Poetry.

THE FULNESS OF JESUS.

I lay my sins on Jesus,	Lev. xvi. 21.
The spotless Lamb of God;	Heb. ix. 14.
He bears them all, and frees us	Heb. ix. 28.
From the accursed load.	Gal. iii. 13.
I bring my guilt to Jesus,	Acts xiii. 38, 39.
To wash my crimson stains	Rev. vii. 14.
White in his blood most precious,	1 Pet. i. 19.
Till not a spot remains.	Eph. v. 27.
I lay my wants on Jesus—	1 Pet. v. 7
All fulness dwells in him;	Col. i. 19.
He heareth my Desires,	Psa. cxlv. 3.
He doth my soul redeem.	Gal. iv. 4, 5.
I lay my griefs on Jesus,	Psa. lv. 22.
My burdens and my cares;	1 Pet. v. 7.
He from them all releases,—	Isa. lxiii. 9.
He all my sorrows shares.	Heb. iv. 15, 16.
I rest my soul on Jesus—	Psa. cxvi. 7, 8.
This weary soul of mine:	Matt. ix. 28.
His right hand me embraceth,	Cant. ii. 6.
I on his breast recline	John xiii. 25.
I love the name of Jesus—	1 John iv 19.
Immanuel, Christ the Lord:	Matt. i. 23.
Like fragrance on the breezes,	Cant. i. 3.
His name is spread abroad.	Phil. ii. 9.
I long to be like Jesus,—	1 John iii. 2.
Meek, loving, lowly, mild;	Matt. xi. 29.
I long to be like Jesus—	1 Pet. ii. 21.
The Father's holy child.	Acts iv. 27.
I long to be with Jesus,	Phil. i. 23.
Amid the heavenly throng,	Rev. vii. 9.
To sing with saints his praises,	Rev. v. 10
To hear the angels' song.	Rev. xix. 1.

HEAVEN.

BY MRS. DANA.

"There shall be no sorrow!" I shall feel
No chilling sadness o'er my spirit steal;
And there shall be no more aching heart in heaven;
No weary one's tear; no trespass unforgiven;
No restless cares from gathered weary hour;
No clouds o'er life's dark labyrinth to lower;
No lingering thirst for life's immortal stream;
No disappointment; no deceitful dream;
No heart of adamant to vex me there;
No secret sins to fill me with despair;
No vile grieving spirit my pleasure to molest,
To mix its deadly fang within my breast;
No midnight watchings paling friendship's cheek;
No harrowing fears I do not dare to speak;
No lust allowed to chill my sinking heart,
And whisper one, the hour has come—to part!
No sad preparing for the silent grave;
No dark funeral group where willows wave;
No deep distress to bow my fainting head;
No sorrow's anniversary to dread!
Come—blissful hour! when all have passed away,
These "former things" that darken life's sad day,
And safely housed shall all my loved ones be
In ever-brightening immortality!
Yes! there's a land where sorrows shall be o'er,
And I shall see the gath'ring cloud no more:
I know the land—I languish to be there;
Come, death! to that bright world my spirit bear!"

DUTY.

"No matter where," if duty calls thee, go!
Amid contagion, poverty, and death,
Bend o'er the sufferer in his hour of woe,
Nor fear the blast of pestilential breath.

Go o'er the wintry ocean! tremble not
When night, and storm, and darkness, round, above,
Howl like ravens—with approving thought
In thy soul nestles, like the soft-winged dove.

Go to the desert! burning heats by day,
Nor foes by night, disturb thy sweet repose;
Unspringing fountains, adorn thy lonely way;
To shake thy thirst, the sudden fountain flows.

Speak then, as duty bids thee, truthful words;
If danger threatens, still be bravely true,
Trust them in Him who rules the raging floods,
And them shalt triumph o'er the billows too.

Speak them for the oppressed! Be them his friend.
"Mercy," the poet saith, like heaven's own rain,
"Is doubly blessed," which upwards doth ascend
To gather weight, then break on earth again.

Toil in thy Master's vineyard! Watch and pray!
Toil for thy race, for whom the Saviour bled;
Let his example cheer thee on thy way;
And if he bids thee, toil for daily bread.

