

in the allied fleet, the men of which feel no pleasure in destroying a brave enemy, and much more to the gratification of those who were allowed to witness a demonstration of hopeless courage. Kokonovich wept as he threw down the pen with which he signed the articles of surrender. By the capitulation the garrison were permitted to retire with everything except their arms, ammunition, and guns; the officers were allowed to wear their swords, the men to carry off their knapsacks, clothing, regimental bag, church property, relics, and pictures. When the major-general was asked to see his influence, or to give a pledge that no harm should befall the allies who might enter the place, he said he would do so, "but at the same time I must tell you," added he, "that the flames are at this moment very near the grand magazine." This was a friendly caution, which produced of course, a corresponding effect, and steps were taken to prevent any such lamentable losses as were caused after the evacuation of Sebastopol by the rashness of the troops. The second in command, the artillery officer, and the engineer, finding themselves deserted by officers and men, abandoned their suicidal determination, and surrendered themselves, and Kimbura was ours, as far as the flames and smoke would allow us to occupy it. The northern forts on the Spit were not aware for some time of the reduction of the principal battery, or at least paid no attention to it, and hammered away for some time from one gun, till a shot from the Turkish battery destroyed the casemate.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT KARS.

The following despatch has been received by Lord Clarendon from General Williams:—
"Kars, September 23rd.—My Lord.—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that General Mouzaviev with the bulk of his army, at day-dawn this morning, attacked our entrenched position on the heights above Kars and on the opposite side of the river. The battle lasted without a moment's intermission, for nearly seven hours, when the enemy was driven off in the greatest disorder, with the loss of 3500 dead, and nearly double that number of wounded, who were for the most part carried off by the retreating enemy. Upwards of 4000 muskets were left on the field. Your Lordship can, without a description on my part, imagine the determination of the assailants and the undaunted courage of the troops who defended the position for so many hours. The Muskrill, doubtless, at a future moment bring before his government the conduct of those officers who have distinguished themselves on this day, a day so glorious for the Turkish arms. We are now employed in the burial of the dead, and I will have the honor, by the next messenger, of detailing the movements of this eventful day. Our loss was about 700 killed and wounded."

W. F. WILLIAMS.

Some further particulars of the Russian defeat at Kars have been published; and among the documents is a letter from one of the four British officers who commanded during the attack:—"Kars, October 1st.—Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and between you and me and the post very nearly took Kars. The fight was most bloody, and lasted seven hours and a half without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 2000 men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have exceeded 6000 men. What do you think of our Kars chase after that? I was not actively engaged, as they knew better than to attack my almost impregnable battery a second time; but I did great service with my heavy guns, and twice drove them out of a battery they had taken and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight, the field afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether. The defence was commanded by dear old General Knietz; and when our general thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria, for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open, he was so proud. The Turks fought not like lions but like fends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General Knietz's division, which, with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 2000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 3000 killed on the side of the enemy."

Another despatch relates to the conduct of the British officers. "Colonel Lake," says an Erzerum letter of the 5th October, "distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the Inzlis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The Turks performed prodigies of valor; and the European officers, Colonel Lake, and Captain Thompson, and Thompson, distinguished themselves. Mr. Churchill, formerly attaché of our embassy from Persia, and now Secretary to General Williams, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman."

The following intelligence also appears in the *Invalide Russe*:—"General Mouzaviev says that the columns marched to the attack in the greatest order and with the greatest intrepidity. The attack of Major General Bazin was even crowned with success, but unfortunately almost at the beginning of the engagement, several of the commanders and the superior officers under their orders were killed or wounded. The result was that the unity of the operations was broken, and the most brilliant efforts, during a conflict which lasted several hours, could not restore it. General Mouzaviev having convinced himself of this impossibility, advanced the reserve, and under its protection the assaulting columns effected their retreat. The distance with which our troops fought is above all praised. During the engagement they took from the Turks fourteen flags and some field colors, and spiked or dismounted several pieces of artillery. Our loss is not yet exactly known, but it is very considerable. The loss sustained by the enemy must also have been very great. Of our Generals, Prince Gagarine, General Kovalevsky, and Major General Bronovsky are seriously wounded, and Major-General v. Mayzel, less dangerously. The blockade of Kars is re-established as before the attack."

