

to his colleagues in the Government, he was prepared to resign his official situation, and become an independent member of the House; and if he were forced, by a want of confidence to resign, he should do so without complaining. He concluded by a quotation from Shakespeare, which he applied with much wit, as well as effect, to the present state of the conflicting parties.

Mr. McANAN followed, vindicating the general policy of the Government. He regretted the time which was taken up by this debate, and thought that so many lawyers in the Legislature were a tax on the Province funds.

Mr. RYAN next spoke, he supported the Government, and deprecated the course pursued by a large portion of the press of this Province. He spoke in praise of the Prohibitory Law, and said if its operation tended to decrease the revenue by liquor being re-shipped, he hoped it might be still more reduced in the same way.

Mr. McPARRSON warmly defended the Government for local reasons.

Mr. GILBERT should oppose the Government for local reasons. Mr. CUTLER followed in a speech of unusual length. He alluded generally to the past and present position of the opposing parties; drew comparisons from Nova Scotia and Canada; denounced conditions; alluded generally to the errors of the present Administration, but was decidedly opposed to again placing power in the hands of the old party; he did not say upon which side he should vote.

Mr. SUTTON spoke briefly in support of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSTONE, in a lengthy speech, supported the acts, &c., of the Government.

Mr. McPHELL strongly disapproved the course the Executive had taken in distributing patronage. Messrs. BORSARD and STEVENS expressed their intention to vote in favour of the Amendment.

Mr. LUNT expressed himself a warm supporter of the present Administration.

Mr. KEN, in a brief but effective speech supported the Government, on the ground that the Amendment was premature, and he wished to know their acts before he condemned them.

Mr. TIBBETS spoke in support of the Government, but very humbly suggested the idea of forming a new Cabinet, irrespective of both parties with a large staff of officials, and increased salaries attached.

Mr. HARDING, (of Carleton) next addressed the House, briefly stating that he saw no just reason for ousting the Government without a longer trial than they yet had received.

Mr. GRAY followed in a general reply, he reviewed the speeches in favour of Government, reiterated his charges, gave explanations of his own alleged inconsistencies, and finished after a speech of great length and eloquence, which was heard with marked attention throughout.

It was noticed that during Hon. Mr. Gray's remarks the galleries were crowded with spectators, an unusual number of ladies being present.

Mr. McNAUGHTON briefly closed the debate when the House divided; yeas 16, nays 22. The Government being thinly sustained by a majority of six. His Excellency has notified the House, that he will, at half-past one o'clock, receive the Address in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

An unusual number of petitions are being daily presented, and, from present appearances, this session will be a long one.

For the Christian Visitor.

Public Meeting.

A requisition having been presented to the Town Clerk, to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Hillsborough, for the purpose of expressing their opinion, in reference to the Act passed the last Session of the Legislature, to Prevent the Importation, Manufacture, and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors. The following notice was therefore posted up in several sections of the Parish:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of a requisition having been presented to me by a number of the Freeholders of this Parish, requesting me to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the Present Prohibitory Liquor Law. I hereby give notice that a public meeting will be held at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. for that purpose.

JOHN BEATY, Town Clerk.

In compliance with the above notice, a large and influential portion of the inhabitants met at the place and time appointed. Upon the unanimous vote of the meeting, Mr. Samuel Gross took the Chair, and Mr. Albert Stevens acted as Secretary. The Meeting being duly organized, and its object explained, by reading the public notice, the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting:

Moved by William Wallace, Esq.; seconded by the Rev. J. H. Hughes—

Resolved, That this meeting regards intemperance as a great moral and social evil, destructive of health, virtue and happiness, and producing only wretchedness, poverty and crime, entailing heavy burdens on society, and erecting a fatal barrier in the path of individual and national progress.

This meeting, therefore, regards with lively satisfaction, the Prohibitory Liquor Law, passed at a recent Session of our Legislature, a legal measure, which, we believe, absolutely necessary to put an end to intemperance, and the numerous evils, by which it is ever accompanied.

