

from their holy image, in order to show it to his army as the sacred mark of his prayers of benediction and protection. Cause not to pray to God to pardon our sins, for which we have merited chastisement, that He will bless our most pious war and his army, and that He will give him victory which will make peace, and a victorious peace.—The Emperor has taken the image in question with him to the South.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The Earl of Harrowby, a member of the Cabinet, took occasion, at the meeting of the London and Western Agricultural Association, to express his views relative to the war, which he characterized as just, necessary, and righteous.

"If any doubts could have been entertained upon the subject prior to the war, the circumstances of the war must have dispelled them, and proved the justice of it. (Hear, hear.) When they came to look upon that great fortress which they had at last taken, what did they find? They found there thousands upon thousands of guns and other materials of war. These could not have been heaped up there for purposes of defence, as no one would have thought of attacking the place, except in self-defence. Nothing but stern necessity could have induced any one to attack it; and, therefore, did it not stand to reason that those materials of war were accumulated at Sebastopol for the purpose of threatening the liberty and independence of neighboring States? (Hear, hear.) And when they came to the Baltic, they found Russia with another fortress—a second Sebastopol—on the borders of Sweden; and by means of these fortresses domination was to be secured both in the Baltic and the Black Sea. And what position did Russia occupy even now? Cowed as she herself was, she yet cowed Germany. Although the whole of Europe might be said to be in favor of the cause undertaken by the Western Powers, Germany was cowed by Russia from assuming her proper position. The necessity would have arisen at some time of an exertion on the part of Europe to establish its independence, unless she submitted to be entirely at the mercy of the Russian bear, and there could be little doubt that a favorable opportunity had been taken, when England was in frank, firm, and cordial alliance with our noble and gallant neighbor, France. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the war, as now proceeding, presented some features which might well satisfy, in some degree at least, public expectation; and that they would feel it was not their duty, as soon as they had achieved a great success, to patch up a hasty peace. (Hear, hear.) It was, he admitted, desirable honorably to get rid of the war, but not until the cause which led to it had been removed. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Ellesmere has been delivering a lecture on "The present War" at the Worcester Literary Institution. Never, said his lordship, was there a war more essentially national.—This was emphatically the war of the people, so far as this country was concerned; and we had been led into it by a sentiment against the oppression of the weak, and by a feeling of indignation at the breach of that peace under which Europe was prospering. Russia had thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to Europe, and Europe would have been disgraced if she had not taken it up. The prevention of the extension of Russia was only a provident step on our part; and on looking at her past history the noble lord thought it wise to check her progress towards becoming a great naval as well as a great military Power. Notwithstanding her army of a million men, on paper, he does not rate her offensive power very highly; but he admits that in a defensive war she is formidable from her inaccessibility. He thought that the attacks on her admirals for not making more havoc were unreasonable and unjust; and he censured the statements made by the Times as to the share borne by the English army in the last great action, resulting in the fall of Sebastopol, contending that our troops played a distinguished part in a successful campaign, and that the statements of the Times even if true, ought not to have been promulgated by an English newspaper. The noble lecturer said that no one could be more anxious than he was for the return of peace, and he hoped the path to it would not be impeded by any unreasonable demand from us; but he feared that a permanent and satisfactory peace must be the fruit of further and considerable efforts in the war.

FIRE AT SEBASTOPOL.

"At four o'clock on the 30th Sept. a serious accident took place, which has inflicted some loss on the army in depriving them of a considerable magazine of wood. A shell from the Russian burst close to the Barracks, and a merchant sailor ran to look at the crater it formed in the ground. Thence he entered the building itself, and smothered about smoking his pipe till he came to some loose powder, on which, being of a scientific and experimental turn of mind, he tried the effects of dropping several sparks from the burning tobacco. The powder, as is not unusual in such cases, exploded with violence, and blew up the sailor and a sentry outside. They were both dreadfully burnt. As the floor was covered with cartridges and loose powder, the fire caught, and went leaping on by fits and starts to a large quantity of the same combustible matters. No one could approach to stop the fire. It at last caught the magazine, and the explosion blew out the walls and ceiling of the central barracks. The flames set fire to the dry wood-work, and in a short time the whole pile of buildings, which were of admirable construction, was in a blaze. The conflagration lasted till all that could be burnt was consumed, and lighted up the sky at night to a great distance. All that remains of the Imperial Barracks of Sebastopol is a mass of charred and blackened stones, split by the action of fire. The Russians, thinking that the accident had been caused by their own fire, piled their guns with increased vigour, and threw shot and shell around the place, but did no damage. It is not quite certain that the man who caused the accident was a sailor. Some people say he was a navy of the Army Works Corps. Whose he was, by the act for which he was dearly paid, he destroyed no less than 30,000 cartons of wood, which would

