

"This document expresses His Majesty's profound sense of the importance of the duties which he is called to fulfill. Those duties have been imposed on him by Divine Providence in the midst of severe trials. Ascending the throne of his ancestors, he beholds Russia involved in war, the like of which occurring in a new reign history cannot produce.

"Our illustrious Sovereign accepts these trials, trusting in God, confiding securely in the unwavering devotedness of his people, and filled with religious reverence for the memory of his much-loved father.

"In a child-like spirit of piety he accepts as his heritage two obligations, which, in his eyes, are equally sacred. The first demands from His Majesty the employment of all the power which the will of God has placed in his hands for the defence of the integrity and honour of Russia. The second imposes on His Majesty the duty of steadily devoting himself to the completion of that work of Peace, the bases of which were sanctioned by the Emperor Nicholas.

"Faithful to the ideas which predominated in the last dispositions and arrangements of his illustrious father, the Emperor has renewed and confirmed the instructions with which the Plenipotentiary of Russia had been provided from December until the time when the Vienna Conference were to have been opened. In this way the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas are certainly fulfilled. Their aim was—

"To restore to Russia and Europe the blessings of Peace.

"To confirm the freedom of worship and the welfare of the Christian peoples of the East, without distinction of rite.

"To place the immunities of the Principalities under a collective guarantee.

"To secure the free navigation of the Danube in favour of the trade of all nations.

"To put an end to the rivalries of the Great Powers respecting the East, in such manner as to preclude the return of new complications.

"Finally, to come to an understanding with the Great Powers respecting the revision of the treaties, by which they have recognised the principle of closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and in this way to arrive at an honourable settlement.

"A Peace concluded upon such a basis as this, since it would terminate the calamities of war, would call forth the blessings of all nations upon the new Government. Russia, however, feels deeply, and all Europe must acknowledge the fact, that the hope of a restoration of Peace would prove vain, if the conditions of an adjustment should overpass that just limit which a sense of the dignity of the Crown led our august Lord to fix irrevocably.

"The Emperor will wait tranquilly until the Cabinets called to deliberate in common with Russia on this question of universal interest for all Christendom shall declare the views by which their policy will be guided.

"Our august Lord will enter upon these important deliberations in a sincere spirit of concord; this is the declaration which I am expressly commissioned by His Majesty to make to you in his name.

"The general instructions with which you are provided prescribe to you the course which you are to continue, to follow in your intercourse with the governments to which you are accredited. The Emperor, in confirming you in the post to which you were appointed by the grace of his illustrious father, relies implicitly on your fidelity and zeal. It is his desire that on all occasions your conduct and language should bear witness to the loyalty with which Russia regards obligations involving fidelity to treaties; to its constant desire to live on good terms with all allied and friendly Powers; and, finally, to its reverence for the inviolability of the rights of every state, as well as its firm resolve to maintain intact and make respect those rights which Divine Providence has entrusted to the Emperor in making him the protector of the nation.

"You are instructed to bring this to the knowledge of the Court at which you had the honour to represent the Emperor Nicholas of glorious and much-loved memory. "NESELODE."

SEBASTOPOL.

The condition of the army at Sebastopol is described as much improved, and the weather fine. The following is Lord Raglan's last despatch:

"Before Sebastopol, March 17.

"My Lord.—The progress of the parallel, which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 13th inst. (No. 205), has not been as rapid as was anticipated, the ground being extremely rocky, and the difficulty of procuring cover consequently excessive, and rendering it almost impossible to carry on the operation during the day.

"Both the English and the French have now, however, succeeded in establishing the communication between them. Her Majesty's troops have not been assailed; but our allies have been kept constantly in action, and they have succeeded in driving the enemy from the rifle pits, in which they had established themselves in their immediate front, with distinguished gallantry and great perseverance. They, however, have sustained some loss, though not equal to that which they have inflicted upon their opponents.

"A steady fire has been maintained upon the mamelon in the occupation of the enemy, from the guns in our right attack; and the practice of both the navy and the artillery has been conspicuously good, and reflects the highest credit on those branches of Her Majesty's service.

"Although no positive attack had been directed against our works, our approaches are carried so close to the enemy, that the casualties are greater than they have lately been, as your Lordship will be concerned to remark in examining the returns I have the honour to enclose; and it is my painful duty to announce to your Lordship the death of Captain Craigie, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal and devotion to the service could not be surpassed, and who was killed on the 13th, after he had been relieved from the trenches, and was on his way to the Engineer Park, by a splinter from a shell, which burst close to him.

"I have the honour to report the arrival of Lieut. General Simpson, who joined my head-quarters yesterday; and that of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, who reached Balaklava a few days before.

