

France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers.

Thus, England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, combating for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and, if enemies infringe her frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not still the same Russian nation, of whose exploits the memorable events of 1612 bear witness?

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—"O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies be scattered."

The last accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government was indefatigable in its exertions to excite the fanaticism of the population. Every day processions traversed the streets and exhibited to the people the relics of the saints of the Greek Calendar. The clergy everywhere urged the true believers to take arms for the defence of the orthodox faith. The Government on its side published bulletins containing accounts of victories supposed to have been gained by the Russians in Asia. These demonstrations dispirit both the merchants and upper classes.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved for certain papers connected with the amount of religious liberty enjoyed by Christians in Turkey, and called the attention of the House to the passage in the recent manifesto of the Emperor of Russia which accused England and France of siding with the enemies of Christianity and the Orthodox faith. He (Lord Shaftesbury) would undertake to prove, that of late years Turkey had done everything she could to advance, and Russia everything she could to suppress, the progress of Protestant Christianity throughout the world (hear, hear); and it was his firm belief that, from the very commencement of the present negotiations, there had not been, on the part of Russia, one atom or particle of sincerity.

It was not a question whether they would or would not uphold an empire which was said to be a Mussulman empire, and in its detestable; but the question was, whether they would maintain the rights and independence of a weaker Power against the aggressions of a stronger; and whether they would put a stop to the encroachments of an ambitious and aggressive Power, that seemed disposed to darken all that was light, and to subvert all that was free among the nations of mankind? Perhaps the House would permit him to describe, in a few words, the gradual progress of wealth, intelligence, and civilization during the last twenty years among the Christians of Turkey? He did not deny that there had been occasional outbreaks of Mussulman bigotry; but they had been local, not general—the result of the agitation of some ill-conditioned fanatic, and not authorised by the Government. The truth was, that the great enemy of the Christian in those provinces was not the Turk but the Christians himself. (Hear.) A very large proportion of the spoliation, the torture, and the imprisonment that took place was stimulated by Christian agents of the Greek priesthood, with the view of obtaining domination over the Greek laity. (Hear.) During the last twenty years the diffusion of the Bible in Turkey had been almost incredible. Now, whatever might be the private opinions of any individual with regard to the Bible, nobody would deny this—the diffusion of the Bible had ever been the precursor of civilization and free institutions. (Hear.) Wherever the Bible had been freely admitted into the minds of men, there was sure to follow a knowledge of Christianity, the development of civilisation, and high aspirations after liberty. It had been stated by Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, and the statement was confirmed by the American missionaries, that there were more than forty towns and villages in Turkey in which there were distinct congregations of Protestant seceders from the Greek Church. There were, moreover, among the Armenians, both in the capital and the interior, many who were heartily disposed to the Reformation. Twenty-five years ago not a single Protestant seceder could be found among the natives of the country, and now there were not less than sixty five regular Protestant churches in Turkey, and fourteen schools in Constantinople alone. (Hear.) The consequence of all this was, that there had been a great increase in wealth and intelligence among the Greek Christians, and the desire among the laity to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of the priesthood, though of course much opposed, continued to be successful. Now to what was all this great movement to be ascribed? His reply was—to the unprecedented liberality of the Turkish system. Free scope was there allowed to every religious movement, and no hindrance was experienced, except from the Greek and Armenian superior clergy. Throughout Turkey associations for religious purposes were openly recognised and permitted. Printing presses existed in Constantinople, Bucharest, and other larger towns, where the Scriptures were printed in every Oriental tongue, including the Turkish. (Hear, hear.) There were forty depots for the sale of the Bible in Turkey, and at this moment there was *colporteur* and native agents in great numbers engaged in preaching and perambulating every province, and circulating the Scriptures without opposition. (Hear.) Now, let the House contrast this with what was done in Russia, and from that infer what they had to expect in the Turkish dominions if they fell under the rule of the Czar. No association was allowed in Russia for religious purposes; no printing presses were permitted for printing the Bible in modern Russia; and no versions of the Scriptures were allowed to be imported into Russia except those that were in English, French, Italian, and German. Not a single copy of the Bible in modern Russia, the only language which the people understood, was allowed to be in circulation. This was forbidden under the severest penalties, and it was believed that not a copy of the Scriptures had been printed in Russia in the language of the people since 1823. (Hear.) The Emperor of Russia had within his dominions a population of nearly 2,000,000 Hebrews, but he did not permit to pass his frontiers for the use of these people a single copy of the scriptures in Hebrew. He was told that the Hebrew Bible was even more resisted than the Scriptures in modern Russia. Nor had the Emperor of Russia been more liberal towards missions—*not missions*, let it be remarked, to disturb the Greek Church, but missions

