

TRACTED MEETING IN LINCOLN.

DEAR BROTHER McLEOD.—I have been anxiously looking for some report of the Tracted Meeting held in Lincoln in February. Having attended that meeting I was with others somewhat disappointed in consequence of not meeting with Brother Taylor and others also, who were expected to attend. However we can say the Lord was with us. Brother Pennington preached the word with power, and we trust our meeting was not a lost opportunity; great solemnity was observable in the congregations, and we think could labour have been continued that a revival would have been the result. We have been informed that meetings have been kept up since twice a week; the brethren and sisters have been some encouraged. We hope our Ministering Brethren will think of Lincoln, and some one will spend a few days there. We often think of the repeated calls on God's servants and of the destitution of Ministerial labours in the Churches—we see the harvest is great and labourers are few; we pray the Great Lord of the Harvest that he would send forth labourers into his vineyard; and we are ready to enquire who will volunteer, and say with the prophet—"Here am I Lord, send me." We think could more encouragement be given to gifts that are lying dormant in the Church, there would not be so much want of ministerial labour; we are praying for a brighter day to dawn on our beloved Zion.

Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel,
LINCOLN, March 22, 1854.
SOLOMON SMITH.

SUSSEX, 20th March, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—I have been informed in my note of the 13th inst., that Mr. Elijah Price was for 31 years a member of the Free Christian Baptist Church. He was baptized in Sussex. He afterwards (with his parents) removed to Buctouche where he still maintained his integrity as an upright man and a devout follower of His Lord and Master. He returned to Sussex last year where he resided till he was summoned to death with the departed saints, leaving a sorrowing widow and five small children to mourn their irrevocable loss.

Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call us to his arms.
By inserting the above you will oblige some of your readers.
Yours truly,
GEO. H. WALLACE.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Religious Intelligencer.

FREDERICTON, March 22, 1854.

SIR.—The House has made further progress in the Bill to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of New Brunswick. The Marriage Bill has been again taken up and passed; after many expressions of liberality, and a little desire to carry them out: A section was moved by Mr. Needham, compelling Ministers of all Denominations of Christians in this Province to file certificates of their ordination in the Provincial Secretary's Office, before they should be authorised to celebrate marriage; this section was lost on a division of 14 against 15. The Bill provides that every Minister Teacher duly ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of the Denomination to which he belongs, being a British Subject, not engaged in any secular calling in this Province, may solemnize marriage by licence or publications of banns.

Several of the standing committees have been engaged in the committee rooms during the present week, such as the Agricultural Committee, Road Committee, and Committee on Trade, none of which have yet reported, but I understand the Road Committee intends to recommend the following sums for Roads and Bridges.

For Great Roads, £17,000; for By Roads, £17,000; for Special Grants, £10,000; to be placed in the hands of the Government to rebuild and repair Bridges the ensuing season of an expense not less than £500 each—10,000, making a Total of £54,000.

And the Committee of Trade does not intend to recommend any sum to be granted for the encouragement of Ocean Steamers.

Ordnance of Mr. Taylor, the House was in Committee on a Bill to prohibit pedlars (except British Subjects) from vending wares, merchandise, medicines, or any other article whatever within this Province. Progress reported. A petition has been presented by Mr. Scouler, containing 20,041 signatures praying for a Bill, which I understand will provide for the total prohibition of the manufacture and importation of all intoxicating liquors to this Province.

The Bill introduced by Mr. McLeod to "Incorporate certain bodies connected with the Free Baptist Church in this Province" was committed yesterday morning, when the mover thereof remarked that the Denomination of "Free Baptists" had been a separate and distinct organized body of Christians in this Province for more than twenty years; and from its commencement to the present had been steadily increasing in numbers, and wealth; and he believed in piety also; uniting by numbered over sixty churches, three thousand communicants, and five times that number are attendants on the ministrations of the Elders of that Denomination, who had in possession over thirty places of worship; a Book Concern of considerable value, and also the publication of a paper which was the organ of that Denomination, known as the Religious Intelligencer. And it was solely for the management of the temporal concerns of that body, that the Bill was required; and he Mr. McLeod, believed the Provisions of it were such as would meet with the views of the Denomination generally, and be a means of placing them in a position to act efficiently, in any operation they might engage in. Progress reported on the Bill by request of the Attorney General to enable him to examine it, fearing it might contain some objectionable clause that might endanger its passage in another quarter.