"I have, &c., RAGLAN.

"The Lord Panmure, &c."

A dispatch from Constantinople briefly announces the death of Prince Menschikoff. We learn from the correspondents of the daily papers that several deserters had come into the camp from the enemy, and reported that Prince Menschikoff, was wounded. One story was, that he was wounded in the leg by a round shot while going round the fortifications, and that amputation had been performed; another was, that he had been accidentally wounded by a shot from a Russian Rifleman. The *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, a few days ago, had also this announcement: "The state of suffering of Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff has so increased of late, that on the 2nd inst, that he was obliged to give up the command of the troops to Aide-de-Camp General Baron von Osten-Sacken."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch from Constantinople, dated the 19th inst:

In the night between the 15th and 16th instant our troops carried a line of ambuscade occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. The Russians, at the same time, made a sortie on our extreme left. It was vigorously repulsed. The enemy had fifty men disabled, and retired in disorder.

A despatch from General Osten Sacken, announces that on the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the Russian works in front of one of the new redoubts, and were repulsed.

Letters from the Crimea of the 17th announce that Omar Pasha arrived at the camp of the Allies on the 13th. On the 13th, the Russians opened fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by General Vinoy, routed them. On the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the Allies, and were driven back with great loss.

The situation of the Allies in the Crimea is represented in the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* to hand yesterday in the following terms:—

The position of the Allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending from the great infantry camp near the citadel by the heights of Inkerman, along the Tchernaya, as far as to the approaches of Balaklava. New divisions have joined the army.—

Grave events are expected.

The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, dated March 12:—

On the 10th, the weather was fine at Sebastopol, and the new works were nearly completed.

Fire broke out last night in the buildings of the Ottoman military school, which, by permission of the Porte, we had converted into an hospital.—

The establishment, with its entire contents, was consumed, but no accident nor loss of life occurred. We cannot attribute this misfortune to any wilful act. The fire broke out in the kitchens.

THE NAVIES IN THE CRIMEA.—The main object of the Crimean railway expedition is already attained, and the munitions of war and the food of the soldiers are now being conveyed direct from Balaklava to the trenches.

THE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE EXPRESS will arrive in England, on a visit to Her Majesty, on the 16th of April.

The latest advice from Lord John Russell to the Government hold out no hope of a peace, and that the Government, who are at this moment making unparalleled efforts in getting ready our armaments, have no substantial hopes of a Peace short of that which may be achieved by the sword.

—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE continue at Bourssa. Every four or five hours the population are put in a state of terror. The greater part of the inhabitants have quitted the town, and lodge under the tents in the fields. They estimate the number of victims at 400. Abd-el-Kader has had no misfortune to deplore. His residence, although of very ancient construction, has not suffered. He remains quite calm in the midst of the fear by which he is surrounded.

PIEMONTE.—The Treaty between Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte was signed on the 15th.

A proclamation, addressed to the Piedmontese army, and signed by Mazzini, is circulating in Genoa and Turin. It condemns the sending of an army corps to the Crimea, and calls upon the soldiers to resist the measure.

SPAIN.—Lord Howden, our Ambassador, has lately had several warm discussions with the Spanish Ministry, on the subject of a gross infringement of the religious freedom of English subjects. The police of Seville surprised eight Protestants in the exercise of their religious duties, invading the house of the Protestant Minister without judicial authority. At Malaga, Madrid, and other cities, Protestants discharge their duties without annoyance. The Spanish Government have replied that they have as yet no official information on the subject. It is probable the higher authorities will disavow the acts of the Seville police.

CHINA.—The French had again attacked Shanghai, and been repulsed with loss by the rebels. The country round Canton is in the hands of the rebels. Our correspondent at the last moment received another despatch from Shanghai, which stated that the French commander had again attacked the rebels, and had suffered another reverse.

AUSTRALIA.—Sir W. Denison, Governor-General of Australia, arrived Sydney, January 17. No further disturbances have occurred at Ballarat. Trade in Australia has somewhat improved, but political matters are unsatisfactory.

RUSSIANS ON CARTS.—A letter from Kamlesch Bay of the 6th, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, says, "Yesterday, in taking a turn in the camp, I obtained an explanation of a matter which had long excited my curiosity. I had frequently seen by my glass convoys enter Sebastopol, but in spite of all my watching, I could never see any carts leave. What became of all the vehicles? and, as a number of them entered the town daily for a long time past, what place was large enough to contain them? It turns out, that the carts, on being unloaded, are broken up and used as firewood, and that the oxen which drew them, two in each, are all slaughtered for food! Such is the explanation of this mystery!"