to the wild and ignorant heathen of his own dominions—the outskirting provinces of his own empire, where the people were sunk in idolatry and the grossest darkness. Till this hour no mission, even from the Greek Church had been sent among these heathens in the wilds and steppes of Russia. How methodical, how systematic did he not show himself in all this? (Hear.) The Moravian brethren laboured many years among the Calmuc Tartars between the Black and Caspian Seas. In 1823 about 300 converts had been gathered together; but the missionaries were forbidden to baptize any one of them, on the ground of an old existing law, "that no heathen under Russian sway should be converted to Christianity and baptized but by the Russian Greek clergy." This mission was therefore abandoned in the next year—viz 1754.

The London Missionary Society undertook a mission in Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. They were countenanced by the Emperor Alexander, and joined by several Russian missionaries. But, in the year 1841, after twenty years expense and labour, this mission was suppressed by an order from the Russian synod, the reason given being, "that the mission, in relation to that form of Christianity already established in the Russian empire, did not coincide with the views of the Church and the Government." In contrast with these, it must be stated that the Turkish Government had not only given full liberty to Christian missionaries of Europe and American, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to carry on their operations to any extent, by preaching, by the circulation of the Scriptures, and by extensive printing establishments, by the issue of edicts of toleration, which protected every subject in the exercise of that religion which he might conscientiously profess. He had nothing to do with the motive which actuated those Powers, whether it was religion bigotry on the part of the Russians, or indifference on the part of the Turks. All he had to do with was the result.

A circumstance which happened in the latter end of 1846 was too important to be passed over. The authorities of the Greek Church cited a large number of persons to appear before the patriarch, and they did so appear one by one. Those who would not give in their adhesion to certain views then advanced, were treated with the greatest severity. Under the measures then taken, many women and children were put in a state of excommunication; bakers were prohibited from selling them bread, and water-carriers were forbidden from giving them water. At that moment, when matters had reached their height, support came to them from a quarter from which perhaps but little was expected. Redschid Pacha, the minister for Foreign Affairs, summoned the patriarch before him, told him that liberty of conscience was the rule of the empire, and that he must desist from the course which he had been pursuing.

His predecessor, Alexander, was a very different man; the Emperor Alexander did all in his power to curb the Greek Church, the Emperor Nicholas to stimulate that church for the purposes of his own aggrandisement. Alexander went so far as to issue an order that all letters upon the business of the Bible societies should pass free, and that the Bibles should be conveyed without cost. In addition to this he gave a sum of 15,000 roubles to the Bible societies. He formed the Moscow Bible Society, and announced it in this remarkable passage:—  
"I consider the establishment of Bible Societies in Russia, in most parts of Europe, and in other parts of the globe, and the very great progress these institutions have made in disseminating the Word of God, not merely among Christians, but also among heathens and Mohammedans, as a peculiar display of the mercy and grace of God, to the human race. On this account, I have taken on myself the denomination of a member of the Russian Bible Society, and I will render it every possible assistance in order that the beneficent light of revelation may be shed among all nations subject to my sceptre."

He died, and in 1826 the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne, and what did he do? He suppressed, by ukase, the Russian Bible Society with all its branches, suppressed every privilege granted to religious societies, and brought back the night of the human intellect and the human heart that he seemed to prize so dearly. Had Turkey done anything of the sort? Had she not in twenty years done more than Russia in the famous 900 years that the Emperor reigned as the period of alliance between the Slavonic nations and the Greek communion? One thing was evident—that if the Sultan had been less liberal towards freedom of religion and the rights of conscience there would have been no Menschicoff note, and no invasion. Seeing that they had not entered on this war in any spirit of ambition, covetousness, or pride, but for the maintenance of great principles which concerned alike the nations of mankind, and for their own defence, let them not fear the issue, but, offering a humble and hearty prayer to Almighty God, implore Him to bless their arms with success and a speedy peace in this just and inevitable quarrel. (Cheers.)