Moved by Rev. P. Duffy; seconded by William Gross Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes the hand of God, in all past successes which have attended the labours of the advocates of Temperance, and do now record their devout thankfulness to the same Almighty Being, that men have been placed in office and power, who have enacted a Prohibitory Law, and are lending their aid in pressing it forward to its legitimate result—the utter extinction of the ruinous traffic.

Moved by R. E. Steeves, Esq.; seconded by Mr. John Stewart; supported by Mr. John Wallace—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Prohibitory Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the country, and, therefore, it is not expedient to petition the Legislature for its repeal.

Moved by Mr. Gilbert M. Steves, and seconded by Mr. John Beatty—

That the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, for publication, in the Temperance Telegraph, Christian Visitor, Religious Intelligencer, and Westmorland Times.

The above Resolutions being put separately to the meeting, were carried unanimously.

Mr. Gross, being requested to leave the Chair, and Mr. John Beatty take the same—A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

Three cheers being given for the Provincial Secretary, and three times three for our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, the meeting dispersed, highly pleased with the result of the proceedings of the day.

ALBERT STEVENS, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, March 4, 1856.

No tidings of "Pacific."

Peace Conference opened 23rd. All Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in re-establishment of peace continued. Excitement in England regarding difficulties with America decreasing. It is said large force of British troops of war is to be concentrated in Canadian waters. Money more stringent. Consols 90d.

New loan has been fixed, £5,000,000.

White Wheat declined 1s.; other Breadstuffs slightly advanced. Western Canal Flour, 34s. @ 36s.; Ohio, 39s. Other markets generally unchanged.

London Times says—80th Regiment and Battalion Rifles, are under orders for Canada. Also, rumors that nearly every Regiment attached to Home Service, has received instructions, that their services may be shortly required in that direction.

Arrival of the "America."

The America, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, arrived at Halifax 24 A. M., Feb. 29th.

The America brought 29 passengers. The Hermann arrived at Southampton morning of Sunday, 10th. The Arago sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, 13th. The Baltic arrived Wednesday, 13th. 1 P. M.

The Ericson arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 14th, towing the Dutch brig Anna Maria, which was found in distress with a valuable cargo, and towed three hundred and fifty miles.

Clipper Dreadnought arrived at Liverpool, morning Saturday, 9th, bringing news from America to Jan. 24.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers will resume sailing next month.

PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Conference were expected to open on Monday, 18th, but the arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pacha will postpone the meeting till probably Thursday 21st. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and Russian Embassy is once more brilliant.

The Marquis Dazoglio has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favour of Count Cavour.

Lord Clarendon leaves London to-day, 16th, for Paris.

Ali Pacha left Constantinople and would arrive at Paris on—

Count Buol was hourly expected.

The London Advertiser says that Austria and France both wished for admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the fifth point, and that England will be out voted in conference if she attempts to make sine qua non of the disarmament of the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to non fortification of Alsace Island, and will insist on admission of Condo into all the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the raising of the Russian forts on the Circassian coast as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port.

The London Times has an editorial, which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in approaching congress.

TURKEY.—The Sultan appeared at the B. I. at the British and French Embassies—true believers would not believe it!

The English dragon barracks accidentally was burnt—no lives lost. A fire also occurred at Varna.

CRIMEA.—The Allies have exploded the last of Sebastopol docks. Fort Nicholas is mined.—The Russians fire heavily from the north side.—Five English Regiments are preparing to return home.—The French army received the news of peace very badly, Jan. 29.—Six boats attempted a surprise from the north side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French.—The peace news caused excitement in the Russian army, and preparations making for an attack on Geo. Autemares division were countermanded.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Vienna letters state that negotiations relative to the Principalities are still unsettled, Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of according representative institutions. It is said that that point will be reserved for settlement at Paris after the treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.—The Russians gave a fete to Gen. Williams and Yassif Pacha, at Tiflis, Jan. 12th.—Advices from Trebizond of Jan. 29th, state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired to Erivan.—Gen. Maury, the British Minister from Persia, is snowed up at Tabreez.

