

trian Cabinet is greatly irritated in consequence of the rejection by Russia of the last propositions of which Count Orloff was the bearer to St. Petersburg. The consequence has been, that a better understanding had begun to exist between the Austrian Government and the Governments of France and England.

The news from the Danube represent both parties as preparing for a great battle—the allied fleets still remained on the Bosphorus. The following is a part of the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Czar, in which he reviews the course of events for some time past.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Russia.

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 29, 1854.

"Sire,—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect, that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquillity of Europe.

"The note which your Majesty has just sent to my government and that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers, which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question, if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly however been informed of this good news, when your minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note, to which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were not indisposed to agree. They were not however agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humiliation. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

"Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing, from the left banks of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus three thousand guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian Territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon-shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who, in England and in France, respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach, our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation on the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition because it was important, during the war, to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish Territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

The reply of the Emperor of Russia to this, although unpublished, is said to be cold and distant, and as before stated equivalent to an expressed wish for war. The French official paper in allusion to it says:—

"This reply leaves no chance open for a pacific solution, and France must be prepared to maintain by the most effective measures the cause for which the persevering exertions of diplomacy have been unable to secure the victory. While, therefore, he undertakes to defend with greater energy the rights of Turkey, the Emperor reckons on the patriotism of the country, on the close alliance with England, and on the sympathies of the governments of Germany.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between England, France, and Turkey. It is stipulated that Turkey shall not conclude any treaty with Russia without the consent of England and France; and that neither of those two powers is in any case to derive any territorial advantages from the present war. The treaty contains other articles which stipulate for the liberty of the Black Sea, and the sending of an army of occupation of 100,000 men to Constantinople. Of this number France is to furnish 70,000, and England 30,000.

It is now confidently asserted that Austria entirely adheres to the policy of France and England; it is even said she will take part in the treaty of alliance between the two western powers and Turkey.

The reported destruction of 7 Turkish ships was an exaggeration secretly observed in movements of the French expeditionary force.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA" AT HALIFAX.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

She Steam Ship Arabia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.—The following is by Telegraph to the News Room.

THE WAR.

Actual operations exhibit no new feature.—Every power in Europe continues to arm. France, England and Russia on an immense scale. Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to command the Baltic allied fleet. Admiral Seymour is to be second in command. Over twenty ships are already assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up. Part of the Revel is open, and part of the Russian fleet is liberated. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt was ready to sail.

A report from a private source, which is yet unconfirmed, says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in the Russian ports.

On the Danube, deep snow has prevented the movement of either army. Omar has sent supplies to Varna. The Turks no longer occupy any place but Kalafat north of the Danube. There has been considerable fighting of small parties wherever they could come in contact, but no decisive action.

No further advice from Asia. Another convoy of 16,000 men was preparing to leave Constantinople for Batoum.

There is a current statement that couriers are now on their way to St. Petersburg with a joint note demanding a categorical reply within one week, whether the Czar will or will not evacuate the Principalities before the 30th April. A refusal, or no answer to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies. By the 18th or 20th of March, the reply will be before Europe again, though such vacillation is scarcely creditable.

It is said that the Czar signifies through Austria some other modification of negotiations, but it cannot be supposed that they will be accepted.

That Austria adheres to the allied powers is officially announced by Napoleon to the French Legislature. She will not be called on at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 24th contains the following as the substance of the answer sent by the Czar to the emperor Napoleon:—If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extended mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be—then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may perhaps arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Turks send me a plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive, as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat.

FRANCE.

Napoleon opened the Legislative session on the 2d inst. His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest. The importation of breadstuffs had averted famine, but war was beginning. France has gone as far as honour permitted in order to avoid a collision, but she must now draw the sword. The Emperor has no views of aggrandizement as days of conquest are past, never to return. The results of the frank and unselfish policy of France are England's also, her former rival, now in alliance, and daily becoming more intimate.

The Emperor then shows the absurdity and injustice of the Russian demands, and says that France has an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy from extending itself indefinitely over Constantinople, for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. To protect this right has been for ages the policy of every national Government in France, and I will not desert it. We are going therefore to Constantinople to defend the cause of the Sultan.

The speech of the Emperor of the French is much praised by the English press for its manly and noble sentiments.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market was dull and declining throughout the week, and the prevailing feature had been sales for immediate payment at a considerable reduction from current rates. There were sellers willing to make a concession of 3d. to 4d. on Wheat, 18d. to 2s. on Flour, and 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn.

