

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the "Nashville."

The Steamer *Nashville* arrived at Boston on the 6th inst., bringing two days later news from England.

Stupendous naval preparations continue to be made by England and France. The whole of the Cunard steamers are to be taken up by the Government.

A Baltic fleet of 35 English and 10 French ships are intended for operations against St. Petersburg.

Fresh negotiations for peace are said to be going on.

The preparations in England for the Eastern war are still active. It is stated that in addition to the steamers already taken up, the Government had decided to take the remainder of the Cunard steamers as fast as they arrived, leaving the Company to carry the mails in smaller steamers. Many East India sailing ships have also been taken up to carry stores, troops, &c., notwithstanding which, rumours of peace were still in circulation.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—The new Reform Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 18th inst., by Lord John Russell, in an able and effective speech, which was received with general satisfaction and applause.

The generally expressed conviction is, that the most thorough going reformers will have ample reason to be satisfied with the actual workings of the measures; more so, perhaps, than with the working of their own theoretical schemes.

The great feature and very great merit of the bill is a large extension of the suffrages. Its character and merits are considered by the Conservatives as multifarious and destructive, and the measure is looked upon by that party as a sham and a farce.

By the "Alps."

The Alps arrived at Boston on the 7th inst.—The following is the Telegraphic Despatch to the Reading Room:—

Bogron, March 7th.

The Steamer *Alps* arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock this morning, bringing news to the 18th. Flour for the week closed steady at 6d. decline. Wheat active, at former quotations. Indian corn 2s. lower. Flour generally quoted 40s. to 41s.

No new feature in European affairs, everything wears a warlike aspect. 30,000 French troops ready to embark, and 20,000 English. Lord Raglan commands the British. Russia is calling out all her military resources. Immense preparations making for defence of St. Petersburg, and large bodies of troops hastening towards Danube. British Steamer *Haidee* got aground in Danube and was seized by the Russians. Strong suspicions aroused that Austria will support Russia. The Emperor is placing every thing upon war footing.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the "Atlantic."

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Sandy Hook, below New York, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, where she ran aground. She brings Liverpool dates to the 22nd Feb., four days later.

The *Monitor* (French paper) announces that the Czar's letter arrived in Paris on the 8th.—The Emperor Nicholas does not accept the proposal for the arrangement which was presented. The *Monitor* has his reply. There is no chance of a pacific solution.

The troops were embarking for Constantinople on the day the *Atlantic* sailed. Ships were being fitted out with great rapidity at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

The French troops were embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube. At Constantinople fortifications were being erected. The health of the Turkish armies and fleets was excellent. Six thousand men and twenty-four ships left Constantinople on the 7th Feb., under an escort of eleven British war steamers.

An important debate has taken place in the British Parliament on the Turkish question, and the Navy supplies have been voted.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms, ammunition and marine engines, except to friendly nations.

One hundred men have been killed by a colliery explosion near Wigan, England.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Three thousand troops embarked from here to-day.

The Greek insurrection has gained formidable headway, 6000 men being under arms.

It is said that if Austria does not immediately declare itself, France will form an army of 100,000 on the Italian frontier, and send a force to operate on Italy. This statement is believed to be authentic.

A telegraph despatch says that the Russians are bombarding Ratschuk.

There is a very doubtful report that the Russians have taken seven Turkish ships of war.

Great enthusiasm in favor of war was arising in Great Britain.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22nd.—Breadstuffs were rising. Wheat had advanced 2d; Flour 6d; rather more doing in Corn, but rates unchanged.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

An event fraught with interest and hope to Protestants has just occurred in Italy.—the opening of a Protestant church for the long persecuted Waldenses, in Turin, the metropolitan city of that country. The morning service was conducted in Italian, by the Rev. M. Meille, one of the Vaudois pastors of Turin. The afternoon sermon was preached in French by the Moderator, Dr. Revel, who has recently returned to his important post in the valleys, after a visit both to England and America. Nearly 1400 persons, admitted by tickets, were present at each of these services. The British and Prussian ambassadors attended, thus giving the sanction of their respective countries to the new Protestant church.