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The *Paris Monitor* has the following:—"The blockade of Kars, which place had been isolated for more than three months from every other part of Anatolia, had not in any way shaken the firmness of the Turkish troops confided to the command of Vassil Pasha. Different attacks made at various times against the works which defend the town had been before repulsed with great vigor, but the favorable turn which the operations of the Allied Armies in the Black Sea had recently taken appeared to have determined General Mouzaviev to make another desperate effort. Two hours before sunrise on the 29th September, the Russian troops, from 35,000 to 40,000 in number, and formed in several deep columns, attacked the works placed on the hill to the north of Kars."

The intention of the Russians was to gain possession of these heights, which, once in the power

of the enemy, would have rendered any further resistance on the part of the garrison impossible. All the efforts of the enemy were, therefore, concentrated on the redoubt of Tacknak Tabia and the two others adjoining, called the English and Arab Redoubts. The first-named, which was considered the key to the others, was energetically defended by Ismail Pasha (General Knietz), whose bravery and enthusiasm completely electrified the troops. Four times did the Russians gain possession of the redoubts, and were driven out at the point of the bayonet by the Turkish soldiers, led on by General Knietz. After a desperate combat, which lasted seven hours, the Russians were compelled to give way. It could not be even said that they made a retreat, for they retired in complete disorder, followed into the plain by the victorious Turks, who took 100 prisoners, and one piece of artillery. The fatigue of the troops, and the want of cavalry would not allow of the pursuit being kept up. If only a small force of cavalry had been at hand, the slaughter among the flying Russians would have been immense. Such was the confusion among the enemy, that it took them ten hours to collect their scattered battalions into anything like order."

On the 30th, the Turks had buried 4,000 of the Russians, whose bodies filled the ditches and the redoubts; and it is calculated that as many more, in killed and wounded, were removed during the action. The loss of the Turks amounts to about 1,200 in killed and wounded, and among the former are several superior officers, who met a glorious death at the head of their men. The highest praise must be given to the admirable arrangements made for the defence by Vassil Pasha, in concert with General Williams; as well as to the skill displayed by General Colmann, who directed the engineering department, and the daring courage and energy of General Knietz and Abdul Kerim Pasha, who headed the troops. The account of this brilliant affair has caused the greatest joy in the Turkish capital, and the news was announced by salvos of artillery."

DRUNKENNESS IN THE CAMP.

"Is the British army in the Crimea to become, or rather to continue, a model of drunkenness for all nations?" asks the *Times* correspondent, assuring us that he is not giving too much importance to the question by insisting upon it very strongly."

Yesterday was Sunday. I rode into Balaklava at one p.m., through Kadikoi Major, and returned, towards dusk, through Kadikoi Minor. The sights I saw, both going and returning, were enough to make an Englishman despair of his countryman. All along the road were men—not only private soldiers, but non-commissioned officers—in every stage of drunkenness. Sobriety was really the exception, intoxication the rule. Noisy groups, dashed and unsteady with drink were interspersed with staggering sets who could not keep on their legs. Two Highlanders, one of them on the ground, the other making violent and fruitless efforts to get his comrade to stand up, were affording, at two in the afternoon, great amusement to a number of French road-makers. Sunday is not a day of rest for the French working parties. Three hours later I passed a group of three non-commissioned officers of some line regiment. The centre man was kept from falling only by the support of the two others, themselves far from sober, and the trio made the most of the road after the most approved fashion. Numbers of officers must have met this group, and the natural and proper course would have been to take their names and send them at once to their quarters under arrest, but drunkenness here has reached such a pitch that it would be an endless task to do this. The tavern booths of the Old Kadikoi were crowded with drinkers, and rang with oaths, obscenity, and brawls. Notwithstanding the closing of many of the establishments there, the place is still a scene of life and bustle, while Little Kadikoi, hard by the Guards' Camp, has not, upon week days, the appearance of doing much business. But in the evening, when the working parties come off duty, and on Sundays, when they have none to do, it is as much thronged as the booths on a race-course or at a fair, or as the back stuns of a seaport town when half a dozen men-of-war have just been paid off. Drink, of course, is nearly the sole object of its frequenters; and drink, not in moderation, but to the most beastly excess. Yesterday, towards nightfall, it was more than several officers, non-commissioned officers, and patrols could do to maintain something like order, and master the unbridled and refractory drunks. Do not suppose that I am coloring the picture too highly; it is out of my power to do so. There are plenty of witnesses here to testify to the correctness of the statement. The drunkenness and insubordination of this army is here master of common conversation and lament. The oldest officers declare that in all their experience they never saw anything to equal it. It will be asked, why, then, do not the officers, having a keen sense of the evil, take measures to put a stop to it? Simply because it is not in their power. I believe they do what they can, in the ordinary routine; there are plenty of fogging parades, plenty of men set to pick up and carry stones, and you cannot ride through the camp without seeing plenty of men drilling in heavy marching order for punishment. But cut, and stone-gathering, and drill are alike ineffectual to check the horrible vice which is degrading our army, and which must, if means be not found to stop it, ultimately impair its efficiency and fill the hospitals."

