

## General Intelligence.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Steamship "Pacific" arrived at New York on the 23rd, and the "Africa" at the same port on the 18th inst. Nothing of very great importance is brought by either of these steamers in relation to the War question. A report had been put in circulation that Kalafat had fallen, and the garrison put the sword by the Russians. But this originated from an encounter said to take place at night between two columns of the Russian troops, the particulars of which are below. No further battles had occurred on the Danube. Great preparations were still going forward in France and England for the coming struggle. Fourteen ships being a part of the Baltic fleet, with 3,000 troops on board, sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th inst.

The Messenger with the ultimatum of France and England to the Czar, which requires him to evacuate the principalities by the 1st of May, left Vienna on the 8th for St. Petersburg. Neither Austria nor Prussia has signed it.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the Income tax, and the French Finance Minister to borrow 250,000,000 francs, to meet the expenses of the war.

The United States Minister had presented his credentials to the Sultan, and made an address assuring him of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

**THE BATTLE IN THE DARK.**—On the 17th of February a conflict took place by mistake between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction as far as the village of Cuiperence, which is about a mile distance from Kalafat. For several days a Turkish corps, about 4,000 strong, under the command of Col. Miral, had been posted in front of this village, and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an on-slaught during the night of the 16th. For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up of from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat from about the village of Scribeza, and the other from the left side of it from about Pousa—Prince Milosch's property—to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise, enclose them, and cut them to pieces. The Russian columns commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock reached a position from whence the were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up along after its proper time. Be this as it may, the latter column, in the obscurity of a foggy night, concluded the former one to be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrible cannonade, which the others, who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect. Pressing toward each other, it came ere long to a close fire of small arms. This ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until when day dawned the combatants saw with horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded in the course of the night's encounter is reckoned by themselves at several hundreds. The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point, and at Wid-in, which is but a league and a half distant. Omar Pacha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the requisite measures for defence. The Turkish corps at Cuiperence stood to arms in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance, as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about, murdering one another in that style. It was not till between 7 and 8 o'clock a. m., that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

## IMPORTANT FROM GREECE.

The insurrection in Greece had been almost checked, and was considered no longer formidable. The following letter in relation to this important outbreak we copy from the New York Observer:—

ATHENS, Feb. 16, 1854.

The political excitement in this city which was commenced with the Russian movements against Turkey, and has been increasing ever since, seems now to have reached its acme. On the 8th inst. an article appeared in the "Age" which is one of the first papers in Athens, signed by N. Bambas, one of the oldest and most respectable Professors in the University here, calling to arms all the Greeks in Epirus, the Souliots, the Thessalonians, those of Olympus, the Macedonians, and the inhabitants of the isles, to fight for their faith and liberty: to lift up the standard of the cross, and sound from the mountains and valleys the trumpet for a general arming of the Greeks to go forth to war against the Turks and recover the lost heritage of their fathers; declaring that whoever in their last war having arms and feet and eyes, remains indifferent is not a Greek; is not a Christian but of the seed of Hagar; reminding them that the autocrat Nicholas not in words but in deeds declared himself the protector of the orthodox Eastern church and perfect liberty; and concluding with the following prayer: "Unite all, O God, and strengthen the great Nicholas, that thy name may be glorified in all the earth."

The next day there was great excitement through the city and especially among the students of the University who assembled in a body before the king's palace shouting, "Live" till at length the President of the University came and led them away. Their enthusiasm however was not to be restrained, and one of them who was a priest or a deacon cut off his beard and set off with others for Thessaly and Epirus, where war with the Turks had been already commenced by a few hundred Greeks whose numbers are rapidly increasing. Two or three hundred, some say, five or six hundred left on the 10th inst., and others are flocking to the scene of action. All is bustle in bringing arms and ammunition and it is said that nearly all the students in the University will leave to join the standard of rebellion. Three or four distinguished generals have left or are about to leave to head the