The pastors of this new church are men of tried

Christian character, full of faith and the Holy Ghost. The Pastor, Meille, is eminent for his spiritual graces, his holy zeal, his closeness of communion with God, and the hallowed unction of his public ministrations. The other pastor, Dr. Desanctis is well known. Formerly a Romish priest and occupying one of the highest positions as a parochial minister at Rome, he resisted every seducing promise intended to retain him within the bosom of the Papacy. His retirement was the result of conviction and the sincerity of his conviction has been tested by the privations and sacrifices to which he has submitted. At Malta his labours were abundant, and his walk humble and consistent. He studiously avoided notoriety, and would never visit England. At Geneva, working among the Italian emigrants, under the eye of the Evangelical Society, he was alike beloved and revered by all who marked his self-denying course. At last he became convinced that it was in the Vaudois Church, that he could best serve the cause of Christ, and promote the salvation of his Italian countrymen. Accepting an invitation to Turin, he attracted crowds by his graceful and energetic eloquence, and proved a valuable auxiliary to the heavenly-minded M. Meille. Last September, Dr. Desanctis was ordained by the Vaudois pastors. And it is a source of joy that under the ministry of these men the Gospel is rapidly spreading in Turin; for already more than 200 converts have been seen to partake of the Lord's Supper, in token of their union and communion with their Redeemer, and with each other.—*English Correspondence to Ch. Guardian.*

UNITED STATES.

Terrible Accident!—Sixteen Persons Killed!—Upwards of 50 Wounded!

HARTFORD, March 2.—About two o'clock this afternoon, the new steam boiler of Fales & Gray's car factory exploded, destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. There were over 300 persons employed in the factory, over 100 of whom were in that part of the building which was injured. The explosion was terrific—breaking timbers, powerful machinery, and everything about the building, in pieces, and prostrating the walls for 100 feet in length. The glass of the main building was broken. The roof and walls fell in a huge mass over the men employed, burying them beneath the ruins.

Efforts were immediately made by the remaining operatives, the firemen, (who were called out for that purpose,) and the citizens, who crowded in large numbers to the spot, to rescue those beneath the ruins. The Mayor superintended the extraction of the bodies, and the ruins were removed with all possible despatch. Nine persons were instantly killed, seven more died shortly after, and many others were badly injured.

The immediate cause of the explosion may never be known. The boiler was a new one, of fifty horse power, built of the best materials, and with the greatest care. It has been conjectured that the water was suffered to get too low.

The scene was a most heart-rending one. When the intelligence was scattered through the city, wives and children came rushing to inquire after the fate of their husbands and parents. Such was the excitement in the south District, in which many of the workmen dwelt, that the schools had to be dismissed at once, in consequence of the excitement among the pupils. The victims were horribly mutilated, and in some instances hardly to be recognized.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor of the First Free Will Baptist Church, made the Nebraska affair the theme of his discourse yesterday morning, denouncing the pro-slavery movement, and severely handling some of the toadies to the South and meek servants of the Slave Power.

He closed by characterizing the Nebraska aggression as God's judgment on the Church for its sin to Christ in the person of his poor. The churches ought forthwith to appoint a day of fasting and prayer, not forgetting to send petitions and protestations to Congress at the same time; Bible Societies ought to protest against shutting the Bible out of Nebraska; Tract Societies ought to claim their privilege in the same inheritance; and Missionary Societies ought to petition that they may preach the Gospel in its fulness there, without peril to their lives; anti-slavery Churches ought to pour in their petitions while the day of labor lasts; and finally if repentance has come too late to stay this judgment, we may yet send into Nebraska two Missionaries for every slave holder who will go to that territory. Missionaries, not like the one there who has anticipated politicians in their schemes to exclude from that territory, a free press, free speech, and the Church of Christ. Our Northern Senators and Representatives in Congress have the place of Pilate; they wish to push their fortunes in the court of the slave-power; to do so they must have the churches and people of the North with them; their wives urge them to have nothing to do with the murder of the just one; they themselves say he has done no evil; but how are they to succeed best at the South? In trembling anxiety they are waiting for the Northern Churches to say what they shall do with Christ. What is their response? Crucify him! Oh, is that it? Pray God it may not be! A day or two will decide.—*How? We shall see.*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A tornado occurred at Harrison, Ohio, on the 15th ult., which destroyed or very badly injured over five buildings. Several persons were badly hurt. The next day a similar tornado passed over a portion of Warren county, Ohio, reaching from Germantown, two miles from Lebanon, to the vicinity of Waynesville, about three hundred yards wide, moving in a crooked line, generally north-east, and was very destructive.

