

## France.

THE PEACE CONGRESS—POLITICAL EXILES.  
(From Correspondence to *Chris. Times*.)  
PARIS, March 26, 1856.

For the last few days no bulletins have been issued respecting the health either of the Emperor or the Imperial Prince; both are very well. The signature and publication of the treaty of peace is daily expected. Nothing transpires relative to the sittings of the Congress: it is known in a general way that they go on pacifically, and that they are drawing to a conclusion. Preparations for war are slackening; troops ready to sail to the Crimea have been countermanded; ships bound for the East have sailed with their crews alone; their mission is supposed to be to bring back part of the Crimean army. The only troops to remain are said to be those necessary to the Sultan in carrying out his reforms. It is time to place our troops in a more salubrious locality than that they occupy on the ruins of Sebastopol. The typhus has made great ravages, both in the Crimea and in our hospitals at Constantinople. The medical staff has suffered immensely. But the *Times*, which in its Number of the 22nd, represents our army as wanting everything, food and clothing, is not correctly informed. The *Moniteur*, in reply to its article, affirms that the army is enabled to have fresh bread every day, and that flour for three months to come is in its store. As to clothing, the soldiers, besides their usual uniform, have a complete winter suit. On the part of Russia, there also appears to be an eager wish to come to a pacific solution; the Government is hastening to fulfil beforehand one of the clauses which is to be included in the treaty of peace, the transformation of the military port of Nicolaeff into a commercial one. A report was circulated at Berlin a few days ago, that the Emperor, after the conclusion of peace, intended to pay a visit to Paris.

On the occasion of the birth of his son, the Emperor decided that an authorisation to remain in France should be granted to all who would declare that they faithfully submitted to the Government, and pledge their honour to respect its laws. This had already been done at the inauguration of the Empire; it has been repeated through the *Moniteur*. After the events of June, 1848, 11,000 persons were transported into Africa; there are now but 306 left. Some have been liberated by the President of the Republic, some by death. In 1851, at the time of the *coup d'état* (now called by another name), proscriptions took place on rather a large scale, extending to 11,201 individuals; the greater part of these have returned to France; but 1,058 political men are still in exile. Some perhaps will feel their political fate to waver when they perceive the many events by which Providence appears to raise and strengthen Napoleon III., and will tender their submission; others, perhaps, see in these concurrent circumstances, all so prosperous, the symptoms of a fall. Colportage is no longer allowed in the Camp of Boulogne. However, 79,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures have been placed in our soldiers' hands. A work in full activity a few days ago, that of the libraries in the camp, has just been suppressed; the libraries are closed. "Have you an authorisation from the Bishop of Arras?" asked the general. "No." "Well, then, withdraw; I will have no propagandism."

**BAPTISM OF THE YOUNG FRENCH PRINCE.**—Before the private baptism of the Prince, the members of the Imperial family and the Court attended mass in the chapel of the Tuileries. The Court preacher took a text appropriate to Palm Sunday—"Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini." "Blessed is he who cometh in the name of the Lord." After making an ordinary application of these words, the preacher exclaimed, "But your ideas anticipate mine: public gratitude mingles with the new benedictions at the triumphal pomp of the Saviour of the world." Then, with an apostrophe, he proceeded: "Lord Jesus, supreme Master of kings and people, thou hast heard our prayers, and hast granted the wishes of the Sovereign and of the country. We return thanks to thee before our altars for having given to an august union that fruitfulness which forms the joy of this great day. It is thou who hast blessed in an heir to the throne, both the faith of the Prince who proclaims before all the world his mission, and the charity of the pious Princess, who honors herself in being the protectress of the unfortunate and the mother of thy poor. Complete thy mercies, O Lord! Watch over this cradle, the depository of so many hopes. Form him thyself to be the happiness of a great people. Give him from his father genius and magnanimity; from his mother kindness and inexhaustible benevolence; and from both sincere faith and devoted religion. To sum up all, give him a heart worthy of his destiny and worthy of his name."