CIVIL WAR IN PALESTINE.

We refer our readers to the following letter which we copy from the New York Observer as affording a description of things in Syria and Palestine.

JAFFA, Jan. 21, 1854.

The war in which Turkey is involved with Russia, has left Syria and Palestine, by the withdrawal of nearly all the government troops, without any protection. Advantage has been taken of this state of things by two of the discontented families or tribes of Arabs in Palestine, to revive an ancient feud, a question of supremacy, and to plunge the interior of that beautiful and ill-fated country into the horrors of civil war. The Sheikh or Chief of one of these tribes residing in the village of Sanaur, called in the aid of the roving Bedawins on the other side of the Jordan, and these bloodthirsty pirates of the desert and mountain have been roving from village to village laying waste the country and destroying the property and lives of the inhabitants. The Chief of the other family residing in a village near Nabulus, and his people having their houses at Erabah, now sent for and obtained the aid of other tribes of Arabs from over the Jordan, and these having come into conflict with those first sent for, as well as with the people of Palestine, the consequences have been most disastrous. In a recent excursion into the ancient Samaria, we passed villages that had been plundered, and others that have been deserted by the inhabitants taking refuge in stronger towns. The region about Nabulus, the Shechem of old, where Jacob's well is, was at the last account overrun with the conflicting tribes: communication with Jerusalem was

cut off: everybody on the road was robbed, generally stripped of every thing. In some of the villages as many as thirty or forty, and in one it is said that a hundred persons were butchered by these Bedawins.

The small pox is raging with great violence at Jerusalem. A gentleman just from the Holy City informs me that more than a thousand adults, and nearly as many children have been carried off by it. The report strikes me as extravagant, but there is great alarm prevailing on the subject here.

There is no telling what may be the end of this state of things, but the prospect at the present moment is most discouraging.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Religious Intelligencer.

FREDERICTON, March 15, 1854.

SIR,—Not having heard from me for the last two weeks, you will no doubt be looking for a long correspondence, but I regret to say that the transactions of the House have been such, that they require but little notice. The House in Committee on the Codified Laws being the order of the day for the last two weeks, progress has been made there to Title 31, and Chapter 113 Title 28 and Chapter 107 and 108, the former being the Marriage Bill and the latter relating to the Church of England, have been passed over for further consideration and amendments. Much warm and interesting discussion took place on the Marriage Bill, in consequence of greater privileges being allowed to Clergymen of the Church of England, Rome, and Scotland than to Clergymen of Dissenting Denominations. But from the apparent dispositions of all parties, for "fair play" and equal privileges, I have no doubt but it will be eventually satisfactorily settled.

The House has been in Committee on a Bill introduced by Mr. Ryan, to amend the law relating to Statute labour on Highways, and I understand some of its provisions are to raise the commutation money from 1s. 3d. to 4s., and reducing the number of days on property one half—progress has been reported thereon.

A Bill introduced by Mr. McLeod to increase the Representation of Kings County one additional member, its present number being three, was lost in Committee by a majority of two, the division being 18 and 20. The Bill which passed the House some time since, to exclude Queen's County of the privilege to elect their parish officers has been rejected in the Council. Yesterday on motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee on ways and means, and the appointment of a Committee to amend and extend the present Revenue Law, stating at the same time it was his intention to only open up the present Revenue Act, so far as relates to bread stuffs, molasses and coals; to which Mr. Bedford moved an amendment to continue the old Act until December 1855. On this a two days debate ensued, those for the amendment contending that if the Act was thrown open a thorough revision of the whole would be considered, and a Bill less satisfactory than the present would be the result, the House divided 20 for the amendment, 19 against it, by this vote the House has been saved two weeks angry discussion in framing a new Revenue Bill.

This morning G. G. Gilbert, Esq., appeared at the Bar of the House as Counsel for Henry Gilbert, Esq., a privilege which had been previously granted on application to the House, to show reason why the 22nd and 23rd section of a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the European and North American Railway Company at present before the House should not pass into Law. It is true this Bill contemplates giving some very remarkable privileges to the Company and the Legislature will do well to pay heed to the grasping and tyrannizing disposition of this company and its contractors.

(Correspondence to New Brunswick.)

FRIDAY, March 10th.