Do, suffer, die, at duty's call divine,
Nor rest from battle till the victory's won;
Then, soldier of the Cross, a crown is thine—
Then, faithful servant, hear thy glad "Well done!"

Miscellany.

STORY OF THE FRENCH REFUGEES.

About two hundred and fifty years ago there was great joy in the dwellings of the Protestants in France. The news had spread over the land that the king had, while in the city of Nantes, sent out an edict, or decree, in favor of the persecuted. They had passed many long years of trouble; their places of worship had been broken down, their ministers sent out of the land, and many of their friends had been slain. But now they were to have the free exercise of their religion and the rights of citizens. Their sick poor were to be allowed to enter the public hospitals, and other privileges of the kind were now to be fully allowed. They were a loyal and thankful people, and they welcomed these benefits with gratitude to the king, and with many praises to God.

The Protestants were now at liberty to attend to trade and the care of the land. Their peaceful and active habits soon made them well known. No looms made finer silk, no plows were more busy in the fields, and no vines were more fruitful than theirs. They soon became the best-work people in the country. And this was as it should be; for the purest faith should always be connected with industry and attention to the duties of life.

"Henry the Good," as the king was called, had been once a Protestant; but he changed his religion to obtain an earthly crown. Many mourned that he should have forgotten the example and counsel of a pious mother; still he did not quite neglect the friends of his early youth. He knew their worth, and did much to serve them. His Merciful conduct did not please the Romanists, and one day he was stabbed by a priest while riding in his carriage in the city of Paris. The Huguenots, as the Protestants were called, soon found that the next king who came to the throne bore no love toward them; and they had to suffer many hardships. At length, Louis the Fourteenth revoked the edict given in the city of Nantes, although it had been declared that it should never be altered. When it suited the purpose of the Romanists, they did not scruple to break all the laws which showed any kind of respect for the Protestants, though they had been secured to them by the most solemn oaths and pledges.

And now, instead of joy, there was only sorrow in many of the castles and cottages of France. Few remains of the truth had obtained the power they wanted, and they were at liberty to oppress as they pleased. Severe laws were passed, in the hope of rooting out the reformed religion. Heavy fines were laid upon those who did not adorn their houses on saints' days, and heavy blows if they did not kneel when a Romish procession went along the streets. They were not allowed to be doctors, booksellers, printers, or even grocers. No apprentice could be taught a trade in their shops. If they were heard to sing hymns in public or private, they they were sent to prison; their psalm-book was publicly burned; and the Bible was taken out of their houses. Their places of worship were again broken into and destroyed; their ministers were sent out of the land, or shut up in jail; and many of the young children were torn from their parents' arms, and brought up in nunneries as Papists. The sick and dying could only be attended by Romish priests; and the bodies of those who died were often torn out of their graves.

Happy did those think themselves who could make their escape to other lands, even though they left behind them all their worldly goods.

They were sad sights in those days, and those had hard hearts who did not shed tears at the sufferings of these afflicted Christians. One scene was beheld in the little town of Vevay, which made many weep.

The good Protestants pastor was to have his limbs broken upon a wheel—one of the most painful deaths that can be endured. His enemies did not kill him at once; they seemed to take delight in adding to his sufferings. For two days he was left in his agony on the wheel. In the midst of his pain he thus spoke to those who stood by: "Jesus Christ hath satisfied for my sins; and not only for mine, but for the sins of all those who shall go to him by faith, as I now do. I cast myself upon the merits and death of Jesus, and cling to him as my Saviour and Redeemer. My dear people, receive my last farewell, and know that I preached to you the pure truth of the gospel—the true way that leads to heaven."

Among others who were faithful were a gentleman and his wife. A number of soldiers were sent to their mansion. They rudely burst open the doors, carried off some of the goods, and sold them. They then made stables of the beautiful rooms, and caused their horses to lie upon the rich beds. When the ruin of the house was at an end, the master of it went forth with his wife, leading by the hand four little children under seven years of age. As they passed out at the doors, their persecutors threw upon them, from the windows, pitchers of water. Wet and cold they went forth without a home and without food. After a short journey they came to a friend's house, where they were taken in; and in the first night of this distress the mother had another little infant born. But there was to be no shelter allowed for these pious outcasts. A band of soldiers traced them to the spot, and drove them out—with the babe, only three days old, in its mother's arms. After years of trial, this family found a happy home in England.