## UNITED STATES.

**FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.**—Loss \$200,000. Philadelphia, April 10.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Artisan Buildings, a very extensive manufacturing establishment in Ransford Place, running west from Fourth street, above Chestnut. The flames spread with great rapidity, and for some time the labors of the firemen were unavailing to check their progress. The height of the buildings, and their peculiar situation, made it a matter of great difficulty for the various companies to bring their streams to bear with much effect upon the burning portions.

The aggregate loss is supposed to be \$200,000. Mr. Duval, lithographer, had forty steam presses, and an immense stock of stones. Among the stock in his establishment, were the lithographs for Commodore Perry's work on the Japan Expedition. The plates belonged to the Government: value about \$6000. They were all complete and ready to be sent off. The fire spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved except from the lower floors.

The United States Hotel, near the scene of conflagration, was slightly damaged by fire, but more by water. The boarders fled, and the house was flooded by the engines. Mrs. Margaret Christie, an invalid lady in a house near the hotel, died of fright. The roof of the old Masonic Hall, on 3d street, ignited, but the damage is slight.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.**—At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm of

fire was sounded in the first district. The firemen turned out with their usual alacrity, and upon reaching Sudbury street discovered flames issuing from the sixth story of the Gerish Market—a brick structure fronting on Sudbury street, but having entrances on Friend and Portland streets. The height of the fire, as well as the general belief that the market walls would fall the moment the inner timbers yielded, naturally deterred the firemen from combating the flames, and so the two upper stories of the building were burned almost without opposition.

The loss by this fire is very great. It will exceed \$200,000. Besides this, two hundred persons will be thrown out of employment.—*Daily Courier*.

**REMOVALS FROM WASHINGTON.**—New York, April 13.—The Herald's correspondent says there is to be a consultation at the White House on the subject of Nicaragua, and her recognition by this country, which will be attended by a few of the leading members of both branches of Congress.—Should Walker succeed in his present expedition against Costa Rica, the independence of Nicaragua will be forthwith acknowledged by the United States. In this event Major Heiss is to succeed, as Minister, the present incumbent, Col. Wheeler.

It is understood that an important document, written by the President of St. Domingo to the President of the United States, with full particulars of the defeat of the treaty, which was negotiated by our late minister, through the intrigues of France and England. It was intercepted and taken possession of by the British Consul, as it was revealed by the person who was to have delivered it into the hands of the American Consul at St. Domingo. Our government will be officially notified of the particulars in a few days by the Dominican government. The above is from a private letter in the possession of an ex-foreign minister.

**TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA.**—Philadelphia, April 13.—A tornado last night unroofed 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life, so far as heard from.—Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler house of the Franklin Iron Works, 150 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton railroad depot, at Kensington, was partially unroofed.—The Western telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

**FEMALE LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.**—About three-fourths of the women of Princeton, Indiana, held a meeting on the 22d ult., at which they resolved that no more liquor should be sold in that town. On the same day they armed themselves with axes, hatchets, &c., and in a body set to work to mob all the liquor shops and destroy all the liquor. The first shop reached was a place called "Gold-laher's Finish," the burly proprietor of which stood at his door, declaring that he would sell whenever he pleased. He disregarded the warning, whereupon the women broke into the shop with their axes, and destroyed bottles, kegs, barrels, liquor and all. The liquor dealer had fled at the commencement of the work. The next place reached was a German shop known as "Rutenstranz's," where the proprietor also refused to pledge himself to sell no more. His lager was speedily emptied into the gutter. A number of other shops were then visited, the liquor ferreted out and destroyed, and only one vender escaped. This was a man named Kolb, who had always borne a very high character among his neighbors, as a man who conducted the business in the best possible manner. He gave the required pledge to sell no more, and his liquor was spared. The newspapers of that locality published approving long accounts of these proceedings.

