General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest from the Seat of War!

By the steamship "Canada," which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, news have been received from the Seat of War up to the 28th of December. The seige of Sebastopol is progressing as favourably as could be expected, alarms and sorties by the Russians are occurring, but no general action has taken place latterly.

Constantinople news says that the *siege works have advanced so far that direct communication was prevented between the Garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava* to whom provisions could only be sent by round-about paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the Correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before Jan. 15th.

The Paris Moniteur announces that the Turkish Government shows great dilligence in providing supplies, ammunition, and shipping repairs to the Allies.

JOURNAL OF SIEGE.

December 12th—Weather frosty. There was a false alarm at 7 in the morning. The Russians were said to be gathering, and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann. The British continue to construct strong redoubts there. During the day the Russians conveyed a large convoy into Sebastopol.

Dec. 13th—A general alarm at 1 A. M. Heavy firing was heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three quarters of an hour.

Dec. 16th.—Severe fighting. In the night a sortie was repulsed by the French.

Dec. 19th.—Nothing important. Gen. Adams died of wonds.

Dec. 21st—[Official from Gen. Canrobert.]—At 2 in the morning, the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. They were received by a heavy fire, and the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French bayonet;—loss considerable.

Dec. 22nd.—The Paris Moniteur publishes officially from Gen. Canrobert:—Notwithstanding the bad weather, the siege works continue, the French and British co-operating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost dear to the assailants. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night. Also, a corps of volunteer Riffle Franco Tirilleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out,—yet the works advance steadily. Reconnoiterers report that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya. The main Russian army having moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of the Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year.

The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicholas, were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

Dec. 23d.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8,000 French had arrived in camp between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople.—The Admiral says attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed. The French on the 22d had only 1400 wounded and 1300 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold. A spurious despatch from Odessa stated that Liprandi on 25th was attacking Balaklava. A heavy snow storm to-day.

Dec. 25th.—Gen. Canrobert writes, we shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solid than the enemy can. We are full of confidence. The Allies on the 25th had 250 guns on battery, ready to open. The plan of operation is, that fire was to be continued without cessation for 48 hours, and to be followed by a general assault, from both the French and British.

A letter from the Sultan to Dec. 25th, order Omar Pasha to go immediately to the Crimea to concert measures with the Allied Generals.

Dec. 26th.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th Dec. nothing remarkable had occurred, excepting two sorties on 21st, in one of which 11 officers and 33 soldiers were taken prisoners and considerable killed. From bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly.

According to telegraphic despatches, both armies were preparing for the assault on the South side of Sebastopol.

Dec. 28th.—Considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople on their way home. Admiral Lyons and Bruat have at present command of the fleets. Lord Cardigan has left for England. Gen. De Lacy Evans has resigned in disgust.

The battle of the 13th is described as follows by a correspondent to a London Journal:—

Yesterday night the Russians again made a sortie on the French lines, which, as usual, was repulsed. The enemy again came from the Garden Battery, but evidently with but feeble hopes of making a conquest. Fortunately, as it became dusk, an unusual number of troops were observed in rear of the Russian lines, and this fact, coupled with other signs observed by our out-pickets, led the allies to make preparations to defeat any attempt upon the trenches. Between 9 and 10 in the night, the enemy, from 1500 to 2000 strong, sallied forth, and were instantly received by heavy volleys of musketry by the French; the Russians halted for a moment, then perceiving that our allies were quite prepared, abandoned their intention, and, instead of retreating to the town, kept along to the right, as if to take our Green Mound battery in flank. But with us they fared no better; our covering parties were on the alert, and kept up a heavy skirmishing fire, which the enemy tried to return as they hurried on. The latter was an unfortunate defence for them, as it showed their true position to both English and French batteries, which instantly opened a smart cross fire full in their already disordered ranks. The enemy made an ineffectual attempt to return the fire of batteries with musketry, but after a short resistance broke and dispersed in all directions.—No further attempt was made that night; and, indeed, I imagine the Russians will soon give up sorties altogether. As yet they have met with nothing to encourage them in such a mode of attack; not one of their sallies has been attended with even temporary success.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Negociations respecting the conference at Vienna had not been concluded. The Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the latter, and drew up and signed a minute of the exact and precise interpretaion which their Governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister then carried this document upstairs to the apartments were Prince Gortschakoff was waiting, in company with Counts Arnisor and Manteufel, as representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked him whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far. His orders were only to negociate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to receive further instructions in three days.