W. D.

(Correspondence to New Brunswick.)

FREDERICTON, Thursday Evening,
March 16th, 1854.

As the debate which took place yesterday and the day before on the "Ways and means of raising a Revenue," was very interesting, I will give you a brief synopsis of the debate on the 14th. I say brief, because that best suits my time and the space you can afford me.

Mr. Partelow went into a statistical account, showing the amount of last year's revenue, from what sources derived, the financial state of the Province, &c. He said it was necessary to enact a Revenue law, as the present law expired on the 31st December next; he proposed, however, to make such alterations only as the exigencies of the time required for one year, and to leave matters to be further dealt with by the new House. The Revenue last year exceeded £184,000 and he based the suggestions he was about to offer on the supposition that the same amount of revenue will be collected

the current year.—He proposed, then, to repeal the Act imposing 1 per cent. duty on all imports to meet the funded debt; that debt had been paid, and as the Act was onerous in its character, involving the trouble of double entry, he proposed to relieve the people of the burden. He next proposed to abolish the duty on flour and meal; it was imposed in times of depression, and the extensive lumbering operations now carried on, and the dearth and scarcity of breadstuffs, required that those articles should come in duty free. He next proposed to abolish the duty on molasses, an article of general consumption among the poor. He also proposed to abolish the duty on coals; the amount was but trifling, but still in the present time of dearth it should be taken off. The loss to the revenue by repealing the Loan Act would be about £11,000, and by abolishing the duty on the other articles they would lose about £5,600. There would still be a revenue of nearly £170,000, which he considered quite sufficient. He therefore moved that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Revenue Bill, and if the House agreed with his suggestions, they would take them as their basis for action.

Mr. Hatheway agreed with Mr. Partelow's suggestions, and dwelt with some acerbity upon the high prices of flour, and bad quality of the article, occasioned, as he averred, by the duty of 3s. a barrel on United States flour, which was equal to a prohibition.

Mr. Boyd congratulated Mr. Partelow on coming to his senses. He then contended that further alterations should be made, and that the duty on beef and pork should be reduced to seven and a half per cent.

Mr. Williston agreed with the proposed reduction of duty, but he wished to go further, and reduce the duty on implements of husbandry to 1-2 or 10 per cent.

Mr. Wilmut opposed the motion. He contended that this was not the time for abolishing duties, it being the last session of the House, and England just entering on a war, by which our trade might be seriously affected. He pointed to the present prosperity of the country as a proof that the present tariff was beneficial in its operation, and complained that the resolution was open in its character, and would not confine the Select Committee to the four articles enumerated by Mr. Partelow; that if it did, it would not be binding on the House, for when the present Revenue law was once opened, each would endeavour to alter it to suit his own opinions.

Mr. Montgomery agreed with the last speaker—contradicting the assertion that Canadian flour was more apt to sour than American.—They imported nothing but Canadian flour in the North, and found it sweet and good.

Mr. Macpherson said the present duties were oppressive on the lumberer. He was for abolishing the duties on flour, meal and salted meats.

Mr. Harding went into all the ramifications of trade, and made one of the best (if not the best) speeches of the day, in support of Mr. Partelow's propositions. He asserted that the Canadian flour purchased in the summer months would not keep—it was sure to sour—and merchants in St. John dare not lay in a stock to supply the lumberers during the winter until the fall, when the flour made from new wheat came down from Canada. This occasioned the present dearth, for instead of laying in a supply when prices were low in the American ports, they were obliged to wait, and meantime prices went up.

Mr. Cutler opposed the resolution on the ground that if the law was opened this session every extreme of opinion would be urged, and the new House would have to open up the matter again.

The Speaker also opposed the resolution, on the ground that the subject would be brought up next session, but if the law was thrown open, he should go for the repeal or reduction of duty on many articles, particularly on farming implements but he would not go for abolishing the duty on salt meats.