**TERIBLE SHIPWRECK.**—The ship, *John Rutledge*, sailed from Liverpool Jan. 16. On the 18th of Feb. she fell in with a field of ice, but cleared it. A few days afterward she ran against an ice burg, stove a hole in her bow, and in a short time was sinking. Besides the crew 119 passengers were on board. As many as were able, hurried into the boats. The others went down as soon as the boats pushed off, and a wild cry was the last heard of them. Only one of the five boats that left the ship has been found, and in that boat only one live man was found. He is probably the only survivor of the terrible wreck. The morning after the wreck the boat which was found was alone in the midst of a terrible snow storm, on the troubled waters, with only a gallon of fresh water and a few biscuits. Five awful days of suffering passed and one woman died. The next day her husband died, and a huge shark that had followed the boat for days dived deeply after it, and disappeared. On the seventh day two boys and a man died.—When these were thrown overboard three sharks were visible. The next night another, and on the eighth day the boatswain, captain's wife, and three others died. The young man, (Nye,) who has been saved was now the only survivor.—On the ninth day he was picked up by the *Germania*.

## Provincial News.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, April 16th, 1856.

Dear Sir.—The debate on the "Prohibitory Law," extended over a longer period than anticipated in my last: the vote was not taken until late on Friday evening, but in the result I was not mistaken, there being a majority of five in a full house, against repealing the *Law* the present Session, but as several members, in giving their vote against the repeal, declared, after giving it a fair trial, it should be found to work no better than it had since it came into operation in January last, they would then go for the repeal. Therefore, much will depend on the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of its operations and workings for the next twelve months, whether it shall remain on the Statute Book of New Brunswick or not. A Bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. McPhelin to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by making that branch of the Legislature elective, which will probably pass the House, but is not likely to be so kindly cared for by the worthy sages themselves. A Bill has

been discussed to authorize the Ballot at election of Parish Officers, the arguments in favour were, that it would serve as a school, preparatory to the introduction of the Ballot at election for members to serve in general Assembly. The principle was sustained by a large majority and progress reported for the purpose of making some amendments thereto. The Bill relating to the Church of England, has been thrown out in the Council. The Bill introduced by McNaughton for the better observance of the Sabbath, has been postponed for three months in the Assembly. The grant to the Roman Catholic school in St. Andrews has been reconsidered and reduced to seventy-five pounds, the teachers in that school receiving the additional sum allowed by law to first-class licensed teachers. Mr. J. A. Harding has laid the following resolution on the table, with his intention of moving it at an early day. "Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that for the purpose of supporting the common schools in this Province, it is advisable to raise annually, by assessment, on the real and personal property, within each county and district in this Province, a sum equal to the amount of the public grant for such county or district, and that schools supported by such system shall not charge a higher rate of tuition money than one penny per week." The Bill to suspend the grant to King's College was committed on Monday last, and has since that time been under discussion. Mr. Connell, the mover, said it was not his intention, not the object of the Bill to apply the money to any but educational purposes, he proposed to establish a fund towards which this grant should be added. Mr. End opposed this Bill, and accused the mover and supporters of it with a desire to destroy and pull down an institution that otherwise might have been in effectual operation, had it not been for the continual bombardment that was annually pointed at it by members that ought to have understood and appreciated the advantages of such institutions. Mr. Brown made a short speech against the Bill.

Mr. CUTLER advocated the Bill, and said, in passing this Bill, the House was only affirming a right, which had been wrested from the Legislature, by a former Executive Government. The only rational and common sense construction of the Act, incorporating and endowing the institution of King's College, was that the £1,100 was entirely under the control of the Legislature. Such was the opinion of other Houses, for from the first foundation, in 1529, until 1839 the grant had been annually secured, and granted in supply, and it was only when a majority of the Assembly refused to vote for or withhold it, that the Executive Government, assumed the right to issue the warrants on their own responsibility. His opinions were affirmed in 1851, when a Resolution moved by Mr. Hannington (the Honourable Speaker), embodying a portion of the Act, and determining its constitution, was carried by a large majority of the House. The Government did not act on that Resolution, and the matter slumbered until 1854, when the hon. member for Westmorland Mr. Smith, introduced his Bill to abolish the institution, which was superseded by a Bill brought in by hon. Mr. Street, for appointing a commission, which resulted in a Report now before the country. This Report recommended a Bill, remodeling the institution, on such terms as he was not prepared to adopt. He wished to state distinctly, that he did not desire to alienate the endowments which were munificent, and Revenues of the foundation to divert them to any other than educational purposes generally. The good produced by the operation of the institution was entirely disproportionate to the amounts of money paid from the Revenues. Every day's experience illustrated the fact, that the evils which have been upon us by the defective nature of our Educational institutions, and the enormous sums drawn annually from the public Revenues, to foster and support denominational establishments, had their origin in the foundation of that mammoth institution on College Hill. The time had arrived when the public interest, demanded a complete and radical change in the educational system of the country. The public Revenues could bear it no longer. The case required a severe remedy, it ought to be applied. The Bill to withhold the Grant was a proper beginning, and he should support it.