revolt and rouse their countrymen to arms. Large sums of money are contributed by the rich; physicians lend their aid; apothecaries send medicine, ladies send lint and even little boys seem anxious to intimate the heroes of Marathon and Thermopylae. One Greek of my acquaintance I was told yesterday, had contributed nearly twenty thousand dollars, made his will and set off with General Tsavellos for Epirus to aid personally in the struggle. Even young ladies have caught the enthusiasm and mothers seem ready to say to their sons, as the ancient Spartans said, "With this or upon it." "First, the Country and afterwards Parents" say the young men. In short the enthusiasm is universal and can no more be controlled than the avalanche that came dashing down the Alps.

The son of the celebrated Marco Bozzaris is one of the leaders, and the Greeks under his command have already, as we hear this morning, taken Arta. One officer sent by the Greek government to Missolonghi, has taken, I am told three cannon and marched off to join the insurgents in Epirus. Two hundred and fifty prisoners who were confined in the abominable prison of Chalcis have been let loose, and all armed are on their way to aid in the war for faith and liberty. Woe to the Turks who fall into their hands.

That the Greek Government is favourable to this movement, there is I believe but little doubt; and some think that in all this there is a foreign hand.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Canada" at Halifax.

The Steamship Canada with seven days late news than that previously received arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Niagara had returned from Malta, to which place she had been conveying troops. She was to return with several others, which were fitting out at Liverpool. The Cunard Steamer Tarus was to sail immediately with a regiment for the East.

## THE WAR.

The Czar's reply to the last preliminary ultimatum of Great Britain and France was due on the 15th March, but no reply was returned. Numerous reports, however, were current of concession on the part of Russia. These produced no effect on the Stock Market, and were regarded as intended solely to create conflict, discussion, and retard any complete combination of the European powers.

As regards hostilities, affairs remain nearly as they were.

On the Danube no movement of importance has occurred.

Nothing new from Asia. Kalafat continues to be strengthened. Unimportant skirmishes continue along the banks of the Danube.

The Russians seem to have suspended their intention to attack Kalafat, and have menaced the Turks at Galatz and Braila. Omar threatens various points, thus keeping them on the alert. A part of the Russian force has withdrawn from before Kalafat, and has moved towards Arsova.

The allied fleets were still at Bricos. The Russian fleet remained at Sebastopol.

The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Ten thousand workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol, and also fortifying Odessa, and the entrance of the Dniester.

Admiral Corry, in the Neptune, line-of-battle ship, had sailed to join Napier's fleet, and other ships were being despatched as soon as ready. Twenty-seven sailing ships and six steamers are embarking men and horses at Woolwich.

Much excitement prevailed on the Baltic coast. FRANCE.—The French fleet being occupied in conveying troops to the East, will at present send only one line of battle ships.

The French loan is taken up with eagerness, not only in Paris but in the provinces.

Prince Hohenzollern had presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. It was not published, but it was reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested a new mediation by Prussia. Napoleon's reply was, "Prince, I am happy to see you as a friend, but as regards your mission, it is altogether too late."

ITALY.—The Sultan is reported to have sent a friendly autograph letter to the Pope, which was well received.

SWEDEN is arming actively, and has ordered the fitting up of seven line of battle ships.

RUSSIA.—On the 5th, martial law was proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia and Poland. St. Petersburg is placed under command of the Czar's eldest son.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail was at hand. Nothing important from India. The alarm of Russian invasion was subsiding.

From China there is little new definite.—Pekin is reported to be closely invested.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes that at Council the Minister's despatches from the French Envoy at London were read. The Envoy states that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution.—Therefore there is no occasion for the two Cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third squadron for the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet was fully approved by France.