have been made available for hutting the fuel. It is, on the whole, a miracle that more accidents of the kind do not occur, owing to the neglect of the authorities and the carelessness of the men.

We read in a letter from Sebastopol, of the 2d inst.—

"The joint commission appointed to report on the booty found in Sebastopol, and to determine its mode of distribution, has completed its labors.—The report was signed by the commissioners on the first inst. 3800 cannon of large and small calibre, 6 steam-engines, 18,000 or 19,000 balls, bombshells, anchors, chains, rigging of all kinds, &c., have been found. The commission has decided that all the booty shall be divided between France and England. There is no mention of the Turks in the report. As to the Sardinians, it is unnecessary to say that, being included in the English army, they have a claim to a portion of the amount assigned to the latter."

FIRE AND MURDER ON BOARD A NEW BEDFORD WHALER.—New York, Oct. 31. The Sydney, Australia papers of the 11th July, contains a narrative of piracy and murder, said to have been committed on board the whaling ship "John," of New Bedford, in which the captain, two mates and several seamen were murdered by some native sailors, and the ship taken possession of. This information was brought to Sydney by a schooner which touched at Roches Islands, July 8, off which port the "John" was boarded by some natives on the 17th of April.

One of the worst cases of assassination that ever occurred, even in Romish Ireland, was perpetrated at Ballyconnel a few days ago. A lady who had purchased an estate in the Encumbered Estates Court and ventured to regard it as her own, was set upon by armed ruffians—her leg and arm was broken, and two bullets lodged in her brain. No hopes were entertained of her recovery at last accounts. Such a crime, occurring as it does again and again in the south of Ireland, cannot be regarded as that of the actual murderers alone. The community by which they are sheltered from justice—the people who do not rise en masse and cast out from the murderers, are undoubtedly responsible in no small degree for the horrid deeds that are done. No wonder we have so often to exclaim, poor Ireland! What a terrible curse has superstition proved to this lovely isle!

The Chinese Movement.

From an article in "Hunts Merchants' Magazine," for September, written by a Mr. Cunningham, an American Merchant in Shanghai, we make the following extract. Mr. C. is said to be a gentleman of great intelligence, and a capable of giving a correct interpretation of the important movement which has been going on for some time in China—his views are at least worthy of consideration.

"This movement has been sanctified in the eyes of the Christian world by the religious guise in which it has appeared through the erroneous, but not unnatural interpretation of their use of the Christian Bible. At first sight, it was reasonable to suppose, especially for those not acquainted with the peculiar literature and religious systems of the country, that the party who acknowledged the authority of a foreign doctrine were more or less imbued with the spirit, and were, at all events, liberal in their ideas and opposed to the narrow and bigoted policy of their countrymen.

This impression was heightened by the ready enthusiasm of the English and American missionaries, whose accounts, colored by the excitement to which such unlooked for success had thrown them, penetrated to every quarter of their two countries, spreading the undoubted belief that China was upon the eve of evangelization.

As the movement progressed, however, and the tenets of the supposed reformers became developed, it was apparent to every observer who looked beneath the surface of things, that the use of the Christian Bible by Taiping-wang, was precisely the use already made of the Jewish Bible thirteen centuries before, by Mahomet in Arabia. Every new dynasty in China has been started with the promulgation of an attachment to pure morals, love for the people, and obedience to the precepts of the sages. Taiping-wang, wishing to add to these usual sources of influence, connects himself directly with the heavenly powers, and as a result of this immediate connection and communication, produces portions of a book which he finds newly written to his hand, most admirably calculated, from its Oriental imagery, for effect on Eastern minds, and mingling with them his own rhapsodies and edicts, imposes them on his followers as emanations from heaven, to be added to the classics of the sages, and to be forever installed among the lights of the Chinese mind. When the Sapehanna was at Nankin, the chiefs distinctly told the Americans that their new religion did not come from foreign nations, but was derived from their own ancient philosophy and the revelation of God to Taiping-wang, and on this point they have been so consistent in all their statements to foreigners—whether English, French, or American—that nothing but intense desire, influencing its judgment, could have allowed the impression of their Christianity to remain with the Christian world.

