

lodged in barracks in the rear of the town, and treated with kindness and liberality similar to what had already been shown to them in the interior. Amongst the lady philanthropists who came to add to their comforts was a resident Irish lady, who was unceasing in her attentions, and from her own private resources and those of charitable friends supplied them with many a creature comfort. She was not, however, permitted to converse with any of them in English, and as Russian was beyond their linguistic abilities, she was therefore compelled to give expression to her kindly sympathies in acts alone. The men report that all sorts of luxuries were supplied to them by the Russian populace with some degree of contempt and even of roughness. There was, however, one case which excited the pity of the prisoners. The foot fellow had been a colour-sergeant in the 49th Regiment, and had been led to commit the rash act of desertion by having lost the regiment's money, during a fit of drunkenness, at Balaclava, whither he had been sent by his colonel to receive it from the commissariat. Dreading the consequences of misconduct, and fearing that he would be charged with having stolen the lost cash, and punished accordingly, the poor man deserted, under cover of the darkness, to Sobustopol, whence, after a short stay, he was sent on into the interior. His wife and children are in London, and the unfortunate fellow was pining away in broken-heartedness for the rash act which he had committed, separating him from ever from them, as it did, and consigning him to deeply felt disgrace and wretchedness. In pity for the unhappy man's contrition and misery, the prisoners invited him to share in their games and other amusements; but no effort could induce him to mix with any of them, or abate his self-reproaches. Shortly before the prisoners left Veronetz, the Russian authorities offered to the whole of the deserters liberty to return, if they chose, but all—with one exception, who declared he would rather go and be shot by his countrymen than remain as he was—declined availing themselves of the permission. The poor sergeant was strongly urged by the prisoners to accompany them, encouraging him to hope that his case would be mercifully considered; but the wretched man's sense of the deep disgrace he had brought upon himself would not let him yield to their urgent advice.

RUSSIA.

THE CONSCRIPTIONS.

The correspondent of the *Pays* describes the effect of the conscriptions that are now being enforced:—

Although a successful attempt has been made to give the war a religious character, the levies are not made without difficulties. The lords of domains (they are at the 9th or 10th levy, that is, at the enormous figure of fifty or sixty men, or more per 1,000) consent with ill-will, and the marmos have been at times so loud that Count de Tolstoy, the Minister of the Interior, thought it well to remind the nobles that the Emperor confirmed their privileges, of which the late Czar had for a long time been endeavouring to deprive them, but he reminded them also that they had duties to fulfil towards their country and the throne; country was not thought of formerly, now it is invoked!—Nor do the peasants appear to submit with resignation to being made soldiers of. In their eyes, if the military state leads to liberty and freedom, they know that the regiment will be for them a hell of unknown torments, and that the cudgel will undertake to quicken their movements, and shape their intelligence. Very rigorous measures have consequently been taken to compel the recruits to follow the officers appointed to take them. To prevent them running away, half of their head is shaved, and those who are suspected of an inclination to make off for the forests are tied by the arm. In many districts the terror is so great that it has been found necessary to employ energetic means of intimidation—those of the priest, menaces of hell, excommunication, and the anger of the Czar no longer sufficing. A great number have escaped, and live by theft or by the chase. In some of the Eastern Governments the roads are not safe, and the Government has not sufficient force at its disposal to put a stop to the disorder and brigandage which take place up to the very gates of the large towns. In the districts of Riasan, Orel, and Voronezh, discontented bands scour the immense forests which cover the ground and seize everything that comes in their way. A Prince S. T., who was not remarkable for his justice and humanity to his peasants, has been attacked and assassinated in open daylight, at a league from his domain, while on his way home. When at nightfall his family, anxious at his prolonged absence, sent in quest of him, he was found seated in his carriage, with his head on the seat beside his dead body. A few days after it was ascertained that the crime was committed by recruits from his own village, who have since attempted to set fire to his chateau and farms. A few weeks since, a young German and his wife, walking in the woods of Ekaterinhoff, a few versts from St. Petersburg, were murdered and robbed within 200 yards of the houses on the shore of the gulf. On the Riga-road, between Dorpat and Lake Peipus, different travellers have been murdered and robbed by marauding soldiery I should never end if I were to go on relating all that is done and said in the Muscovite empire. I think that if this state of things go on for another year, Russia will fall into an anarchy of bloodshed. Men and money are not the only things squeezed out of the country; there is not a village from north to south which has not been compelled to contribute carts, horses, cattle, &c. The cattle and horses have been eaten or have died of fatigue, most of the carts have been burnt by the army in the Crimea, where there is no wood; and most of the waggons who have not died of hunger and want have been employed in different duties following the army; few of them return to their owners. The populations of the centre of the empire are already in want of salt. On the banks of the Volga, even at Moscow, wants are still more keenly felt. The Tartars and inhabitants of Little Russia, ruined by the incessant calls upon them, without indemnity, have not been able to visit the salt lakes of the Crimea, or of the land of the Cossacks, for want of the means of conveyance. For this same reason the crops have not been sown. Moreover, as the landowners have still the grain of last year in their granaries, which they have not been able to sell, they have not cared to sow. In a word, if this state of things lasts two years more, there will be a famine.