In the House of Commons Mr. Layard asked whether in the event of the Czar withdrawing his troops from the principalities, he would be considered to be placed in the same position as he was in before the commencement of the war? Lord John Russell explained; but the explanation not being very clear, Mr. Layard repeated his question in a different shape. To this second interrogatory Lord John Russell replied:—"I do not know how I can explain the matter further than I have already done. What we purpose is, that the Principalities should be evacuated by the Emperor of Russia, and if he assent to the request, and direct the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, of course

it will be then open to him and the Sultan of Turkey to negotiate a fresh, and the Four Powers to mediate, or in any way to take part in such negotiations as they may see fit." Mr. Layard gave notice that he would bring the question in a definite shape before the House.

Flour had further receded from 18d. to 2s. per barrel. Wheat in retail was only from 3d. to 4d. lower. Indian Corn difficult of sale, and offered at 6d. to 1s. reduction.

## DOMESTIC.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

## FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Religious Intelligencer.

FREDERICTON, March 20, 1854.

Sir,—The Bill to amend the Acts relating to the European and North American Railway Company, received its third reading on Friday last, after being materially altered from its original shape; the Bill allows the Company to take land for station houses, and depots, in parcels not over six rods wide and two rods long, at distances not less than five miles over and above the width allowed by the previous acts. The Committee of Trade reported during the week; out of sixty-five petitions investigated by the Committee; thirty-five have been reported unfavourable to the remainder have been referred to supply; chiefly referring to excess and reimbursement of duties paid, and erection of wharves on the different Bays and Rivers throughout the Province, of which a very liberal sum has been recommended, referring especially to the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Queen's, Gloucester, and York.

The Bill to incorporate certain bodies connected with the Free Baptist Church in this Province has passed the House and been sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence—the result of which has not yet transpired. The Bill to carry into effect the Report of the Commissions for the consolidation and improvement of Law has finally passed. The House has been several days in Committee of Supply, so far little progress has been made. Two days have been taken up in debating on the following resolution moved in supply by the Provincial Secretary. To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a sum not exceeding \$2,000 to be expended by him in Council in buying up on what shall appear to His Excellency fair terms, such mining Leases, as it may not appear equitable to escheat under the Act of Assembly of last Session; provided that no fresh License be granted by the Government over the Land covered by leases so bought up, except to the owners of the soil, and then subject to a Royalty, or a percentage, which shall be applied to replace the sum now granted. The Resolution has been sustained, 17 yeas 16 nays. The Resolution to grant a large sum in aid of the Seamen's Home has not yet been taken up, and although the House is inclined to deal liberally with that noble, benevolent, and praiseworthy object, the subjects of which deserve the serious consideration of every real friend to his country. £1500 will probably be the largest sum that the Committee will consent to grant the present Session. The Road Committee has not yet reported; neither has the Agricultural Committee; although members are punctual in their attendance to their duties, and work early and late; the Session will necessarily be a long one.

Yours, W. D.

(From Correspondence to New Brunswick.)

FREDERICTON, Saturday Evening,

March 25th, 1854.

Yesterday, immediately after the Journals were read, Mr. Cutler moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas by an order in Council as appears by a notice in the Royal Gazette dated 6th April, 1853, it was decided that persons purchasing Crown Lands under the Labour Act are made subject to the following condition, which will be inserted in each grant, namely, 'That any ground hereafter required for the line or stations of any Railway may be taken from the grantees without any compensation,' and whereas to subject persons desirous of becoming purchasers and settlers of wild lands to such reservation and condition is not only contrary to law, but will interfere with the rights of individuals, and lead to results injurious to the country, by retarding its settlement and prosperity—

"Therefore Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor praying that His Excellency will be pleased to prevent such condition being imposed on any applicant for land, or inserted in any grant, leaving the grantees to the operation of the laws now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted for the construction of Railways, in common with all others Her Majesty's subjects."