There is nothing whatever in the doctrine, they profess, or the mode of life they practice, which approaches Christianity nearer than the observance of Mahometanism, or that is more, or even so much in accordance with the tenets and requirements of a pure religion, as the precepts inculcated by Confucius. Of the English and American missionaries in China, the most intelligent have abandoned their belief, where entertained, in the divinity of Taiping-wang, and we can especially instance the opinion of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doon, the head of the American Episcopal Mission, one of the most sagacious minds that have visited China, and certainly not surpassed in intelligence by any now there.

He has become fully confirmed in his early views of Taiping-wang—that he is a selfish and blasphemous adventurer, intent only upon his own ends, and using the Christian faith, as far as he does use it, only as a stool in the construction of his empire.

Now, when closely examined, is there more to attract our respect in the policy and military measures of this leader than there is claim to our sympathy in his religion.

His policy is but a repetition of that which has prevailed in China for ages, a simple despotism, considered, however, more severe than was known before in the country by his pretensions to special authority of Heaven, and the consequent right with

which his decrees are enforced, at the pain of instant death. The government of China, hitherto, as well under the Tartars as under their native sovereigns, has been remarkable in its despotism, for its attention to the wishes and interests of the people, and undoubtedly this singular feature, for an Asiatic government, is the living spring which has preserved its unity and stability for so many ages. Unlike the despotism of the Caliphs, and the thousand and one conquerors of India and the west of Asia, the principles of government in China were founded on the disinterested inspirations of philosophy, inculcating that the happiness and virtue of the people were the primary object, and their care the main duty of the sovereign. These principles are still recognized, and though the corruption of the subordinates obscures their light, and tyranny often oppresses the inhabitant of the cities, in the country the people enjoy a liberty only known elsewhere to the subjects or citizens of the free governments of the globe.

Taiping-wang's edicts, while they occasionally profess care for the interests of the governed, are principally to establish his own undisputed authority, and it is apparent to the considerate observer that himself and his family of chiefs and dependents are the main objects of his solicitude.

His military abilities cannot be considered as proved by his advance on, and capture of, Nankin, as yet his only military exploit. A march through provinces where there was no army in the open country, no garrisons in the cities beyond a few disorganized battalions, enervated by illness and debauchery, and with no strength in their fortifications was not an exploit proving any great military talent.

Nankin reached and occupied, he had then for the first time to meet actual and energetic opposition, and though his course of action showed sufficient boldness, the result has not justified his judgment. His army at the north, far advanced beyond support, had been destroyed, and the best of his men lost, without a counterbalancing advantage.

We have not yet commented upon that point in his pretensions of the greatest moment to foreign nations, and in which lies the danger which threatens our relations with China, should he prove sufficiently successful in his enterprise as ultimately to hold the central and southern provinces.

It is a fundamental principle of his doctrine that he is supreme upon the earth. Upon that foundation the superstructure is reared, and the fanatical temper and overbearing self-reliance displayed to the English, French, and American visitors is sufficient assurance that he will treat with no potentate on the earth as an equal, unless compelled at the point of the bayonet. Much stress is laid by missionary writers upon the use of the word "brother," when addressing their foreign visitors, but it is overlooked that that term is allowed to them only when they come reverently to profess submission and subjection, and that in every case they were forbidden to return unless they did so with the proper gifts of tribute.

DOMESTIC.