One rather odd idea was hit upon recently by the colonel of a regiment in the Third Division, who sent his adjutant to the Commissary-General to request he would have plum-puddings made to sell to the men, in order that they might thereby expend their money otherwise than in drink; for the abundance of money is the root of the evil."

ADVANCE FROM EUPATORIA.

The Russian telegraph is still our chief authority as regards the movements of the Allies. The following despatch from Marshal Pelissier is the only report forwarded by our own generals:—"SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 2.—On the 27th October last, General d'Altonville, with 24 battalions, 38 squadrons, and 56 guns, advanced along the road from Eupatoria to Simferopol, as far as the Tshobatar ravine. He found the Russians firmly established on the opposite side of the ravine where they had constructed an intrenchment, defended by thirty six 32-pounders. A few men and horses in our ranks were struck at long range. Every attempt made to bring the enemy to an engagement outside of this strong position failed. Ten Russian squadrons fell back before four Turkish squadrons, whom General d'Altonville had sent against them. On the following day, the same manoeuvres were renewed with no better result. The want of water in front of Kars, and the difficulty

of obtaining fodder, decided the general on returning to Eupatoria on the 29th. The environs of this place, for a great distance round, have been wholly abandoned by the Russians."

CHINA.

The following intelligence is from the *Overland Friend of China* of Sept. 15:—"Reports from provinces north and west of Cheh-kiang are, as usual, meagre in the extreme; and, further than the fact of Chin-kiang-foo and Nanking being still in the hands of the patriots, we know hardly anything of the progress of the revolution."

Her Majesty's steamship *Rattler* left this for Coochin China on the 28th ultimo, for what purpose is not known; pirate-killing it may be.

Torture and decapitation still proceed with fearful celerity at Canton. The Potters' sheds for many years standing at the inland entrance of the execution ground, as well as the skull cupboard in the centre, has been pulled down; so that it is now possible to place five hundred malefactors in rows, with sufficient room for the heads-men to pass between each file and the executioner's axe, without incommencing each other. The crosses, too, which used to be put up as occasion required, are now fixed permanently in the rear of the little Joss-house at the entrance of the Golgotha. There was a grand butchery last Sunday, when Kan-A-sien, said to have been chief of the besieging force at north of the city last year, was cut into two hundred pieces. We are told they commenced with the finger joints, the victim living till his members were divided into numerous pieces. Five hundred poor wretches were also decapitated at the same time. Kan-A-sien was not taken in arms. He was arrested when ploughing in a field, having taken to labour of this kind in the hope of eluding his pursuers, bent on his capture by the offer of large rewards."

Reports are current of much insolent bearing by Chinese officials to Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, Sir John Bowring's manner of dealing with the Chinese Government being unfortunate—respect for England is now the last thing thought of by China."

We regret to hear of loss of the British barque *Randee*, Captain Campbell, and of all on board excepting two Chinese."

DOMESTIC.

The Railway Delegates from this Province to England have left the city we learn to take passage from Boston in the Canada on the 5th of December."

BOSTON STEAMERS.—The "Eastern City" has been withdrawn from the route in order to undergo repairs and improvements. The "Adelaide" will leave St. John every Thursday Morning until further notice. The "Admiral" will continue her trips, (leaving here at present on Friday morning) until the latter part of December."

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable DAVID WALK, and CHARLES WATERS, Esquire, to be Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, who having been duly sworn, took their Seats this day at the Council Board."

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office, Nov. 28, 1855.

SHIPWRECK.—The schooner "Vulcan," belonging to Yarmouth, N. S., on her return from Boston, laden with merchandise, in endeavoring to make the port of Yarmouth, on Saturday night last, was struck by what sailors call a white squall, driven on shore, and became a perfect wreck.—In addition to the crew there were several passengers on board, all of whom were compelled to remain on the wreck all night, exposed to the fearful storm. One of the sailors fell overboard, and was rescued from a watery grave by his associates, but before morning perished with the cold. All on board were injured by the frost more or less. It is said there was no insurance on the vessel, and only about \$3,000 on the valuable cargo.—*Vindicator*.