The insertion in the Gazette of such an unheard of condition, by which a man might be summarily dispossessed of his cleared land and buildings after paying for it by labour done on roads, and working on it half his life time, was condemned in no very measured terms, in speeches from Messrs. Cutler, Johnson, Connell, Scouler, Jordan, Smith Barberie and Stiles. In fact there was no two sides to the debate, every member (not belonging to the Government) who spoke on the subject censured the proceeding, and even the Surveyor General condemned it in terms as strong as any one else. The Attorney General did not venture to justify the act, but contended it was not contrary to law, as the Civil List act empowered the Governor in Council to make such regulations from time to time as they saw fit. Hon. Mr. Gray said it was done to facilitate the construction of railways, but he admitted that it went too far; and he hoped the hon. mover of the resolution would consent to strike out the words "not only contrary to law." Seeing that no grant had issued with this condition in it, and therefore no harm had been done. Mr. Cutler consented to strike out these words, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The House went in Committee on the Codified Laws, got through with the Civil Acts, and passed two or three chapters of the Criminal Laws.

Among the bills presented to-day was one by Mr. Smith, relating to King's College. I have not yet learned its purport.

This morning, on motion of Mr. Rice, the House went in Committee on a bill to amend the Municipal Corporation Act. The only amendment this bill seeks, is to establish simultaneous polling in the several Parishes of a county, to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants, instead of holding one meeting at the shire town. It remains the old principle requiring a two-thirds vote, which was objected to by several members. After about an hour's discussion, progress was reported, as the Road Committee was sitting, and the Benches not full.

The House was occupied the remainder of the

day on the Codified Laws, and in the evening, when the Committee rose, the Hon. Attorney General announced that they would get through on Monday—an announcement that seemed to give much satisfaction.

The grant of £214 10s. to Mr. Boyd, back pay for the time he was kept out of his seat, passed the Legislative Council to-day.

## CATO.

**THE EASTERN CITY.**—This fine Steamer has commenced her trips between Boston and St. John. She is still commanded by Capt. Winchester, and has on board the same officers as last year. She leaves St. John at present on Tuesday morning.

Several sources of Corporation revenue such as the anchorage, wharfage and slippage of public wharfs and slips, &c., were sold on Tuesday at public auction, and brought the large sum of £1993 5s.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—A man named McLaughlin, who was tried in King's County, a few years since, for the murder of a man whose bones were found in the woods, has been committed to the goal of this city and County to await his trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for firing at a man in Portland, a few days since. The gun was loaded with slugs, which tore the arm of the man somewhat, though not otherwise injuring him. As the Police were taking the prisoner to the goal, he struck a boy on the face with a stick, breaking his nose, and badly cutting his face.—Times.

**CARLETON FERRIES.**—Yesterday, (Monday) the Ferries between this City and Carleton were leased at public auction for ten years from the 1st April next, to Hartwell B. Crosby, at £1200 per annum—the lessee purchasing and paying to the City for the Steamers now on the route the sum of £3,250.—New Brunswick.

## UNITED STATES.

## LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

**NEW ORLEANS, March 23.**—The Steamer United States arrived at the Balize in four days twelve hours from Aspinwall. Left at Aspinwall, 18th, steamer Ohio, to sail for New York on the 20th with \$1,000,000 treasure and 200 passengers.

Among the passengers in the United States from California is Thomas F. Meagher.

The California mails, with dates from San Francisco to March 1st, were brought to Panama by the steamer John L. Stephens.

Advices from Col. Walder's Expedition were to the 15th February. Walker, the commander of the Filibusters, spiked his guns and started for San Thomas, with 140 men and one field piece, leaving behind his sick and wounded. Many of his troops had deserted, and those remaining were despondent, and had abandoned all hopes of success.

Mining accounts were exceedingly favourable. The quantity of gold dug was the largest for many months.

**Lieut. Strain's Party.**—An Indian from the interior, who had arrived at Panama, says that Lt. Strain's Darien Canal party had been killed by wild beasts. The story was not believed, but it is supposed that the party had been killed by the Indians.