Many an interesting story of the French refugees has been preserved. A Protestant family, who saw that there could be no peace in their own land, planned a way for their escape. They first concealed their money, jewels, and other valuables in quilted silk petticoats, secretly worked by the lady and her daughter, and which they sent to England. The two eldest sons had already left the country; there remained now the parents, a daughter, aged sixteen, and two little boys, of four and six years old. Just as they were all ready to start, the father was seized and carried to prison. When those he loved went to visit him, he urged them to hasten to a place of safety, in the hope that the time would come when he should be able to join them again. His wife, attended by a male servant, went in disguise to a seaport, and there arranged for a passage to England for herself and three children.—She then concealed herself in a house, while the servant went back to bring the children. The eldest daughter, dressed as a peasant girl, placed her young brothers each in a pannier or basket, which were slung across the back of the donkey. She then well covered over the little boys with fruits and vegetables, and on the top of all some chickens in a basket were placed. The children had been charged, whatever should happen by the way, on no account to speak or move. The servant, in the dress of a country farmer, rode first on horseback. He did not appear as if he was known to the girl with the donkey, though he took care to ride so as to keep in sight as she went along the road.

The young refugee travelled at night; but as time was precious, the latter part of the journey had to be taken by daylight. Mingled hope and grief filled her mind, as she either thought of going to her mother and escaping to a land of liberty, or of the sorrows of her dear father left behind in his dreary prison. While on the road she was alarmed at the sight of a party of horse-soldiers riding towards her. They fixed their eyes upon her, and then at the panniers. "What is in those baskets?" they cried. Before she could give an answer, one of them drew his sword, and thrust into the pannier in which the young child was hid.—No cry was heard; no resistance was made: the soldiers thought all was right, and turning round, galloped quickly down the road. In a short time the refugees reached the seaport. The sister seized the pannier, and threw off the upper part of its contents in the dread of finding her little brother killed. As he lifted up his arms now rubs his terrified sister, she saw he was covered with blood from a severe cut on one of them. She bound up the wound, nursed him with the fondest care, and had the joy of finding that his life was spared, though he carried a scar of the wound all his days.

The sails of the ship were soon spread to the wind; the refugees secretly got on board, and in a few days they safely landed in England. But the father never followed them. Year after year passed away, and there was the poor captive, though not all the time in a dungeon, yet unable to join those he loved. They never met again on earth; may we not believe that through the merits of the Saviour they all had a joyful meeting before the throne of God in heaven?—*Child's Companion.*

They who disbelieve in virtue, because man has never been found perfect, might as reasonably deny the sun, because it is not always noon.

KILLING THE DEVIL.

Two men who were members of the same church, had disagreed in regard to a matter of comparatively trifling importance. This led to an alienation of feeling, which increased and widened with time, until they refused to speak to each other. They nursed their evil passions by indulgence.—Of course they were unhappy; at times they felt condemned. Their variance was a source of pain to others; efforts were made to reconcile them; yet they held out, neither being willing to make any concessions, or even take the first step towards a settlement. One of them, a deacon in the church, finally became impressively sensible that they were both wrong, dishonoring themselves and their Saviour. He resolved to avail himself of the first opportunity to speak kindly to his brother, and thus open the way for the restoration of good feelings. It so happened that in the course of a day or two, both were invited to the raising of a barn; and now came the time for the deacon to put his good resolution into practice. Seeing his brother, and approaching him, he extended his hand, and cheerfully greeted him with the inquiry, "How do you do?" "Deacon," said the other, "Oh! deacon, you have killed the devil—yes, you have killed the devil; and I am heartily glad of it." This settled the whole affair; they made mutual concessions, and ever afterwards lived as friends.