One informant says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating.—There was no intention of the razing of Sebastapol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay to obtain instruction from St. Petersburgh, which were granted. Consequently it will be a fortnight ere anything can be decided. Hostilities will continue in the meantime. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from the allies, thereby affording a chance, although slight, for peace.

PRUSSIAN OVERTURES.

A private corresponce says that the Prussian note of December 19th., sent to London and Paris, says that Prussia has examined the Treaty made by the envoys in three separate conferences on the 16th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the Protocols of the Vienna four points are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on August 8th., gave it her moral support, consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged, under certain eventualities to military cooperation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to conclude an analogous arrangement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

ITALIAN TREATY.—It is generally stated that a treaty is actually signed between France and Austria—France guaranteeing Austria's possession of the Italian Provinces, but the London Times disbelievrs the existence of such a treaty.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—Austria has called on Prussia to place her army on a war footing. The Russian semi-official Journals say that Prussia will not assent to it.

☞ The Empress of Russia is said to be alarmingly ill—no hope is entertained of her recovery. Should she die, there is no knowing what effect it might have on the policy of Prussia,

SUMMARY.

ASIA.—Trebizond letters of the 5th contain important news. The Russian army were encamped at Bagazid, and had advanced to Toprak Staleh. Consternation prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was strong, but badly organized.

Dec. 3d.—A strong Russian force attacked Redoubt Kaleh. The garrison, aided by English officers and a Polish General repulsed the attack. The situation was still precarious.

The porte has sent commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatolia and Circassia.

The Russians have formed in various points of Circassia corps of native militia, with Russian officers.

BALTIC.—Important changes are making among the higher officers of the Russian army.—Gen. Dellerg is appointed Commandant of Finland—General consultation of military authorities of Baltic Provinces is summoned to St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.—An Imperial manifesto was issued Dec. 28th, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for the war. An additional duty is raised on Salt and Tobacco. Export of Furs from Poland forbidden.

ITALY.—The foreign troops have been withdrawn from Tuscany.

A quarrel has sprung up between the King of Naples and the Jesuits, upon the question of the superiority of the Pope over the Kings of the earth.

The London Times has caused much excitement by advocating in boldest terms the immediate removal of Lord Raglan from command for incompetency. The Times is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and indicates the Marquis of Dalhouse, the present Governor of India, as the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter sympathizing with the wounded.

FRANCE.—Subscriptions to a new loan were opened Jan. 2d, and a good business done. Considerable sums were from England. The French Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble at Brest and Cherburg. Business very active during Christmas week in Paris.

Prussia issues a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist into foreign service.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Disturbances are threatening in Brescia and Verna. The Theatres were closed and public assemblages prohibited.

COMMERCIAL.

BREADSTUFFS.—The imports of Grain and Flour continue light, but present supplies from farmers equal the demand, and the market is quiet; dull at last week's prices.

From Late English Papers.

LORD CARDIGAN AT BALAKLAVA.—A friend has furnished us with the following particulars of Lord Cardigan's share in the heroic charge of the Light Cavalry Division at the battle of Balaklava, from a private letter written by his lordship himself.—When he (Lord Cardigan) had ridden through the Russian lines, and was near the muzzles of their guns in an earthwork battery, he was unable to see what to do next. Observing, however, that the embrasures were not high, he put his horse at one of them as he would have charged a fence in Leicestershire. The horse took the wall, and alighting on the gun, they fell together. Lord Cardigan got up as quick as possible and flourished his sword, when, to his astonishment and relief, he saw the Russian artillerymen running away. Knowing that he had no support, he retired with the rest of the division who were fortunate enough to get back to their own lines.

THE MURDEROUS RUSSIAN MAJOR.—A letter from the heights of Sebastopol of the 27th ult., states as follows:—General Canrobert has sent to Prince Menschikoff the minutes of the inquiry held on the Russian Major whom an English court-martial sentenced to be hung for having assassinated and caused others to assassinate the wounded on the field of battle. The Prince was asked to sign the sentence, but he declined, alleging that he had strictly prohibited such acts of cruelty, but that it appertained to his own military tribunals only to establish the culapbility."