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER IN THE CRIMEA.—It always gives us pleasure to notice any native of New-Brunswick who distinguishes himself abroad, and we have to-day much satisfaction in stating that Mr. James Petrie Street, son of the Hon. J. A. Street, of Fredericton, has gained distinction for himself and honour for his country, by his gallant service under fire, in the Crimea. Mr. Street has been doing duty as Assistant Surgeon, with the 30th Regiment before Sebastopol; and on the memorable 8th September, when that regiment went into action at the storming of the Redan, he accompanied them to the field, although his post was in the hospital.—His conduct on the occasion gained him such credit, that Lieut. Colonel Mauleverer has addressed the following letter to the Inspector General of Hospitals:—

CAMP, 2d DIVISION, CRIMEA, }
Oct. 16, 1855. }

Sir,—I beg to submit to your notice the name of Assistant Surgeon Street, presently doing duty with the 30th Regiment. On the 8th September last, he behaved in the most gallant manner, and I myself saw him on that day assisting the wounded in the fifth parallel, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire. I beg leave to add that Mr. Street had on the 8th, his forage cap shot thro' on his head."

J. T. MAULEVERER,
Lt. Colonel, Commanding 30th Regt.

Such a testimonial as this to the gallantry and good conduct of Mr. Street while in the last parallel, close to the Redan, and under the most terrific fire, cannot fail to be gratifying to his friends in this Province, and to all who glory in the name of New-Brunswickers. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Street has been promoted to be first Assistant Surgeon of the 39th Regiment, which he is about to join; and we wish him a long and prosperous continuance of the career which he has so honourably and gallantly commenced.—*New Brunswick*.

VISITATION OF GOD.—On the night of Sunday last, a man by the name of Wm. Ewers, living at Gravesend, Canada, was engaged in a dispute with a woman, and being at high words, expressed a wish "that God would strike him dumb if he was not correct." At this moment his speech failed him, and up to the present time he has not been able to speak a word. Beyond the loss of his speech, he is in no way affected, either by paralysis or epilepsy, so that there appears to be no physical cause for the impediment.—*N. Y. Obs.*

The Canadian government have contracted for a semi-monthly line of steamers, between Quebec and Liverpool, during the summer, and between Portland and Liverpool during the winter. The government is to pay the contractor \$96,000 a year for carrying the mails."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TURKEY.—Mr. Barker, the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Constantinople, in a letter dated July 14, states that he had recently called upon the Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with a letter from the noble President of the Society, and had met with a very cordial reception. His Lordship was agreeably surprised to hear that the Turks are now purchasing the Scriptures publicly and remarked that this must be owing to the present state of things. "I took the liberty to observe to his Lordship," writes Mr. Barker, "that as every one had more or less an opinion relative to the present state of Turkey, mine was, that all efforts to civilize and strengthen the empire will prove a failure, until the Koran give way to the Bible. To which his Lordship, without assenting to my way of thinking, simply replied, 'it has commenced to do so.' Mr. Barker was able to inform his Lordship, that not only in Constantinople, but also in the distant town of Durebik, and elsewhere in those parts, the Turkish Scriptures are in increasing demand, being sought after both by Turks and by Kurds; and, whereas, formerly it was found difficult to give away three or four copies in a year, now hundreds are sold. At Constantinople, two colporteurs and a Turk sold, in a month, three or four Turkish Bibles, and upwards of seventy Turkish New Testaments and Psalters. The Bishop of Jerusalem, in a letter from that city, dated July 7, states that several Moslems had applied for Bibles; and having none left, he had borrowed the copies in the hands of some native converts, to supply three Moslems, on the promise of replacing them. The Bishop adds: 'The Popish priests continue to burn all the Bibles of which they can get hold.' We learn through other channels that, at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, and throughout Asia, 'Jesuit missionaries are earnestly laboring to instill the poison of French infidelity into the national mind, when they cannot delude by their obsolete superstitions.'"