There can hardly be any cheaper or readier method of killing the devil, than this. How many alienations exist in neighbourhoods, sometimes in families, alas, sometimes in churches, to the discomfort and disgrace of all parties, that might be cured by this simple method. When two persons are at variance, either they must remain so, becoming more and more exasperated in their feelings, or one or the other must take the first step towards reconciliation. This step must be an expression of good feeling, and show a desire and willingness to be at peace. And here generally is the difficulty; it consists in inducing either party to take the first step. Neither is willing to yield until the other does; and hence they fail to come together. Often they brood over the alienation, till it becomes fixed, and perhaps almost incurable.—But let either take the first step; let either first kill the devil in his own heart, and he will be almost sure to kill him in the heart of his neighbor. "The first step—ah!" says one, "I will wait for my neighbour to approach me kindly; and then I will meet him kindly. Let him yield first; let him ground his arms, and take the first step, and I shall not be wanting." It often so happens, however that the neighbor reasons in the same way: and thus neither finds it convenient to take the first step. Now, the magnanimity, the nobleness, the sound Christian principle, always lie with the man who is willing to take the first step. He first kills the devil in his own mind, by conquering his evil passions; and is then prepared for a similar victory in the bosom of his offended neighbor.

THE OLD ATHEIST.

Dead! and of all his wealth not sufficient to bury him with proper decency. Died, bequeathing to the last—poor old gray-headed atheist!

Years ago his home was a palace. His daughters were beautiful; his sons stately and noble. He gloried in his unbelief. "His eyes stood out with fatness. It seemed hard with the Christians, and one was tempted to say, "It is better with the wicked than with the good."

But by these wet clods, on which the rain drips dismally, lies his pine coffin. And the sexton strikes it with his shovel, and course jest profane the "garden of God."

"Poor old atheist!" One daughter lies broken-hearted in an early grave. One in a foreign land wanders under the weight of his curse. The youngest son, the "old man's darling," rots in a jail; the other died drunken.

All were atheists. Prosperity kept them company long. Their ships sailed in safety. Their orchards were never blighted. Sickness tainted not their beauty; care and disappointment left their hearts alone.

But to-day where are they, with the wealth and glory of prosperity?

Ah! it is true.

"The mill of God grinds late—*but it grinds to Powder.*"

A SHREWD MINISTER.

A minister had travelled far to preach to a congregation. After the sermon, he waited very patiently, expecting some of the brethren to invite him home to dinner. In this, he was disappointed. One and another departed, until the house was almost empty. Summoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly-looking gentleman, and gravely said,

"Will you go home with me to dinner, to day brother?"

"Where do you live?"

"About twenty miles from this."

"No," said the man, coloring, "but *you* must go with *me*."

"Thank you; I will, cheerfully."

After that time, the minister was no more troubled about his dinner.

A Word so Tolerable.—A person once called and introduced himself by saying that "he was come to spend an idle hour with Mr. Benson." "Be assured," said that eminent man, "that Mr. Benson has no idle hours. From seventeen to eighteen hours he spends every day either in reading, or praying, or preaching. Besides, he is going to preach this evening; and he mostly spends an hour upon his knees before he goes into the pulpit." With some degree of confusion the person withdrew; and it was hoped that he learned, by the mode of his reception, never again to disturb ministers when they are preparing to preach, or to imagine that they have idle hours to spend with idle people, who are not conscious of the value of time.

Clerical Joke.—A few years since, when the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopalian clergyman, was leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester county, and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The Doctor graciously received the committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary though liberal for the parish which they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committe replied, "The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry, and provide for them." "Very true," said the Rev. Gentleman, "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about **Sixty acres of Land,** with a Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and Stage Barn thereon. Also, an Over Shoot Grist Mill and Oat Kiln. Also, a new Carding Machine, with House attached, and Dam, separate from the Grist Mill. All are in good repair, and possession can be given the first of May next. There is a good chance for a Saw Mill on the same stream. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, on the premises. If not sold by the 20th of April next, they will be offered at auction on the 25th of that month. They are situate about two miles from the School House on Kierstead Mountain, (so called,) in Studholm, K. C.

DAVID KIERSTEAD.

Studholm, K. C., March 4, 1854. 10in

VALUABLE FARM BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, a **Valuable Farm,** situated in Douglas Valley, Queen's County, two miles from the Nerepis Road, and only twenty-five from the city of St. John. The Farm contains 260 acres of land, and cuts 20 tons of Hay yearly. There are 20 acres of cleared and 50 acres of Interval. There is a good chance for a crop next season. It is well fenced with cedar fencing. There is a Log House and good Frame Barn, with Sheds attached to it, all nearly new.