#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(From Correspondence to New Brunswick.)

FREDERICTON, Saturday Evening, April 1st, 1854.

The House went in Supply, and the first grant that came up was one of £500, moved by Mr. Kerr, to send a proper person to Great Britain and Ireland to lecture upon this Province, and induce emigrants to come here. A discussion of some length ensued, during which several hon. members declared that although they might be willing to support a grant of this nature in ordinary times, they considered it useless at present, owing to the dearth of labour in England. The speakers in favour of the grant were Messrs. Keer, Johnson, Taylor, Connell, Williston, Macpherson, Gray, Robinson, and Partelow, and against it Messrs. Barberie, McPhelim, Lewis, Gilbert, Smith Street, Cutler, English, Botsford, Ryan, Thompson, Gordon, Porter, Montgomery, and Scoullar. When the question was taken on the resolution the Committee divided as follows:—

Ayes—Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmore, and Gray, and Messrs. Keer, Johnson, Williston, Macpherson, Taylor, Godard, Connell, and Robinson—11.

Nays—Hon. Messrs. Speaker, Street, and Montgomery, and Messrs. Barberie, Read, Scoullar, Lewis, Landry, Gordon, Rice, English, Stiles, Harding, Smith, Botsford, Jordan, McLeod, Ryan, Thompson, Needham, Porter, McPhelim, Earle, Gilbert, and Cutler—25.

Several grants were then passed without much discussion, until a grant of £77 19s. 10d. was moved by Mr. Cutler, in favour of Meracious Atkinson, of Kent county, being the amount of damages and cost of suit, in an action brought against him for widening a road, he being at the time a Road Surveyor. The accounts given of the transaction by Messrs. Cutler and McPhelim differed materially, and as one was in favour of the grant, and the other against, other hon. members appeared puzzled as to how they should vote. Mr. Cutler's account of the transaction was, however corroborated in a great measure by affidavits which accompanied Mr. Atkinson's petition. On the question being put to the Resolution it was sustained by a division of 17 to 16. And here began one of those scrambles that disgraces the House more than anything else they are ever guilty of. Names were called, and every dodge that could be thought of was resorted to, in order to procrastinate, and give time for absent members to come in; divisions were disputed, the Chairman (Mr. Hatheway) all but called a liar, and the majority fluctuated, according as members who came in chose to vote—"We've got it now!" exclaimed one party "No you haven't," said the opposite party, "for here comes Mr. So and So to vote with us!" An attempt was made to reconsider, and lost, and several attempts to pass smaller sums than was first moved also failed. The full amount was at length sustained by a vote of 19 to 18.

The last grant passed for the day was one of £90 to Mr. John Sears, under the following circumstances:—Sometime last summer Mr. Sears contracted with the Executive Government to import £3,000 in copper coin struck with the dies used in the Royal mint, but on his agent proceeding to England he found that the dies could not be obtained, the master of the Mint being prohibited from letting them go out of his possession. The sum of £90 was but a portion of the damages Mr. Sears sustained, and was submitted to the House by the Committee on Trade. It passed without much opposition.

The Road Committee has been sitting to-day, and consequently the benches were thin. The hon. Attorney General's bill to amend the Act regulating the navigation of our waters by Steamers was committed. There was no objection to the general principles of the bill, and the only members who seemed to take any interest in the debates were the hon. Attorney General, and Messrs. Hatheway, Harding, Robinson, and English, among whom there was some difference of opinion. Every section was passed, except the one describing what lights should be carried, and where they should be placed, which as the above-named members could not agree—was passed over until there should be a full House. The Committee then rose and reported progress. At half-past two the Speaker adjourned the House for the want of a quorum.

FREDERICTON, April 3d.

The House was in Committee to-day on the Statute Labour Bill from 10 1-2 to 5 1-4 o'clock. Alterations were made in the poll tax, fixing it at three days. No person under 21 years is to be taxed. The commutation is to be fixed at 2s. 6d. and £100 is to represent a day. The tax is limited to 60 days. Three attempts were made to postpone the Bill, which failed, and progress was reported.

FREDERICTON, Tuesday Evening, April 4th, 1854.