LEGACY TO THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—A legacy of £50 currency, bequeathed by Mr. John Reed, late of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, to the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been paid by the administrator, *cum testamento annuo*, Mr. John Cochran, to the President of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, for the purpose of being remitted to the Parent Society.—*Ch. Witness.*

MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—This revered body, claiming to be distinguished by its want of fore-gone ecclesiastical connexion, and its simple adherence to the Westminster Standards, held an important special meeting in this City last week. The attention of the Synod was chiefly occupied with the subject of Education, the state of which it is desirous of endeavouring to improve. As one means towards this end, it will support the general recommendations contained in the Report on King's College, and as another, it has resolved to encourage the erection, equipment and endowment of one or more Educational Institutions at important points throughout the Province. Sufficient encouragement has already been given to warrant the placing of one of these institutions at Woodstock. Amongst the liberal offers called forth by the proposal, that of Charles Connell, Esq., M. P. P. deserves special mention. He offers a donation of one thousand dollars towards the erection, with a sum of fifty dollars annually towards the support of the institution.—Such an offer is most creditable to Mr. Connell, and must be very encouraging to those who have originated the present movement, as well as to all the friends of Education throughout the Province. It will no doubt call forth others of a similar character in a Province, which needs few things so much as the advancement of its Educational institutions. We are glad to see Presbyterians moving in a matter, in reference to which, we may be permitted to say, they have been less active in this Province than in Europe, America or even in India.—*Morning Courier.*

We are informed that a young man named Carter who lived near the Boars Head, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning. He was engaged on Tuesday in lifting heavy loads, and it is supposed must have sustained internal injury of some kind.—*Freeman.*

FIREFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—An excursion train consisting of eleven cars, left St. Louis, Nov. 1, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, and while the train was crossing Gasconade River, the bridge fell precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the water. Upwards of seven hundred persons were on the train, including many citizens of St. Louis. The upwards of twenty are reported to have been killed, and some twenty to fifty others badly wounded. Thomas S. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer of the Road, was on the locomotive and is among the killed. Few, if any strangers were on the train. Among the killed was the Rev. Dr. Ballard, of St. Louis.—The St. Louis Republican says, "We suppose that not one man out of the ten escaped without injury to a greater or less extent, and although this may be termed a severe casualty of no ordinary character yet it is wonderful how so many escaped with life."

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending November 15th.

E. M. Trumbull, Esq., Dodge, from—James Ryan, Esq., W. G. paper in paid to Nov. 3, 1856. Rev. David Orin; will be ready next week, cost six dollars.—Samuel Yerra.—Rev. E. Hutchings.—J. Taylor.

NO WONDER HE WASTHANKFUL.

Read and judge for yourselves.

Rochester, Oct. 19 1855.
Gentlemen,—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. McLaune's Celebrated Liver Pills, I feel at pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel as I am in saying, that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all billous diseases no matter how situated or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease over two years, and I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I really believe, but for Dr. McLaune's Liver Pills, I should have been in my grave; but a life is a no-enjoying the best of health, a stand a living witness of the efficacy of Dr. McLaune's Liver Pills.—I send over my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaints.

W. L. LAM, 111 S. Traveller in Western N. Y.
P. S.—Dr. McLaune's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the City.

DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR.

The following is from a gentleman who has been cured of the dreadful complaint, ASTHMA, by inhaling Dr. Curtis's Medicated Vapor.

(From the National Monitor, Jan. 27, 1855.)

Dr. CURTIS, I should be ungrateful if I remained silent with regard to the really astonishing and wonderful cure performed on myself, by using your novel medicine. For six years I have been a victim to Asthma. No mortal can form a correct conception of the suffering I have endured; at times my attitude has been entirely prostrated. I am a mere shadow, I fear of your remedy, and as it was an entirely new idea, and appeared feasible, I was induced to try it; and the result is, that in the short space of two months, I am a healthy man; my lungs are, apparently, as sound and vigorous as when I was first afflicted. I can endure any amount of fatiguing exercise. Please use this testimonial in any way you may think proper and advantageous to your interest.

EMAUUEL W. L. K. E.
CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

Marriages.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. McLeod, Mr. Jacob R. E. Gray, of Upland, K. C., to Miss Hannah A. Wear, of Springfield, K. C.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr. Richard Burgess, of Saxton, to Miss Sarah Bailey, of Norton.

Deaths.

On the 26th Sept., at Maunacua, Douglas, York Co., Mr. Richard C. Cliff, in the 29th year of his age. He bore his illness with Christian resignation, and left a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

On Monday evening, Mr. Samuel Jones, in the 70th year of his age.—Mr. Jones was born at Maunacua, in the county of St. John, in the year 1777, six years before the landing of the Loyalists, and recollected our present City when it was in a state of nature. From the year 1804 and 1815 he carried the mails from St. John to Fredericton once a week; the route in the Spring and Fall at that time were in such a state, and horses being of no use, he carried the mails on foot, which nothing but an iron energy and constitution would have enabled him to perform.