The terms of payment are as follows:—15 per cent. at the time of sale; 25 per cent. on the 1st of May, when possession is given; and the remainder in one, two and three years, secured by Bond and Mortgage on the property. For further particulars apply to CHARLES PATTERSON, on the premises.

W. F. BONNELL, *Auctioneer.*

Douglas Valley, March 9, 1854. 3in

NEW BOOKS.—Just Received, at the Free Baptist Book Concern, King Street, a supply of valuable Books, among which are the following:—

Wayland's Memoir of Dr. Judson, 2 vols.
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. in one.
do. do. do. 3 vols. seperate.
Caughey's Revival Miscellanies,
Foster's Christian Purity,
Fisk's Memorial of the Holy Land,
Josephus,
Farr's Ancient History, 4 vols.
Rollin's do. do. 2 vols.
MacAuley's History of England, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,
The Listener,
Tales of the Covenanters,
Memoir of Richard Williams, the Patagonian Missionary,
Napoleon, or More Work for the Maine Law, &c., &c., &c.

Religious Intelligencer Office, March 23rd.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

MESSRS. B. O. & C. C. WILSON, **Chemists,** of Boston, are the Proprietors of the following valuable Medicines. An agency for New Brunswick and vicinity has been appointed by them in St. John; and the articles can now be had, wholesale and retail, at Boston prices, in the same office with the *Religious Intelligencer,* immediately over the Drug Store of J. H. Chipman, King street.

Compound Sarsaparilla.

Is designed for the cure of Asthma, Apoplexy, Cankers, Cholera Morbus, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Fevers, Gravel, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Salt Rheum, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Prostration of the Nervous System, General Debility, &c.

Dysentery Syrup.

An effectual remedy for Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel complaints generally.

Wild Cherry Balsam,

An invaluable remedy for Consumption, Pain in the Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Tickling in the Throat, with nervous irritation in attempting to speak, and for all those symptoms which indicate Incipient Consumption. These symptoms should be attended to without delay.

Wild Cherry Bitters,

For Jaundice, Indigestion, Faintness at the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. &c.

Neuropathic Drops—or Superior "Pain Killer."

An invaluable remedy for the cure of Ague in the Face, Bruises, Chilblains, Spasmodic Sciatica, Cold Feet, Colic, Corns, Cough, Cramps, and Spasmodic Affections, Cuts, Caked or Swelled Breasts, Headache, Hip Complaints, Internal Pains, Rheumatism, Nausea, Nervousness, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Stomach and Bowels, Paralysis, Scalds and Burns, Sea Sickness, Shrinking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Toothache, &c.

Dr. T. V. Claxton's Vegetable Peristaltic Pills.

A highly approved domestic remedy, for the cure of Canker, Salt Rheum, Cough, Colds, Consumption, Cramps and Convulsions, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Piles, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Fevers, Female Complaints, Inflammation of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder, Sores, and Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all diseases originating in a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

Salve, or Pain Extracter.

An invaluable remedy for Burns, Scalds, Sore Lips, Fresh Cuts or wounds, Boils, Felons, Salt Rheum, &c.

Composition Powders, Cayenne Pepper, &c.

Also for sale: Any description of Botanic Medicine, &c., can be procured from Messrs. Wilson's establishment in Boston, on application at the office of the St. John Agency, King st., where catalogues of articles in their line can be had gratis.

Messrs. Palmer & Hunt, and Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, St. John; and Mr. W. Q. Shaw, Woodstock, and several other places through the country have the above as retail Traders throughout the Province can be supplied on advantageous terms. Address E. J. Underhill, *post paid.*

PER EASTERN CITY: 2 barrels Winter Bleached White Oil; 6 barrels American Apples; 1 gross Taylor's Powder; Drums Fresh Figs; Anatto; Mustard, &c.

January 6. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Groceries, Flour, Fruits, Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c.,** Tucker's Brick Building, South side King Street, Saint John, N. B.

14TH MARCH.—Just opened at **Gilmour's Tailoring Establishment,** *FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION,* in Black Broad Cloth Coatings, and Fancy Doeskins. *Call and Examine* from Order of Spring Goods Expected Daily. march 17

EATING HOUSE.—The subscriber has opened an *EATING HOUSE* immediately under the New Brunswick Hotel, Charlotte street, where he will be prepared to furnish people from the country, and others, with Hot Meals, at any hour, day or night, through the winter. Hot Coffee and Oysters always on hand.

