

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Papers received by the "Canada," contain much interesting matter in relation to the war on the Crimea. The censure which the London Times has been pleased to utter not only against the Government, but also against Lord Raglan, has caused some excitement in England, and met a severe rebuke from writers and papers of the first respectability. It is quite probable that some tardiness did exist in the government in sending reinforcements and necessary supplies to the brave men at Sebastopol, but that they were guilty to the extent stated by the Times seems quite impossible; and the success that has attended the campaign argues that the Commander-in-Chief has not been so meretricious as the Times would have its readers believe.

Correspondents from the seat of war to other English Journals, contradict the statements put forth by the "Times," and by private letter writers; although the sufferings of the army on the Crimea are probably greater than were ever felt by British forces on any former occasion. These arise principally from the climate, and the season of the year, augmented perhaps by the disease which obtained a hold on the troops previous to their leaving Turkey. But it is now certain that every thing is being done to alleviate the sufferings of our brave soldiers, and reinforce them with fresh and vigorous troops. The news indicate that the siege of Sebastopol must be brought to a close soon, and there can be no doubt but it will be successful to the allies.

According to advices from Sebastopol, under date of the 23rd December, French and other reinforcements for the besiegers were rapidly arriving. The Turkish troops embarked at Yarna were beginning to appear. Lord Raglan's despatches convey no tidings of importance. The weather, from the 8th of the month, had continued fine, but no movement of consequence had been made by the Russians. The last skirmish had been fought on the 21st, when two night attacks were made upon the advanced pickets of the Allies; the assaults, however, were speedily repulsed. From the comparative silence of the Allied Commanders respecting the special operations of the siege, the continuance of the *status quo* may be inferred. Rumours were still rife that the town would be stormed, when the arrival of the Turkish reinforcements were completed. General Canrobert pronounced the "situation" of the besieging force excellent, notwithstanding unavoidable delays.

The state of the English camp, and the hardships still endured by the soldiers, continue to be the theme of much complaint and remonstrance. Both in the letters from Sebastopol and the journals at home, the incapacity of the transport and commissariat departments are severely criticised, and contrasted with the perfect arrangements of the French. Blame is, to some extent, attributed to the officers in charge, but the chief responsibility is cast upon the Government at home. From the gloomy pictures drawn, we might at times conclude that the army is completely disorganised, and despairing of success. This inference, however, would be unwarranted by fact. Grievous as are the privations experienced, we look in vain for indications of despondency, and whilst it is clear that much needless suffering has been caused by culpable neglect, it is equally evident that in the midst of sickness and depression, both officers and men evince no small measure of energy and hope. By the construction of the Balaklava Railway, material relief will be at once afforded to the British troops; provisions, ammunition, and medicaments will be conveyed to the camp without delay or difficulty, and greatly-increased facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of the siege.

The diplomatic conference re-opened at Vienna, have resulted in the transmission of another ultimatum to St. Petersburg. The representatives of Austria, England, and France, having settled their own interpretation of the "Four Points," laid it before the Russian Ambassador, who obtained a delay of fourteen days, that he might forward their requirements for the consideration of the Autocrat.

Prussia still maintains her indecision, or rather manifests her decided leaning to the Czar, by the issue of a prohibition to her subjects, forbidding their enlistment in the service of England. Our Foreign Legion will not, therefore, be recruited by Prussians, and the Austrian Government cannot afford to part with any men capable of bearing arms. We are thus shut up to the presumption that the foreign soldiers who are to serve under our banners must be obtained mainly from Switzerland and the petty principalities of Germany.

It is rumoured that a separate treaty between Austria and France, the provisions of which will not be made public, has been recently concluded. This treaty is supposed to be a guarantee by France, on certain conditions, to maintain the peace of Italy, in other words, to assist Austria in preserving her despotic and injurious authority throughout the Italian peninsula.