As Caroline, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Sarah McDougall, after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of her age.

On Monday, 12th inst., at Sheffield, County of Sanbury, Mrs. Sarah G. wife of James Hamilton, Esq., of that place, leaving a disconsolate husband, two sons and two daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind partner and tender mother.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

(Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Nov. 16th.)
BUTTER, in firkins, 4 lb - 1 14 @ 1 2
Butter, 1 lb - 1 2 @ 1 3
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 11 @ 1 0
HAY, 1/2 ton - 60 0 @ 70 0
MEATS—
Beef, 1/2 quarter, 4 lb - 0 24 @ 0 3
Lamb, 1/2 lb - 0 4 @ 0 4
Mutton, 1/2 lb - 0 34 @ 0 4
Pork, 1/2 lb - 5 @ 5 1
OATS, 1/2 bushel - 3 @ 3 3
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel - 4 0 @ 5 0
CHICKENS, " per pair - 1 9 @ 2 0
GESE, " - 2 3 @ 2 6

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 1/2 lb - 1 1 @ 1 14
CHEESE, new milk - 0 6 @ 0 7 1/2
Skein milk, 1/2 lb - 0 3 @ 0 4
EGGS, 1/2 doz - 0 11 @ 1 0
FISH—
Cod, 1/2 quintal, small - 15 0 @ 16 3
Polo, " - 9 0 @ 10 0
Herring, smoked, 1/2 box - 3 0 @ 4 0
Pickled, 1/2 box - 20 0 @ 22 6

FIREWORKS—
Maple's cord - 25 0 @ 27 6
Mixed " cord - 22 6 @ 23 9

FLOUR—
Canada best, 1/2 bbl - 51 3 @ 52 6
State " - 50 6 @ 51 3
Rye " - 40 0 @ 42 6
CORN MEAL, 1/2 bbl - 26 3 @ 27 0
MOLASSES, Muscovado 1/2 gal - 1 9
Clay, 1/2 gal - 1 6
Porto Rico, 1/2 gal - 1 10
POTATOES, 1/2 bushel - 2 6 @ 3 0
TURNIPS, 1/2 bushel - 1 9 @ 2 0

E. C. FREEZE.

100 BLS. WINTER APPLES—Baldwins, Pippins, 4 cent; best London Greenings; 25 bbls Onions; 1 bbl Chestnuts; 10 lb. American Cheese, of good quality. Now landing and for sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Nov. 16.

FLUID AND LAMPS. HANNAH & UNDERHILL have just received—12 doz. Peg Lamps; 10 doz. Kitchen Lamps; 10 doz. Burning Fluid, of best quality.

ON HAND—A large stock, consisting of Girandola, Large Astral Candles, Patent Safety Astral Hanging and Glass Lamps, in all the newest and latest styles, for sale at usual low prices. Nov. 16.

FLOUR. TWO Arrive per Game Cook from Baltimore, Auburn from Philadelphia, and "Anglophand from New York—1400 lbs. superfine Flour. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER, Nov. 16.

DIRECT FROM LONDON. THE subscriber has just received per ship "Achilles," 4 cent; best London cheap Wool Flock—for sale cheap by the bale.

IN STOCK—A few of those cheap durable Ladies' and Gent's Saddles, Briddles and Martingales, which has pleased so many customers the past summer. The remainder I will sell cheap, together with a large assortment of Carriage Whips, Whip Thongs, Harness, chain Traces, Girth and Roller Whips, Silver and Brass Sleigh Bells, Neats Foot Oil and Oil Blacking, Harness, Jet and Japan, with all kinds Harness Mounting, snaffles and girths.

HENRY HORTON, Saddler, Union Street, Nov. 16.

PARIS HALL. CORNER of Prince & Gorman Streets.—Miss Goldie has opened and ready for inspection, a splendid assortment of London and Paris styles, in Velvets and Satin Bonnets, with a general stock of Millinery which has been got up under the superintendence of a Lady direct from Paris, and can assure the Ladies of St. John and Public generally, that it would be to their advantage to visit "Paris Hall" if they wish a fashionable Bonnet, worth their money, without puffing.