Oct. 14. CORNELIUS SPARROW.

MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.—JOHN A. PARKS *Proprietor.*—This house is very pleasantly situated, on Washington Street, and being very central. It has recently been refitted and furnished, and is now the best temperance house in town. There is social worship morning and evening in the parlors, where all who choose may be present. It is a house where the traveller will find a pleasant home.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1853.

WOODEN WARE, BURNING FLUID, &c.—Received per Ottie, from Boston—50 Nests TUBS; 5 dozen Butter Coolers; 30 barrels Burning Fluid; 1 cask assorted Fluid Lamps. Also, per *Helen Thompson,* from Glasgow—30 boxes Tobacco Pipes.

January 6. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

SUPERIOR BOTANIC MEDICINES.—The following superior Medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, at the office of the Religious Intelligencer:—

Wilson's Compound Sarsaparilla,
Wilson's Pleasantry Syrup,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Balsam,
Wilson's Wild Cherry Bitters,
Wilson's Neuropathic Drops,
Wilson's Salve,
Wilson's Composition Powders,
Claxton's Pills,
Cayenne Pepper, in small and large tin cans for family use.

Some of the above are also for sale by Messrs. Hannah & Underhill, St. John; Verna White, Fredericton; Wm. Q. Shaw, Woodstock; Thomas O'Donnell, Johnson, Elias S. Forest, Upper Sussex; and several other places throughout the country. Jan. 6.

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

BOOK, CARD, & JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 6 King Street.—The subscriber having purchased himself with a varied assortment of New Type, is prepared to execute all descriptions of Job Printing, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c. G. W. DAY.

FREE BAPTIST BOOK CONCERN.—A good assortment of religious and useful Books, are now for sale at the office of this paper, (over the Drug Store of J. H. Chipman, King Street.) Among them are the following valuable and standard Works:—

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge;
Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature;
Do. Daily Bible Illustrations; Do. History of Palestine;
Biblical Criticism, 2 vols; Ward's India and the Hindoos;
Elliot's History of Liberty;
Dick's Memoirs of Early Christianity;
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols;
Barnes on Daniel; Living or Dead; by J. C. Ryle;
Whom or Chief; Startling Questions;
Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; James' Church in Earnest;
James' Anxious Inquirer; Do. Youthful Christian;
Do. Marriage Ring; Bonar's Night of Weeping;
Morning of Joy; Bonar on Leviticus, and other works;
Jenkyn on the Holy Spirit; Wayland's Moral Science;
Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, 1st and 2nd series;
Butler's Analogy;
Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures;
Fletcher's Works; Life of Carvosso; Life of Mrs. Rogers;
The Successful Merchant; Law's Serious Call;
Villiers Blacksmith; Wesley, Fletcher, Peck, Mahan, and others, on Christian Perfection;
Youthful Christian; Coughey's Revival Miscellanies;
Jones' Church History; Memoirs of David Marks;
Manual on the Trinity; Noyes' Lectures on the Bible;
Baxter's, Bunyan's, Flavels, Venn's & Doddridge's Works;
Edward's Sabbath Manual;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Rollin's Ancient History;
Tytler's General History; Principles of Zoology;
Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge—10 vols.—for sale single or together;
Annuals of Scientific Discovery for 1852 and 1853;
The Earth and Man; Moral History of the Species;
Lesson's Geology; Chalmers' Commercial Discourses;
Barrow's Bible in Spain; Phillip's Love of the Spirit;
Matthew Hale Smith on Universalism;
Brown's Concordance—Pocket edition;
Shady Side, or Life in a Country Parsonage;
Sunny Side; Kenny's Mills, or the earnest worker;
Napoleon, or more work for the Maine Law;
Mysterious Parchment, or Satanic Licenses;
Full Sets of the American Tracts, bound;
Hannah Moore's Repository Tracts, 8 vols;
The Apostolic and Primitive Church;
Songs for the little ones at home;
A large number of Memoirs of different eminent Christians;
Sunday School Libraries, and Books; Maps, Cards, &c.;
Bibles and Testaments at the Society's prices;
Hymn Books, Collections, &c.;

A large number of other Books, Religious, Historical, Scientific, and entertaining, which are being sold at low prices.