The House was occupied all of yesterday on the details of Mr. Ryan's Statute Labour Bill. The talking was all but interminable, although the same speeches were made on two previous occasions, and after all the Bill was not got through with! The alterations made from the old law, thus far, are chiefly these:—The number of days' labour to be exacted as a poll tax are reduced from four to three; the commutation is changed from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; and no land is to be taken possession of when the course of a road is to be altered, until it is first paid for. £100 still represents a day's work, and sixty days is the limit, as formerly.

Mr. Johnson moved an Address to His Excellency, praying for returns to be made of all grants of land issued to parties in the County of St. John since the first of January, 1852, that was applied for by five or more persons, and also of all such grants where the lands lay partly in the county of St. John and partly in the county of King's; with the number of acres, names of the parties, and parishes, &c.

Mr. Needham opposed the address, chiefly on the ground that it was improper to put the public to the expense of obtaining records, when they were open to Mr. Johnson or any other person who chose to copy them. He also challenged the House to interfere with any person who purchased a lot of land and then sold it to other parties, and the right to enquire into their motives.

Hon. Surveyor General would support the resolution, because allusions had been made to the Crown Land Office, and he courted investigation. If the accounts in the papers were correct, and lands had been purchased for the manufacture of votes, this was not the first time, as the same thing had been done in the county of York prior to the election of 1850. He then read an extract from the records showing that one Wm. Scubby, of York, purchased 100 acres of land in 1849, for which he paid £12, and then deeded five acres each to twelve persons, retaining 40 acres himself.

Mr. Hatheway said the thirteen votes manufactured as described by the Hon. Surveyor General, were all thrown against him in 1850. Instead of the project originating with the Orangemen, this showed that it originated with the opposite party; and he believed if they searched the records of every county in the Province they would find two bad votes belonging to that party to one belonging to the other. He would support the resolution if it included every county in the Province.

The manufacture of votes (so-called) in the county of St. John was denounced in terms of great

severity by Messrs. Smith, Partelow, Botsford, and Johnson, and the resolution was supported in milder terms by Messrs. Street, Harding, and McPhelim. Messrs. Porter, Lewis, Gilbert, Macpherson, Boyd and Pickard opposed the resolution on grounds similar to those taken by Mr. Needham, and by Mr. McLeod, because it did not extend to other counties.

On the question being put, the resolution was sustained by Messrs. Harding, Ryan, Keer, Wilmore, Partelow, Johnson, Smith, Street, McPhelim, Read, Botsford, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, English, Hayward, Montgomery, Jordan, Connell, Cutler, and Scoullar. Nays, Messrs. Stiles Macpherson, Pickard, McLeod, Gilbert, Robinson, and Boyd.

Mr. Gilbert brought in the mining bill again, under a new title,—"A bill relating to mines and minerals."

The House then went in Committee of supply.

#### FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

FREDERICTON, April 5, 1854.

Sir,—The House has been chiefly occupied during the past week in Committee of Supply, the several grants recommended by the Committee of Trade passed, without eliciting either debate or interest, with now and then an exception. A grant of £50 was made to the Trustees of Schools at Campbell town, Restigouche, to enable them to support a superior School at that place; this grant was moved by the Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and advocated by him on the ground of the large number of poor children residing in that vicinity, a strange argument for extra grants for superior schools only, which grant to their praise be it said, the Legislative Council has disallowed. The sum of £100 has also been granted to aid in building a Mechanics' Institute in the County of Restigouche. Similar applications were made by Mr. Lewis for Albert, Mr. Jordan for Saint John, who pleaded hard for his County; also Mr. English for Carleton, besides several others, all of whom signally failed in obtaining a pet grant for some favourite village; £40 has been granted to complete the Wharf at Robert Golding's Landing, in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County—£50 to aid in the erection of a Wharf at the terminus of the Victoria Road in the Parish of Gagetown, but not to be drawn until a similar sum be subscribed and paid by the inhabitants; £50 toward erecting a Wharf on the Eastern side of the Jemseg brook at the old Ferry, in Queen's County; £100 upon similar conditions, to assist in building a Wharf at Spragg's Point on the Bellisle Bay, in King's County—grants for Roman Catholic Schools, Madras Schools, to assist old Indians; and almost every charitable service, that the prolific imagination of certain very charitable members could conceive—besides a good sized volume yet filled with motions for grants to be passed or rejected before the House raises.

The Bill to codify and amend the Laws has been recommitted, for the purpose of correcting certain omissions that have been overlooked when they passed the Committee, and agreed that the same go into effect on the first of August next.