A SCENE.—We noticed yesterday a gang of 50 negroes, 300 sheep, 150 fat beavers, and about an equal number of horses and mules, all in a string on the wharf awaiting a steamer, to start down the river for the Southern market.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE MORMONS.—A recent writer from the west says the Mormons are on the wane.—Their own errors contain the elements of self-destruction.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Thursday, March 2.

This morning the House engaged in discussing a bill brought in by Mr. Earle, for the purpose of taxing the owners of Wilderness Lands, to which bill, Mr. Williston moved another, having the same object in view, as an amendment. A long debate on the principle of these bills followed, but as the subject has been before the Legislature for some eight or ten years, nothing new was elicited. The principle of Mr. Earle's bill was sustained and the matter referred to a select Committee, to report by Bill.

Mr. Earle moved an address to his Excellency praying that proceedings may be stayed in the money suit against McMahon and others. The house divided, for passing the Address, 16—mays, 3. The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the Report of the Law Commission, and continued in debate until after five o'clock.—The Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Hon. R. D. Willmot differed seriously with the Hon. Attorney General on this mode of managing the report. The Attorney General replied with warmth. Progress reported. House adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

Friday, March 3.

The House this morning was occupied in routine business until nearly 11 o'clock, when the report of the Law Commission was again taken into consideration, in committee of the whole. The day was spent in making progress; and division after division took place on proposed amendments. Some verbal amendments have been carried to several Chapters discussed, but no new principle has been sustained during the day's debate, which was really fatiguing. The Committee got through to Chapter 55, and the House adjourned at quarter past 5.

Saturday, March 4.

The House was to-day employed in discussing the Bill introduced by Mr. Earle, to invest all mines and minerals in the owners of the soil. The debate was conducted on the general principle included in the Bill, and no division was reported to the House unless that on a motion to report progress, which was negatived on a division. The Bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Earle from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Address having reference to staying proceedings against Mr. McMahon, one of the owners of the soil on Grand Lake, where coal is found, made his report to the House. The answer of his Excellency was in effect that he viewed with alarm anything which had a tendency to interrupt the ordinary course of the administration of justice. Mr. Earle made observations on the Report which he had just handed in, stating distinctly that in his opinion the Governor's answer to the Address amounted to a declaration of want of confidence in that Branch of the Legislature. Hon. Mr. Willmot from the Committee on the Financial affairs of the Province, made his report, which he read. Mr. Harding presented and read a petition against the proposed enlargement of the powers and privileges already granted to the European and North American Railway Company. Dr. Thompson moved for a Select Committee to whom shall be referred all petitions for and against the Maine Liquor Law, as introduced and passed in the province. Dr. Thompson deprecated the child's play that had been on this question, and his notice of motion of a Select Committee lies on the table. Hon. Provincial Secretary, as Chairman of the Committee of Trade, gave notice to the members of that Committee, that on Tuesday next they would meet to take into consideration the petition of J. & R. Reed, presented to the House. House adjourned at half past three.

Monday, March 6th.

