## General Intelligence.

### BRITISH AND FOEIGN.

The Steamship "*Asia*" arrived at New York on the 20th inst.

The 26th (Wednesday last) was appointed as a National Fast day throughout Great Brittain.

The Turks have beaten Gen. Gortschakoff in Bessarabia and forced him back. They have also crossed the Danube at Nicopolis and Rustchuck.

No battle yet took place on the Baltic. The Russians dismantled their fortresses on the Island of Aland.

A telegraph despatch says the Czar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia, saying contemptuously, when the allies have emancipated the christians, and evacuated the Turkish waters he will evacuate the principalities.

Admiral Napier arrived at Copenhagan on the 5th of April, and immediately went to the Danish Admirality. He had signalled to his fleet the following characteristic appeal:

"Lads—war is declared against Russia. The enemy is powerful. Let him attack us, and you will know how to deal with him. Should he remain in port, we will go and seek him. Remember that sure and rapid firing gains the day.—Sharpen your cutlasses, and the victory will be yours."

**By the "Arabia."**

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday with English dates to the 15th inst. The mail had not arrived in this city last evening; the following condensed telegraphic news we copy from the *Church Witness*.

The general aspect of European affairs is appalling. Actual hostilities, it is true, are as yet confined to the armies and navies of Russia and Turkey, but nearly all the nations of Europe seem now to be preparing to take part on one side or the other in the coming struggle.

Austria appears to be acting more in unsion with the Western powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, though temporising with both parties. Hanover, and all the minor German States, except Bavaria, side with England and France. A Prussian Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to London. Admiral Napier was preparing to attack 18 Russian ships of war anchored at Helsingfors. He had also despatched a smal. squadron of four steamers to the Gulf of Finland.

From Turkey the news is important. It is stated that Omer Pasha purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in rear. After a hard fight, one half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder retreated across the Danube. The Turks had also made a successful sally from Kalafat—routing the Russians and pursuing them for a considerable distance. Numerous engagements are reported to have taken place at several points on the Danube, but the results are unknown. General Caurobert with 3000 French troops had arrived at Constantinople. The news of the declaration of war by England and France had caused immense enthusiasm in Turkey Two English merchant brigs were fired into by the Russian batteries on the Danube. St. Petersburgh was illuminated and Te Deum sung for the passage on the Danube.—This is rather premature. The next accounts will most likely inform us of their retreat across the River. The Greek insurrection is subdued. It was reported at Bombay that Dost Mahomed had offered to form an Affghan alliance with Britain against Russians and Persian. Burmah was again in a disturbed state.

The treaty of the triple alliance between France, England, and Turkey, was signed on the 12th at Constantinople.

(*From late English Papers.*)

TURKEY.

The following propositions have been laid before the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"1. The Porte to bind itself for the future never to treat with Russia without the intervention of the Western Powers.

"2. To meliorate the condition of the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire, in order to prevent the recurrence of such events as the insurrection on the Grecian frontiers, and to paralyse the efforts of the enemies of the Empire towards causing insurrectional movements in the provinces.—The distribution of the Anglo-French forces which are coming out to be left to the Sultan, to whose aid they are being sent, and who will have the faculty of placing them in those parts of his Empire where he considers their presence most necessary and useful."

A special and separate Treaty is to be drawn up, and will comprise the four following points:—

"1. The abolition of the poll-tax.

"2. Admission of Christians as witnesses before the Turkish tribunals.

"3. The right of possessing freehold property in Turkey, without regard to nation or religion.

"4. To accord civil rights to the Christians, *i.e.*, to admit them to civil and administrative offices, and into the army, the same as Mohamedans."