On Monday last the Hon. Mr. Street laid before the House a message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, being a copy of a correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Finances of the Provinces; which recommends some very material changes in the present management of the financial concerns of the County. He recommends the surrendering the initiation of money grants into the hands of the Executive Government, a Financial Secretary, a Supervisor General of all Great Roads throughout the Province, both required to hold seats in the Assembly during their tenure of office, the local Supervisors to be paid by salary instead of a per centage, and the Provincial Secretary to have control over the whole. These are sketches of His Excellency which are not likely to be very favourably received by the House. Mr. Johnson has moved an address to His Excellency praying him to call upon the Registrar of Deeds for the County of St. John to prepare and forward to the Provincial Secretary's office to be laid before the House, a return of Deeds Registered in his office since the first day of January 1853, such return to include all deeds affecting lands in the county of Saint John, or partly in Saint John and partly in Kings, when the same shall be conveyed to any number of persons of five or more, giving the names of the grantees. This has evidently been done for the purpose of obtaining information on certain conspiracies said to be concocted by certain parties, for the purpose of defeating certain individuals at the coming election. The passing of this resolution caused a good deal of talk, in which the Surveyor General remarked, that he had been slandered and maligned by a certain press of this Province, on every occasion since he had been connected with the office, and every means has been used to fix charges the most gross and flagrant upon his character and motives, to which the Hon. Member courted an investigation; and I believe satisfied all that heard him, that no blame in any way possible be attached to that honorable member in connection with his office.

On Monday, on motion of Mr. Ryan, the House was again in Committee on the Bill relating to Statute Labor, the details of which was discussed the whole day, the necessary provisions of the Bill apparent to every practical man, was most determinedly opposed, and wilfully misconstrued by many of the professional men until such changes and alterations were made, which if it should become Law will be more obnoxious to the rural population than the present unsatisfactory Act. The commutation has been fixed at 2s. 6d. instead of 1s. 3d. No person under twenty years of age is to labour; was the state of the Bill when progress was reported thereon. Yours, W. D.

SHOCKING CASUALTIES.—The American papers state that the house of Wm. Flanders, in Londonderry, N. H., was burned last Tuesday, and three young children perished in the flames.—The House of Cooper Tyler, at North Lawrence, near Detroit, was burned last Wednesday night, and seven young children—the oldest but nine years—perished in the flames. Their parents after putting them to bed went out visiting.—N. Br.

SUICIDE.—A man named Andrew McConkey, a Baker, committed Suicide on Tuesday night by cutting his throat. We learn this was the result of a long course of drunkenness. We understand also that another individual died suddenly in the City the same night, whose death was probably hastened by the same course. The long catalogue of unfortunate wretches who become sacrifices to the soul and body destroying habit of drunkenness is daily becoming increased, and new arguments salute us continually in favour of Legislative enactment to save such from what their confirmed habits render them unable to save themselves.

The City Elections took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of three new members to the Common Council Board, viz—S. K. Foster as Alderman of Queen's Ward, in place of W. O. Smith; J. Wilson as Councillor of Duke's, in place of W. Hagarty, and A. C. O. Trentowsky as Councillor of Sidney, in place of T. McAvity, who is now absent in England, and did not offer as a candidate. The elections were conducted on the ballot system, which appeared to work well. The Common Council met in the evening and appointed Thomas Merritt, Esq., Treasurer or Chamberlain of the City for the ensuing year.—Church Witness.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The *Arabia*, on her way from Boston to Halifax, which she reached on Thursday last, run down, in the night, the Packet brig "Belle," which runs between Halifax and Boston. The "Belle" immediately went down. Three lives were lost.

#### Received for the Bible Distribution Fund.

John McKinzie, Kingston, £0 10 0  
Received also from Broter McKinzie TEN SHILLINGS for the MILLION TESTAMENT FUND which we have handed over to S. L. Tilley Esq.

#### District Mission Fund.

From Mrs. Worden, Long Reach in February omitted, £0 5 0.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 6th ult.

Hiram Edgett, rem.—Wm. L. Mallory, wrote you on Monday.—Elijah P. Northrup, you did not give us your post office address, we cannot find your name on our books, think we have received no subscription from you for Myrtle or Gazette.—James VanBlarck, wrote you on Monday.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—S. Craft, rem.—H. Day, rem.—C. M. Cushing, rem.—Edw. M. H. Freese, rem.—Joseph Smith.—Elder J. Noble, rem.—G. S. Bulyea.