This morning, the report of the Law Commission was again brought up in Committee of the whole House. A very spirited debate took place on the section giving power to any two Magistrates to try and sentence to the Provincial Penitentiary any idle person, or rogue, or vagabond, likely to become chargeable on any Parish in any County in the Province, if such person should refuse to labour at the request of the Overseers of the Poor. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith opposed the section, as any arbitrary power, which they would not confide to the discretion of any two Magistrates. Mr. Stiles, instead of giving two Magistrates such a power, wished to have their powers restricted, as he would not entrust them with the decision of a question involving the value of sixpence. The Hon. Provincial Secretary was sorry that the chapter in the Codified Laws had been included in the Report. He would far rather see the laws stand as it did before the passage of the Act under consideration. The House divided, and the law as it stands was affirmed by a large majority, continuing the power to sentence to the Provincial Penitentiary in the hands of any two Magistrates. A long debate took place on the powers of Supervisors to alter or widen any Great Road without compensation to the owners of the soil. Mr. Botsford and Mr. Smith contended against arming Supervisors with this power, and Mr. Johnson contended that as the law now stands, a mere widening of a road would be such an alteration as would entitle the owner of the soil to compensation. The Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced a new section prohibiting Supervisors from making any alterations in roads already laid out, until a plan and specification, and estimate of the cost, had first been submitted to the Executive Government, and approved of. The question was taken on the new section, which was carried by a large majority.

Tuesday, March 7th.

This morning the House passed and made progress in a number of Bills, chiefly local. A rider to morning Bill, passed all its three readings, imposing penalty of £10 and forfeiture of mineral raised, on owners of the soil operating without licence. Report of Law Commission again committed, and a number of chapters passed without debate, up to title 11, chapter 83. Mr. Harding presented petition of H. Gilbert, praying to be heard at the bar of the House, against the passing of the Bill to a-

mend the Act incorporating the E. & N. A. Railway Company, received and prayer granted, counsel to be heard on Wednesday. Mr. Kerr gave notice of resolution for an address praying for a variety of returns connected with the Audit and Treasury Offices. Mr. Cutler gave similar notice of a resolution praying for returns of another class of public accounts. Mr. Harding presented petition of Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of City of St. John, with reference to Smyth Street. Bill relating to the Police in the City of St. John committed and progress reported.

Wednesday, March 8th.

This morning the House was engaged in passing local Bills.

The report of the Law Commission was again taken up. A very warm debate ensued, during which the Lawyers and Magistrates on the floor of the House ranged themselves on opposite sides.—It grew out of the codification of the Act regulating the shipment of seamen in St. John. The legal gentlemen wanted to restrict the power of a single Magistrate unless the right of appeal was taken to poor Jack. The profession was then attacked, and warmly defended by Messrs. Botsford, Johnson and Gray; the latter made a splendid speech. The Attorney General complained that the public paid the piper while the Magistrates on one hand, and the Lawyers on the other, were criminating and recriminating. Progress was then made and reported on to chapter 98, title 16.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A DRUNKARDS OPINION.—Dr. Snodgrass, in the address at one of the recent anniversary meetings, in New York, related the following incident:—"Said I to a friend of mine in Baltimore—a man of talent in one of our professions, a well meaning, useful man in the days of his sobriety.—What think you of the Maine Law for Maryland? 'Think I replied he; 'I think well of it. Give me that and I shall have hope; I have signed your pledges over and over again, but only to break them as often. Shut up these houses with your Maine Law prohibition—'take away from my eyes these sparkling decanters—remove the sight of these and the fumes of their contents—the Satanic temptations to ruin, and then, but not till then, I shall hope to remain a sober man—to be myself again.' For my own part my friends, such appeals have an irresistible force with me. I think it is high time that we had legal prohibition everywhere when the very inebriates themselves are imploring its assistance for their agonized desponding souls."

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.—The Boston Atlas states, on the authority of a recent English work, that since 1846 a law of the Turkish Empire requires every citizen, as soon as his children have reached their sixth year, to inscribe their names in the books of one of the public schools, unless he can prove his ability to educate them at home.—At Constantinople it is reported that there are now 396 free schools, frequented by 22 700 children of both sexes. There are also six secondary schools with about 1,000 pupils. In order to gain an entrance into these, five years must have been spent in the free schools. There is also a high school for young men who are intended for public employment, a college for the same object, a normal school for the education of professors, an imperial college of medicine, a military, a naval and an agricultural school.—Of these schools the sultan is the superintendent, and he attends their examinations. The public libraries of Constantinople contain 80,000 volumes.

The Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste, author of "A Six Years' Mission among the Dens of London," is on the point of sailing for Sidney. In a letter to the *Times* he says:—"London, according to the *Post-office Directory*, contained in 1848, 2,500 bakers, 900 butchers and cheesemongers, 1,700 butchers, 3,000 grocers and tea-dealers, 900 established dairy-keepers, 400 fishmongers, 1,300 greengrocers and fruiterers; total, 10,700, and 11,000 public houses. We may," he says, "build churches and chapels, and multiply schools, but, sir, until the drunken habits of the lower orders are changed, we shall never act upon them as we would wish. While the pothouse is their church, gin their sacrament, and the taproom their schoolroom for evening classes, how can we adequately act upon them for the conversion of their souls?"

Horse racing and drunkenness go hand in hand; and where there is much intemperance, quarrelling and fighting generally ensue. At Toronto a few days since a scene of this description occurred, and a young man came nearly losing his life in the drunken row that wound up the proceedings of the day. The Maine Law will put an end to such beastly practices.—*C. C. Advocate.*

It has been calculated, that if all the bricks, stones, and masonry in Great Britain were gathered together, they would not furnish materials enough for a work such as the great wall of China; and that all the buildings in London put together would not have made the towers and turrets which adorn it.

Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, announce the publication, in May, of another work from the pen of Harriet Beecher Stowe. It will be entitled, "Sunny Memoirs of Foreign Lands," and will appear in two volumes, illustrated with designs from Billings.

The protest of the English and French ministers against American privateers has been much discussed at Washington.

The ministers of all denominations in Worcester county, Mass., have memorialized Congress against the passage of the Nebraska Bill in its slavery form.

The munificent sum of £25,000 was recently sent to the London Missionary Society for propagating the Gospel in China by a person signing himself "Less than the Least."

The present population of California, is composed of 260,000 Americans, 25,000 Germans, 25,000 French, 17,000 Chinamen, 20,000 Spanish blood, 5,000 miscellaneous foreigners, 20,000 Indians, and 2,500 Negroes. Of these, about 65,000 are women and perhaps, 30,000 children.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—The editor of the Southern Christian Advocate writing of a visit to East Florida, in the first week of January, says roses were blooming; hydrangeas beginning to shoot; the plumage, hanging out its golden clusters; orange trees showed a tropical luxuriance; cabbage-heads rivalled in size and compactness the growth of Buncombe; and green peas in full blossom. About the same time in Maine, the mercury ranged from zero to 40 degrees below.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Kate Kearney, running from St. Louis to Alton, exploded one of her boilers just as she was leaving St. Louis, on the 16th ult., by which several persons were immediately killed or drowned, and some 35 or 40 others wounded; five of them mortally; among the latter, Rev. S. J. Gassaway, Rector of St. George's Church, of St. Louis, who died the same evening.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending March 8th.—Those containing remittances have been annexed to their name.

E. C. Frazier, rem., paid Mr. C. two shillings and three pence more than directed, for wrapping.—M. Cushing, rem., D. M. Graham, 2—J. E. Smith, rem.—M. Steeves, rem.—G. Morton, the Bills sent before your letter was received.—W. B. Tompkins, rem.—J. VanBlaom, sent the two papers referred to separately.—J. B. Taylor, sent the papers you inquired about have been sent; the rest will be next week.—G. B. Poyer, rem., see "American Papers," in another place.—C. Labor, our terms are in advance; you did not refer, and therefore we stopped it.—James P. Magee.—E. J. Noble.—Seth Melrod.

Marriages.

At Portland, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. James H. Stockton, Junr., to Miss Mary H. Oldfield, both of Studholm, K. C.

At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on Tuesday evening, the 14th ult., by the Rev. Charles Coster, Mr. Robert Mitchell, to Miss Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas W. Coster.

At River Philip N. S., on the 18th ult., by the Rev. W. C. Beals, Joseph A. Ward, Esq., of Shemogue, N. B., to Mrs. Olivia Black, of the former place.

At Boston, (Mass.) 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blair, Mr. J. S. Phillips, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth McEwen, of St. John N. B.

At Coverdale, on the 9th February, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Mr. George Colpitts, to Miss Jane Gaskin, both of that place.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst., of an illness of near twenty years duration, with all the resignation to the Divine Will incident to humanity, and in the 60th year of her age, Janet, wife of John Gillies, Esq.