Mr. McPhelim spoke in terms of contempt of protection principles. He contended that the lumberer had no fair play—that he was taxed heavily for all he consumed, and then had to pay an export duty on his lumber. In addition to the articles enumerated by the Secretary, he was for abolishing (or reducing) the duty on boots and shoes, hats, salt meats, &c.

Mr. Botsford took the same view of the case as the Surveyor General. A crisis was approaching, on account of the European war, and the most politic course to pursue was to re-enact the present Bill for one year, and by another year matters now in embryo will have assumed a definite shape. He then moved an amendment to re-enact the present law for one year.

Mr. Hayward said the present law was the result of a compromise, after nine or ten days struggle, and he was for leaving it to the new House.

Mr. Ryan spoke in strong terms in favour of the present tariff.

Mr. Gray supported the original resolution.—He contended that the high price of flour, &c., and the large quantity imported, convinced him that we should abolish the duty, in order to encourage our lumbering and manufacturing.

The Attorney General made a long speech against opening the Revenue Bill this year.

Messrs. Scouler and Porter followed in favour of the original resolution, and Capt. Robinson avowed himself an ultra free trader.

Mr. English said the people of this country had lost at least £20,000 in consequence of the duty on flour, during the past season.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Yesterday morning the Counsel of H. Gilbert Esq., (his son, George Gilbert, Esq.,) was heard at the bar of the House against a Bill before the House to confer certain privileges on the European and North American Railway Company.

The House again went in Committee on ways and means.

Mr. Johnson opened the debate, in a long and able speech in favour of the resolution. He confessed, however, that when the law was open he would not be confined to the four articles enumerated by Mr. Partelow. His was decidedly a free trade speech, with the exception that he opposed abolishing the duty on American flour; this he would do his best to keep on—although it would

make no difference to the people of the north, who imported their flour direct from Canada—but merely to retaliate on the southern portion of the Province for maintaining protective duties on such manufactured articles as the north is obliged to import!

Mr. Jordan then spoke briefly in favour of the amendment; then followed the Speaker with a second speech; Mr. Smith followed on the other side; Mr. Barberie spoke briefly for the amendment; Mr. Needham to some length—a speech moderate in its tone,—supporting the original resolution on the ground that the exigencies of the times demanded that the duty should be taken off breadstuffs; Messrs. McLeod, Kerr, Gordon, and Rice followed in favour of the amendment, Mr. Kerr's speech being very much to the point; Mr. Connell next spoke to some length in favour of the original resolution, contending that the flourishing state of the Province was to be ascribed chiefly to the lumber trade, while the present scale of duties was oppressive to the lumberer. The Surveyor General next spoke in angry terms; he declared that the original resolution was not fair, as no articles were specified to which an amendment could be moved; he defied Mr. Partelow to control the House, and prevent the whole tariff from being opened up, if the present revenue bill was not re-enacted as it now stands; he avowed his determination, if the resolution passed, to use his utmost endeavours to abolish the duties on sugar and tea; he accused Charlotte members of ingratitude in trying to repeal the present tariff, under the operation of which they had paid so little and received so much, and he threatened to bring in a bill to impose a direct tax on Carleton and Charlotte to pay the interest on the St. Andrews Railway Debentures.

Next came another speech from Mr. Hatheway, then replies from the Speaker and Mr. Montgomery, and then Mr. Hatheway's rejoinder. Then speeches almost interminable, from Messrs. Macpherson, Connell, Boyd, Partelow (replying to Wilmut), Montgomery, Street, Wilmut again, Johnson, Robinson (complaining of Wilmut's threats) Ryan, English, Harding, Gray, Porter, McPhelim, Cutler, Thomson, and then Mr. Botsford's closing speech. The question was then taken on the amendment, when the Committee divided as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs. Speaker, Street, Wilmut, Montgomery, Hayward, Botsford, Cutler, Ryan, Jordan, Barberie, McLeod, Kerr, Gordon, Rice, Godard, Reid, Stiles, Gilbert, Earle, & Purdy—20. Nays—Messrs. Partelow, Gray, Hatheway, Williston, Boyd, Harding, McPhelim, Scouler, Macpherson, Porter, Robinson, English, Lewis, Johnson, Smith, Needham, Connell, Thomson, and Landry—19.