This morning, after the usual routine business was over, a Bill was committed and passed to incorporate the St. Andrews Gas Company.

The Codified Laws was again committed, and the chapter on Marriages taken up and discussed.

Mr. Needham, in his explanation, said every denomination known in the Province was enumerated in the second section, and that any new or unknown sect might not be excluded from the privilege of solemnizing marriages, the Law Commission had added the words "And every Minister or Teacher of any denomination of Christians at any time existing duly licensed therefor by the Governor." &c. This placed all denominations upon an equal footing.

Some demur then took place as to the reason why the words "duly licensed therefor" was inserted, since the Act passed in the 14th Queen Victoria, cap. 37, provided that a certificate of ordination lodged in the Secretary's office, was all that was necessary to qualify a Minister to marry, without a licence.

Mr. Stiles hoped a clause would be inserted providing that any Clergymen marrying a couple out of the country where he resided, should be fined £100, and in default of payment be imprisoned twelve months.

Mr. Needham was for striking out the 5th section which provided for the appointment of Commissioners to solemnize marriage, &c. there was no longer any paucity of clergymen. The 14th section imposed upon the Clerk of the Peace the duty of transmitting to the Secretary's office once a year an authentic record of all the marriages that has taken place in his county during the past year. That being the case he would support the section for securing the Clerk the usual fee (2s. 6d.) for every marriage he recorded.

Mr. Smith complained of the words "duly licensed," &c., in the second section. This was going back to the old law, for what reason he did not know. He was for reducing the cost of a marriage licence from 26s. 6d. to 10s.; he did not think it a legitimate source of revenue. In Nova Scotia the cost of getting married by licence was 20s., and here it was 35s.

Mr. Taylor was opposed to striking out the 5th section; in some parishes there were no resident clergymen, and there were persons who would much rather be married by a Commissioner than by a clergyman not of their own denomination.

Mr. Earle was also opposed to striking out the 5th section. There was no clergyman residing in his parish. He contended that all licences should be abolished, and that all should be married by banns.

Mr. Connell contended strenuously for abolishing those parts of the second and third sections that spoke of licences. He was followed by several other members, for and against; and on motion of

the hon Attorney General the Committee rose and reported progress.

SATURDAY, March 11th.

The House was occupied during the early part of the day, discussing a Bill to alter the Road Statute Labour Law, introduced by Mr. Ryan. It was brought in to try the temper of the House previous to taking up the Codified Law on the subject, in order that such amendments may be made in the Codified Law as the House is in favour of. The Bill rises the standard for labour performed on the highways from 1s. 3d. to 4s. per day; but instead of those who commute the labour, and pay in money, having to pay the price of a day's labour for every £100, as at present, they are to pay the price of a day's labour (4s.) for every £200. There is a section, that alters the estimate of a man with a horse and cart, or plough, or harrow, from four to three days. It provides that all commutation money shall be collected on or before the 1st day of August, instead of the 1st day of October (the present law), in order that it may be available the current season. It also provides that the money shall be paid to the Overseer, instead of the Road Commissioners as at present, and that before any new line of road shall be opened, the owner of the land shall be paid for it. A great variety of opinions were expressed, and it is impossible to say how the members will vote, except upon one point,—there is certainly a majority in favour of fixing the rate of commutation at 2s. 6d. per day.—Progress was reported without taking the question on any section.

The Codified Laws were again committed, and the discussion on the Marriage Law opened afresh. Mr. Needham at length moved the first section, which was carried by a division of 16 to 14. He then moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Gray, that a clergyman must have charge of a congregation. This was debated, when Mr. Street moved to reconsider the vote on the first section, which was carried. Mr. Street then moved that the second section be adopted as the first; to which Mr. Needham moved an amendment—to stand as the first section—that every Acting Christian Minister shall be qualified to marry upon lodging a Certificate, of his Ordination in the Secretary's Office. A sharp and rather acrimonious discussion followed, at the close of which the amendment was carried by 20 to 17. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Monday, March 13.