France.

CLOSING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The following speech of the French Emperor at the closing of the Paris Exhibition was received by an audience of thirty thousand persons who were present with great enthusiasm. Passage after passage was interrupted by loud applause, particularly from the English, and at the conclusion unabated cheering continued for some time. The Emperor and Empress looked delighted, and bowed their acknowledgments frequently:—

Gentlemen.—The Exhibition which is about to close, offers a grand spectacle to the world. It is during a serious war that from all points of the universe men, the most distinguished in science, arts, and industry, have flocked to Paris to exhibit their productions. This competition under such circumstances is due, I am pleased to think, to that general conviction which prevails, that the war which has been undertaken only threatens those who provoked it; that it is puerile for the interest of all, and that Europe, far from regarding it as a danger for the future, finds it rather a pledge of independence and security. (Loud cheers.)

Nevertheless, at the sight of so many marvels laid out before our eyes, the first impression is a desire for peace. Peace alone, in fact, can still more develop those remarkable productions of human intelligence. You must, therefore, with me wish that this Peace should be prompt and durable. (Renewed cheers.)

But, in order to be durable, it must clearly solve the question for which the war was undertaken.—To be prompt, Europe must declare in its favor, for without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great powers threaten prolonged duration, while, on the contrary, if Europe decides on declaring who is in the right and who is in the wrong, it would be a great step towards the solution.

At the period of civilisation at which we are, the success of armies, however brilliant they may be, are but transient; it is public opinion which always gains the last victory. (Cheers.)

All of you, therefore, who think that the progress of the agriculture, the industry, and the commerce of a nation contribute to the welfare of all others, and that the more reciprocal relations are multiplied, the more national prejudices are effaced, say to your fellow citizens, on returning to your country, that France entertains no hatred against any nation, and she feels sympathy toward all those who wish like her, for the triumph of right and justice.

Tell them that if they desire Peace, they must openly, at least, express wishes either for or against us; for, in the midst of a serious European conflict, indifference is a bad calculation and silence is an error.

As for us Nations allied for the triumph of a great cause, let us force arts, without slackening our manufactures, and without stopping our looms; let us be great by the arts of Peace as by those of War; let us be strong by concord; and let us put our trust in God to make us triumph over the difficulties of the present and the chances of the future. (Great cheering.)

AUSTRIA.

CONCORDAT WITH ROME.

The *Venice Gazette*, said to be an official journal, publishes the following analysis of a concordat just concluded between the Holy See and the Austrian Government. It appears that, in the depth of their infatuation, the rulers of Austria are flinging themselves unhesitatingly into the arms of Rome. The young Emperor has deliberately laid his crown at the feet of the Pontiff, consenting only to wear it as a gift from him, and under his control. With his own hands, and without the pressure of any overruling necessity, he has created in his dominions an empire that not only equals, but towers above his own.

The Catholic religion shall be maintained and protected, with all the rights and prerogatives accorded to it by the holy canons, in every part of the empire where it denominates.