Mr. Pickard was the only member absent, and Mr. Taylor was in the Chair.

This morning, Hon. Mr. Gray, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to hear evidence (pro and con) in the matter in dispute between H. Gilbert, Esq., of St. John, and the European and North American Railway Company. After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Street, Barberie, Harding, Scouler, and Smith were named as the Committee.

The rest of the day was spent in Committee on the Codified Laws, and several chapters were passed. No discussion of importance.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

FREDERICTON, March 17, 1854.

Temperance petitions were presented to-day said to contain about 20,000 names. It being St. Patrick's Day members were not desirous of performing much work, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Railway matters met to-day made considerable progress, and are to sit again to-morrow.

FREDERICTON, March 20.

Thurgar's Brick Building, formerly Drake's, burnt down yesterday at 3 o'clock, A. M., with principal part of contents. The House was occupied by S. A. Akery, as a hardware store. T. Smith's barn and back store containing hay, oats and provisions was burnt at 10 o'clock last night. Nothing is known as to the origin of either fire. The firemen worked well, and to their exertions the safety of all the adjoining property may be attributed.

On Sunday morning the shop of Potter & Co., Germain Street, was discovered to be on fire. The gas pipe, it appears, was either broken or cut off near the metre and the Gas by some unaccountable means set fire to. The flame quickly spread to the window fittings, and a valuable plate glass and some other articles were destroyed. The fire was quickly extinguished, but it seems difficult to understand how the fire originated.—Freeman.

DEATH SUPPOSED TO BE FROM INTERFERENCE.—The body of a man named Smith, of dissipated habits, was found on Sunday morning in the burning dust on the road near the Suspension Bridge, into which, it is supposed, he had fallen while in a state of intoxication.—Telegraph.

WESTMORLAND BANK.—This Bank having been recently incorporated, we are authorised to state that very full and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the "Bank of New Brunswick" in this City to redeem their Notes. &c.—It will be established at the Bend, in the county of Westmorland, in a splendid brick building, recently erected by Oliver Jones, Esq., of that place, for the purpose, and will be in full operation by the first of May.—News.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—A letter from Mr. Jackson to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, dated the 3d of the present month, was submitted to the Assembly at Halifax last week, which for the present puts an end to all hope of Railways in Nova Scotia being constructed by Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts. The prospects of an European war has so completely altered the aspects of affairs, that Mr. Jackson says, it is not impossible to obtain for any new enterprise the support of British capital. He also says, that the work of Railways in Nova Scotia will far exceed what the Province expects; and it is still more apparent, that the traffic will not, of itself, yield a sufficient return to induce himself and partners, or any company, to embark capital in them. But forming

part of a long line, with a terminus on the Sea-coast it could be made so useful as not to render cost an object. Mr. Jackson then says:—

We therefore feel it due to the Province of Nova Scotia to say, we do not see our way to prosecute the Works for some time to come, and also that we have no right to keep up any expectation in the Province of our doing so immediately, but rather to help to the best of our power any party who may feel inclined to enter at once upon the enterprise; and to accomplish this we are willing to place at their disposal our Plans and Estimates, on being reimbursed simply the money out of pocket; and we have also authority to state that Mr. Beaty would be willing to render his aid if he could be of use.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Jackson and partners, and the decided opinion he expresses, we doubt if any other Company will be inclined to enter upon the matter—and we fear a long period will elapse ere we see the commencement of railways in the sister Province. They have "let the time go by!"—N. Bkr.

STRICT ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE—WAR WITH RUSSIA.

An important Circular Despatch, dated Foreign Office, 23rd February, 1854, has been sent by Lord Clarendon to all diplomatic and Consular agents abroad, and also to the Lieut. Governors of these North American Colonies. This despatch refers to the correspondence submitted to Parliament, and states that there is every probability of an early commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France on the one side, and Russia on the other. It then alludes to the strict alliance entered into between England and France, and the earnestness and cordiality with which it has been carried out on both sides; that as a necessary consequence of this alliance, their conjoint action in the event of war should be felt by Russia, in all parts of the world. H. M. Government have therefore agreed with the French Government, to instruct their civil and naval authorities in foreign parts to consider their respective subjects as having an equal claim to protection against Russian hostility; and where one of the powers only has a civil functionary, or naval force, that one must act as zealously and efficiently for the protection of the subjects and interests of the other, as if those subjects and interests were its own.