☞ Rev. Dr. Heather, Secretary of the Irish Home Missionary Society, states that the Roman Catholic population of Ireland has fallen off since 1846, about 2,500,000, while the Protestant population is fully maintained at its former mark of 2,000,000, or a little more; and that the professed conversions to the Protestant faith in that country during the last thirteen years, have been about 30,000, including all conditions and professions.

☞ The Swedish Government has ordered a razzia against some Baptist families who have refused to have their children baptized. The gendarmes are instructed to seize the infants, and to see that the rite is performed.

THE BIBLE IN THE CAMP.—A correspondent of the New York Recorder, writing from France, thus speaks of the circulation of the Scriptures among the French soldiers:—

"An admirable work is going on in the camp of Boulogne. The Bible Society has appointed an old soldier there as a colporter, who sells Bibles and Testaments for small sums, He mentions having already sold 9,000 copies of the Scriptures and 30,000 tracts. Moreover, this colporter is in so high favor with the commanding general of the camp that the latter wishes him to establish four libraries for the soldiers. One of them is already in process of formation, and the colporter has received seven hundred subscriptions at one franc a month."

CHOLERA IN ATHENS, GREECE.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. King, Missionary at Athens, to an American paper describes the fearful ravages of Cholera in that City, writing under date Nov. 28th he says:—

The hand of the destroying angel is stretched out over this city and the people fall. About forty a day, for several days past, have been hurried into eternity; and yet you see but very few mourners about the streets. The shops are nearly all shut, and a mournful silence everywhere prevails. The dead are hurried away to the grave as fast as possible, soon after the breath leaves their nostrils; and lime is thrown upon them to hasten the work of dissolution. The number of deaths here, in proportion to the present population, is as great as twelve or fifteen hundred a day would be in New York. Night before last, two women were watching with my little daughter Aspasia, and when I retired to rest they appeared to be in usual health. About half past three in the morning, a cry was made, and from the plaints I heard, I understood that the cholera had seized one of them as its victim. Physicians were called, and efforts made to rescue her, but at 11 A.M. she was a corpse, and, in two or three hours afterward, on her way to the place of the dead, without a priest and without any ceremony.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—"The rushing tide of ladies up and down Broadway continues; in elegant and showy costumes, each with the skirt of her particular dress in her own hand, they patter along through mud and rain. Taylor's saloon must be filled and the outside show of New York kept up.

"The extravagance of New York was never more marked. The amount of jewelry worn is perfectly dazzling. While men's hearts are failing them, banks falling in, merchants going down with a crash, and men assembling by thousands in the public Park and demanding bread for their suffering wives and children at home, Stewart's marble palace is crowded daily with ladies of fashion and wealth, and he says that in no season has he ever sold more, or more costly goods, silks, laces, and satins, then at the present moment.—Such is New York.

"Last year a house was raised in the 5th avenue, *the* fashionable portion of New York. It was designed to be the most elegant and fashionable house in New York. No expense was spared in the furnishing of the same. It has now a sheriff within its walls $40,000 worth of unpaid for furniture in its rooms, and the whole thing has gone to smash."

Pride and extravagance are the causes of the present distress. The ladies of one family wish to outshine others, in their dress, equipage, residence and style of living. Those who are thus eclipsed, seek to imitate, and in turn to outshine others. Each class in society, from the highest down, thus exert an influence on others who wish to ape the style and living of those who are a little in advance of them. If husbands and fathers, object to needless extravagance, they are considered niggardly, and are silenced by a reference to Mrs. A's new 50 dollar hat, or Mrs. B's 500 dollar shawl, or Mrs. C's elegant new Wilton or Axminster carpets, &c., &c. They continue to live up to or beyond their means, until a crash comes and they go down in the general ruin. Domestic industry has not been sufficiently protected, America has imported beyond its ability to pay—flooding the country with articles needlessly costly and thus fostering pride and extravagance and begetting poverty and beggary; and now we see the result. —*Ad. Herald.*

The news from California is not interesting. The miners throughout the state were still anxiously awaiting rain.