The Placetum Regium is abrogated.

The relations of the bishops with the Holy See in spiritual affairs, the relations of the bishops with their clergy and the people, their instructions and enjoyments in spiritual affairs, are free.

The nomination of the vicar and the college, the granting or refusal of ordination to such as appear unworthy of it, the foundation or collation of curates, the institution of public prayers, the convocation of the synod, the publication of pastoral letters and injunctions, the prohibition of dangerous books, being freely to the bishops alone.

The religious education of youth, the chief superintendence over religious instruction, are confided to the bishops, and subjected to an ecclesiastical inspector of all the primary Catholic schools.

The appointment of the catechists is confided to the bishops, and the teaching of theology or of the canon law is forbidden to every one without their approbation.

Ecclesiastical affairs are judged by ecclesiastical judges, according to the rules of the canons or the instructions of the Council of Trent; and matrimonial affairs alone, in their relations with the ecclesiastical effects of this sacrament, are brought before the lay judges.

The bishops have the full right of punishing those priests who transgress ecclesiastical discipline, and of inflicting penalties upon such as violate the laws of the church; whereas temporal justice can only take cognisance of civil affairs, and of the crimes committed by ecclesiastics; but in this latter case, the bishop must be previously informed.

In prisons, the ecclesiastics will be separated from the lay prisoners; in churches, the immunity will be maintained, in so far as the public safety may permit.

The disputes of laymen with respect to patronage will be judged by temporal judges.

Verbal or written defamation of the Catholic religion, of the Holy liturgy, as likewise of the bishops or priests will be interdicted.

The bishops of the province will be heard for the presentation of new bishops to the Holy See.

"The right of appointing priests to all the canonates, and to all the livings where a right of patronage exists, the result of a scientific or pious foundation, belongs to the Emperor, on condition that the election shall fall on one of the three candidates whom the bishop shall have proposed after a preliminary examination.

"The Holy See has the full right of creating, with the Emperor's consent, new dioceses and new parishes.

"His Majesty engages to make an adequate allowance for such livings as are not yet properly endowed.

"The law relative to the property of the church will be administered in conformity with the instructions; in what concerns possession, the rules prescribed by the canons will be observed.

"Free intercourse between the religious communities and their superiors who reside at Rome are guaranteed; these latter will have the full right of visiting the monasteries of the monarchy, and of publishing circulars touching the discipline, &c.

"The religious orders have the right of opening novitiates, bishops that of instituting, with the consent of the government, both monasteries and convents.

"The property of the church is declared sacred and inviolable, and the church is maintained in its full right of acquiring property.

"No suppression or sale can take place without the intervention of the Holy See; the rights of the bishops remain always intact.

"The estimate of the church will be administered according to the canonical instructions; a commission will be appointed for the administration for vacant livings.

The right of collecting tithes is maintained wherever it still exists, and his Majesty undertakes to procure an endowment having legal force wherever it no longer exists.

"All other affairs, not included in this concordat, will be regulated in accordance with the doctrines of the church, and the regulations approved by the Holy See.

"The concordat is declared to be national law in perpetuity, and it abrogates all the laws and arrangements that have hitherto regulated ecclesiastical affairs in the State."

RUSSIAN INVASION OF ENGLAND.—For these six or seven days, there has been some little talk about a Russian invasion. The news from St. Petersburg, reached this country through the *Paris Pays*; and it is to the effect, that the Grand Duke Constantine, weary of the imprisonment of the fleet in the basins of Cronstadt, proposed, some time ago, in a council of war, that 20,000 picked troops be prepared, that the fleet be got ready to break through the enemy's squadrons, or to leave the Baltic immediately on their withdrawal, and to make a descent upon Scotland, or England, or rush upon London, as circumstances might favour, and destroy the first city in the world, or perish in the attempt.