**FROM MEXICO.**—We have dates from the city of Mexico to March 11.

The papers are occupied with but two topics—the rebellion of Alvarez and the Gadsden treaty. The provinces of Durango and Zacatecas were still ravaged by the Indians. A great battle had been fought, in which many Indians were killed.

**LOOK OUT FOR PIRATES.**—We learn from the New York Times that a fleet of twelve or thirteen sail, chiefly clipper schooners, has been lately fitted out at New York and Baltimore, ostensibly for the Danish West Indies. Our New York contemporary, however, conjectures that these vessels are really intended to be manned by Danish and Swedish sailors, and in the event of war, to act as privateers against British shipping under Russian letters of marque—adding that representations have been made to the United States, by the English Government on the subject, and that while the parties concerned in fitting out these vessels are being closely watched by the government agents, a proclamation on the subject may be shortly expected from the President. And such vessels would, no doubt, when captured be treated as pirates.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—100 BUILDINGS DESTROYED.**—Pittsburg, March 27. An extensive conflagration occurred yesterday at Birmingham, opposite this city, by which one hundred dwellings and stores were burned, and over two hundred families rendered houseless. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The different Methodist denominations in England have 9,000 places of worship, and sittings for 2,000,000 people. The Independents have 3,000 churches and 1,000,000 sittings. The Baptists 2,500 places of worship, and 500,000 sittings. The Roman Catholics 570 places of worship, and 186,111 sittings.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 25th inst.

Dani. McKeel, C. M. 10 vols. \$7.—Elder P. Malloch, 2 rem. in the last—Rev. D. M. Graham.—James Prince, rem.—G. H. Wallace.—H. D. Curry.—Clapman Smith.—Elder D. Oram, 2,200.—Charles E. Bell.—Elder E. Wayman.—Alex. McLean, J. F.'s paper is sent.

Received for the Bible Distribution Fund.

Hatfield D. Curry, Bismillah, £1 0 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 Churches on the Acrostock.

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

The New Meeting House recently erected at Campbell, for the use of the Free Baptist Church at that place, will be opened for Divine Service, on Sabbath the 9th of April next. We hope to receive a visit from some of our Ministering Brethren on that occasion.

Campbell, March 25th 1854. PETER MALLOCH

## DEDICATION.

The New Meeting House recently erected at Campbell, for the use of the Free Baptist Church at that place, will be opened for Divine Service, on Sabbath the 9th of April next. We hope to receive a visit from some of our Ministering Brethren on that occasion.

## ST. JOHN MARKETS.

March 28, 1854.

BEEF, quarter, per lb.	6d. to 6½d.
BUTTER, in Firkins,	11d. to 1s.
CHEESE, per box,	7d. to 8d.
CANDLES, per box,	9d. to 10d.
EGGS, per dozen,	1s. 6d.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels,	16s. 3d. to 20s.
Wheat, per Quintal,	11s. 3d. to 12s.
" " " " " "	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton,	110s. to 120s.
MUTTON, per lb.	3d. to 4d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel,	27s. 6d.
" " " " " "	27s. 6d.
" " " " " "	13s. to 16s. 3d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, per bushel,	3s. to 3s. 6d.
PORK, Fresh,	6d. to 6½d.
" " " " " "	4s. 12s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	6s. to 6s. 6d.
TURKEYS, per lb.	9d. to 10d.
GEESSE, each,	2s. to 2s. 6d.

## Marriages.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. Thomas Robb, Merchant, Bend of Petticoat, to Hannah M., daughter of Capt. W. D. Faulke, of this city. On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Elizabeth McFadden, both of this city. At Sheffield, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Johnson, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Harrison, eldest son of Thomas Harrison, Esquire, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of John Taylor, Esq., Merchant, all of Sheffield. At Hamptonstead, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. Samuel Crawford to Miss Mercy Clark. At the same place, on the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. James Ship, Jr., to Miss Charlotte H., eldest daughter of Mr. Carleton Peters of that place.