The Russian ship Kamschatka, from Sitka, previously referred to as a supposed Russian privateer, turns out to be of that character, mounting ten brass guns and carrying a crew of 120 men.

A bridge, eight hundred feet long, across the Trinity River, at Grass Valley, had been completed.

A rich claim had been struck at Caldwell's Garden, Shaw's Flats, from which four thousand dollars were taken out in two days, and the claim afterwards sold for five thousand dollars. At the southwest tunnel, in Douglas Flat, the average yield is thirty ounces per day.

A shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the morning of the 14th.

The Fresnel Light for the Farralone Islands, one of the largest in the world, had been received from Bordeaux.

CITY ITEMS.

Orphan Asylum.

The Meeting, according to notice, was held last Friday evening at the Mechanic's Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an Orphan Asylum in this city. It was numerously attended. The following resolutions accompanied by interesting speeches, were moved, and unanimously adopted. A committee of gentlemen are now engaged in forwarding the object, subscriptions to which are in course of being received.

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by the Rev. John Armstrong, and seconded by Dr. Botsford—

1. *Resolved*, That the destitute Orphans, whose number has been much increased by the late epidemic, are committed by God as a special charge to those in whose hands he has placed the means of relief.

Moved by the Rev. W. Ferrie, and seconded by Mr. John Boyd—

2. *Resolved*, That Asylums for Orphans have been established in almost every Christian community, and that an imperative call is now made upon us to erect a similar institution, where the spiritual as well as the temporal well being of these destitute children may be promoted.

Moved by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, and seconded by the Rev. E. M'Leod—

3. *Resolved*, That the principles of christianity do not leave it optional whether it is our duty to engage in this work of humanity; but that being Stewards only of what we have receiv d, it is our bounden duty to advance God's glory, by ministering to the wants of others.

☞ A large number of railway laborers have arrived St. John from the Bend, the operations having been suspended there. What the intentions of the Contractors are, are unknown; different surmisings and reports are abroad.

☞ His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutson, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, has contributed the sum of £20 to the funds of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, and also consented to become one of its patrons.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending Jaurry, 18th.

G. Milbury sen. rem.——T. H. Noble, rem.——E. Taylor, rem. You will confer a favour by interesting yourself, and forwarding subscriptions to us.——Mrs. E. K. Hopkins, rem.——Wm. Jones, rem.——Rev. D. M. Graham, 2.——L. Huestis, rem.——S. Yerxa, rem.——G. Jewitt, rem.——D. H. Coffin, will be glad to have your interest, will write you by mail——W. H. Litch,——J. Stoddard——J. Gaskill, rem.——Wm. A. Tupper, rem.——Rev. C. Knowles, rem.——C. M. Cushing, rem.——D. Johnson, rem.——A. Taylor, rem.——G. Stickney, rem.——H. Freeze, rem——E. R. Parsons, rem.——W. S. Barker, rem. Will send them immediately.——S. Smith, rem.——A. Smith, rem.——J. Davis, rem.——C. E. Grosvernor, rem. We do not receive the Myrtle this year. The Gazettes for Dec., are just received, will forward them immediately. The January numbers not received. The Intelligencer is not printed in time for Thursday evening's mail, should the package of Intelligencers sent you need any alteration, please let us know.

MISSION FUND.

BRO. MCLEOD,—Since your remarks upon our Mission fund, made in the Intelligencer of 22d December, I have received a letter from Elder Jacob Gunter, *one of our Missionaries* furnishes an account of all monies received by him since our General Conference, and who from. But as I am daily expecting to hear from the other two Missionaries, viz. Elder Pennington and Hartt, I will defer giving the amount now on hand, in order that the whole may appear together. In the mean while, I hope those churches members to whom God has entrusted abundance, will not forget whose steward they are, but may prove that they are not of those who say and do not.

WM. PETERS,
Treasurer of G. Conferan ce.

Appointment.

We intend (if the Lord will) being at the Free B. Meeting House at Jone's Creek, on Sabbath, the 28th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at the Meeting House near Brother French's, in the evening of the same day, at six o'clock. Should any thing prevent us from attending these places, Elder A Taylor will supply our place. E. McLEOD.

MYERS' ROCK ROSE.

The certificate of Mrs. L. S. Cowles expresses much, but implies more.