Omer Pacha sent in his resignation on the dismissal of Mehemet Ali Pacha, the late Minister of War. He expressed his dissatisfaction at seeing a man removed from the War Office with whom he was on such good understanding, and to whose co-operation the army owed so much. It was for this reason that Chekib Effendi, accompanied by his son Arifi Bey, was sent on a mission to Schumla, to deliver to Omer Pacha the sword of honour which the Sultan had decreed to him, and to announce to him that his Imperial master had thought fit to appoint him to the highest military post in the Empire.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

The following statistics are not without interest at the present time: The entire marine of Russia is collected at two stations, those of the Baltic and of the Black Sea. Of these, that of the Baltic Sea is divided into three sections, and that of the Black Sea into two. But this does not include the various gun-boats and small craft. Each division of the fleet consists usually of one three-decker, eight two-deckers, six frigates, one corvette, and five smaller vessels. Thus the Baltic fleet would number twenty-seven vessels of the line, including three three-deckers, eighteen frigates, and fifteen corvettes, brigs, and smaller vessels, besides a considerable number of steamers. That of the Black Sea, on the other hand, will amount to eighteen vessels of the line, and among them three three-deckers, besides twelve frigates, ten corvettes, and several steamers. Hence the Russian marine amounts in all to forty-five vessels of the line, thirty frigates, five corvettes, and twenty brigs, besides the very considerable force of steamers and gunboats, which the Russian inspiration places at 400 or 500 vessels. The aggregate of the Russian crews is given at 50,600 men, of whom 30,800 belong to the Baltic, and 19,800 to the Black Sea fleet. The corps of guards and grenadiers—comprising 73,000 *elite* infantry, 19,000 cavalry, 6,000 artillery, and 4,000 sappers, making a general total of 104,000 in round numbers—are destined to garrison the strongholds from Abo, in Finland, to the Gulf of Livonia. These will be supported by the special Finland corps of 14,000 men, and by the numerous veteran and garrison battalions called "Inward Guard," of which there are about six battalions 1,000 men each in the districts from St. Petersburg to Riga inclusive; so that at the smallest computation the effective force disposable between Abo and Riga amounts to 120,000 men, with 260 field-pieces. It is probable that these statements are considerably exaggerated. The difficulty of bringing the Czar's paper forces into the field is now well understood.

In the Gulf of Finland—where it is known that if line-of-battle ships can enter they have barely water enough to navigate—a great number of large blocks of stone have been transported on the ice; so that when the weather becomes milder, and the ice melts, these blocks will sink to the bottom, and impede the navigation to such an extent as to render it almost impassable, except for the Russians, who will be aware of the places where the have let these blocks down. The inhabitants of the towns along the coast were withdrawing to the interior. At St. Petersburg, where great enthusiasm was displayed, the inhabitants narrated, with great delight, the following phrase, as having been uttered by the Czar in his last interview with the Franch and English ambassadors: "It is then, war that is wanted. Well, they shall have it. I will begin it with a million of soldiers; I will have two, if I am only forced a little; and three if driven to any extremity!"

ITALY.

The following is an extract from the *Monthly Record* of the Society of the Friends of Italy on the present crisis:—

"With feverish anxiety, Italy is watching the crisis. The war once fairly begun, Italy, it can hardly be doubted, will again rise, and assert her own claims to life. We commit no imprudence in saying this; we are not betraying secrets; we speak on rational grounds, open to all. There is so vast an amount of suffering going on in Italy, and so universal and powerful an aspiration towards a better state of things, that it would be very strange if Italy did not avail herself of the opportunity offered to her; strange if, when the Powers are going to war for Turkey's rights of independence, the Italian patriots should not likewise feel the moment come for re-asserting their own country's rights."

The Naples Correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 15th, says:—"All political parties in Italy are waiting anxiously the events in the East, but there *is to be no false moves made this time*. The liberal party find themselves much stronger than they thought they were in every Italian State; the extreme republicans have toned down to constitutionalists; the red hot reactionists find the present despotism inconvenient and expensive, and wish for a change. I know not by what means the Italians communicate with each other, for they have grown wise about secret societies, and no longer practice a system which formed data for the police. I believe the misgovernment of the despotic states has itself united the enemies of the existing system of rule. Be this as it may, the leading political men of 1848 know exactly on whom they can reckon in every town and village of Italy, and what, no doubt, is known to most of the despotic princes of Italy—not one sovereign can depend on the army for support, should ontward events progress much further."

CHINA.—The *Overland China Mail* mentions among the credible rumors that the nothern army of the rebels is not making much progress, and has captured neither the capital of Pekin nor the port of Tein-tsin; that Shanghai is likely soon to be retaken by, or restored to, the Imperialists—the latter perhaps the more probably, a conspiracy for a surrender having been discovered, and 200 of the conspirators put to death; and that the presence of the French at Nankin was even less cordial than has been supposed, and augurs ill for improved intercourse with foreigners in the event of the rebels being ultimately successful.