Mr. FISHER spoke at some length against withholding the grant, and proposed as amendment, a portion of the Bill reported by the commission appointed under the "Act of Assembly," relating to "King's College, Fredericton," under the title of "An Act for Establishing a comprehensive system of University Education in New Brunswick." Hon. Mr. F. wished to inform the committee that the only alterations he intended to propose for the title Rector to substitute President, and for the title Dean he would substitute Principal, as more applicable to institutions of education, and from correspondence he had with the several religious bodies in this Province, he believed the Bill, with little alteration, would suit their views, and stated that there were two very influential bodies of Christians that had never yet come to the Legislature for assistance, to support any institution of learning of their own. He meant the Presbyterian and Free-will Baptists, who were as well entitled as any others, and would most assuredly be expecting their six or eight hundred pounds a year, unless the amendment which he proposed or something like it be adopted.

Mr. HARDING spoke warmly in opposition to the grant, and his speech told very much in favour of the Bill to discontinue it. Mr. Hatheway was opposed to withholding the grant. The Speaker was for discontinuing the grant, and said it had been taking away from the several county Grammar Schools, which previously received one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and had been reduced to one hundred pounds for the purpose of providing a living for a few individuals that done no earthly good, neither for themselves nor the country to which they had been adopted.

Mr. TILLEY was opposed to discontinuing the grant, and thought if it was not right it should be rather attributed to the managers of the institution than to the munificent grant connected with it.

Mr. SMITH said it was enough to make a man weep for his country, to think that one hundred and fifty thousand pounds had been paid to the institution, and the whole number of boys that had been educated there since its foundation, were but eighty-two.

Yours Truly, B.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

FREDERICTON, April 10th, 1856.

After the transaction of routine business, Mr. Harding gave notice of his intention to move a resolution establishing the principle of assessment for the support of Parish Schools.

The Bill to authorize the Ballot at the election of Parish Officers was taken up and occupied the time of the House for several hours. The principle of the Bill was sustained by a considerable majority, after which progress was reported.

The House was informed by message that the Legislative Council had agreed to the several Railway Bills without amendment; also the Bill relating to the Savings Bank.

The Bill for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, was taken up in the afternoon, the Speakers in opposition to the Bill were Ryan,

Brown, Gillmor, Wilmot, Hayward, Fisher and Gilbert. In support of the Bill the Speakers were, Watters, McNaughton, Smith, Landry and Hatheway. Progress reported, House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 11th.

Several Bills were disposed of in the early part of the day. A Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway was referred to a Committee. The Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law was again taken up, and the motion to postpone the same for three months was carried by the following division:—

Yeas—Tilley, Fisher, Connell, Brown, Ryan, Tibbits, Gilmer, L. R. Harding, Steadman, McAdam, Lunt, the Speaker, McLellan, Godard, Armstrong, Wilmot, Cutler, Ferris, Hayward, McLeod, Purdy, Stevens, and Gilbert—23.

Nays—End, Macpherson, Allen, Hatheway, Johnson, Watters, Smith, Street, Sutton, Gray, Montgomery, Boyd, McPhelin, Botsford, Landry, J. A. Harding, and McNaughton—17.

Mr. Kerr in the Chair. Mr. McPhelin introduced a Bill to change the construction of the Legislative Council, by making it elective.

Mr. McNaughton's Bill to amend the law relating to the election of representatives, stands as the order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Tibbits moved an address to His Excellency on the subject of the survey of life disputed territory.