This will certify, that having witnessed the effect of the use of Myers' Syrup of Rock Rose in my family, for Sore Eyes, Coughs, and general debility, I am willing to give the most unqualified testimony in its favor, and feel the utmost confidence in it, as a remedy for the diseases it promises to cure, as well as other not mentioned in this certificate.

No. 20 St. John-street, New Haven. L. S. COWLES.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. EVERETT & CO., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., may be had gratis.

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST
VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER.

☞ Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer,

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

New York, September 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptons accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but **Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.** There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Sold in St. John, by P. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt. 19

Marriages.

On Tuesday eveuing last, by the Rev. Richard Knight, the Rev. James Taylor, Wesleyan Minister of Moncton, to Anne C., eldest daughter of the Rev. J. G. Hennigar.

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, of consumption Mr. Asa Jones, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 11th instant, Charles Henry, infant son of Henry G. Simonds, Esquire, aged 7 months and 14 days.

At the residence of Mr. Charles S. Lheerwood, Hampton Village, on the 25th of November, Mr. Justus Sheerwood, at the advanced age of 80 years. His end was peace.

In Carleton, on Wednesday, George L., second son of the late John Cunnable, in his 12th year.

At Sussex Vale, on the 27th December, Anna, relict of the late Mr. Cornelius McMonagle, aged 84 years.

Suddenly at Fredericton, on the 5th inst., in the 33d year of his age, Mr. Edward H. Thompson, of Cocagne, County Kent.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Serenade, Potter, Eastport—Master, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Schr. Sagamore, Hallet, Boston, 4—Geo. Eaton, assorted cargo.

Rechab, Spears, Eastport—W. A. Woods, passengers.

Saturday—Schr. Flora, McKay, Westport—C. McLauchlan, wrecked coals.

Transit, Smith, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, zinc.

CLEARED.

Jan. 10th—Ship Witch of the Wind, Sulis, Liverpool, timber, deals, etc.—John Robertson.

12th—Packet ship Middleton, Delaney, Liverpool, timber, deals, etc.—R. Rankin & Co. Brigt. Twilight, Bowman, Guayama, boards, scantling, etc—Joseph Fairweather.

13th.—Barque Elias Pike, Brown, Havanna, A. Cushing & Co.; schr. Arenzemendi, Green, Portland, A. T. Heney; brig Zetland, Glasgow, C. McLauchlan.

15.—Ship Petronella, Deal, Melbourne, S. Wiggins & Son; barque Thalia, Boddie, Matanzas, A. Cushing & Co.; Brig Rosewell, Matthews, Kingston, (Jamaica,) T. R. Gordon.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the *Religious Intelligencer*, up to Thursday, January 17th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb.	1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.
" Roll, per lb.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
HAY, per ton,	100s. to 110s.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt.	21s 3d to 22s. 6d.
do., " yellow, "	15s. to 18s.
do Oat, "	none.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter,	3d. to 4d.
" Lamb, " "	4d. to 4½d.
" Mutton, " "	3½d. to 4½d.
" Pork, " "	4d. to 4½d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS,	5½d to 6½d
OATS, per bushel,	2s. 9d. to 3s.
POULTRY, Chickens, per pair,	(F) 2s. to 2s. 3d.
" Geese, each,	(F) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d
" Turkeys, per lb.,	7d. to 8d.
POTATOES, per bushel,	5s. 6d. to 6s.
LOWER MARKET SLIP,	
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord,	40s. to 42s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bush.,	(R) 4s. to 4s. 6d.
TURNIPS, per bush.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.
FLOUR, GROCERIES, etc.	
FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl.,	(R) 58s. 9d. to 60s.
RYE, per bbl.,	40s.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried,	30s.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd.,	1s. 1d to 1s. 2d.
" Muscovado, " "	1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d

FISH & APPLES.—A few bbls. Mackeral and Herring, also a quantity of No. 1 winter Apples, may be had by applying at the Store of Demill Titus & Co., West side King Square, or of the subscriber. E. C. FREEZE.
Jan 19.