All persons in authority are therefore directed by H. M. Government to act in conformity with this principle. The subjects and interests of France are to be protected equally with those of England; and information must be given, without reserve to French civil and naval authorities, of any dangers to which the interests of either country may be exposed, or of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the common enemy. It is anticipated that the most favourable results will arise from a decided manifestation of the intimate union which exists between England and France, especially at a moment when those powers are about to engage in a contest of such paramount interest to Europe, as the maintenance of the Turkish Empire.—New Brunswick.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!

By the arrival of the California Steamers at New York, we have dates from San Francisco to the 16th of February.

Twenty-four persons were lost by the upsetting of a boat in Virgin Bay. They were all from California, on their return home, many of them having large sums of money about them.

The commercial news is not more favourable than that received by the previous arrival. The reports from the mines were more favorable.

Abner T. Pierce, accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of \$90,000, while engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars in Norwich, Connecticut, was arrested about the first of the month, but was subsequently discharged on *habeas corpus*, there being no requisition from the Governor of Connecticut to detain him.

During the fortnight there has been 110 arrivals of vessels at that port. Of these 14 were from American ports on the Atlantic, 8 of which were clippers; 25 were from foreign ports, of which 5 were from Europe and 3 from China; 10 were steamers, and 41 coasters.

The Chinese immigration had again commenced. In the three vessels from Hong Kong, 80 Celestials have arrived.

ENGLISH NEWS.

No News from Europe since last week.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 22nd inst.

Wm. S. Nevins, rem.—Wm. B. Tompkins, rem.—Joshua D. Elderson, 2, rem. in both.—G. Northrup.—R. Hallett, rem.—Solomon Smith.—J. Letson, rem. We have none of the missing numbers left—your account is right—send you now 25 copies—every 12 copies entitle you to one extra.—James Vanharsloo, 2.—We have no more Gazettes until we order them. Keep what is in your hands until you have a good opportunity of sending it.—G. H. Wallace.—George Stickney send us your direct.—Chas. Layton.—Elder David Grant.—Elder J. Perry.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—Angus McFarren, rem. we cannot tell whether we received the letter you refer to or not unless you give us the subscribers names which it contained.

Sent a Box of Books to Mr. Yerxa White, Fredericton, on Tuesday the 14th, to be forwarded to Mr. George R. Boyer, Wakefield.

Received for the Association Loan Fund.	
Wm. McLeod, Studholm,	£1 0 0
Received for the Bible Distribution Fund.	
James Young, Colaba,	£0 5 0
James Roach, Studholm,	0 5 0
John McLean, do.	0 5 0
James Forbes, do.	0 5 0
Elisakim Roach, do.	0 5 0

APPOINTMENTS.

Elder W. E. Pennington will be at the Meeting House at Presque Isle, near Mr. Tracy's on Sabbath the 9th of April next, at 11 o'clock. He will visit immediately afterwards the Church on the Aroostock. March 22nd.

Elder E. McLeod will be at the Meeting House near Mr. Roach's in Studholm on Sunday, April 9th at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. March 24th.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. John Hastings, Merchant, (of the firm of Hastings & Brothers,) to Jane, fourth daughter of James MacGregor, Esq., Engineer.

On Thursday the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Carby, Charles M. Long, Esq., Merchant, Humboldt Bay, California, to Miss Fanny A., daughter of Elias Snider, Esq., Sussex Vale.

Deaths.

Suddenly on Wednesday evening, Samuel C. Smiler, Chair-maker, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral on Saturday next at 3 o'clock, from his residence, Queen's Square, where friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Carleton, on Thursday last, George Henry, only son of Mr. George H. Robertson, aged three months.

On Wednesday evening, at Indian Town, Isabella, relict of the late Mr. William Bryden, aged 40 years, leaving two small children to regret the loss of their only remaining parent.

At Indian Town, on the 18th inst., in the 31st year of his age, Mr. Andrew H. Travis, son of James Travis, Esq.