ENGLISH LADIES AT THERAPIA.—A hospital surgeon, writing home, remarks on the lady-nurses at Therapia. He says:—

"The lady-nurses who are here have been most kind and attentive to the sick and wounded, sitting by their bedside reading to them, etc. Before they arrived, many men were discharged from the hospital for passage to Malta or England very thinly clad. Now they have in warm comforters and clothing given them. I imagine, if possible, the daughter of a baronet in 'elgrave square, with good property, (and not at all bad-looking,) laying on one side all her wealth, and leaving a comfortable home to come here and stand at the washing-tub in an underground back-kitchen. This she has done daily for the last fortnight, even when snow and frost have been on the ground. Also Miss—, another daughter of a baronet, going from the bedside to the kitchen, ironing, etc. Well may Old England be proud of her daughters, when we see what sacrifices they are ready to make in order that they may fully carry out the Divine precepts of love and charity; and so high is the standard of the ladies of our country, that it is of little consequence what office they perform, for whether at the washing-tub or in the drawing-room they are the same in all that renders them high in the estimation of God and man."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ELECTION RIOT AT CINCINNATI.—The Municipal Election at Cincinnati on Monday week, was attended by great excitement, and bloody riots between the American and foreign population. The Germans and Irish, who muster strong in Cincinnati, turned out with a loaded cannon which was immediately seized upon by the Know Nothings, and the gun turned and directed upon their opponents. The Know Nothings, took the streets in procession, and ordered a general rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward during the night.

It is supposed that ten or twelve persons were either killed or mortally wounded, and the only wonder is that the loss of life was not greater, as the cannon was discharged indiscriminately. It was altogether the most disgraceful election day ever experienced in this city.

CHURCH PROPERTY BELONGING TO BISHOP HUGHES.—A writer in the New York Herald states that Bishop Hughes, holding the property of the Roman Catholic church in the State of New York, in his own name, to the amount of \$25,000,000, is hazarding the rights of the people of that communion, and suggests that now—since the decision of the Pope—would be a favourable time to agitate the rights of this gentleman, and to secure against future contingencies, the interests of the people in their respective churches.—

\$25,000,000 held in the name of one fallible man, for ecclesiastical purposes—how much for evil, we leave the world to judge—is a fearful trust, and may one day convulse the whole Papal church in New York as it has recently excited the city of Buffalo. Who will say that this money power, added to the authority he holds from the Pope, is not dangerous to liberty?

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CUBA.—President Pierce appears determined to bring about a rupture with the United States and Spain, if we may credit the leading journals. The ostensible cause is the stoppage of American vessels approaching Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining their real character, and thus defeat the designs of the filibustering party in the Union, whose attempts to revolutionize the island have been so open and unceasing. The President considers the examining of American vessels in the same light as that of search, and is determined to prevent it, if he can. For this purpose, he has sent out Com. McCauley with a force to capture the Spanish war steamer guarding the Cuban coast. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* therefore concludes that it is tolerably certain the President is determined to involve the country in a war with Spain. The editor justifies the course pursued by the Spanish authorities, and considers it just what any power deserving to be recognized as a sovereign nation would do in a like condition of things. It is not exercising the right of search, which we all know is a very different thing; but simply exercising a police right, to prevent a piratical vessel landing armed men upon the coast, under color of a friendly flag. When at unity with a nation, whatever its form of government, we ought to be prompt and generous in submitting to half an hour's halt in a vessel's voyage, to enable that nation to protect herself against piratical invaders.—*Nbkr*.

LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER OFFICE DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20th.

D. H. Coffin, rem.—John T. Smith, rem.—Lewis Frazee, rem.—Elijah P. Northrup, rem.—Rev. R. Tweedy, we have sent the *Intelligencer* to Boicetown as directed, also the Child's Paper to Stanley. We have also altered the directions of S.C.'s papers as requested. We have ordered a further supply of the Child's paper, and if received, will add 4 copies more to your number. Wm. S. Nevers, rem.—Thomas Fawcett, Jr.—Rev. E. Weyman, rem.—J. R. McPherson, rem.—Charles M. Cuning, rem.—Rev. D. M. Graham, rem.—S. S. Stephens, rem.—Elizabeth O'Leary, rem.—A. D. Williams, rem.—Mannah Steves, rem.—G. R. Atherton, have written to you.—Edward Steves, rem.—Wesley Thompson, rem.

McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1855.

Gentlemen.—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y. 20 dozen with your bill, on the receipt of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if it to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours respectfully, WM. M. McLAUGHLIN, PER W. E. PORTER.