#### Marriages.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. David Hunter, to Miss Flora Arbutnot, fourth daughter of John Arbutnot, all of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
At Melbourne, Australia, on the 8th December, Mr. Wm. H. Calman, formerly of England, to Sarah G., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Magee, formerly of St. John.

#### Deaths.

On the 29th ult., Mr. Andrew McAfee, in the 31st year of his age.  
On the 28th ult., Wm. R., infant son of Mr. David E. Pitt, of Portland, aged seven weeks.  
At Greenwich, K. C., on the 28th ult., George Emery third son of Mr. George S. Belyea aged 2 years and 6 months.  
At Burton, on the 2nd inst., Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Day aged 4 years and 7 months.  
At Long Reach, K. C., on the 25th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. Fathene Williams, in the 98th year of her age. She came to this country with the Loyalists, and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. She left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss, but which was to her infinite gain. Death to her was the messenger of peace; trusting in the merits of her Redeemer, she died in full hope of a glorious resurrection.  
Death came to her without a sting.  
Her touch was soft and light,  
And angels bore her on their wings  
To realms of endless light.

#### ST. JOHN MARKETS.

April 6, 1854.  
BEEF, quarter, per lb. 4d. to 5d.  
BUTTER, in Firkins, 1s. to 1s. 1d.  
" Roll, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.  
EGGS, per dozen, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.  
FISH, Canada, in barrels, 16s. 3d. to 20s.  
" Cod, per Quintal, 11s. 3d. to 12s.  
" Pollock, do, 17s. 6d. to 20s.  
HAY, per ton, 110s. to 120s.  
LUTTON, per lb., 4d. to 6d.  
MEAL, Corn, per barrel, 25s. 6d.  
" Oat, per cwt., 13s. to 16s. 3d.  
" Buckwheat, per cwt., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.  
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd., 2s. to 3s. 6d.  
OATS, per bushel, 5s. to 5s. 6d.  
PORK, Fresh, 4s. 12s. 6d.  
" Mess, 4s. 12s. 6d.  
POTATOES, per bushel, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Per Liberia—a supply of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh and true to their sorts. April 6. S. L. TILLEY.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—5 bbls. Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Timothy Seed—the growth of New Brunswick. April 6. S. L. TILLEY.

S. K. FOSTER'S Home Manufactures, for Spring and Summer Trade. Men's best Walking Boots—English Leather; Boys' Calf and Kip Boots; Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress Boots; Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Boots; Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots; Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain Boots; Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip, and Grain Boots; Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes; Women's and Girls' Strong Baskins; Women's Cheap House Slippers. Wholesale and Retail. S. K. FOSTER.

March 31. 2s. S. K. FOSTER.  
S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, (Foster's Corner, German Street). Just received—Ladies' Superior Rubber Long Boots; Misses' superior Rubber Long Boots; Children's Superior Rubber Long Boots; Men's Felt laid Rubber Long Boots, No. 1; Ladies' Misses and Children's best Over Shoes; Men's and Boys' best Over Shoes. Every Pair sold will be warranted good. S. K. FOSTER.

March 31. 2s. S. K. FOSTER.  
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, 1854.—C. D. EVERETT & SON, have been busily engaged for the last month in making up, and are now prepared to furnish the public with Hats and Caps, of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand, just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS. Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, we have not advanced one penny on any article of our manufacture. The remainder of our Winter Stock of Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c., will be disposed of at extraordinary low prices. 12, North side King Street. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

March 31. NEW GOODS.—Steam Ship "Arabia"—BEARD & YENNING have received per above vessel new Styles in STRAW BONNETS, rich Bonnet Ribbons, Splendid Variety of Light CASHMERE, DELAINES, &c. &c. March 31.

March 31. FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the FARM in the Parish of Springfield, on which he has been residing for some time past. It contains over 250 acres; about 40 of which are cleared. The buildings are nearly new. It affords an opportunity for large improvements, and the terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars and terms, apply to W. H. White, Belisle, E. J. Underhill, St. John, or the Subscriber near the Millstream. March 31st 1854. 4s. pd. JAMES CRAWFORD.