At New York, on Sunday last, Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, N. B., aged 39 years. Funeral this day (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Arnold, Germain Street.

At Greenwich, K. C., on Monday the 6th inst., John Charles, aged 25 years, son of the Hon. William McLeod, of Kingston.

Suddenly, on Friday, 10th inst., at King's College Frederickton, of Scarlet Fever, George Edward, third son of Dr. Robb, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Of scarlet fever, at Burton, Sunbury County, on the 12th inst., Isabella, wife of Mr. Zachariah Brown, aged 37 years.

At Lincoln, County of Sunbury, on the 24th Feb., Mr. Daniel Dow, aged 81 years.

At New Maryland, Parish of Fredericton, Feb. 1st, after a lingering illness of consumption, Mr. David Fisher, aged 22 years, leaving a wife and one child, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to deplore their loss. His end was peace.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on Tuesday evening, March 7th, Martha Ann, ninth daughter of the Rev. David Oram, aged three years and one month.

A bud of life so fair—
Ere yet it deemed to bloom,
Death comes with sure and hasty step,
And hides it in the tomb.

That form, where parent hearts
Their fondest hopes have stayed;
His summons call'd him hence away,
And caused those hopes to fade.

Mourn not the Spirit gone,
Though bright its short career;
Though blighted, are those radiant joys
Which seemed our way to cheer.

Called by a voice away—
A voice of heavenly love—
Behold the Bud that grew on earth,
A Blossom fair above. D. O.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	March 23, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	4d. to 4½d.
BUTTER, in Firkins,	11d. to 1s.
CHEESE,	1d. to 9d.
CANDLES, per box,	9d. to 10d.
EGGS, per dozen,	1s. 6d.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	16s. 3d. to 20s.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal,	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" Pollock, do.	17s. 6d. to 20s.
" Herrings, per barrel,	110s. to 120s.
HAY, per ton,	5d. to 6d.
MUTTON, per lb.	27s. 6d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	13s. to 16s. 3d.
" Buckwheat, per cwt.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Ethl.,	3s. to 3s. 6d.
OATS, per bushel,	6d. to 6½d.
PORK, Fresh,	6s. to 6½d.
" Mess,	6s. to 6½d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. to 10s.
TURKEYS, per lb.	2s. to 2½d.
GESE, each,	2s. to 2½d.

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, 3 vols.
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 vols. in one.
do. do. 6 vols. separate.
Caughy's Revival Miscellanies,
Foster's Christian Poetry,
Fish's Memorial of the Holy Land,
Josephus,
Fair's Ancient History, 4 vols.
Rollin's do. do. 2 vols.
Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols.
Dodridge's Rise and Progress,
The Listener,
Tales of the Covenanters,
Memoir of Richard Williams, the Patagonian Missionary,
Mapleton, or More Work for the Maine Law, &c., &c., &c.
Religious Intelligencer Office, March 23rd.

14TH MARCH.—Just opened at Gilmore's Tailoring Establishment, FIRST SPRING IMPORTATION, in Black Broad, Black Cassimere, and Fancy Dressings. Call and Examine.
Remainder of Spring Goods expected daily. March 17.

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

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 269 acres of land, and cuts 30 tons of Hay yearly. There are 35 acres of cleared and 50 acres of bush land. 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. BONNELLY, Auctioneer.
Douglas Valley, March 9, 1854. t25s

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale about Sixty acres of Land, with a Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and a large Barn thereon. Also, an Over Shoot Grist Mill and Cat Kline. 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 25th 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 Mountain, (so called,) in Studholm, Y. C. DAVID KIERSTEAD.
Studholm, K. C., March 4, 1854. t25s

BEARD & VENNING respectfully inform their numerous Patrons that they are now Reducing the Prices of their Winter Stock, in order to make room for Extensive Spring Importations.

Received per late Steamer—An immense variety of Plaid and Plain CLOTH SCARFS, of the newest styles, which, owing to their late arrival, will be sold decidedly cheap.

January 27.

EATING HOUSE.—The subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE immediately under the New Brunswick Hotel, in 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. 15. CORNELIUS SPARROW.

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 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, 185