BRITAIN.—A debate occurred in the Commons on Friday night the 15th. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to their relations with the United States, and moved for production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to conduct of Mr. Crampton. Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic, they had required the French minister of that period to be removed for such infringement of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was therefore only natural. He then proceeded to show from documents read at the late trials in the United States that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law, next he took means to evade it, and thirdly, was supported in evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology which the British Government had tendered was a delusion upon the House and country. He therefore called first for a specific answer to this question, what instructions were given to Mr. Crampton, and next for an expression of

opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the United States. Mr. Hatfield seconded the motion.—Lord Palmerston replied, defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been answered.—Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called the mouthpiece of calumnies uttered in the United States, and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Palmerston then continued:—No man could more strongly feel the calamities which would arise from a conflict between the British nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain friendly sentiments towards a kindred people, and another to lose their own feeling of self-respect.—It was incumbent upon those who were charged with public interest to cultivate both these sentiments for the interests of peace on both sides of the Atlantic, and the calamity arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Government had to consider was the justice of its cause, and what was befitting the dignity and honour of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever might be said in popular speeches in America, and notwithstanding such ebullition as the House had just heard, which savoured of anything but a tendency to conciliate the differences, he was persuaded there was such right feeling in the people of the United States, that they valued the friendship of this great empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with continuation of friendly relations.

He could not understand such circumstances or persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive calm dispassionate and reasonable consideration, which was essential to an amicable settlement and which, he trusted, would prevent any intemperate individuals, on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war. (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified Capitalists to meet Lord Palmerston and himself on Monday, 18th, to hear the proposed terms of the new Loan—supposed to be Twenty Millions sterling.

The correspondent of the London Times reviews Senator Seward's speech and says, England won't give up the smallest of her rights to mere American clamour.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private source, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting on the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulty. The Derbyites decided to support Palmerston—to rescue English honour from Republican insult, those were the actual words. The Gladstonites decided to take every measure to shun a rupture with the United States.

Andrew Jackson & Son, Corn Merchants, Glasgow, failed; liabilities £70,000.

SPAIN.—Count Montemoliva is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Senate voted a loan of thirty millions, by 50 votes against 7.

AUSTRIA.—The conduct of the Italian Bishops, in taking undue advantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.—This years grain crop will be short, owing to limited rise in the Nile.

INDIA.—Bombay mails to January 16th are to hand. The Samal troubles are over. The Kingdom of Oude will be either sequestered or annexed. All is quiet on the northern frontier. Dost Mahomed is said to be preparing to resist the recent invasion in the seizure of Herat.

Bombay markets are mostly quiet—money tighter.

Gold and valuable Copper mines have been discovered in Cutlack and Assam.

Details of a great fire in Rangoon, December 12th, are received. Mogul merchants are the chief sufferers.

Troubles had occurred at Jadda and Mocha on the Red Sea, but not important.

JAPAN.—The Dutch have concluded an important Commercial Treaty with the Emperor of Japan which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty, Dejima is ceded to the Dutch whereby to form an entrepot for their trade with Japan, allowing them to land goods and stores duty free.

Obituary Notices.

MR. RALPH COLPITTS, SEN.

Departed this life the 21st January, 1856, aged upwards of 70 years.

The subject of this brief notice emigrated from Durham, England, (in company with his father, and brothers and sisters), when quite a youth. He was one of the first settlers on the Pollitt River, Salisbury, where he continued to reside to the day of his death. We are unable to say, exactly, how long he had been a professor of Christianity, but think he was baptised by Father Broder, and two sisters, are the only survivors of the once large family. His interment was attended by a very large assembly of mourners and sympathising friends. Rev. W. A. Coleman addressed the meeting, from Matt. xxiv, 44, in a very solemn and impressive manner, the good effects of which, we trust, will not be lost upon those present.—Com.

ENTERTAINERS.

Second daughter of Mr. Read Hicks, died at Sackville, Feb. 22d, aged nineteen years.