LET Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take note but Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All others, in comparison, are worthless.—

Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also, Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in this city.

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

ROCK ROSE.

E. N. Thompson, Esq., No. 73 State street, testifies as follows:

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 26, 1852.

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—I have used in my family, your Compound Extract of Rock Rose, and find it a very valuable medicine for all blood diseases—the most so of any I ever used—and as far as I can learn, it has given general satisfaction. I would recommend it cheerfully as being a very valuable remedy for the diseases it professes to cure.

Yours truly, E. N. THOMPSON.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct.—

For sale by G. F. EVERETT & Co., King Street, St. John, N.B., where pamphlets, &c., can be had gratis.

Marriages.

At Sussex, on the 2nd inst, by the Rev. R. Wayman, Mr. David Yeomans, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Sprague. On the 4th inst, by the same, Mr. Isaac N. Wright, of Studholm, to Miss Barbara Ann Goggin, of Sussex.

Deaths.

At Indiantown, on Wednesday evening, in the 23d year of her age, Isabella A. wife of Mr. Robert Mahoney, leaving a kind husband and one child to mourn her loss.

At Petersburg, Queen's County, on Thursday morning, at a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Miss Catherine A. Paschal, sixth daughter of Mr. Henry A. Paschal, in the 25th year of her age.

On Tuesday afternoon, Thomas G. Hatheway, Esq., aged 64 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City.

Suddenly, at Westfield, K. C., on the 13th inst, Mrs. Margaret Amanda, wife of Mr. Wm. Worden, aged 36 years.

Mrs. Worden was the fourth daughter of John Wightman, Esq., and although deprived at an early age of her mother, yet she gave evidence even when very young, of possessing that disposition which is one of the best ornaments of a female. Her even and happy temper was well calculated to make her happy around her. Previous to her marriage, she became a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and made a public profession of her faith by receiving the ordinance of baptism; from that time until her death she adorned her profession as a Christian. Being suddenly called from life, some of her dearest friends were deprived of receiving her farewell, but they were comforted by the thought that her husband by receiving the same, is called to a better copy, being left with seven children, (three by a former wife,) but for several years he has been a sincere follower of Christ, in whom alone he now finds support and consolation.

At Salisbury, Westmoreland County, on the 6th inst, Mrs. Jane Fawcett, aged 67 years. Mrs. Fawcett was born in the Parish of Longmarch, York, England. Some time prior to her marriage to Mr. Fawcett, she experienced religion, and united with the Methodist society, of which she remained a consistent member until her death. With her husband and family she left England, and came to P. E. Island in 1817, after residing there ten years, they removed to Sackville, and remained there six years, thence to Salisbury, where, after a residence of 22 years, she terminated her earthly journey. Her illness was of about three months continuance, during which time she bore her sufferings with great resignation, and retained her senses to the last. Speaking of her death with the calmness of a saint, she said, "I am now going to my Father, and I shall be with him forever." Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people.

At Sussex Vale, on the 6th inst, Mr. Samuel Hannah, in hope of future rest, leaving a large family to mourn their bereavement.

In Yorkville, Canada West, on Friday the 23d March, of consumption, Caroline Matilda Wood, third daughter of the Rev. Knock Wood, President of the Wesleyan Conference, died at 21 years of age. Her health began to decline upwards of a year ago under the influence of the wasting disease, and for several months her friends have entertained no hopes of her recovery. Through the instrumentality of the religious instruction and pious examples with which she had been favoured under parental care, she was led early to seek the personal enjoyment of the religion which she saw exemplified in the life of her parents; and for several years Caroline has been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During her long illness she experienced largely the consolations of divine grace, and the sufficiency of its support amidst the blighting prospects of an early state of death. With the strongest attachments to life that could be cherished by the happiest and most endeared family associations and friendships, and the opening prospects which youth affords, yet she was enabled to resign her earthly life with a calm and peaceful heart, and to exhibit the triumphs which the Gospel achieves for the believer. The last few hours of her life were especially marked by the most significant expressions of an ever increasing faith in the strength of her faith, and by her patient and cheerful submission to her Father's will, and by her patient and cheerful submission to her Father's will, and by her patient and cheerful submission to her Father's will.