This bombast, the Times suppose to be of Russian manufacture in Paris; and yet, when we consider the pressure of the war upon the state of the Empire, and the national desire of the government to rid itself of its present assailants, such a proposal is no way improbable; and though it is stated the Emperor utterly disapproved of the scheme, it is said, upon equal authority, that the proposal has again been revived by the Grand Duke. Our fleets in the Baltic will therefore watch how they leave that sea, they will guard the Sound, and in all probability, place a few vessels on the eastern coast, between Orkney and the Humber. The depression of trade, the waste of men, and the exasperation of a most ambitious power, may prompt to more insane measures, in the hope of striking a fatal blow.—*Christian News.*

One of the boldest, and most successful cases of imposture perhaps ever known, came to a close the other day in Berlin. A vagabond, whose father was a shipowner at Samarang in Java, and who himself in his youth studied at Leyden, managed to apply to his own proper person the history of an Armenian Prince, and has actually deceived the major part of the Courts and nobility of Europe. After passing for a *bona fide* Prince, and being received in the highest courts as such for something like ten years, he took lodgings lately in one of the first streets in the Prussian capital. A royal escutcheon, was placed over his door, and a silver star with a red enamelled cross hung on his breast. His spurs were gold. He moved in society of the highest grade, till a trifling circumstance awakened the suspicion of the police, and in a wonderfully short time he was in custody. This is a tremendous evidence surely of the gullibility of mankind.—*Chr. News.*

The news from India are far from satisfactory.—The Santal insurrection is not yet extinguished. In several other quarters sanguinary outbreaks have taken place. One of the most singular indications of a fanatical spirit prevailing, is found in the form of a pamphlet published and circulated in Oude, the title of which is, "The Sword the Key of Heaven and Hell," advocating the doctrine that those who die sword in hand against the infidel are sure of the former. Even among some of the native troops there has been some serious mutiny on professed religious ground. Something like a threatening of a fresh struggle for superiority between the Asiatic and European element, would appear to be agitating our Indian Empire. We have little room for vain glory over our triumphs in war, when we may so soon have a great deal more than we can cope with on hand.—*Jb.*

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that a negro baron of the empire of San Domingo has just arrived in London to represent the emperor Sologue at the court of St. James. Baron Damier is described as a very handsome black of gentlemanly manners. He speaks the French language fluently, the English language grammatically, and is said to be very well informed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is that the British government, in a courteous but positive manner, declines giving such explanation as has been demanded by our government, regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents. This aspect of affairs impresses on our government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

INVASION OF IRELAND—CANADA THREATENED.—New York, Dec. 6.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Leiger* says the following is the plan of the projected Irish invasion:

A plan, I am told, has been submitted to reach the heart of the British Lion through his Canadian lungs. Five thousand able bodied Hibernians are represented to be already for enrolment, to march to Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration said to be organizing on the North West coast. Money sufficient to defray expenses, it is further said, has already been raised and the only thing remaining to be done is to find a man in whom all can have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers, anything like a real record of what is in the wind. An agent of Russia is said to be the principal agent and the chief engineer of the whole concern. It is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American colonies.

REPORTED DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.—It was reported here yesterday afternoon that in consequence of the British Government having refused to make the required explanations in regard to the alleged violation of our neutrality laws, the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Crampton, had been dismissed by the President. It is much to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have occurred with the British Government, and still more that it could not have been disposed of without resorting to diplomatic reprisals. The account is now on our side supposed to be balanced, and it only remains to be seen whether the British Government are willing to view it in the same light. Nothing serious can grow out of the affair, unless one nation or the other wants to get up a war; and we cannot believe that such inflation prevails on either side.—*Boston Traveller.*

PROTRACTED MEETING.

A Protracted Meeting will be held with the church at Nashua, commencing on Saturday the 5th of January next at 11 o'clock, a.m. Elders Hart, Gunter, and Kinghorn are requested to attend. Published by request.

December 12th, 1855.

To Persons out of Employment in New-Brumswick 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 ILLUSTRATED 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 very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most valuable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William street, New York.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. McNEIL'S LIVER PILLS. Mr. James Houghton, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganised Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McNeil'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. McNeil's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. Sold in St. John by CHALMERS & HUNT, and T. WALKER & SON.

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.)