Nearly two years ago, she was seized with that fearful disease, Consumption. Although she was

gay when in health, and apparently found her highest enjoyment in society, yet, when confined to the sick-room, she was not only entertained, but happy, in the solitary exercise of her mental faculties. She saw the grave opening before her, and knew with rapid steps she was descending its damp, shadowy vault. She felt ill-fitted for the Christian resignation, which its trials demanded, but gave her heart to Christ, and trusted alone in his sufferings. The prospect then opened to her unclouded and called forth the scattered energies of her mind. O, how false seemed to her then, all the trappings and superficial glitter which conceals "men's real glory." How utterly contemptible appeared vain ambition. She derived happiness only from the communion of those elevated and spiritual things, which satisfy without disgusting the possessor, and, therefore, gave her warmest affections, and chastened love, to him who had cleansed her with his blood. She regretted much, that she had not taken a decided stand for God before brought low by disease.

Should not this, the voice of a lying girl, standing in the very verge of mortal life, with its silken chords all around her heart, and its flowery garlands wreathed about her brow, prepared to relinquish its sorrows, its delights, and severed from her parents, four brothers, and four sisters, without a regret, save that she had not followed the meek and lowly Jesus, in the holy ordinance of Baptism, and been in Christian fellowship with the Militant Church, should not this, we ask, arouse those to a sense of their duty, who have not taken this decided stand, but are "halting between two opinions." "The world well known will give the heart to heaven."

MARGARET.

Sackville, Feb. 20th, 1856.

MARGARET BROWN

Departed this life on the 10th of January, 1856, aged 61 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

Sister B. was first awakened to a sense of her lost condition as a sinner, when young. One night, while viewing the starry heavens, she was struck with solemn awe, considering on the glory and majesty of God. The language of the 8th Psalm, 3d and 4th verses, powerfully impressed her mind.

About 15 years ago, the Lord was pleased to bless the labours of our esteemed brother, James Blakney. The seed, early sown, began to spring up; and she, and others, were "baptized." She united with the church in this place, and her uniform conduct as a Christian ever since, had gained her the love and esteem of her brethren. She loved the Conference and Prayer Meeting, and the preaching of God's word. She ever impressed on the minds of her children, the duty of reading the Scriptures, before all other books, pointing out the evil of reading novels, or any other fabulous works. O, that this duty was imprinted on the mind of every parent. During the last few months, her mind was much exercised about the salvation of her family, especially her children, for whom she regretted she had not prayed more. Her hope was firmly placed on the crucified One, whom she desired and expected to see, and be for ever like Him. The husband was a kind and affectionate mother. May the dear family, from this affliction, be taught a lesson, to seek a friend in Him who died to save them, but ever lives to intercede for them.

May the Church, which has lost a valuable member, seek more earnestly to be true to the coming of the Lord.

T. LOCKYER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LETTERS AND NOTES RECEIVED.

Feb. 18th, 1856, J. A. Cahill;—10th, Joshua Langill;—20th, J. G. Collette, Receipts sent per bearer;—22nd, James E. Potter, (1 sub.) all right 10s.;—Deacon T. Locke, 15s.;—23rd, Rev. Geo. Burns, sorry for irregularities, send names and address of parties complaining, and what we can do with their papers and we shall be happy to attend to directions;—By Reuben Chase, 7s. 6d.;—24th, By G. D. Bailey 7s. 6d.;—25th, Rev. L. H. Marshall, 10s. referred to, was received and is acknowledged in vol. 9, No. 4, immediately after the 15s.;—26th, Rev. A. W. Bates (For Casket 1st) former remittance 21s.;—By Henry March, 7s. 6d.;—By Isaiah Wallace, (1 sub.) 15s.;—27th, By Wm. Blunkhorn, 15s.;—By Rev. B. Scott, (1 sub.) 6d.;—By J. A. Clarke, 10s.;—28th, By J. S. Colpitts, former letter not come to hand, lost in office, please send particulars. Book called for several times, but cannot be obtained;—Stephen P. Estabrook, 29th, H. S. Fillmore, (2 sub.) 25s.;—By E. S. Stevens, (1 sub.) 10s. 6d. paper referred to stopped;—W. S. Howe, (1 sub.) Deacon Christopher Burnett, £3 10s. 7d.