Russian intrigue is active throughout Italy. Both the Republican and Austrian parties are in turn cajoled by the agents and partisans of the Czar. It is stated that the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Rome, now staying at Genoa, has the audacity to pretend that his Sovereign is the natural friend of rising nationalities!

An Imperial manifesto has recently been issued at St. Petersburg. In this document the Emperor declares his willingness to accept such conditions of peace as may be compatible with the dignity of his empire, and the welfare of his subjects! At the same time he avows his determination to put forth every effort, and make every sacrifice, which may be required by the exigencies of the war. Unfortunately, these efforts and sacrifices are not more severely felt by the Autocrat himself. What they are, and what they involve, is better understood by the subjects for whose interests he professes such peculiar regard.

The general impression in the metropolis of Russia is, that no concessions are contemplated. A series of strategic councils have been held at the Ministry of War, and resolutions adopted for strengthening the fortifications of the towns upon the Baltic.

The following manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, which has just made its appearance, shows that he is not very likely to yield to the terms of the Western Powers:—

"By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c. &c. &c., make known:—

"The causes of the war, that still lasts, are well understood by our beloved Russia. The country knows that neither ambitious views, nor the desire of obtaining new advantages to which we had no right, were the motives for these acts and circumstances that have unexpectedly resulted in the existing struggle. We had solely in view the safeguard of the solemnly recognised immunities of the Orthodox Church, and of our co-religionists in the East. But certain governments, attributing to us interested and secret intentions that were far from our thoughts, have complicated the solution of the question, and have finished by forming an hostile alliance against Russia.

"After having proclaimed as their object the safety of the Ottoman empire, they have waged open war against us, not in Turkey, but within the limits of our own realm, directing their blows on such points as were more or less accessible to them—in the Baltic, the White Sea, the Black Sea, in the Crimea, and even on the far distant coasts of the Pacific Ocean. Thanks to the Most High both in our troops and in all classes of our subjects, they everywhere meet with intrepid opponents, animated by their love for us and for their country; and to our consolation in these troublous circumstances, amidst the calamities inseparable from war, we are constantly witnessing brilliant examples and proofs of this feeling, as well as of the courage that is inspired.

"Such are the defeats more than once inflicted on the enemy's troops on the other side of the Caucasus, notwithstanding a great disparity of force. Such was the unequal conflict sustained with success by the defenders of the coasts of Finland, of the Convent of Solovetsky, and of the port of Petropaulsky, in Kamtschatka. Such, above all, is the heroic defence of Sebastopol, signalled by so many exploits of invincible courage, and of indefatigable activity, as to be admired and done justice to by our enemies themselves.

"Beholding, with humble gratitude towards God, the toils, the bravery, the self-denial of our forces both by land and sea, and also the general outburst of devotion that animates all ranks of the empire, we venture to recognise therein the pledge and augury of a happier future.

"Penetrated with our duty as a Christian, we cannot desire a prolonged effusion of blood, and certainly we shall not repulse any offers and conditions of peace that are compatible with the dignity of our empire, and the interests of our well-beloved subjects. But another and not less sacred duty commands us, in this obstinate struggle, to keep ourselves prepared for efforts and sacrifices proportioned to the means of action directed against us.

"Russians! my faithful children! you are accustomed to spare nothing when called by Providence to great and holy work—neither your wealth, the fruit of long years of toil, nor your lives—not your own blood, nor the blood of your children. The noble ardour that has inflamed your hearts from the first hour of the war will not be extinguished, happen what may; and your feelings are those also of your sovereign.

"We all, monarch and subjects, if it be necessary—echoing the words of the Emperor Alexander, in a year of like trial, *the sword in our hands and the cross in our hearts*—know how to face the ranks of our enemies, for the defence of the most precious gifts of this world, the security and the honour of our country.

"Given at Gatchina, the 14th day of the month of December, in the year of grace 1854, and the thirtieth of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.
From Late English Papers.