## DOMESTIC.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

We are this week without our usual "Fredericton Correspondence." The business of the House is just drawing to a close, and the Legislature will be porogued on Monday or Tuesday next. The report of the Committee on public accounts elicited a warm debate, in consequence of certain alteratiens in the accounts. A resolution has been passed exonerating the Government from blame on the subject.

The House in supply have made several grants among which are the following:

The adjutant General, £85; Wharf at Cambelltown, £200; Hospital at the Penitentiary, £750; Dredging machine for the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, £5,000; Commissioners of Light Houses for contingent expenses, £1,000; Tracadie Leper's Hospital, £1,000; Breakwater at Irishtown, Lancaster, St. John, £100.

Annual estimates are to be submitted to the House hereafter by the Government, at an early period in the Session.

☞ We copy the following concluding remarks from a condensed report of Mr. Needham's Speech in the House of Assembly on the Liquor Bill, from the "Free Press" of Wednesday last.

Mr. Needham—If a vessel enters the harbour of St. John, with small pox on board, you will not suffer the passengers to come ashore, nor the vessel to approach the wharf. She is fumigated, and compelled to ride quarantine. The interest or convenience of the parties is not consulted; these are overlooked, and properly so, in the greater question of the public welware. If this liquor traffic is right, then abolish these laws which restrict it. The imposition of a duty is a legalization of the article as an article of trade. Hon. members talk of interfering with the rights of British subjects, and yet they contend that an article which is legally imported, and on which duty has been paid, ought not to be sold, until another duty has been paid to the Bench of Magistrates, in the shape of a licence.

It was unfair to charge the promoters of this measure with hypocrisy. There was hypocrisy in religious communities. Was religion therefore evil? There was hypocrisy among coin. Did that render what was genuine less valuable? It had been said there was hypocrisy among the Sons; that only showed that there was something genuine, which the unworthy had attempted to imitate. But there was hypocrisy among those who were not Sons of Temperance. It could be found among these who drank rum. The opponents of this measure tell us they are the friends of total abstinence, and yet they came there and voted against every measure which Temperance men introduced. And what arguments did they advance? The mean, low, drivelling one, of charging with hypocrisy those who advocated and sustained the Temperance movement.

Were the petitions which has been presented of no weight? Was the voice of 30,000 persons to be disregarded? Numbers had signed that petition who were not Temperance men. They were, many of them, intemparate men. Those only knew the feelings of such men who had experienced similar feelings themselves. They wished the temptation removed out of their sight, and it was the duty of the House to grant them their petition. He did not know who had petitioned against the Bill. They had no right to do so, but he would not take the responsibility of rejecting that Bill for anything he could name. He would vote for the Bill because a majority of the people had demanded it. It would prove a blessing to females, and to the rising generation, as well as to Rum drinkers. The example frequently set before youths had been their curse and ruin. The sins of the fathers were not always visited on the children, but if the example were not set at home they would be less likely to go astray.

The present measures would deprive the rich man of his Wine as well as the poor man of his Rum. The arguments advanced against the former Law were difficult to meet. There seemed to be partiality. But now they would serve all alike, and if they stopped the poor man's grog, they would also cut off the rich man's wine.

The Bill of 1852 had not accomplished what had been expected. The Licenses, which had been granted in various parts of the country, had interfered with the carrying out of the Law. Then the apathy of the Sons of Temperance, who would not acknowledge the Bill, and who, he believed, were justified in rejecting it. If this were the last time he should have an opportunity to vote—were it the last vote he should ever give—he would feel that he had been recreant to God and his country—if he did not record that vote in favor of the Bill. Had he the power to say the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, he would take the responsibility and would dam up the traffic. The measnre was perfectly constitutional, and would be carried out as far as any other Law. True, it would not altogether prevent smuggling, but it would stamp the traffic, and no man of respectability would engage in it if it were branded as lawless.