All directions in the above attended to.

SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Principal—REV. C. SPURDIN.

Assistant Teacher—MR. A. H. MUNRO.

First Term, 1856, January 7th.

Second Term, 1856, March 24th.

Third Term, 1856, July 21st.

Fourth Term, 1856, October 6th.

Each Term consists of eleven weeks.

Under ten years of age, 10s., each term.

Between ten and fourteen, 15s.

Above fourteen, 20s.

Fuel, 2s. 6d., each Winter, Autumn, and Spring Term. Board, 8s. 6d., a week. Washing extra.

62p Students are expected to provide their own Bed and Bedding.

Jan. 9. CHARLES SPURDIN, Principal.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

Have removed to C. M. Gove's new brick building, King John's Ward, near the Gas Works, and have engaged the services of the Assburn Mills, they will continue business in the new stand as Importers and Manufacturers of Flour.

B. Entrance to Johnston's Water Street, near the old mill, St. John, N. B., Jan. 2, 1856.

To Persons out of Employment in New-Bruns-

EVERY READER OF THIS JOURNAL, desirous of employment during the coming year, in the circulation of GOOD BOOKS, will please send to W. F. HAWKINS, the Life of the Apostle Paul, and

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, and a list of the names of the subscribers, and directed to any central place in the provinces, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the best sales, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEAR, Publisher, dec 12.

Medical Testimony cannot be controverted.

One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler of Lowell, Trumbull Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time before his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, which he had before purchased and used, and he found a number of the largest size. After this, she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All other medicines in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, 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.

NO NEW ERA IS WANTING.—The era of Dr. William Abbott, who flourished thirty years ago, and now exists in vigorous old age, will do. His Bitters, years and years ago cured people of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and continued to do so to the present day. Ask natives of Boston and Salem, captains of vessels, and all good people, about it, and then call at the store of the agent, which the reader will find advertised in the columns of this paper.

Sold by T. M. Reed, No. 1, Dock street.

EXTRACTS FROM Letters received from the wife of the Rev. William Crosscomb to her son, relative to Dr. Noble's Invigorating Balm for the Hair, prepared by Fellows & Co., St. John, N. B.:—

"Nov. 6, 1855.—And now I must tell you about the pot of Dr. Noble's Balm. I have used part of it, and it has really brought the hair on your father's head where it was bald, and, if it continues to grow he will soon have a good head of hair, which will add very much to his comfort, for you know he feels the least draft of air so very acutely."

"Nov. 23, 1855.—I wish you would forward me by next steamer five pots of Dr. Noble's Balm. I used part of that you left me, on the top of your father's head; and although he was so very bald, it is now covered with hair, and the hair is so very good, it is now the wonderful effects of the balm, have requested me to send for a pot for each. I will keep two, for I think it the best preparation I have ever used for children, to cleanse and nourish the hair."

The Rev. William Crosscomb is an aged and retired Wesleyan Clergyman residing at Windsor, N. S., and notwithstanding he has been confined to the house several years by disease, Dr. Noble's Balm acts no less certainly than on a perfectly healthy person.

JACK THE GIANT KILLER, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself.

Sold by Fellows & Co., German street.

Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY.

Prof. S. CURTIS writes as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean 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 HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

INHALING VAPOR.

Rev. Doctor CURTIS writes:—

DEAR SIR,—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy to diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

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

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Dr. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean 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.

Rev. Dr. Cheever writes as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy to diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

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

THE HYGEANA for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & Co., Wholesale and Retail. See Advertisement in columns of this paper.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. William Temple, Titus William Knapp, M. D. to Miss Eliza Reed, all of Sackville.

In Carleton, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. Nutter, Mr. Smith Winchester, to Miss Maria Downing, both of Carleton.