THE SABBATH IN ENGLAND AS AFFECTED BY WAR.—The Rev. Dr. Halley, at the opening of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, of which he is President, said:

"Six days every week are quite enough to cheer on that destructive spirit of the storm, and that the evenings of our blessed English Sabbath should be preserved sacred and inviolable from the exciting sounds of martial music, reminding the elder among us of the Sunday bands and Sunday drill which, in the last long war, so sadly grievous the hearts of our pious fathers. If our spears must not be beaten into ploughshares, nor our swords into pruning-hooks, let us, at least, have one day in seven, quiet and calm, for thought and anticipation of the heaven of peace and love—the blessed union of men of every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue. Our national institutions, I fear, are to become public memorials of our national disavowal of the Christian Sabbath; nor can I hear the sound of military music on the holy day without regarding it as the signal of that approaching curse of Sabbath profanation by public authority, until show and spectacle destroy the meek and lowly spirit of Sabbath-keeping which has hitherto so favorably, in contrast with the Continent, distinguished our native land."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.—A Correspondent writes:—"It was whispered about Downing-street yesterday, that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to the Duke of No. castle, who is in the Crimea, offering him the vacant Colonial Secretaryship. His Grace was Colonial Secretary under the Aberdeen Administration.—*Daily News*."

WISE POLICY.—Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has determined to try the effect of civilization, or Christian education by means of schools and preachers, on the surrounding native population, for the peace and prosperity of the Colony, instead of the sword. For this purpose he proposes to expend £30,000 a year in missions."

Letters received at the Religious Intelligence Office during the week ending November 28th.

E. S. Mallory, rem.—W. N. Mallory, rem.—I have placed five shillings to the credit of S. K., to whom shall we give credit for the remainder?—Samuel W. Benson, rem.—G. R. Boyer.—Chas. Unnicke.—Charlotte McGruer.—Miss Stuart; no application made.—John Hamilton.—Nathan B. Milbury, rem.—Silas Lewis.—Wm. L. Eagles, rem.—Rev. G. Taylor.—F. Morton.—Robert Clark, rem.—T. D. Henderson, rem.—Rev. D. M. Graham.—Rev. C. E. Bell.—Rev. J. Gunter.—Rev. A. Taylor.—Lewis Hustis, rem.—Thomas Atherton, rem.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

"When the col. treated Dr. R. declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of Medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for intemperance, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gun's great works.)"

"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. Dr. McLean's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of the proprietor, FLEMING BROS. Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT, and T. WALKER & SONS."

DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR.

The following is from a gentleman who has been cured of that dreadful complaint, ASTHMA, by inhaling Dr. Curtis's Medicated Vapor.
(From the *National Monitor*, Jan. 27, 1855.)

DR. CURTIS.—I should be ungrateful if I remained silent with regard to the really astonishing and wonderful cure performed on myself, by using your novel medicine. For six years I have been a victim to Asthma. No mortal can form a correct conception of the suffering I have endured; at times my fortitude has been entirely subjugated. By a mere change, I heard of your remedy, and as it was an entirely new idea, and appeared feasible, I was induced to try it; and the result is, that in the short space of two months, I am a healthy man; my lungs are, apparently, as sound and vigorous as when a boy; my appetite is good, and I can endure any amount of fatiguing exercise. Please use this testimonial in any way you may think proper and advantageous to your interest. E. MAOUEL WALKER.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR is the original and only genuine article.

Marriages.

On the 6th Oct., by the Rev. J. Gunter, Oliver Sewel & Newmarlyland to Miss Eliza Carr of Fredericton.
On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. William Alwin of Burton to Miss Jane Logan of St. Marys.
On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Henry Fass, of Burton, to Miss Amanda Smith, of the same place.
7th inst., by the same, Mr. Alexander McLean of Fredericton, to Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Rev. Robert French, of Long Reach.
On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. Samuel Burke, of Lincoln, to Miss Doretha Wood of the same place.

Deaths.

At Sand Point, Carleton, on the 17th inst., Mr. Benjamin S. Ogden, in the 53rd year of his age, leaving a disconsolate wife and nine children.
At Campbellton, Oct. 29, of consumption, Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Mr. Stephen Mathews, in the 18th year of her age.

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligence, up to Thursday, Nov. 29th.]