WYOMING, Pa. 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 conceive of the suffering I have endured; at times my forehead has been entirely bedewed. 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. MAQUILL WALKER. CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR is the original and only genuine article. For sale by Fellows & Co., Germantown, opposite Market-street.

Marriages.

On Thursday, 7th instant, by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. David G. Brown, of the city of St. John, to Miss Margaret Ann Pligerson, of the Parish of Portland. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. Charles Jones, of Clements, N. S., to Miss Alice Jane Smith, of this city. At San Francisco, California, on the 18th Oct., by the Rev. E. S. Lucy, Mr. James T. McLean, to Miss Mary Barry, of St. John.

Deaths.

On Friday morning, Anna, wife of Frederick C. Frith, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, in the 56th year of her age. Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Mrs. Olive Jane, wife of Mr. Harding Ellsworth, in the 42nd year of her age, leaving two children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. Died at Woodstock, on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness, of consumption, Mr. George Jewett, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and three children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss. At Great Settlement, Carleton Co., on the 22d ult., after a slow illness of consumption, Mrs. Tracy, wife of Mr. Jonathan Tracy, and daughter of the late Elder Cronkite, aged 38 years. She was a worthy member of the Free Baptist Church in that place for several years, and died in peace. A husband and three children mourn their loss. At Lower Perth, Carleton Co., on the 29th ult., after two weeks illness of a lung fever, Mr. Richard Inman, aged 28 years, leaving a widow mother, and wife with brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. Mr. Inman professed religion and was baptised in September last. His end was peace. At Brighton, Carleton Co., September 28th aged 85 years, Mrs. Foster, relict of the late Isaiah Foster. She had professed religion many years and died in faith. At Kingston, Kings Co., on the 6th inst., in hope of Eternal Life, Mr. ——— Casselman, aged 66 years. He left 18 children and 14 grand children.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, Dec. 14.]

BUTTER, in firkins, 48 lb	1 2 @ 1 3
Roll, 48 lb	1 3 @ 1 4
EGGS, 48 doz	1 0 @ 1 1
HAY, 48 ton	65 0 @ 75 0
MEATS—	
Beef 48 quarter 48 lb	0 3 @ 0 34
Lamb, 48 lb	0 4 @ 0 44
Mutton, 48 lb	0 4 @ 0 44
Pork, 48 lb	0 3 @ 0 34
OATS, 48 bushel	2 9 @ 3 0
POTATOES, 48 bushel	4 6 @ 5 0
CHICKENS, " per pair	1 9 @ 2 3
GEESE, " "	2 3 @ 2 6

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

BUTTER, 48 lb	1 2 @ 1 24
CHEESE, new milk	0 6 @ 0 74
Skim milk, 48 lb	0 3 @ 0 4
EGGS, 48 doz	1 0 @ 1 1
FISH—	
Cod, 48 quintal, small	15 0 @ 16 3
Pollock, " "	10 0 @ 11 3
Herring, smoked, 48 box	4 0 @ 4 6
do, pickled 48 bbl	20 0 @ 22 6
FIREWOOD—	
Maple 48 cord	35 0 @ 37 6
Mixed, 48 cord	30 0 @ 35 0
FLOUR—	
Canada best, 48 bbl	51 3 @ 52 6
State " "	50 6 @ 51 3
Rye " "	40 0 @ 42 6
CORN MEAL, 48 bbl	26 3 @ 27 0
MOLASSES, Muscovado 48 gal	1 9 @ 2 0
Clayed, 48 gal	1 6 @ 1 7
Porto Rico, 48 gal	1 10 @ 1 11
POTATOES, 48 bushel	3 3 @ 3 6
TURNIPS, 48 bushels	1 6 @ 2 0

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-Brumswick Auxiliary B'tle Society, will be held, God willing, on TH. RSDAY Evening, the third day of January next, in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, at seven o'clock. The doors will be open at six o'clock, and admission will be by ticket. A collection will be taken up as usual, during the proceedings, in aid of the funds. Dec. 13, 1855. JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

PARIS HALL.

CORNER of Princess & Germain Streets.—Mrs Gold 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.

FLOUR.