STATE OF THE ARMY.—A colour-sergeant of the 50th writes:—"There does not appear much chance of their giving in. If, please God, we could only get about three weeks' fine weather, we could play the game with them; but, as it is, the road from Balaklava is in such a state that it is impossible to get the guns up, for the road is knee-deep in mud. The horses we send down for provisions drop down dead on their way back, though, poor things, they are scarcely able to crawl. We are getting more regiments out here now, and it is the fresh ones that suffer the most, as we are pretty well inured to it now. The 62nd landed about a fortnight back, and I heard yesterday that they had lost 90 men. The 46th landed about the same time, and I hear that they have lost more. The 9th landed last week, and they are burying five and six a day. The last three days being fine, the men and cattle are getting rosy again. If it please God for us to get some fine weather, so that we could manage to get some more guns up, the scale would soon be turned—at least it is so hoped by all the army, and I expect it is by all at home."

SAILORS ASHORE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Our men-of-war men occasionally get leave of absence, and, when on shore, scarcely a day passes without some serious disturbance. Many of the men have been stabbed by the Greeks. There are a number of low drinking shops kept by the Greeks in and about Galata, where they sell the worst description of intoxicating beverages. These fellows entice the sailors in, getting them to drink till they become helpless. They are then turned out into the street, these rascals having taken care to clear their pockets. When they come to their senses, they accuse the men of having robbed them; this he indignantly denies; however, Jack is not to be put off in that way, so away he goes and collects a number of his companions, and they make a fearful assault upon the house, breaking the windows and trying to force the doors. The Greeks watch their opportunity, and salley out in large numbers with clubs and knives, and make a furious attack on the sailors. The consequence is, that these men, being unprovided with any weapons are literally mowed down, and, when on the ground, three or four of these cowardly ruffians set upon one man. Scarcely a day passes without a similar disturbance.

"Lord Raglan and the members of his Staff rode through the whole of the British camp yesterday. After the drenching rain of the previous night, he saw the state of the troops in its true colours. His Lordship, lifted frequently and asked many questions even of private soldiers whom he saw paddling about."—Correspondent of the Morning Post, Dec. 5.

TEMPER OF THE TROOPS.—"Our Commissariat," says assistant paymaster, "is very good; and the powers that be, certainly do their utmost for the comfort of the soldiers." "Fancy," says this young man, who certainly does not boast of being a hero, "being fifty nights without undressing; but, thank God, I am in the best of health." "Our rations," says a non-commissioned officer, "are very good, although biscuit is rather scarce, or else my appetite has sharpened with the cold weather." Nothing can more decidedly speak the candid spirit of the writer than that last touch. The rations are praised by a Welsh Fusilier, who calls over his allowance, adding, "If a man could not manage for a month or so on that, I do not know what sort of stuff he is made of." "Hardships are numberless," says a colour-sergeant to his wife, "but what of that?" "Here we are, soldiers, sailors, and everybody else," says an Artilleryman, "whistling or singing, and us splashing through the mud, and the rain coming down in streams, and obliged to let our clothes remain on, but all content." A non-commissioned officer speaks of Lord Raglan as giving a supply of one flannel shirt and a pair of woollen stockings to each man, "out of his private purse," "with his usual liberality."

At the battle of Inkermann, when the fire was the hottest, a pony with a pair of panniers, led by Lord Raglan's German servant, was seen advancing towards the position of the Commander-in-Chief. Every officer whom the man passed on his way desired him to go back, as the balls were falling thickly around, and the chances were that he would be killed. The cool German merely replied, "My master is not so young as he was; he is always ill if he does not have luncheon, and his luncheon he shall have." The man reached His Lordship's post through the fiery storm, and returned in safety.