R. J. UNDERHILL,
D. W. CLARK,
WM. PETERS, } *Business Com. offic.*

January 9th, 1854.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Charlotte street, nearly opposite Country Market, St. John, N.B. The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance. (June 15.) R. W. FLAGLOR.

COFFIN & FURNITURE WAREROOMS, South Side King Square, St. John, N.B.—The subscriber having leased a portion of the premises recently occupied by the late R. Anslee, Esq., as a Tannery, and having had it fitted up for COFFIN AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, they would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish COFFINS of every description as to as good a style and on as moderate terms as can be procured at any establishment in this City.

Coffins of all sizes and qualities constantly on hand.

Furniture of every description made to order. Orders respectfully solicited, which may be depended upon, and executed with the utmost possible despatch.

January 13. MATTHEW PAUL & SON.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., *Four Doors North of Trinity Church,* Germain St. will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a style superior to any Establishment in the Provinces, and at prices full twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattresses, Curtains Carpets, &c. made to order on reasonable terms.

NOTICE—FRASER, ENNIS & CO., respectfully announce that on and after the 27th inst. their present **Stock of Furs, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets, Plushes,** Winter Shawls and Bonnets, will be offered at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for an extensive Spring importation.

A large stock of Double Twill French **Merinos** and **Coburgs,** with a few pieces real French **Tartan** de laine, all of which are offered low, in order to effect a clearance.

From the very liberal share of patronage received since the late improvements, F. E. & Co. beg to intimate that a still further extension of the premises will be effected before the Spring, when a large and personally selected Stock from the best markets in Britain will be ready for inspection.

Jan. 20. *King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Constitution and By-Laws, Odes, Blanks, and all descriptions of printing required by Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, executed by the subscriber with despatch. GEO. W. DAY.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM.—An Engraving Illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." This Picture is 24 by 20 inches, and is one of the most beautiful productions of taste and art. The scenes or groups are one hundred in number, commencing with Christian's escape from the City of Destruction, borne down with his burden, and ending with his welcome admission "through the gates into the Celestial City." For sale at the office of this paper, with or without frame. Print, without frame, twenty-five shillings, including book and chart; with frame, ten dollars. Jan. 6.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, Union Street, St. John, N. B.—M'KIM & CLEAR, Manufacturers of **Monuments, Tombstables, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, and Centre Tables.**—Every description of Ornamental Work executed with neatness at their establishment, Union street, fifth house east of Charlotte street. Monuments, Head Stones, &c. of the best material, in the most improved styles, and fully as cheap and durable as any which can possibly be obtained on this continent.

After a long experience in England and Scotland, M'Kim & Clear feel satisfied they can execute work, equal in every, and superior in many, respects to any thing in their line manufactured in the city; and, while they are prepared to allow all honest competitors "a clear stage and no favor," they feel convinced they can produce at all times and on all occasions, workmanship in every respect superior to that of those Americans who advertise their wares at "*twenty-five per cent. low rates any shop in the city*" and who, unacquainted, unaccustomed in their art, can only attract attention by presenting the rather unenviable and unprofitable feature to all discerning (as "keepers of the petty shops that are springing up,") those who have carefully given their undivided attention to the study of their business, and who fairly and honorably enter the arena of public competition, determined to excel or fail by the superior excellence of their workmanship as judged by a discerning public.

For sale—a large quantity of Soap Stone, a superior article for lining stoves.

☞ A "Diploma" and Prize were awarded to R. A. M'Kim, for excellence in carving, at the last New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition. St. John, Jan. 6, 1854.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE. Constantly on hand—a large supply of Foreign and Domestic SOLE LEATHER, Upper Kips, Calf Skins, Roan, Morocco, Bindings and Linings—plain and fancy. Buckskins for trouser feet.

ALSO.—Tufts Leather for Congress Boots, Shank Leathers, Patent Screws, Crimps, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on all kinds of Leather, of the best quality of country manufacture.

26, *North Side of King Street.*

☞ Sign of the Side of Leather.

May 11. J. J. CHRISTIE.

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER,

Is published every Friday, for the General Conference of Free Baptists, at New Brunswick, at

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