House adjourned at 5½ o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 12.

The House was principally occupied to-day with the disposal of Bills.

Mr. Connell's Bill to suspend the grant to King's College stands as the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Watters' Bill to enlarge the terms of the Supreme Court passed in Committee.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber at four o'clock and gave his assent to the four Railway Bills. The Bill to provide payment for land damages, the Bills relating to the St. Andrews Railway and several other Bills.

Mr. Gray's Bill relating to the Church of England has been thrown out in the Legislative Council.

The Bill relating to Insurance Companies was before the House in the afternoon. Several members wished to have the Bill disposed of immediately. Some amendments were proposed and progress was finally reported.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 14th.

Several unimportant Bills were before the House to-day. A Bill relating to the navigation of the St. Croix passed in Committee. Progress was reported on the Bill relating to Municipalities, as also upon the Bill relating to non-resident freemen of the City of St. John.

The Bill relating to the Police of the City of St. John was again committed. Mr. Watters' amendment that all cases under the Prohibitory Law, and others of a like nature, be tried only before the Police Court, was carried by a majority of two, after an animated discussion.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Bill to abolish the Grant to King's College. Mr. Connell spoke for nearly one hour in support of the Bill. Messrs. End and Brown opposed it. The Bill will be resumed at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Steadman to amend the Prohibitory Law. Mr. McPhelin gave notice of his intention to move an address to His Excellency upon the subject of ascertaining to what extent public opinion was in favour of the Prohibitory Law.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 15.

Mr. McNaughton's Bill to revive an act which was in force in the reign of Henry VIII. relative to attending Divine worship on Sunday, was rejected without a division.

The Bill to amend the law relating to municipal corporations passed in committee. House in Supply. Several grants were placed on the Supply Book, which it is understood will be closed to-morrow.

The Bill to abolish the grant to King's College was taken up in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Fisher proposed his Bill relative to the establishment of a comprehensive system of university education, as an amendment to Mr. Connell's Bill.

Amendment supported by Tilley, Hatheway and Fisher.

Original Bill supported by Smith, Hannington and J. A. Harding. No other business transacted.

FREDERICTON, April 16.

The Bill relating to municipalities and the Bill relating to the Police of the City of St. John received a third reading, and was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council.

The Supply Book was ordered to remain open until to-morrow.

The Bill relating to the debt and property of the City of St. John was adopted with certain amendments.

Mr. Tibbits' motion for an address to his Excellency respecting expenses incurred in the survey of the disputed territory by E. A. Botsford and others, was carried without a discussion.

College question not taken up to-day in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gray. House in Supply nearly all day. Several large grants were placed on the Supply Book, most of which had been recommended by the Trade Committee.

The Trade Committee recommended a sum of money to be placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to settle claims of brewers and others, arising out of losses sustained by the operation of the Prohibitory Law. The report was accepted without without considerable opposition being offered to the recommended appropriation. (The sum is said to be £10,000.)

Mr. McNaughton's Bill to amend the Election Law stands as the order of the day for Friday.

House adjourned at quarter to six o'clock.

We advise every one who suffers from dyspepsia or debility, to use the celebrated Oxygenated Bitters, a medicine better and more favorably known than any remedy ever discovered for the positive cure of these complaints.

**RIOTS IN DUBLIN.**—On Friday another attack was made on the Scripture-reading, in Upper Patrick-street and the Cork-road, when a mob engaged in pelting them with stones and filth, the onslaught having been commenced by a woman flinging a blacking-bottle at them out of her house as they were quietly passing by in the street. The augmented police force to the city, increased by twenty-seven men from the country during the present week, have been most active and vigilant in patrolling the localities in which these outrages are wont to take place; and the rabble take care to restrain their "religious" ardor in the presence of the constable.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending April 17.

James W. Taylor, rem.—William W. Peirs. B. Noble, Esq.—Charles Kidder, rem.—Edwin Garity.—Henry Kyle.—Thos. C. Atherton, rem.—E. M. Truesdell, rem.—J. C. C. paper is paid to No. 104.—Wm. W. Dunham.—James Ryan, rem.: this pays for C. G.'s paper to No. 120.—John Alexander, rem.—M. W. Knolin.—S. Holder.

