

was hoped that there would be no delay in attending to the work. As it is, the Reporters will have any thing but a pleasant time this Session, particularly those who may be compelled to be always in attendance.

The Governor and suite did not arrive at the House until half past 4 o'clock. The usual military display and the firing of cannon greeted the arrival. The gathering to hear the delivery of the Speech was larger than usual; and a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex was present.

After the formalities consequent upon the opening had been got through, the House met, and the Speaker proceeded to read the Speech, which being done, Mr. Boyd arose and moved the Address in reply to the Speech, which was seconded by Mr. Desbrisay.

It will be remembered that both these gentlemen took the same course in reference to the Address in reply to the Speech at the short Session.

Monday next was set apart for into consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech.

COMMITTEES.—On the motion of Mr. Hatheway, a Committee was appointed, consisting of a member from each County, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Agricultural interest of the Province.

Mr. Tibbits moved that the usual Bye Road Committee be appointed. This gave rise to some discussion, in consequence of the Initiation of Money Grants having been surrendered to the Executive.

Mr. Earl was opposed to the Initiation of Money Grants, but he wanted to see the Government come down with the Estimates for the Bye Road service.

Mr. Johnson hoped the resolution would be withdrawn, as it was inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution passed by the House relative to the Initiation of Money Grants.

The Resolution was finally withdrawn with the consent of the mover.—A motion was made to appoint a Committee to take into consideration all matters relating to the lumbering interests of the Province.

There was some discussion in reference to the proper number requisite to be on such a Committee. Some members were in favour of a member being appointed from each County.

Others were for limiting the number to five. Before the motion was put Mr. Botsford moved for an adjournment.

Mr. Read expressed a hope that the Governor's speech would be sent to the country before any thing else was done.

Mr. Botsford's motion was carried, and the House consequently adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13. The House met at the usual hour this morning. The members of the Government were mostly absent, but came in shortly afterwards.

After the reading of the Journals it was ordered that 250 copies of the Governor's Speech be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. McNaughton moved the appointment of a committee, to whom should be referred all matters relating to Schools and School Teachers.

This was objected to on the ground that it was the duty of the Board of Education to examine and report upon all claims and petitions emanating from School Teachers.

The motion was consequently withdrawn. Several other Committees were appointed.

Mr. Mitchell moved that a Committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Shipping interests of the Province.

Mr. EARLE (Queens) said he was an outcast from all sides. He had neither a seat nor a desk, and he wished to know whether the Government or the Opposition would take him under their wing.

Mr. SMITH said that if Mr. Earle would come over to the opposition they would find a seat for him. (Much laughter.)

It was finally agreed that members should be in their own seats when they addressed the Speaker.

STATIONERY.—There was a long and uninteresting discussion about Stationery, consequent on a motion made by Mr. Tibbits, that the Resolution limiting members to 20s. each to provide themselves with Stationery should be rescinded.

Mr. I. thought it was a disgrace to the House that such a Resolution had ever been passed.

The motion was put and negatived. This gave rise to another long discussion, and several members loudly complained of such restrictions being imposed upon them.

Mr. HATHWAY said he had purchased his 20s. worth, and he found that the amount would not afford the purchase of a pencil and pen-knife.

Mr. TAPLEY moved that the Clerk of the House be restricted to a certain sum, which will be purchased at Stationery.

Several members spoke, most of whom seemed to be in favour of the Resolution passed at the short session, but at the same time were of opinion that members should be provided with all the Stationery they required for public purposes.

DR. EARLE took occasion to state that reports derogatory to his character had been circulated among his political opponents in King's County, respecting his Stationery bill during the short session.

He had heard that the report emanated from a member of the House, but he did not think any member would so far forget what was due to his position as to aid in the propagation of such a report.

MR. TAPLEY'S Resolution was not carried. Thus ended the second day of the Session. No business of any consequence has yet been done.

Next week the work is expected to commence in right good earnest. You may rely upon it there will be stirring times here in a day or two.

It is generally conceded that the latter days of the present administration are at hand, and the question is now discussed among all parties as to who will compose the new régime.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14th. The first two days of the Session have passed and nothing of note relative to public affairs has yet transpired.

The House met at 10 o'clock with but a thin attendance.—No business of any importance was transacted in the morning.—The Hon. Mr. Gray introduced a Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum.

MR. LAWRENCE introduced a Bill to Incorporate the St. John Harmonic Society, which was read a first time.

The Bill to Incorporate the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at O. J. Ridge, St. Stephens, passed in Committee.

Several other Bills were also taken up and passed in Committee. The House adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock for dinner.