The Duke of Cambridge, I am very sorry to say, has for a time left the army. A better or a braver man never entered the field. He has the best wishes of every man in his division, for he has the interest of the soldier at heart, and he was grieved to see his Guards cut up as they were. I say, may he live many, many years, as he is a perfect specimen of true British blood. Although Royal, he can fight, and he had many narrow escapes. I see with a feeling of disgust how the gentry of Sussex are vying with each other to give the most pressing "invites" to those Russian officers in that county upon parole of honour, to a day's shooting, &c. They have a right to do what they like with their own; but methinks, if they would just come up here and have a day's shooting with them, they would be perfectly satisfied as to their (the Russian officers') humanity; and they would get no more invitations in Sussex.—Col. Sergeant of the Grenadiers.

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Latest English News!!
ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Steamer "Pacific" arrived at New York, yesterday morning, the following items of news were immediately telegraphed to the News Room. The Czar has accepted the four points of Guarantee, and also the interpretation as explained by England, France and Austria, but no Armistice is granted, consequently hostilities continue without abatement. Siege of Sebastopol continues without change up to the 2nd January. Bread stuffs dull at former rates.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—Great exertions are being made by some of the benevolent and charitable institutions in our city to raise funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans made by the Eastern War. Notice of a great Temperance Tea and Musical Soiree to come off in the Custom House on the 13th Feby., may be seen in another column. Already has this fund in England reached an enormous sum, and the Colonial cities and towns seem to vie with each other in their liberality to its object.

The Firemen's Division of the Sons of Temperance, celebrated their anniversary on Wednesday evening at the Temperance Hall in this city, by a Tea Soiree. About two-hundred and fifty persons were present.

A severe storm, with high tide was felt in this harbor on Friday last. At Eastport much damage was done to shipping, &c. Captain Henry Kay, and Mr. George Moses, son of Capt. Moses, of West Isles, N. S., were drowned at Indian Island, while rendering assistance to vessels in distress.

The Halifax Sun of the 18th inst., says, that an active canvass is being made throughout that province by the advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor Law; and that they will probably succeed in placing themselves in a vast majority.

We omitted stating two weeks since, that the Legislature of our province is to meet for the dispatch of business on the first of February.

A letter received on Wednesday from a correspondent in Lower Granville, N. S., says:—"The Small Pox is spreading here to an alarming extent; there has already been three deaths, and some twelve or fifteen families have it near us."

There appears to be no stoppage in the works on the St. John and Shediac line of Railway, and we have every confidence in the Contractors faithfully fulfilling their engagements with the Company. A number of men, who have been discharged for riotous and disorderly conduct, thronged the streets in the course of last week, and were, doubtless, to the reports referred to in our last number.—Ch. Witness.

The gale of Friday last, was severely felt at Halifax, and considerable damage was done.—The Royal Mail steamer Asia, from Boston for Liverpool, was detained several hours in port in consequence of the gale.

The first Rail-car in Nova Scotia was put in motion on Saturday last, and traversed a distance of six miles from Halifax, much to the delight of the people.—Nbr.

TEMPERANCE OFFERING TO THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.—We have been requested to intimate that J. W. LAWRENCE, Esq., Saint John, has been appointed Treasurer of the Committee to receive donations and contributions from Divisions of Sons of Temperance and Temperance Societies throughout the Province. In order that a large sum may be forwarded to His Excellency, it is requested that all monies will be forwarded to Mr. L., who will acknowledge the receipt of the same through the Temperance Telegraph.

Three officers were walking at Lyons; a poor woman asked alms, and two gave her money, but the third had none about him. Presently, a boy sought to extract pence by turning over head and heels; said the moneyless officer to his companions, "I will bet you twenty francs that I turn head over heels as well as he does!" The bet was accepted, and the officer won it: he immediately bestowed the money on the poor woman.

