the Espartero Government shall be quite rotten.

SWITZERLAND.

Affair of Mr. Philips, American citizen, arrested as Mazzini, is settled by payment of \$2000. Chief of Police at Bâle reprimanded.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Markets continue very quiet, with prices slightly in favour of buyers.

We have been obliged to leave our Markets, Marine List, &c., to make room for English News by Canada at Halifax

Appointments.

On Sabbath next, the 4th inst., I expect to be at the Meeting house, near Elder French's, Long Beach, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 2 p. m.

I intend being at the Meeting House near Mr. Roach's in Southport, on Sunday the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 2 p. m. (mar. 2.) E. M. LEED.

MRS. HANSEN, No. 630 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.
"A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, thirty or forty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty."

Mrs. Twist, No. 18, Avenue D, writes under date of Aug. 1, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at 274 Bivington street, says, that after using one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

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

If Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take note but DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

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

Marriages.

At Kennebec, Yarmouth, N. S., by Rev. David Oram, on the 15th ult., Mr. Noah Meredith, to Miss Abby G. Hamilton. At Fredericton, on 24 Oct. last, by Rev. W. G. Keelson, Mr. Richard T. Whippley, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Gough, of that place.

At Kingston, on the 25d Nov. last, in St. James' Church, by the Rector of the Parish, Wm. P. Flowering, Esquire, to Charlotte, daughter of Captain Richard Whippley.

On 17th January, at the Church in Lower Norton, by Rev. R. A. Wainford, Mr. George T. Whippley, of Kingston, to Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Fairweather.

Deaths.

On Saturday last, Mary Jane, second daughter of Capt. Joseph Stephenson, aged 17 years.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Miss Jane Spence, in the 25th year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. James Gies won, aged 71 years.

At St. Martin's, on the 16th ult., in the 7th year of her age, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Elias Cleveland.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FARM situated in the South Settlement, in the Parish of Quabbin, 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 also has a small orchard, and lying 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 store, and back Store—the buildings are all new. These are situated about half way between Fredericton and Woodstock, and is the best located 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, Quabbin, York Co., March 2, 1855.

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

SHEDDEN, March 2.

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

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTING OFF. By Geo. No. 6 King Street.—The subscriber having provided himself with a second hand of Set Type, is prepared to execute all descriptions of Job Printing such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c. G. W. DAVIS