On the House re-assembling Mr. FISHER spoke for upwards of one hour and a half in support of the Amendment to the Address.

He charged the Government with neglect in not enforcing the Election Law, and denouncing their Railway policy and their Emigration Scheme, also denouncing their general policy as being opposed to the departmental system of Government and not entitling them any longer to the confidence of the House.

The Amendment was seconded by Mr. JAMES A. HARDING.

The Hon. Mr. MacPHERSON replied to Mr. Fisher, and in a speech of some length defended the Government, stated their Railway Scheme to be to follow the valley of St. John to the Islands above Fredericton Bridge across this, and through the wilderness on the other side of the River to Grand Falls.—He proposed to do away with all Supervisors, to divide the Province into five districts with an Inspector to each with a salary of £200 a year each. His speech was replete with witty and humorous expressions.

of the inhabitants of the County of Carleton, that all private land in said county may praying be taxed for school purposes.

MR. STREET presented a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes. The Bill was read a first time.

A motion was submitted by Mr. WATTERS, to the effect that the House at a certain day will take into consideration all matters relating to the petition of Enoch Lumt, Esq., against the return of David Tapley, Esq., as one of the representatives for the County of Sunbury.

Monday, the 2nd day of March, was set apart by the House for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of Reuben Cowperthwaite and others, relative to the undue elevation of David Tapley and William E. Perley, Esqrs.

It is generally supposed that this will not affect the position of either of the representatives for Sunbury, and that they are likely to hold their seats as long as the present House continues.

The House adjourned some minutes before 12 o'clock. Prior to the adjournment, Mr. Fisher gave notice of his intention to move a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

This caused a slight sensation, and an unprejudiced spectator might have traced tokens of despair on the countenances of several of the Tories present. There will be some pretty hot work in Fredericton for the next week or two.

A pair of boots was exhibited in the House this afternoon, with which, it is said, the Government intend to "walk out." It is currently reported that a leading member of the administration signed a document last evening condemnatory of the body politic.

Whether he was in his sober senses at the time I shall not pretend to state, but it certainly looks as if internal troubles were rife in the camp. This, with the outside pressure that will be brought to bear next week will soon cause the present Government to be remembered as "among the things that were."

(By Telegraph.) MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1857. The House opened at 10 o'clock with but a thin attendance.—No business of any importance was transacted in the morning.—The Hon. Mr. Gray introduced a Bill to amend the Act to Incorporate the St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum.

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The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The debate will be resumed at 11 o'clock in the morning.

UNITED STATES. THE BOND STREET MURDER.—Our readers will not expect us to lay before them the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest on the body of Dr. Burdell, whose horrible murder we recorded last week.

To most of them it would be an old story, inasmuch as it has been published far and wide in the daily journals.

But the substance of the mass of testimony, which has been accumulating in the course of an investigation upwards of a week in length, may be briefly stated. It goes to show that Dr. Burdell came home on the night of the 30th ult., at about a quarter before eleven o'clock, ran up stairs to his operating and sitting-room in the second story, threw his hat and shawl on a chair, lit the gas, shuffled off his rubbers, and sat down to his desk, newspaper in hand.

At that instant the assassin or assassins probably came behind him and inflicted the first wound; and the Doctor, as he rose, attempting to shriek, was choked, and the cry of Murder stifled. Then came a struggle, of a half minute or so, across the room as far as the door, thrust following thrust of the knife, till one well-aimed stab cut the carotid artery, and as the blood spouted upon the wall, and the Doctor was falling, another pierced his heart and despatched him. The assassin then groped his way down stairs, leaving marks of bloody fingers on the wall and outer door.

of the people adding to the tumult, made it such a night as Albany probably never witnessed before. The entire lower part of Troy, also as high as Fifth street was submerged, the bridges gave way and the railroad trains were stopped.

Nor did these places suffer alone, at Oswego the ice in the river broke up on Sunday last, coming down with such force as to take six schooners from their mooring and carried them into the lake, besides doing much damage to others lying in the harbor.

EUROPEAN NEWS. BRITAIN.

Mr. Miall has been addressing his constituents at Rochdale, and deservedly received from them a unanimous vote of confidence. Mr. Roe-Juck has been fraternizing in the name of the Administrative Reform Association with the Financial Reformers of Liverpool.

His chief object was to expose the unreluctance of our House of Commons; and to show the necessity of forming in it an independent, or people's party, who should be able to compel the practical respect of a minister. M. Kosuth has also been addressing a large audience at Manchester; we only wish we had more space to give to his glowing eloquence.

The death of Baron Alderson will be noticed with regret. He had never been conspicuous, like so many who have reached the Bench, in the political world; but he had considerable reputation as a judge, and his decisions in important cases were regarded with much respect.