BUTTER, in firkins, 4 lb	1 2 @ 1 3
Roll, 4 lb	1 3 @ 1 4
EGGS, 4 doz	1 0 @ 1 1
HAY, 4 ton	61 0 @ 75 0
MEATS—	
Beef 4 quarter 4 lb	0 3 @ 0 34
Lamb, 4 lb	0 4 @ 0 44
Mutton, 4 lb	0 4 @ 0 44
Pork, 4 lb	0 5 @ 54
OATS, 4 bushel	0 3 @ 3 3
POTATOES, 4 bushel	4 6 @ 5 6
CHICKENS, per pair	1 9 @ 2 0
GEESSE,	2 6 @ 2 9

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 4 lb	1 2 @ 1 24
CHEESE, new milk	0 6 @ 0 74
Skim milk, 4 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
EGGS, 4 doz	0 11 @ 1 0

FISH—	
Cod, 4 quintle, small	15 0 @ 16 3
Pollack, 4 lb	9 0 @ 10 0
Herring, smoked, 4 lb	4 0 @ 4 6
do, pickled 4 bbl	20 0 @ 22 6

FIREWOOD—	
Maple 4 cord	35 0 @ 37 6
Mixed, 4 cord	30 0 @ 35 0

FLOUR—	
Canada best, 4 bbl	51 3 @ 52 6
State " "	50 6 @ 51 3
Rye " "	40 0 @ 42 6
CORN MEAL, 4 bbl	26 3 @ 27 0

MOLASSES, Muscovado 4 gal	1 9
Clayed, 4 gal	1 6
Porto Rico, 4 gal	1 10
POTATOES, 4 bushel	3 0 @ 3 3
TURNIPS, 4 bushels	1 3 @ 2 6

810 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED respecting two parcels marked "Jas. Ryan, Coverdale," one containing Batting; and the other, sundry Dry Goods, which were shipped on board a Coaster, lying in the Market Slip, (South side,) Oct. 25, 1855, and Bill of Lading signed either J. Muir or Nils. BEARD & VENNING, Nov. 30, Albion House.

JUST RECEIVED, From New York and Boston, A FURTHER SUPPLY of the very best quality of SOLE LEATHER. J. J. CHRISTIE, Nov. 30, 57, North side King Street.

ALMANACS FOR 1856. JUST Published—"The Merchants and Farmers' ALMANAC, for 1856." For Sale Wholesale or Retail. W. L. AVERY, Nov. 30, No. 25, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE. The Partnership lately subsisting between the subscribers under the firm of MORRIS & DENNISTON, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late Firm are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM T. MORRIS, who will settle all demands against the Firm.

WILLIAM T. MORRIS, JOSEPH A. DENNISTON.

The business of each will be carried on separately at their old stand, No. 130 Union street, near the Golden Ball. (M. News.) Nov. 22, 1855.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 17 Vict., Cap. 63. President—HON. ALEX. MCLE SEELY.

DIRECTORS: Henry Vaughan, Esq., Joseph A. Croso, Esq., Joel Reading, Esq., John T. Stanton, Esq., Secretary—J. D. LEWIN, Esq.

THIS Company is prepared to effect Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels on the Stocks, Repairs, and Fitting out; Furniture, and every description of property (for the present) over the Telegraph Office. Nov. 14—

PARIS HALL. CORNER of Princess & Germain Streets.—Mrs. Gold. ing has opened and ready for inspection, a splendid assortment of London and Paris styles, in Velvets and Satin Bonnets, with a general stock of Millinery which has been got up under the superintendence of a Lady direct from Paris, and can assure the Ladies of St. John and Public generally, that it would be to their advantage to visit "Paris Hall" if they wish a fashionable Bonnet, worth their money, without puffing. Nov. 16, MRS. R. GOLDING.

FRUIT. 100 BLS. Winter Apples—Baldwins, Pippins, Russets, and Greenings; 25 bbls Onions; 1 bbl Chestnuts; 100 lbs. American Cheese, of good quality. Now landing and for sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Nov. 16.

FLOUR. TWO Arrive per *Gloucester* from Baltimore, *Asburn* from Philadelphia, and *Naghsford* from New York:—1400 lbs. superfine Flour. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER, Nov. 16.

DIRECT FROM LONDON. THE Subscriber has just received per ship "Archilles," 4 cwt. of best London carded Wool Flack—for sale cheap by the bale.

Is Strong—A few of those cheap durable Ladies' and Gent's Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, which has pleased so many customers the past summer. The remainder I will sell cheap, together with a large assortment of Curry Combs, Whips, Whip Trunks, Harness, chain Traces, Girth and Roller Wags, Silver and Brass Sleigh Bells, Neats Foot Oil and Oil Blacking, Harness, Jet and Japan, with all kinds Harness Mounting, wholesale and retail. HENRY HORTON, Saddler, Union Street, Nov. 16.