MRS. E. GOLDING, Nov. 16.

SAINT JOHN. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 27 Vic., Chap. 63. President—HON. ALEX. MCLELLAN. Directors: Henry Vaughan, Esq., Joseph A. Crane, Esq., Joel Reading, Esq., John T. Stanton, Esq., Secretary—J. D. LARWIN, Esq.

THIS Company is prepared to effect Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels on the Sticks, Repairs and Fitting out; Furniture, and every description of Property. Office, (for the present) over the Telegraph Office. Nov. 14—JEREMIAH HARRISON.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 27 Vic., Chap. 63. President—HON. ALEX. MCLELLAN. Directors: Henry Vaughan, Esq., Joseph A. Crane, Esq., Joel Reading, Esq., John T. Stanton, Esq., Secretary—J. D. LARWIN, Esq.

THIS Company is prepared to effect Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels on the Sticks, Repairs and Fitting out; Furniture, and every description of Property. Office, (for the present) over the Telegraph Office. Nov. 14—JEREMIAH HARRISON.

DEWITTY. D. C. HATHAWAY'S Office, Printers, 2nd street, between German and Charlotte streets. Nov. 1, 3m, pd.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. The subscriber has just received per "Achilles," from London, his full supply of English Drugs, Medicines, Ac. & Brandram's No. 1, White Lead, and coloured Paints—ground and dry. Also—per Packet ship "Liberia," from Liverpool, 12 casks Balled and Raw Linseed Oil. For sale by S. L. TILLEY, 35 King street, Nov. 9.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGH ROBES. A SUPERIOR assortment, at the Portland Carriage Factory, for sale low. JEREMIAH HARRISON, Nov. 9—1m.

COTTAGE BIBLES.—A few copies of these have been received, and are for sale at the "Religious Intelligencer" Book Store. The Notes appended to them are invaluable, and we can recommend them as excellent FAMILY BIBLES. Two volumes, price 25c—Nov. 6

BOOKS! BOOKS!—The following, comprise a part of the valuable stock of BOOKS on sale at the "Religious Intelligencer Book Store," 25 Gorman street. The Public are invited to call and examine them. DR. JOHN KITTO'S Works; BROWN'S Exposition of the Sayings and Discoveries of our Lord, 2 vols.;

Subjunctive and Genes of the Messiah; DICK'S THEOLOGY, 2 vols.; English Palmit; Fox's Book of Martyrs, complete; Lamp and Lantern; Jan's Course of Faith; Moffat's South Africa; Newton's Works; Whitfield's Life and Sermons; Footsteps of Paul; Jerusalem Sinner Saved; Bonar's Night of Weeping and Mourning of Joy; Ripley's Notes; Barne's Notes on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, and New Testament;

Alexander on the Psalm, Isaiah, and other works; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men; Howell on Deacons; Appeal to Conscience; Jones' Church History; Memoirs of David Marks; Church Men's Guide; Primitive Piety Revived; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Christian Register; Bunyan's Complete Works; Josephus Works; Life of Bunyan; Lives of the Three Mrs. Judson, in 1 vol.; Upland's Divine Union; Journal of John Nelson;

Anecdotes for the Family; Young Men; Young Ladies; Fire Side; Ministers; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Vols. of Biography; Lives of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher; Wesley's Sermons; Book and its Story; Six Days of Creation; Explanations with the Prophets; Dr. Cumming's Works; Life of Dr. Judson; The Simple Christian; Lives of the Popes; Pastor's Hand Book; Text Book and Treasury; Cruden's Concordance.

HYMN BOOKS. THE PSALMIST, Long's Pocket Edition, Watts; Sacred Melody; Wesley's Hymns; Psalmist in Meter, &c. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, &c. &c.; Bibles, Testaments, &c. November 2d, 1855.

TO THE LADIES.—MRS. G. SPARROW respectfully informs the Ladies of St. John and vicinity that she has fitted up and opened a Ladies OYSTER and Refreshment SALOON, up stairs over the shop of Messrs. Mullin & Nag, and immediately opposite Mr. C. Sparrow's Saloon, Charlotte street, where she hopes by strict attention to merit a share of patronage from her friends, as there will be no pain spared to make all parties comfortable who may favor me with a call.