Although somewhat inclined to take the extremely legal view of cases, yet his general good humour, and his care and conscientiousness as a judge, made him on the whole a favourite in his profession.

Advices from the East inform us that the Chinese had set fire to the factories, and that it was expected Canton would be attacked in earnest. From Persia we are informed that the island of Karrak, and the fort and town of Bushire, have been taken and occupied by our troops with very little loss.

The rumour of the Shah's having yielded must, we fear, be regarded as apocryphal. Not so, however, the formal reception of the Persian Ambassador by the Emperor of the French, the latter expressing his regret to the Ambassador that Persia should be involved in war with one of his most intimate allies.

Since writing our observations on Italy in another column, we learn that a fuller amnesty has been granted at Milan—an amnesty of upright patriots who ought never to have been in prison. It was not conceded till the universal sullenness compelled it, and illuminations and rejoicings by the innumerable friends of so many victims have naturally followed.

No political liberties are, however, granted—no shackles removed from the press.—FRANCE. The Persian Ambassador was received on Saturday by the Emperor at a public audience, when he presented his credentials. To the speech of the Ambassador the Emperor made the following reply:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I am happy that your Sovereign has charged you to bring me his congratulations. When the war broke out in the East I sought with pleasure to renew our former relations with Persia, and her neutrality was not useless to us. I now congratulate myself upon the treaty of commerce concluded between our two countries, as commercial relations firmly established always cement the friendship of nations. It is with regret that I heard of the war which has broken out between you and one of my most intimate allies, but I make most ardent wishes that your mission to this portion of the globe may hasten the return of a lasting peace."

I thank you for the flattering things you have said to me for France and for the Prince Imperial, and I beg of you to believe in my full sentiments of benevolence towards you.

The Ambassador handed to the Emperor the Royal Order of Persia, and presents for the Empress and Prince Imperial.

MM. Reverchon and Thiercelin, the barristers who were appointed by the court to support Verger's appeal to the Court of Cassation, have claimed the delay of ten days granted to the convict to prepare his arguments in support of his appeal according to the 423rd and 425th articles in the code Napoleon.

On Tuesday Verger wrote to M. Achille Morin, an advocate practising at the Court of Cassation to request him to undertake his defence. At the instance of Verger's advocate, a medical commission will be named with a view to ascertain the grounds on which Verger is supposed to have been insane when he murdered the Archbishop of Paris.

RUSSIA. General de Nardin, Swedish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been recalled by his Government; and rumour accounts for the fact by supposing that "some misunderstanding exists between the two Courts." It is added, that "the relations between Russia and Sweden, since the treaty concluded by Sweden with the Western Powers, have not been friendly." Russia is annoyed by the agitation for a "Scandinavian nationality," now shaking Denmark as well as Sweden and Norway.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—The arrangement for the pacific settlement of the differences between Prussia and Switzerland is proceeding most satisfactorily. The Royalist prisoners were removed on the night of the 17th inst., from Neuchâtel, and conducted to the French frontier at Pontarlier; the Federal Council had also ordered the troops to be disbanded; and general Dufour, in an order of the day of the 17th, announced to the Helvetic army the pacific solution of the difference, adding, that the solution in question protects the interests, the dignity, and the honor of Switzerland. Everything, therefore, favors the appearance of an early adjustment of the complicated dispute, which, at one time, seemed to threaten an European war.

The Conference for the discussion of details (which it is not expected will lead to any difficulty) it is said, will be held in London. It is thought that it will be over in a month, and that the Federal Assembly may be then again convoked, to receive information of the arrangements adopted, and give its approbation. According to a despatch from Berlin, Baron Manteuffel has stated to the Chambers that the release of the Neuchâtel prisoners has been unconditional—so far as Prussia is concerned. This, he adds, has removed the question of war. The solu-

tion of other points must be left to the discussion of the diplomatic conferences with the European Powers.

ITALY. The Emperor of Austria's reception at Milan has been better than was anticipated, both in the streets and at the opera-house. The Emperor himself seems to have been much gratified. In return, he has pardoned thirty-two political prisoners; remitted to Brescia a sum of 1,427,000 livres which that municipality owed to the forced subscriptions for the national loan; and is said to be about to restore all the sequestered property to the emigrants. Count Buol, Baron Beck, and Baron Bruck, are with the Emperor at Milan. It is stated that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria is appointed Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian States, as successor to Marshal Radetzky, retired.