Considerable alarm was excited in the community last week, by the arrival of the Packet Ship *Blanche*, from Liverpool, with passengers—thirty-five of whom died on the passage from Cholera. The vessel immediately upon its arrival, was placed in quarantine at the outer station, and the surviving passengers landed on the Island, together with those of the crew who were infected with the disease. One child and a man have since died, but the remainder are becoming rapidly convalescent. Prompt measures have been adopted by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of disease in the City, and we now conceive that no danger whatever need be apprehended.—*Church Witness.*

*Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the two weeks ending the 27th inst.*

J. Letson, rem.——Alfred Taylor, rem We refer you to our advertisement of Books in this week's paper for the prices of Libraries.——Elder A. Taylor, 2.——W. D. Hartt, rem., will send your Books the first chance.——E. M. Truesdale, rem., bro. N. did order the paper for C. C., sub. not paid.——Wm. S. Nevers, rem.——Elder J. Noble, rem.——Wm. B. Tomkins, rem.——J. E. Smith, rem.——T, C. Atherton, rem., correct.——James Slipp, junr.——Wm. B. Cory.——Charles Burpee.——M. Steeves, rem.——J. W. Colpitts, rem., will write you soon, can you not get some subscribers in your present location.——Rev. D. M. Graham.——Wm. Hany, rem.——R. Hallett, rem.——Wm. McLeod.——Edwin Garrety.——Stephen McDonald, rem.——J. Letson, all received.——Chs. Layton, rem., your parcel was regularly mailed, have none left or we would forward again.——S. Holder, rem.——Jas. VanBlarcom.——Elder C. Knowles, rem., but one set here, price £7 10s. cheaper we think in Boston.——T. Durgan.——M. McLeod, M. P. P.——J. G. Purdy, Esq. rem.——T. H. Noble, rem.——Allen Steeves, the papers you refer to have been sent to Coverdale.——John McLaughlin, bound books cannot go by Mail without postage.

**Received for the District Mission Fund.**

(*Collected by Brother Levi Jones.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. Conner, *Greenwich*, | £2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. T. Conner do | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Zebulon Conner do | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Levi Jones do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr L. Jones do | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Caleb Jones do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Levi Jones, junr., do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| David Berry do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| James Toole do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| In sums under five shillings | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Samuel Holder, *Long Reach*, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | £7 | 17 | 6 |

**Received for the Bible Distribution Fund.**

(*Collected by Brother Levi Jones.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. Conner, *Greenwich*, | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. T. Conner, do. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Levi Jones do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mary J. Jones do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Emma Jones do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| James Toole do | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| In sums under five shillings | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Mrs D. Taylor, *Dorchester*, by Elder E. Wayman | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| | £2 | 17 | 2 |

## Marriages.

On Friday morning, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Rector, Mr. Charles Magee, to Mrs. Charlotte A. McMann, both of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Anthony McGeoch, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Farrow, all of this city.

On the 23rd. inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Peter Foshay, of Norton, to Mrs. Caroline McNeile, of this city.

## Deaths.

On Friday morning, after a brief illness, Julia E. the beloved wife of Mr. Gilbert White, of Norton, in the 35th year of her age.

At Springfield, on Friday 31st of March, Mr. William Urquhart, aged 74 years. His end was peace.

At Fredericton on Wednesday the 19th inst., in her 74th. year, and on the 46th anniversary of her wedding day, Abi, the wife of Mr. W. H. Gall, of that city.

At same place, on Friday morning, Anne Elizabeth, wife of William Carman, Esq., Clerk of the Pleas.

At Granville, N. S. on the 4th. inst., Mr. Seth Leonard, aged 56 years.

**REQUISITION.**

*Of the Freeholders of the County of Sunbury to*

**CHARLES BURPEE, Esq.**

SIR,—As the term for which our present House of Assembly was elected will soon expire, and the Freeholders of the Province will be called upon to re-elect the present members or others to fill their places—we request you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as one of the Candidates for the County of Sunbury, and we pledge ourselves to use our endeavours to secure your return.

NAMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles M. Bridges. | Isaac S. Taylor. |
| Charles B. Barker | Thomas Vernor. |
| Jeremiah Burpee. | James Harrison. |
| Enoch Barker. | E. G. Sutherland. |
| Whitehead S. Barker. | Samuel Tilley. |
| George Burpee. | Thomas W. Gilbert. |
| Isaac Burpee. | William Burpee. |
| John F. Palmer. | James Johnston, |
| Henry P, Bridges. | Alfred Day. |
| S. P. Estabrooks. | Stephen Burpee, Jr. |
| Thomas Turney. | Jacob Tilley. |
| Elijah Brooks. | Robert Burtt. |
| David Turney. | John Allen. |
| George F. Estabrooks. | Charles P. Harrison. |
| A. J. Estabrooks. | Moses C. Burpee. |
| Arch. C. Plumer. | Andrew Stephenson. |
| Reuben Cowperthwaite. | James Gordon. |
| James Harrison, senr. | Andrew Kirkpatrick. |
| Charles Baley. | John M. Fadgen. |
| Jeremiah B. Stickney. | Charles J. Malone. |
| William McGowan. | Thomas Griffith. |
| Richard Bartlett. | Timothy Holland. |
| Samuel Randall. | Samuel Taylor. |
| Esli Randall. | William Bartlett. |
| Averd Burpee. | Isaac Post. |
| John Simmons. | John Peabody. |
| William Hudling. | Wm. G. Hoben. |
| Charles Hudling. | E. Horton. |
| James Hunter. | Thomas M. Gowan. |
| George Nash. | William Thompson. |
| George Nash, Jr. | Benjamin Bell. |
| James Gunn. | Benjamin Barker. |
| Peter Brannen. | Robert Scott. |
| James Canney. | Thomas Scott. |
| William Canney. | William Scott. |
| James Donnelly. | Hugh Timmins. |
| James Shannon. | Robert Shanks. |
| Michael Slavin. | David Fulton. |
| William Stephenson. | William Estabrooks. |
| James Duggan. | Zebulon Upton. |
| Thomas Doran. | Charles W. Upton. |
| Patrick Holland. | Asa Upton. |
| Patrick Gaughan, | James Tilley. |
| James Mars. | James W, Delong. |
| James Kelihor. | William H. Verner. |
| James Shannon, Jr. | George Verner. |
| Michael Shannon. | Archibald Barker. |
| Thomas Higgins. | James Burpee. |
| Edward Cairns. | Ephraim Briggs. |
| T. B. C. Burpee. | James Thompson. |
| Zebedee Estabrooks. | E. L. Burpee. |
| Claudius H. Deveber. | John Christy. |
| Nelson Wier. | |

MR. CHARLES BURPEE. Sir,—Besides those whose names are attached to this Requsition, many others—full three-fourths of the Freeholders we have seen—have promised to give their vote and influence in your favour.

Hoping you will comply with the Requisition,

We remain yours,
W. S. BARKER.
SAMUEL TAYLOR.
ARCH. BARKER.

Sheffield, April 15, 1854.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—In a Country like New Brunswick, scarcely reclaimed from the forest, yet advancing rapidly to take its proper place and assert its legitimate rights among older and more influential countries, the duties of Legislators are many and varied.

They are called upon to develope more fully the resources of a country abounding in the natural elements of wealth, while it is expected of them that they so mould and temper the Government of our Province as to keep pace with its growing population and intelligence.

In view of these things I assure you, Gentlemen, that I feel the duty of Legislating should not be undertaken lightly or inconsistently; but that those called upon to deliberate in that capacity should bring to the work a feeling of the responsibility resting upon them, and a sincere desire to advance the interests of the Province in all they do.

Such, Gentlemen, being my views and feelings, the Requisition, so respectably and numerously signed, you have honored me by presenting, causes me no little embarrasment, and were I only to consult my private feelings, I would give a decided negative to it; but acknowledging as I do the claims of society upon individuals, I feel such a course of action would not be paying that deference to you which your number and position as Freeholders of the county of Sunbury demand, while it would betoken on my part a disposition to shirk those duties which we all know must devolve upon some persons.

Gentlemen, you have my consent to your request, and should I be returned one of your representatives in Parliament, permit me to say that, having been born, educated, and by the blessing of Providence, have accumulated what little property I possess among you, I feel undividedly identified with you, and shall devote what abilities I have to your interest and the interest of the Province at large.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BURPEE.