Received for Tract Fund.
George Slipp, Hampstead, £0 5 0
G. L. Slipp, do, 0 2 6
Robert Slipp, Cambridge, 0 2 6
Mrs. Mark Short, Jerusalem, 0 5 0

Received for Bible Fund.
George L. Slipp, Hampstead, £0 2 6
Robert Slipp, Cambridge, 0 2 6

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending January 25th.
Thomas O'Donnell, 2, rue in last.—A. Colpitts, rem.—A. Baskin, rem.—W. Riddick, M. D., rem.—G. Millard, rem.—J. Smith, rem.—J. Kinsman, rem.—one dollar, sent T. Wheaton's and W. Taylor's separate to Salisbury.—J. R. McPherson, rem.—M. Steves, rem.—the price of the book is five shillings, postage on bound books is high.—L. Heustis, rem.—J. Atherton, rem.—E. Sprout, rem.—J. Smith, rem.—J. Kinsman, rem.—D. H. Newcomb, rem.—Rev. D. Oram, rem.—William Mace, rem.—G. W. Miller, rem.—R. Lowerson, rem.—J. G. Purdy, Esq., rem.—C. Taylor, the postage on bound books is too high to send by mail, deduct three from each.

Business Notices.
REV. E. BARKEE.—Sent the package of Books for you, on Tuesday, to care of Mr. J. S. Connor, Fredericton.
GEORGE STICKNEY.—We have not a copy left of the work you wish; shall have it again soon, but cannot send it by mail.
E. R. PARSONS.—Your letter of the 3d inst., with remittance, was received, but omitted in our published list.

Fifth District Meeting.
The Fifth District Meeting of Free C. Baptists will be held with the Church on the west side of the Bellis, commencing on Saturday the 17th of February next at 10 o'clock, A. M. To attend, Elders J. Noble, A. Taylor, R. French, B. Morrill, and P. Malloch. WM. PETERS, Clerk.

Appointment.
We purpose being at the Meeting House, near Mr. Roach's in Studholm on Sabbath the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and evening. E. McLEOD.

Bible Society Meeting.
We are requested to state that the Sussex Vale Branch Bible Society intend holding a public meeting in the Free B. Meeting House, in Upper Sussex, on Saturday the 3rd of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
AKSO.—A Meeting will be held in the Free B. Meeting House in Middleland, on Monday the 6th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Branch Bible Society in that place.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOURS SAY OF DR. McLAN'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

"I have the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. McLAN'S Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public; and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects."

MRS. HILL, East Troy.
MISS STEVENS, West Troy.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLAN'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 note of Dr. McLAN'S Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chalmers & Hunt.

Try it!
Yes, try it! It has been successful in many cases when other remedies have failed. It is perfectly safe, and agreeable to take, and moreover, has the sanction of the Medical Profession. Myers' Extract of Rock Rose is no Quack Nostrom, but an elegant preparation of a valuable remedial agent, compounded by a Pharmaceutical Chemist. As an alternative, it has no equal in Materia Medica. In Ser. vides, it has been eminently successful when all other anti-acreolous remedies have failed. As a tonic a deobstruent, it is signally effective. It changes the vivid humors, purifies the blood, and imparts health and vigor to the languid and debilitated.

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., b. had gratis.

Marriages.

At Upham, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeh'er, Mr. Charles James Libby, of St. Stephen's, Charlotte County, to Miss Lavinia Falkenham, of St. Martin's, County of St. John.

At St. Andrews, on Saturday, 20th January, Edward W. F. Acton, Esq., of the 7th Regiment, to Helen Maria, daughter of the late W. P. Ranney, Esq., of Topsam, Devonshire, England.

At Westchester, N. S., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. R. Smith, Mr. Stephen A. Purdy, son of Jacob G. Purdy, Esq., to Miss Mary H., daughter of Elzezer Stenhouse, both of the same place.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Cogswell, Mr. Samuel Crawford, son of William Crawford, of Wallace, N. S., to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel F. Purdy, of Westchester.