It is stated, however, that the "good reception" was managed by the police, who bribed the rural population to flock into Milan. Not more than three Milanese ladies attended the opera, and not more than seven-and-twenty were at court. When the Emperor arrived, the Podesta made him a most flattering speech. The Emperor speaks Italian very well, and in the hearing of man said—"I am very glad to see the city of Milan a second time. I will forget all that is past, and it depends on the future conduct of the population of Milan whether they meet with my Imperial patronage."

A despatch from Turin, dated Jan. 25, says:—"The Emperor of Austria to-day signed a decree granting a full pardon to all persons in the Lombardo-Venetian territory condemned for high treason, revolt, or insurrection. Persecution for such crimes is suspended. The general amnesty has produced an immense effect. All Milan was spontaneously illuminated. At this moment the Emperor is welcomed at the Scala with the enthusiasm of gratitude."

A letter from Palermo of the 10th inst. announces numerous executions throughout Sicily for political causes. At Catania, Louis Pollegriano, a young man, but a distinguished chemist, was shot a few days previously. Several students had been arrested. The troops mount guard during the day with loaded muskets. The streets are deserted, and many of the shops closed. At Messina the arrests are not less numerous than at Catania. Among the persons imprisoned are MM. Ribera and Villari, both directors of the literary journals the *Caduceo* and the *Tremolotto*. Dr. Guarneri, of Cefalu, had been sentenced to death by court-martial at Palermo. Every person entering or quitting the town is searched for letters or manuscripts. Many of the inhabitants have retired to the country to avoid the persecution of the police authorities.

At Naples, more than a hundred persons have been arrested, and ten coffee-houses closed. This is supposed to have been caused by "the explosions." The King has issued this decree:—"Cherishing in our royal soul the desire of improving more and more the condition of the prisoners, and wishing that their moral shall not be inferior to their material improvement, we decree that the moral and religious direction of those who are detained in prison is intrusted to the reverend fathers of the Society of Jesus. One of the reverend fathers shall form part of the Commission of Prisons, and will have a deliberate voice in the examination of affairs."

The correspondent of *The Morning Post* says:—"There is now great difficulty in obtaining any information from Naples through the ordinary post, as letters sent out of the kingdom must be left personally by the writer at the office. The latest news says that a discovery had been made to blow up the Royal Palace. The streets at night are now in darkness, as the authorities have ordered the gas to be turned off, fearing explosions. The police enter the cafes, and demand of any persons they may think suspicious to deliver up their pocket-books and letters or papers in their possession. Great consternation reigns amongst all classes, and as soon as it becomes dark no one is seen in the streets."

PERSIA. The following despatch has been received from Trieste:—"The Lloyd steamer arrived this evening at Trieste with the following news:—"The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrak."

Another despatch from India, via Constantinople is published. It states that the English met with little resistance when they took possession of Karrak and Bushire. The small garrison of Bushire retired in the interior. Brigadier Chamberlain's force had returned to India; Karrak was occupied on the 4th December. Brigadier Stopford, Colonel Malet, and Lieutenant Uterson and Warren were killed, besides about twenty rank and file. Only one officer Captain Wood, was wounded.—Large reinforcements are to be sent up the Gulf.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Teheran, via Marseilles, to the 19th December. The Shah of Persia had visited his arsenals, and concentrated his troops on the eastern side of his empire. In the southern provinces, he had caused a holy war to be proclaimed. Russia had taken possession of the islands of the Caspian, without the consent of Persia. Some revolted and barbarous tribes were carrying terror into several of the Persian provinces. The Imam of Muscat was seeking to annex the province of Aloghastan to his territories.

CHINA. A despatch has been received from Constantinople, giving the substance of the Chinese news brought by the Calcutta steamer. From this it appears that Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obstinate. The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed. The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Hong were destroyed. The Oriental, Agri, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them. Commodore Armstrong attacked and dismantled the barrier forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a man-of-war's boat under American colors. One fatal accident had occurred, Mr. O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall. It was said the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced.

It is asserted by "A Merchant," writing to the *Times*, that Yeh, the Governor-General

of Canton, has, in the short time during which he has been in office, beheaded no less than 70,000 human beings.

The insurgents, with their chief, Tsing-ping, are completely masters of the province of King-Su. Their headquarters are at Nankin. That city may be regarded as for ever lost to the Emperor, for his authority can never be re-established there. It was impossible to show more incapacity than did the Imperial generals. The insurgents have fortified the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and the mouth of the river is closed against the Chinese fleets.

Read the LEADER! The Morning or Weekly edition contains more news than any other morning or weekly paper published in the Lower Provinces. (See Advertisement in another column.)