### Board of Managers.

THE regularly Quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Christian Baptist General Conference will take place in the Vestry at the Free Baptist meeting house, Waterloo street, on Wednesday, the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

WM. PETERS, Secretary.

### Missionary Board.

THE regularly Quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist Missionary Board, will take place in the Vestry of the Free Baptist meeting house, Waterloo street, on Wednesday, the 7th of May next, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

B. McLEOD, Secretary.

### REMOVAL.

**HALL & FAIRWEATHER** HAVE removed to the Brick Building formerly occupied by them on the SOUTH MARKET WHARF.

To Persons out of Employment in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

EVERY READER OF THIS JOURNAL, desirous of employment during the coming year, in the circulation of GOOD BOOKS, will please send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Licentiate Works.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed to any central place in the provinces, affording a valuable opportunity to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, de 12.

181 William street, New York.

### OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Read the following letter from CALER PARKER, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:—  
GENTLEMEN:—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of dyspepsia, accompanied with water-brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians, from whom I obtained only temporary relief, and finding in a short time my disease returning upon me with all its attendant evils, I consulted with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxygenated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. I continued to use it according to the directions, until I had taken eight or ten bottles, which have entirely cured me. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the Oxygenated Bitters the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use.

Yours respectfully,

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For Sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street.

### Another Case of Fever and Ague cured.

A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. McLean's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention: viz. that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburg, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. McLean's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this valuable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

IT Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLean's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public, but Dr. McLean's genuine Liver Pills, also the celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in St. John by Chaloner & Hunt, and T. Walker & Son.

### Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY.

Prof. S. CURTIS writes us as follows:—  
GENTLEMEN:—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygeia Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEIA is the original and only genuine article.

### INHALING VAPOR.

Rev. Doctor CURTIS writes:—  
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.  
DEAR SIR:—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeia, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its effects, I am of the opinion that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEIA is the original and only genuine article.

For sale by FELLOWS & CO., Germain Street, opposite Market street.

### MARRIAGES.

At Bridgewater, Maine, March 29th, by Chas. Kidder Esq., Mr. Daniel Dorrer, to Miss Malah Garrier, both of Simonds, N. B.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Jacob Snider, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, George Byram, of Hampton, to Barbara A. Wilson, of this city.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Clay M. D., Pastor of the Baptist Church, Carleton, Mr. Wm. B. Munro, of Bridgetown, N. S., to Miss Charlotte Pace, of Fredericton.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. Davis, Mr. John W. Moore, of Bancroft, Maine, to Miss Lucy Corning, of Pischagana, N. B.

### DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr. H. Nae, Carleton, St. John, on Thursday, 10th inst., Sarah A., fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Nae, of Westfield, K. C.

At Long Beach on the 9th inst., Alice Malinda, third child of Mr. Calvin Phipps, aged 13 months.

At Hampton, on Wednesday, 9th inst., of Scarlet Fever, George Frederic, son of Mr. David Prince, aged two years and nine months.

At Stedholm, on the 13th inst., Mr. Robert M. Leod,

brother to the late Wm. McLeod of Sussex. He expired on his 85th birthday.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Hannah Brine, third daughter of Mr. Thomas McCormick, in the 40th year of her age.

At his residence in Springfield, on the 14th February, Charles Jacob Delong, aged 45 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

### NEW CARPETINGS, &c.

FREASER, ENNIS & CO. daily expect per "Endo-eia" a supply of rich Tapestry, 3 ply, Kidderminster and Scotch CARPETINGS, in new and beautiful patterns, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Mores, Damasks, Deep Fringes, Hangers, Looms, and other goods, all of which will be sold cheap.

On hand at present a few pieces last year's CARPETING and DRUGGETT, which are offered at a bargain.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified by the Subscribers, against trespassing, or cutting timber, on the Ray Farm, so called, Lot No. 1, fronting on the Handford Ridge road, Grand Lake, New Brunswick, any person trespassing on said lot, will be proceeded with according to law.

April