FLOUR and BUTTER.—*To Arrive, hourly expected.*, 200 brls. Canada SUPERFINE FLOUR. IN STORE.—60 Brls. do. do. do.; 30 Firkins prime CANADA BUTTER.
HALL & FAIRWEATHER,
January 12. *South Market Wharf*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of McKIM & CLEAR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that R. A. McKIM is duly authorized to receive and give discharges to the debts due to the said firm. All Accounts are requested to be presented within three months from this date. ROBERT A. McKIM.
Dec. 6, 1853. FRANCIS W. CLEAR.

MONUMENTS &c.

THE business heretofore carried on by McKIM & CLEAR, will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, Germain street, in the name and on account of the Subscriber, who has now on hand a most superior assortment of workmanship in his line, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, MANTLE PIECES, &c. &c., combining beauty of design, correctness of finish, and durability of material.

The Subscriber is determined he will spare no pains, trouble, or expense, to maintain the fame his work has secured throughout the Provinces. Determined to satisfy all who may kindly favor him with patronage, he will receive no pay until the articles ordered are finished, and not then, unless they give complete satisfaction. He is prepared to continue to rival all those firms, of Yankee extraction, which are endeavoring to build up their inferior fame upon the ruin of his Establishment, and who seem to think wretched workmanship may be palmed off with impunity upon this community, while the members of such firms give neither personal attention nor superintendance to the execution of their work. Having studied his business in England and Scotland, he has since his commencement of business in St. John, entirely outstript all competitors whose importations from the United States have been even miserable samples of land of Yankee clap-trap and wooden nutmegs! He desires to defame no man, but as a hard-working BRITISH MECHANIC he thinks himself more deserving patronage than aliens and foreigners, particularly when the latter give their patrons more Monuments of Mistakes and botches, while he always has given, does now and will hereafter give MARBLE work, chaste and lasting, fitting Monuments for the graves of departed friends, twenty per cent. better, more beautiful and more substantial than can elsewhere be obtained.

David C. Parent, Nashwaaksis, near Fredericton, Y. C.;
Hugh Kay, Eel River, Dumfries, Y. C.;
Israel Atherton, Queensbury, "
John Hea. Jr., Prince William. "
Geo. Hammond, Kingclear, "
Robert Kilburn, Kingclear, "
Thos. A. Beckwith, Oromocto, Sunbury;
Thos. W. Ebbet, Parish of Gagetown.
Geo. W. Miller, Southhampton, Travelling Agent;

The above are Agents for the Subscriber, to whom all orders for him may be given, and which will receive prompt attention. R. A. McKIM.
dec. 13

NEW FRUIT, and FLUID LAMPS.—200 Boxes Halves and Quarters, Layer and M. R. RAISINS; 50 boxes Valencia Cooking, do.; 120 Drums FIGS; 10 bags Filberts, Almonds, &c.; 50 brls. American APPLES; 25 brls. Nova Scotia, do.; 5 boxes Oranges; 2 do. Lemons.
Per "Groveland:"—
20 barls. Burning FLUID; 25 do. Crushed Sugar; 10 boxes Olive Oil; 1 brl. Cream of Tartar; 1 Case Adamantine Candles; 15 boxes Lemon Syrup Tomato Ketchup, and Pepper Sauce. *Per "Adelaide"*—3 Casks containing 25 dozen Astral, Hanging, Generator, Hall, Side, Bed, and Table Fluid LAMPS—For sale by HANNAH & UNDERHILL.
January 5th, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is now offering for sale his valuable freehold Estate consisting of about 630 acres of prime Land 100 of which is improved. This farm is situated in the pleasant Vale of Upper Sussex, fronting on the post road, and is well watered, being traversed by the Kennebeccasis River and Stone's Creek. The E. N. A. Railroad will pass through it, and it is said and generally believed, that there will be a Depot somewhere on the premises. It now produces enough to feed 26 head of horned cattle, 3 horses and 20 sheep; and is well furnished with good barns, and a house in good repair; and as a grain-farm it is entitled to a name among the boasted farms of Sussex.

ALSO—200 acres of unimproved land situated about two miles above, on Stone's Creek. This lot contains a wild or natural meadow of considerable extent and will also be traversed by the said Railroad, and is valuable for its fine cedar and hacmatac lumber. The above properties will be sold on an early day, offering an excellent chance for speculation.—Possession given early in the spring.
WILLIAM McCREADY, Jr.
Upper Sussex, Jany. 4th, 1855.—3 mos. pd.