Holloway's Pills.—A startling truth.—Those who die with the means of care at hand commit suicide. It is a fact that these wonderful Pills eradicate all complaints of the digestive and secretory organs, and cure all the various diseases which they incur a fearful responsibility. Sold at the manufactories No 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y., No. 24 Strand, London, and at all druggists, at 2s., 6s., and 1s. per box.

LIVER COMPLAINT. The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is HOLLOWAY'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatitis, and is found equally efficacious in all.

Parishers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S GREAT VESICANT PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vesicants in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE's genuine Vesicant is his celebrated Liver Pills, and can be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. E. Webb, Alexander Worden, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, both of Blissville, Sunbury Co. On the 21st ult. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. George L. Good, of Studholm, to Miss Elizabeth Church, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Still, Hamstead, Q. C.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Simon D. Wood, to Miss Thebe Ann, daughter of Mr. James Vanwart all of this city.

At St. Andrews, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, John Stone, Esq., to Miss Jane Campbell. At St. James' Church, Bridgetown, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, M. A., Mr. Enoch Dodge, Jr., to Arabella Martha, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan Missionary.

At St. George's Church, Halifax, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. F. Uinicke, Capt. Geo. L. Boyth, of Liverpool, N. S., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Richard King, of that city.

At Studholm, Springfield, on the 25th ult., by Elder James Wilson, to Miss Margaret Corry, by the same, Mr. John Frazer, to Miss Emily Fowler, all of King's County.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, and in certain stage of a blood poisoning, Mr. Margaret S. wife of Mr. Ebenezer Lawton, of this city, aged 50 years.

On Saturday, 7th inst., Mr. John Skillen, aged 29 years, a resident of the Parish of St. Martin.

On Thursday morning, after a brief illness, Mr. John Barless, in the 64th year of his age.—Deceased was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland.

On Sunday morning, 8th inst., at Sussex Vale, Elizabeth, wife of A. C. Egan, Esq., and third daughter of the late James L. Stuckey, arrived at Nassau, N. P., 5th, from Liverpool for Portland, in distress. Brig Edmonston, Brothers arrived at Troon, 21st, hence.

DEIG SATURN, McGill, arrived at Milford, hence. Ship S. L. TILLEY, Spain, of Queenstown, hence, for Liverpool. Barque LEAHY OF THE LAKE, arrived at Aldboro, hence.

Ship JAMES McNEB, arrived at Holmes' Hole from Cienfuegos, for Portland. Ship MIDDLETON, sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Ship PLANTAGENET, arrived at Queenstown 26th, from Windsor, N. S. Ship HARMONY, Janelson, from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah Feb. 2. Ship SUNDERLAND, Curry, for Liverpool, cleared at New Orleans, Jan. 29.

Vessels Loading at Liverpool.

Ship JOHN OWENS, for this port; ship MONTEZUMA, for Mobile; ship COUVER, for Quebec. At London.—Barque ARTHUR WHITE, for this port; ship PARKFIELD; ship ALIDA. In the Clyde.—Barque PALMYRA, for this port.

THE LEADER:

St. John Morning Newspaper, Price One Penny. Yearly, 12s. 6d.; Six Months, 6s. 3d.; Three Months, 3s. 6d. A Weekly Edition of the "Leader" containing 24 large columns of News Published every FRIDAY in time for the Mails. Single number, 2d. Yearly, 7s. 6d.; Six Months, 3s. 9d.; Three Months, 2s. 6d. Clubs of 5 and less than 10 per year, 6s. 3d. each. Clubs of 10 and more per year, 9s. each. Half yearly and quarterly subscriptions received after the same rates.

Payment in advance in all cases. Subscriptions for Clubs or single numbers can be commenced at any time. A specimen number of either paper sent on application. All letters must be post paid, and addressed to W. LAM BELLINGHAM, Publisher of the Leader, 3 North Wharf, St. John, N. B. Feb. 18th 1857. (Ch. Wit. & W. News, 3m.)

CORN MEAL.

150 Bbls., landing ex India. DEFOREST & PERKINS, 11, North Wharf.

TOBACCO.

20 boxes and 3 cases Choice TOBACCO, just received. DEFOREST & PERKINS, 11, North Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day disposed of their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, also, their APOTHECARY BUSINESS, to MR. GUILFORD S. REED, for whom they would respectively hand in their friends and customers a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the last year.

CARD.

I HAVE this day purchased the Stock in-trade and goodwill of the APOTHECARY BUSINESS, from Messrs. DeForest & Perkins, and prepared to execute all orders entrusted to my care with accuracy and despatch, in the store lately occupied by them. GUILFORD S. REED, Fellows' stone building, Queen's Market street, Feb. 1, 1857. FELLOWS & CO.