NO Arrive per *Game Cook* from Baltimore, *Auburn* from Philadelphia, and *Stoughton* from New York:— 1400 bushels superfine Flour. For sale by Nov. 16. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—The following, comprising a part of the valuable Stock of BOOKS on sale at the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, 25 Germain-street. The Public are invited to call and examine them. DR. JOHN KITTO'S Works; BROWN'S Exposition of the Sayings and Discoveries of our Lord, 2 vols.;

Sufferings and Glories of the Messiah; LICK'S THEOLOGY, 2 vols.; English Pulpit; Fox's Book of Martyrs, complete; Lamp and Lantern; James' Course of Faith; Moffat's South Africa; Newton's Works; Whitfield's Life and Sermons; Footsteps of Paul; Jerusalem Sinner Saved; Bonar's Night of Weeping and Mourning of Joy; Kipler's Notes; Burns's Notes on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, and St. Testament; Alexander on the Psalms, Isaiah, and other works; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men; Howell on Deaconship; Appeal to Conscience; Jones' Church History; Memoirs of David Marks; Church Members Guide; Primitive Piety Revived; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Christian Register; Bunyan's Complete Works; Josephus Works; Life of Bunyan; Lives of the Three Marys, Judson, in 1 vol.; Upham's Divine Union; Journal of John Nelson; Anecdotes for the Family; Young Men; Young Ladies; Fire Side; Ministers; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Vois. of Biography; Lives of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher; Wesley's Sermons; Book and its Story; Six Days of Creation; Meetings with the Prophets; Dr. Cumming's Works; Life of Dr. Judson; The Sinless One; Lives of the Popes; Pastor's Hand Book; Text Book and Treasury; Cruden's Concordance.

HYMN BOOKS. THE PSALMIST, Large and Pocket Edition, Watts; Sacred Melody; Wesley's Hymns; Psalms in Metre, &c. &c. THE AMERICAN VOCALIST, &c. &c.; Bibles, Testaments, &c. November 2d, 1855. WM. L. AVERY.

ALMANACKS FOR 1856.—Just published—"The Merchants' and Farmer's ALMANACK, for 1856. For sale wholesale or Retail. WM. L. AVERY. No. 24, Prince, Wm. street, St. John, N. B.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 17 Vic., Chap. 63. President—HON. ALEX. MCL. SEELY. DIRECTORS: Henry Vaughan, Esq., Joseph A. Crane, Esq., Joel Reading, Esq., John T. Starnes, Esq., Secretary—J. D. LEWIS, Esq.

THIS Company is prepared to effect Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels on the Stocks, Repairing and Fitting out; Furniture, and every description of Property. Office, (for the present) over the Telegraph Office. Nov. 14—7

\$10 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED respecting two parcels marked "Jas. Ryan, Coverdale," one containing Baiting; 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. Mulu or Nula. BEARD & VENNING, Nov. 30. Albion House.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Committee will receive sealed Tenders at the store of James T. Tool, until Saturday the 2nd day of December next, at the hour of 4 o'clock, p.m., from persons wishing to Contract to finish the Free Baptist Meeting House on the East side of the Narrows, Washademoak. Further information can be obtained by applying to the undersigned Committee. JAMES T. TOOL. WM. DAY. ROBERT BELVEA. Johnson, C. C., Nov. 21, 1855.

Golden Ball Marble Establishment, Corner of Union and Sydney Streets.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends in St. John and the Public generally, throughout the British Provinces, that he has removed his MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT on Union Street, to a building lately erected by himself on the GOLDEN BALL CORNER, where he is prepared to carry on business on a more extensive scale, in the execution of Monuments, Tomb Tables, Head-stones, &c. and Tables, and every description of ORNAMENTAL WORK required in his line of business. The subscriber has also to announce that in addition to the large stock previously on hand, he has recently received a large assortment of Marble of a superior quality, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine. CHIMNEY PIECES of a superior style and finish can be furnished less than at former prices. Work and Stock warranted. Ten per cent discount for C. sh. References—Rev. Wm. Armsstrong, James Paterson, LL.D., and Rev. S. Robinson. Aug 30. P. W. CLEAR.