MRS. C. SPARROW, Saddle and Harness Maker, Union Street, St. John, N.

SADDLES! SADDLES!—Ladies' and Gents' Riding Saddles, just received per Packet ship Imperial: 1 case Ladies' SADDLES; 2 " Gents' SADDLES; comprising 1st, 2d, and 3d quality, price at 40s. and upwards. Also—2 cases of Harness Mounting, Hames, Rings, Bits, Spurs, &c.; 1 Bale of Flax.

In Stock—All kinds of Harnesses, Chain Traces, Hames, Neats Foot Oil, and Oil Blacking, Whips and Whip Thongs.

For sale—all kinds of HARNESSES, Saddles, and Bridles made to order, and sold with the above goods at the lowest prices. HENRY HORTON, Saddle and Harness Maker, Union Street, St. John, N.

NOTICE.—Landed on the Wharf at Hampton from the Wood Boat "Rose," in June last, a Parcel of Motion Pictures, which is now in my Store House. The owner has the same by proving property and paying expenses. Hampton, 26th Oct., 1855.—J. M. WATHER.

SITUATION WANTED.—Wanted a quiet and eligible situation, by a Governess, (First Class), who is competent to give a thorough English Education. Application to be made at the office of the "Religious Intelligencer," Oct. 24th, 1855.

NEW STORE at Indian town.—Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Findings, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Groceries, &c. &c., for sale at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail. Indian town, June 1, 1855. STEVENSON & IRVIN.

WALTON'S Leather and Shoe Finding store.—at the sign of the big Shoe Hammer, next to the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, Gorman street, St. John, N. B.

The subscriber has just received his Spring stock of English and American Leather and Shoe Finding, of every description, comprising French Calf-skin, Patent Leather, Hides, Linings, Raps, Knives, Patterns, Per Awls, Allen's sewing Awls, and Clamping Awls, shoe Threads of every description. Lasts, Crimping, and Boot Trees. Shoe kit of all kinds, together with every other article generally kept in the business. As the subscriber does business on the cash principle, parties requiring any of the above goods could do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as the motto is quick sales and small profits.

W. WALTON, N. B.—Just received, 90 lbs New York Sole-Leather, 50 lbs from the celebrated Tannery of Charles Melick. June 1.

RICH FURS.—Hats, Caps, Gloves.—The subscriber, thankful for the generous support received from the citizens of Saint John, as well as their country friends during the period they have been in business, now have to announce that they have received part of their FALL GOODS by Packet ship "Joseph Tarrant," viz "Bilow," steamer "America," and Boston Steamers, which, with the Goods manufactured by them, form a large and complete assortment.

LADIES' FURS.—In Stone Martin, French Sables, Fish, Squirrel, British Sables, in Muffs, Bos, Quivers and Cuffs. Our Furs have great advantage in shape. GENTS' FUR CAPS.—In Otter, North and South Seal, Beaver and Nutria, all of the newest styles.

SATIN VELVET HATS.—Best London, best French, best Boston; the finest Goods, warranted fashionable. GENT'S GLOVES.—A fine variety Oil Tan Buck, with every other kind in Fur and Cloth.

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS.—Latest imported, for comfort and appearance. Flank and Collar Caps, Glazed Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Hat and Cap Covers, River-side and Goodwin's India Rubber Goods, Children's Boots, new GENT'S FUR COATS.—In Wolf, South Seal, Irish Seal, and Buffalo, large for travellers.

SHOE KINGS.—In Wolf, Bear, Racoon, Lynx and Buffalo, fancy lined.

100 Ladies' small SHAWLS, fine Wool, Palmeral pattern; with a stock of unnumbered articles. Wholesale and Retail.

LOCKHART & CO, Oct. 16.

BOARDING.

ANY Person Visiting this City, and prefer to a private BOARDING HOUSE, can be accommodated by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms, at the private Boarding House, Gorman street, a short distance South of the Store of Fellows & Co., and directly over the "Religious Intelligencer Book Store."

Persons attending the Training School will find a quiet and comfortable home, as no person of intemperate habits will be accommodated.