Sheffield, April 28th, 1854.

**TO ARRIVE.**—In **Lisbon and Barbara from London.**—600 kegs Brandram's No. 1 White Lead;—160 kgs. Red, Yellow, Green, Black and Blue Paint; 15 casks Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Brunswick Green, India Red, Quaker Green, Vandyke Brown, Raw and Burnt Umber; Raw and Burnt Terrade Steima; drop Black and Vermillion; 4 tons Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; 3 cases Indigo; 1 bbl. Nutmegs; 20 cwt. Carbonate Soda in 1 cwt., kegs; 1 ton Washing Soda; 1½ tons Alum; 10 cwt., Cream of Tartar; 10 cwt. Blue Vitrol; 4 gross assorted Pickles; 600 lbs. Cloves; 600 cwt. Alexandria Senna; 8 cases Sallad Oil; 2 cases Liquorice; 10 cwt. Glue; 10 kegs Coleman's Mustard; 1 case Spanish Annatto; 2 casks Hemp and Canary Seed; 1 case Gold Leaf.

April 28. (usual papers) S. L. TILLEY.

**IN STORE.**—15 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil;—300 boxes 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 15, 12 x 16, and 12 x 18 Window Glass; 300 kegs No. 1 White Lead; 2 tons Putty.

S. L. TILLEY.

April 28. (usual papers.)

**$200 REWARD.**—A Young Lady left her Father's residence in Carmarthan Street on Wednesday evening the 19th., inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. During the winter she had been partially deranged, but for the last nine weeks appeared perfectly sane. Up to this date she has not been found. Her height is about 5 feet 3in., hair dark brown, cut short; rather pale complexion. She had on Crimson Velvet Bonnet, lined with white Satin; Brown worsted Polka Jacket, with blue border; a dark printed Cotton Dress brown Felt Boots, with India Rubbers. Any person who will produce her either living or dead shall receive the above reward.

April 28. 1i. AARON EATON.

**To the Independent Electors of the City of Saint John.**

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large and respectable portion of the Freeholders and Freemen of the City to allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching election, and having expressed a willingness to comply with their wish, I deem it but an act of justice to you to offer a few remarks upon the manner in which I have met the duties I promised under oath well and truly to execute, on the day of my installation to office.

As to my conduct in the office, whether the course pursued by me towards those having businses therewith has been satisfactory, I leave the people themselves to judge, simply observing that my *aim* has been to treat all alike, to mete out to every man, irrespective of his standing in Society, the same impartial justice.

With reference to the receipts of office I am happy to say that these drawn from the same sources, will be at the end of my year equal if not exceed these of the past year.

As far as relates to questions which have arisen bearing upon the prosperity of the City, I believe I have to the utmost lent them my assistance. The long existent dispute arising out of the Fort-neck property, through a proposition made by me to Mr. Elliott, the Commissioner of Ordnance, is on the eve of final settlement. To the recent arrangement of leasing the ferries, by which the City is gainer to the amount of £1200 annualy, I gave as it is well known, my most cordial support.

I have endeavored by frequent directions to the deputy Clerk of the Market to obviate the annoyance arising from the practice of forestalling; my directions have been disregarded, and having ascertained from my legal adviser that I had little or no control as the difficulty arose from the lessee of the tolls being also deputy Clerk, arrangements have been made to prevent this evil in future.

Though residing in Carleton I am interested in the general prosperity of the City, our interests are one, we rise or fall together, and to the past I appeal as furnishing evidence that no partiality has swayed my conduct as a public officer from the motto of "Equal rights and equal privileges."

You now enjoy, for the first time, the right of electing the chief Magistrate of your City, and this too by the independent principle of the ballot; should you bestow upon me your confidence I will endeavor as heretofore to advance your interests by honestly, fearlessly, and faithfully discharging the duties of office.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
April 28. JAMES OLIVE.

**To the Independent Freemen and Freeholders of the City of St. John.**

GENTLEMEN,—On the second day of May next, I shall be nominated for the Office of Mayor for the ensuing year.