KING'S COUNTY REPRESENTATIONS.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, the House went into Committee on a bill to increase the representation of King's County. The bill was supported by Messrs. McLeod, Ryan, Cutler, Boyd, Speaker, Gray, Wilmot, Gilbert, Smith, Botsford, Earle, Stiles, and Partelow. The arguments made use of were that the great agricultural wealth of the County, the amount of cleared land exceeding that of any other County in the Province, the tonnage of her shipping exceeding that of any County but St. John, her agricultural products and manufactures being second to none, and the industry, loyalty, and steady habits of her population, entitled her to another representative; especially as the Counties of York, Westmorland and Northumberland, each with a smaller number of inhabitants, returned four members to the House of Assembly. The members who opposed the bill *ta toto*, on the principle that the County was not entitled to another representative, or because they thought the number of members in the House should not be increased, were Messrs. McPhelim, Johnson, Barberie, Wiliston, Montgomery, Hayward, and Harding. Mr. Lewis would support the Bill if another member was given to Albert, and contended that Albert was entitled to it on account of her great mineral wealth; if this was not done he would oppose the bill. The idea was laughed at, that a County with 6000 inhabitants should return three members.—Mr. Jordan contended that the City of St. John was not properly represented; he would support the bill if it gave another member to the City—not else. Messrs. Read and Gordon contended that if Kings was entitled to send four members, Gloucester was entitled to send three, not only on account of her population, but in consequence of her agriculture, trade and fisheries. Mr. English contended that population was the only fair basis, and according to that, he admitted the right of King's to send another member, but Carleton, Kent, Gloucester and Queen's were each entitled to an additional member, to which he would add the City of Fredericton. He then moved an amendment to the effect that each of those places send an additional member, and King's the same. He would press this motion, and if lost he should oppose the bill. Mr. Needham took the same view of the case. The amendment was lost by a division of 23 against 14. Mr. Johnson then moved the postponement of the bill to the next session of the legislature, which was carried by a vote of 20 against 18.

(From the Morning News.)

THE SAILOR'S HOME.

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed from Mr. Hill's Report of the House of Assembly, that in the discussion to incorporate the "St. John Seamen's Friend Society," a member from Charlotte County, in his speech, referred to an interview with the originator of said society, whom he reports as having "shook his head," by way of dissenting from the views he put forth. That gentleman will allow me to correct a wrong inference drawn from his remarks on the floor of said House. I was much interested in his account of "the manner in which the London and Liverpool institutions were conducted," except the providing of liquors for Sailor boarders. The keeping of intoxicating drinks at a Seamen's Home, to bait the sailor, or furnishing him with them in any way, except for medicinal purposes, I could not approve, and hence involuntarily, I suppose, shook my head, which his honor, we are persuaded, will pardon, when we assure him that our love to the sailor would not allow us to have ought to do with introducing to his Home the worst enemy he ever met with in his life. An enemy that leaps from the hiding place of its conductor into Jack's mouth on his first coming into port—an enemy that goes down into his pockets and steals from them, in an hour or two, all he may have earned during a long rough voyage—an enemy

that makes him the easy prey of the City Police, who escort him to Bridewell, amid the huzzas of many street loafers—an enemy that fines him ten shillings, or sends him to the Penitentiary for drinking what the laws of the land authorize its vendors to give him, in exchange for his hard earned gold—an enemy that when he barely escapes from an evil, plunges him into evils still greater. This hydra, who took from him all he had on the ship's coming to anchor, under false pretences persuades him to desert her in the midnight hour, and hence to forfeit whatever she may have been in his debt—gives his name or (?) soon after, to an advance note which helps to fatten those who keep so exactly on the poor fellow's track—disrobes him of his good clothes, and covers him with rags—rides him of his watch and his all—then hurries him into a state of physical and mental wretchedness that my pen cannot, if it would, describe. Poor Jack! once doated upon by her who watched over his infancy with a mother's love, went to press his own innocent form to her heart, as her sweet lips a thousand times luxuriated upon those once ruddy and fair, but now bleached and weather-beaten cheeks—whose maternal heart swelled with pleasing hope, as she gazed upon the idol of her soul; now bruised and mangled, without money or credit, homeless, houseless and penniless.

All, all is gone, save a mutilated carcass, blotted, bruised, and loathsome! What, O, what becomes of him? Unless he falls from the wharf into his native element, or dies of delirium tremens, he is sold to the highest bidder and tumbled on to a sled or drag, and borne to the water's edge, where he is rolled into a boat, and off she bears him to the ship, when, like a bag of salt, he is hoisted over the rail and dropped into his narrow, and often gloomy quarters, to sober down. But I must leave him, for I only intended on taking up my pen to write a few lines in relation to his Home. You will pardon me, honored Sir, and be assured that so far from the "Seamen's Home" of this City being a "monastery," or a "box to shut the sailor up in, and lecture to him eight or nine hours a day," it is simply a Temperance Home.