With the greatest composure, and with a manifestation of the most delightful anticipation, she said, "Dear Father, I shall meet thee in heaven;" after the lapse of a few seconds, she quoted the sublime language of the Psalmist, "The Lord is the strength of my heart," and being unable to finish the sentence her father said, "and your portion for ever," to which her bright expressive eye, and prompt movement of the head gave earnest assent. As her breathing became shorter, looking at her sorrowing family, she exclaimed, "I shall soon be there;" and then adjusting her head upon the pillow, and placing her hand under her cheek, bright with heavenly radiance, in the calmest and sweetest manner said,—"Glory be to God," falling asleep in Jesus,—to be ever with the Lord. Thus, while her parents, and a large family circle, and numerous friends called to mourn the early death of one most beloved and highly esteemed, and whose mental and moral training had qualified her for usefulness in whatever sphere of life she might have been called to move, her sorrowing friends feel that the severity of the bereavement is softened by the final triumph of the departed, and the church and the world are furnished with another example of the blessed results of parental example, and youthful piety.

EDITOR Christian Guardian.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday.—Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston.—L. E. Waterhouse, passengers, &c.

Tuesday.—Bark Asia, (226) Harvey, Philadelphia, 10—J. M. Irish, flour.

Bright, Robert Reed, Johnson, Nantucket.—J. V. Troop Ballast.

Schr. Sea Bee, Pote, Belfast, Mo. E. D. Jewett & Co. Matilda, Halifax, B. Tilton, molasses.

Wednesday.—Schr. Abi Albion, Bent, Guyana.—Crane & Co., molasses.

CLEARED.

April 14th.—Brgt. Margaret, Honeberry, Philadelphia, lumber; Sch. Wm. Wallace, Sharp, Baltimore, deals and sailings.

April 16th.—Schr. Franklin, Whelpley, Boston, fish.

Cld. at New York, 12th, ship Titan, for this port.—At Boston, 14th, schr. Mary Groton, do. At Savannah, 9th, Brique Warpella, do.

Sld. from Alexandria, 12th, Joseph Tarratt, Grey, from Alexandria for Savannah.

Schr. Providence, Crowell master, hence for Guyana, capized on the 21st Feb., six days out. The crew were picked up and carried to Nevis.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, April 20th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

EGGS, per lb. 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

HAY, per ton 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

MEATS, Beef, per lb, quarter 90s. to 100s.

VEAL, 4d. to 5d.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS 6d. to 7d.

POTATOES, per bushel 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord 30s. to 34s. 6d.

POTATOES, per bush. 6s. to 7s.

TURNIPS, per bush. 2s. to 2s. 3d.

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

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

Picture of all sizes may be obtained, without regard to weather, in Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c.

C. FLOOD.

Rooms at old Stand, Building adjoining Custom House.

NEWLY IMPROVED MODEL MELODEONS.

Sold at the Cabinet Warehouse 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.

[From George Washburne Morgan.]

NEW YORK, June 17, 1854.

MESSRS. MARSON & HAMILIN,

Gentlemen.—I 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 I can assure you for my own use, I should select one of your make.

Most faithfully yours,

GEO. WASHBURN MORGAN,

Late Organist of St. Clara, Southwark, the Parish Church of South Hackney, and to the Harpiment Union, Ender Hall, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 27, 1855.

MR. STEVENS.—Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I make known to you the opinion of myself and many others, of the MELODEON purchased from you a few months ago. This instrument manufactured by MARSON & HAMILIN, has given the utmost satisfaction, both in Tone, Touch, and Power, and I do freely and cheerfully admit it is the best I have ever seen. Since the introduction of this instrument in our Choir Practice we find a great improvement, thereby sustaining the Voice, and procuring a perfect Tone to every Note.

I am Dear Sir, yours truly,

R. D. MCARTHUR,

Conductor of St. Andrew's Church Choir.

NOTICE.—I have disposed of my Stock-in-Trade and the Lease of the store lately occupied by me, to Messrs. HALL & FAIRWEATHER, and I respectfully request for them a continuance of the patronage of my customers.

CHAS. WHITEKIRK.

Having purchased the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. G. WHITEKIRK as above, the subscribers offer the same, (together with their own Stock and expected importations,) for sale at lowest Market Rates.—They would respectfully invite the attention of Mr. W. V. late customers and purchasers generally, to their assortment of Staple Goods as follows:—

108 chests and 50 half chests Tea, of the following brands:—Living Age, "Astoria," "Hornum," "Game Cock," "Wild Pigeon," "Staghead," "Hurricane," "Orange Pekoe," and "Oolong."

16 lbs. Crushed and Granulated Sugar.

20 lbs. and 18 lbs. Bright Sugar.

50 lbs. and 12 lbs. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses.

20 lbs. Mess Pork; 3 lbs. Mess Beef.

4 tons White Lead; 1 ton Colored Paints.

6 casks raw and boiled Oil; 3 casks Putty.

6 casks Sea Elephant Oil.