## Deaths.

On Sunday morning last, after an illness of three months, Charlotte, only daughter of the late Christopher Smiler, in the 17th year of her age. At Long Reach, on the 25th inst., of scarlet fever, Joseph Solomon, fourth son of Elder Robert French, aged 9 years. On Saturday evening, George Tilton, youngest son of Mr. George Peebles, aged 1 year and 8 months. Suddenly, on Monday morning, Mr. John Magee, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss. On Friday, 24th, James Mahan, aged 25 years. At Kingston, on the 23rd inst., in the 41st year of her age, Esther Ann, wife of Mr. William P. Fivelling. At Hampton, King's County, of scarlet fever, on the 9th inst., Caroline Augusta, aged ten months, and on the 22nd inst., Gertrude Matilda, aged two years and three months, daughters of James and Jane DeForest. In Wickham, Q. C., on the 15th inst., of scarlet fever Sophia Jenkins, only daughter of the Rev. James A. Smith, aged 8 years and 7 months. At Springfield, Feb. 23d, Elihu, second son of Barzillai Keirsted, aged 3 years and seven months. At Eureka, Humboldt, Bay, California, about 1st February last, Mr. Oliver S. Pickard, formerly of Fredericton, New Brunswick. At Horton, N. S., on the 11th inst., Mr. Wm. H. Griffin, aged 30 years, second son of Eli Griffin. His death was caused by being crushed by a log of wood while endeavouring to load it on a sled. At Wickham, Q. C., on the 13th inst., Susan, wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, and daughter of the late Benjamin Clarke, of Jerusalem, aged 21 years. At Springfield, K. C., on the 27th inst., Mrs. Mary Hewson, relict of the late James Hewson, Esq., aged 83 years.

To the Freeholders and Freeholders of Wellington Ward:

GENTLEMEN,—Having at your request, and I trust, to your general satisfaction, fulfilled during the past year—the honourable yet arduous duties of Alderman of Wellington Ward—I now, with respectful confidence, solicit your suffrages, in order to my re-election. While appealing to the past, in evidence of my desire to represent aright your various interests, at the Council Board, I beg to assure you that renewed favours at your hands will but stimulate me to renewed and yet more strenuous efforts to justify your choice. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. H. A. KEANS.

March 29.

To the Electors of Wellington Ward,

GENTLEMEN,—I am induced, by the urgent solicitations of a number of friends, to offer myself as a Candidate for the Aldermanship of your Ward, at the coming Election. Should you favor me with a majority of your suffrages, the interests of Wellington Ward particularly and of the City generally shall constantly receive my assiduous attention. I all in no office of emolument in the gift of the Corporation, and can therefore act, on all occasions, with that spirit of independence which is essential to a proper discharge of public duties. I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, ROBERT WALLACE.

March 31.

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

March 31.

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

March 31.

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

March 31.

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

**FARM FOR SALE.**—The Subscriber offers for Sale the FARM in the Parish of Springfield, on which he has been residing for some time past. It contains over 250 acres; about 40 of which are cleared. The buildings are nearly new. It affords an opportunity for large improvements, and the terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars and terms, apply to W. H. White, Belisle, B. J. Underhill, St. John, or the Subscriber near the Millstream. March 25th 1854. 4w. pd. JAMES CRAWFORD.

**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. Johnson, 2 vols. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 vols in one do. do. 6 vols. separate.

Caughy's Revival Miscellanies, do. do. do.

Foster's Christian Parity, do. do. do.

Foster's Memorial of the Holy Land, do. do. do.

Josephus, do. do. do.

Farr's Ancient History, 4 vols. do. do. do.

Rollin's do. do. 2 vols. do. do. do.

MacAnlay's History of England, 2 vols. do. do. do.

Dodridge's Rise and Progress, do. do. do.

The Listener, do. do. do.