E. N. H.

FOUNDRY BURN.—A portion of the Iron Foundry of Messrs Harris & Allen was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 10th inst. The following paragraph from the Courier shows the loss less than at first reported.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs Harris & Allen's loss will not be so great as has been reported, as their two extensive Moulding Shops, Blacksmith, Boiler and new Pattern Shops, and a large Warehouse, containing nearly all their most valuable patterns, together with a large stock of stoves and agricultural implements, were saved—the buildings named not being connected with their Engine and Machine Shops.

This enterprising and well deserving firm, we are further pleased to learn, have already commenced clearing out the ruins of the fire, and in a very short time will have their Foundries in full operation, and a temporary Fitting Shop at work.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending March 15th.—Those containing remittances have been annexed to their name.

Thomas Fawcett, Junr., rem. The work you enquire about is in two volumes, price 16s. 10d. Cannot send all the back numbers of the paper.—George Milbury, rem. Your former letter was acknowledged in the Intelligencer of the 3d inst. You may remit at our risk.—G. A. Hammond, rem.—A. McLean, your letter ordering the papers referred to, was dated from Sheffield, and they have been sent there, they will now be put in your parcel.—Seth Milbury, rem. Mr. N. Stickney's paper is now sent with yours.—Wm. Kinborn, rem.—W. A. Tupper, rem.—Alfred Taylor, rem.—W. N. Mallory, rem. We had not sufficient to supply all our subscribers, and had to order an extra number; these had not arrived when your 10 copies were sent, they are now on hand, and will be sent this week. Account all right.—Elder C. Knowles, rem.—Geo. H. Maxson, rem.—G. H. Wallace, you will accept our thanks.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—T. H. Noble.—J. G. Purdy, Esq. The papers will be mailed this week.—J. G. Squires, we will ascertain if possible the cause of the irregularity, and have it remedied.—N. B.—We cannot supply new subscribers with No. 10, we are also deficient several other numbers.

Markets crowded out—no material change from last week.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Henry Christopher, formerly of Carleton, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Akery, of Studholm, K. C.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. William Warden, of Springfield, to Miss Mary A. Toole, of Greenwich, K. C.

On Monday, Feb. 27th, by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr. Felix Byrnes, of this city, to Miss Mary McCarthy, eldest daughter of Mr. John McCarthy, of Lakeside, King's County.

At Dorchester, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. P. X. S. LeFranc, Mr. John W. O'Connor, Merchant, Bend, to Margaret Theresa, eldest daughter of P. McGinley, Esq. of Dorchester.

Deaths.

On Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Isaac Johnson, aged 81 years, a native of Yorkshire, England.

On Friday, 10th inst., Mr. Joshua Russell, aged 84 years, a native of Litterkenry, County of Donegal, Ireland.

On the 18th Feb., at Indian Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, relict of Mr. William Lee, in the 30th year of her age.

On 10th inst., of cancer in the breast, Mrs. Betsey Saunders, wife of Ephraim Saunders, (colored), of Loch Lomond, aged 83 years. The deceased has been for many years an exemplary and much respected member of the Baptist Church in this city.

At Norton, King's County, on the 6th inst., William Elliot, third son of Mr. Joseph Stewart, in the 13th year of his age. Thus in the short space of a month have fond and affectionate parents been deprived of three promising sons,—truly, a severe and uncommon affliction.

At Sackville, on the 23rd ult., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Carter, leaving a husband and several children to mourn their bereavement.

On the 5th inst., at Queen's County, Mr. Philip Appleby, aged 21 years.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 7th inst., at the advanced age of upwards of 90 years, the Rev. Harris Harding, one of the oldest ministers of the Baptist denomination in these Provinces.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Allan Kerr Dalling, a native of Scotland, in the 43rd year of his age.

14TH MARCH.—Just opened at Gilmour's Tailoring Establishment, FIRST SPRING IMPROVATION, in Black Broad Black Cassimere, and Fancy Dressings.

Remainder of Spring Goods expected daily. march 17.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M'KIM & CLEAR will remove their Marble and Stone Works on the 1st of May next from Union street to GERMANT STREET, Third House—North of the Country Market. mar 17.