On the 4th inst., Mr. John Duncan, aged 69 years, a native of Creetown, Kirkcubright, Scotland. Mr. D. formerly lived in Nova Scotia, but during the last twenty-five years has resided in this city.

On the 2d inst., aged 21 years, after a protracted illness, which he bore with the most exemplary patience and cheerful resignation to the Divine Will, Samuel Chamberlain, fourth son of Abraham Belyea, of Grand Bay.

On Sunday morning, after a long illness, Mrs. Miriam E. wife of Mr. Thomas T. Mitchell, and third daughter of Mr. Daniel Jones, aged 35 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Adams, aged 7 years.

On the 19th ult., aged 21 years, George R., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rector of Shediac.

On the 26th January, at Norton, Helen, wife of Charles Baxter, aged 51 years.

At South Street, Upland, on the 2d February, George, infant son of George and Isabella Barnes, aged eight months.

Also, on the 23rd February, Isabella Wilson, wife of Mr. George Barnes, aged 29 years, much and deservingly regretted.

At Hamptonstead, about the 21st of Dec. 1853, Mr. Luke Appleby, in the 97th year of his age. He was one of the Loyalists.

On the 5th inst., Nehemiah, son of Captain William Kenney, aged 9 months.

At Wolfville, N. S., on the 4th inst., after an illness of three years, Mr. Daniel Ellis, son of Mr. Samuel Ellis, aged 23 years. He left a wife and two children to lament their loss.

At Granville, N. S., on the 3rd inst., Charles Hogan, after a painful illness of nineteen days, which he bore with much resignation to the Divine Will. He was in the 40th year of his age, and left a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

March 9, 1854.

BEEF, quarter, per lb.	4d. to 4 1/2d.
BUTTER, in Firkins, per cwt.	11d. to 1s.
CHEESE, per cwt.	7d. to 8d.
CANDLES, per box, 40 lb.	9d. to 1s.
DOGS, per dozen, 12 lb.	1s. 6d.
FLOUR, Canada, in barrels, 40 lb.	16s. 3d. to 20s.
FISH, cod, per quintal, 112 lb.	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Pollock, do.	17s. to 18s.
" Herrings, per barrel, 100 lb.	10s. to 11s.
HAY, per ton, 2000 lb.	4d. to 5d.
MUTTON, per lb.	2 1/2d. to 3d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel, 200 lb.	2 1/2d. to 3d.
" Oat, per cwt.	1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.
" Barley, per cwt.	1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
OATS, per bushel, 36 lb.	3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
PORK, Fresh, per cwt.	44d. to 45d.
" Mess, per cwt.	5s. 6d. to 5s.
POTATOES, per bushel, 36 lb.	5s. 6d. to 5s.
TURKEYS, per lb.	7d. to 8d.
GESE, each, 10 lb.	2s. to 2s. 6d.

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, Quebec County, two miles from the North River, and only twenty-five from the City of St. John. The Farm contains 263 acres of land, and owns 30 tons of Hay yearly. There are 30 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, as cured 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.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about Sixty acres of Land, with a Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, and a Shed thereon. Also, an Over Shoot Grist Mill and Oat Kiln. Also, a new Carding Machine, with Horse 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 24th of April next, they will be offered at auction on the 25th of that month. They are situated about two miles from the School House on Kierstead Road, in the Parish of Studholm, K. C.

DAVID KIERSTAD.

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

FIRST TRIP FOR 1854! Steamer ADMIRAL, CAPTAIN A. WOOD, will commence plying between this port and BOSTON, (calling at Eastport and Portland) leaving BOSTON TUESDAY, 7th March, and St. John FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

This Boat, as also her Commander, is too well known for any further remarks. For freight or passage apply to Feb. 17. 41 GEORGE THOMAS, Agent.

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.

CORNELIUS SPARROW.

Oct. 15.

MARLBORO HOTEL, BOSTON.—JOHN A. PARKS, Proprietor.—This house is very pleasantly situated on Washington Street, and location very central. It has recently been refitted and furnished, and is now the best temperature 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.