Having filled that high and responsible situation for the year ending in May last, in a manner, I believe, satisfactory to the public in general, (during which time I paid into the City fuads, from revenues received at the Mayor's Office, the sum of £3694,) I feel satisfied that those electors who wish to have the liabilities of the City promptly met without recourse to taxation, will come forward and give me their support. Many persons base their objections to me on the ground that last year I granted licences for the sale of spirituous liquors; but in doing so, I did what I then considered to be my duty, and I am still unchanged in my opinion. Should I be honored with a majority of your votes, the same care and attention will be given to your interests, and my best abilities, coupled with former experience, shall be used to raise our City to the proud position of meeting her liabilities from the proper source of revenue, and maintaing peace and good order within her walls. I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,
April 28. W. O. SMITH.

**WOOOL CARDING.—The Subscribers having** purchased the Establishment in Norton, formerly owned by Mr. E. Coats, in returning thanks for past favours would respectfully inform the Public, that they have purchased that very superior double Carding Machine, imported last season by Flewwelling Brothers, and run by them at Hampton Ferry, and also the Picking Machine. Those who have had work done by this Machine can attest to its superiority.

They have also employed Mr. Pickett who attended it last season, and who is an experienced workman; and every attention will be given to the faithful discharge of business.

They intend also keeping constantly on hand a supply of Oil for wool.

R. W. BLAIR.
Norton April 28. (2m pd.) T. C. PIERCE.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!! Received at the Free** Baptist Book Concern, per "Admiral and "Eastern City," a further supply of valuable Books, among which are the following, with prices annexed;—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark's Commentary, a beautiful edition of 6 vols. | £4 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott's do. do. do 3 do. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Josephus Works, with notes, 2 vols bound in one | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Cruden's Concordance largest and complete edition (Sheep) | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Wesleys Notes on the New Testament large edition | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures 2 volumes, large, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Religious Encyclopedia | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kitto's Encyclopedea of Biblical Literature | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Watson's Institutes, with Index and Analysis, by J McClinton, 2 vols.. | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Jones' Church History, | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 volumes in one | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Wayland's Life of Judson, 2 volumes | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Barne's Notes on Daniel, | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 5 volumes, for sale separate, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Caughey's Revival Miscellanies. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Noys' Lectures on the Truth of the Bible, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Memoirs of David Marks, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
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P. S. Parties wishing books, by sending us the money per Mail, will have them forwarded at the earliest chance.

April 26.

**BELT LEATHER, &c.**—The Subscriber has on hand, and is continually making, a superior article of Belt Sole, and other **Leather** usually manufactured in the City which he offers for Sale at market prices.

P. S. Cash always paid for hides.

WM. PETERS,
St. John, April 21. (p 4w) *Union Street.*

**BEARD & VENINNG** have received per English and American Steamers **Twenty-Two Packages,** containing Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Parasols, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, and a variety of other Goods.—Balance of Stock per *Dundonald* and *Joseph Tarratte.* April 21.

**JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale,** 25 Bushels GRASS SEED; 1 Cask Clover do.; 5 boxes Oranges; 1 box Lemons; 10 barrels dried Apples: 20 boxes Cooking Raisins; 50 superior Hams.

HANNAH & UNDERHILL.
April 21.

**NEW GOODS.**—FRASER, ENNIS & CO, have received per "Middleton" "Admiral" and "Eastern City" a portion of their Spring Stock, comprising Plain, Checked and Spotted Poplins, Delaines and Cashmeres, Gray and White Cottons, Prints, Warps, Tickings, Satinets, Jeans; American Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes, and Parasols; Cotton, Hemp and Wool Carpetings, in new patterns; Table Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs and Door Matts.

Expected per Steamer "Sarah Sands," *now due at Portland* Bonnets, Parasols, Laces, Nets, Bareges, Tissues, Gauzes, Balzarines, Glacie and cheked Silks, French and Coventry Bonnet Ribbons, Black and Colored Glacie and Morie Antique Capes and Mantles of the newest designs.

A large and carefully selected supply of other seasonable goods to arrive per "John Barbour" "Blanche" and "Lisbon" all of which will be marked in plain figures and offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices.

F. E. & Co., take this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging the liberal share of patronage they have lately received, and promise that no effort on their part shall be wanted in order to secure a continuance of the same.

April 15. *King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.*