At the English Church, Cornwallis, N. S., on the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. Storris, Mr. James Kinsman, youngest son of Mr. St. John Kinsman, to Miss Deborah, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. B. Norton, all of that place.

Deaths.

On Monday evening, 22d inst., Mr. James Gallagher, merchant, of this city, aged 32 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday morning, 24th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Robinson, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Charles Shells, in the 67th year of his age.

At Indiantown, on the 21st inst., Joseph Edward, fifth son of Mr. Michael Spragg, aged 5 months and 11 days.

At Carleton, on the 18th of December, Phoebe, W., aged 3 years and 4 months. On January 15th, Eva M., aged 15 months, both children of Isaac and Phoebe Bentley.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, on the 25th ult., Mary, wife of Mr. James Barry, aged 39 years. She was a native of Fredericton.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.
SUNDAY.—Barque Linden, Hoskin, New York.—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. The Linden was towed here from Mac's Bay by the steamer Pilot, Capt. Belmore, having been obliged to cut away all her masts during the gale of Friday last.

Bright Rover, Elkin, Boston, 10—master, ballast.
Schr. Wm. Pickering, Mitchell, New York, 23—master, flour.

Tuesday.—Schr. Temperance Banner, Huntley, New York, 10—master, flour.
Wednesday.—Schr. Maria Jane, Crosby, Alexandria, wheat and flour.
Pearl, Whippley, Boston.—G. Eaton, gen. cargo.

CLEARING.
Jan. 23d.—Ship Millicent, Partelow, Liverpool, timber and deils.
24th.—Schr. Ashby, Ritchie, Porto Rico, lumber; schr. W. M. Pickering, Mitchell, Eastport, ballast.

The packet schr. Reenah, Spears, from Eastport, reports that the brig Roswell, Mathews, hence for Jamaica, is on shore near Lunenburg, and is not expected to be got off.

The schr. William, Oliver, master, from Cape Enrage for this port, was upset off Quaco in the gale of Friday last. Those on board, three in number, were on the wreck 24 hours, and drifted ashore near Black River. The master and one man were saved, but the third named Moore, was lost.

Ar at Kingston, (J. A.) 22d ult., ship David Brown, Vaughan, Cardiff. At Havana, 11th inst., barque Ann Wood, from this port. At Holmes Hole, 19th, schr. Providence. At Havana, 2d, brig N. E. and Granden, do. At Matanzas, Dec. 26th, brig Benj. Franklin, do. Jan. 6th, brig Robert Reed, do.

Id at New York, 18th, schr. Harriet Ann, for this port. It is reported to the News Room that a new ship of 800 tons, one masted, and two masted, were lost at Liverpool, N. S., during the gale of Friday last. The crew of one of the ships reported to be lost.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, January 25th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 14d. to 1s. 2d.
INDIAN Meal, per lb. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.
HAY, per ton 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt. 15s. to 18s.
do., "yellow," 34d. to 44d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, 34d. to 44d.
" Lamb, " 4d. to 44d.
" Mutton, " 34d. to 44d.
" Pork, " 4d. to 44d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS, 54d. to 64d.
OATS, per bushel, 2s. 9d. to 3s.
POULTRY, C. chickens, per pair, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
" Geese, each, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
" Turkeys, per lb., 7d. to 8d.
POTATOES, per bushel, 5s. 6d. to 6s.
LOWER MARKET SLIP,
POTATOES, per bush., none.
TURNIPS, per bush., none.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.
FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl. (F) 58s. 9d. to 60s.
RYE, per bbl., 40s.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
MOLASSES, claved, per gal. by hhd., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.
" Muscovado, " 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—Public Announcement.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been appointed under Her Majesty's Commission, a Commissioner in aid of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

His Excellency has made the necessary arrangements for forwarding to the commissioners in England any sum which may be transmitted to him for that purpose; and desires that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the Provincial Secretary, who has received directions to keep a Register of the amounts of the several contributions and of the names of the donors, which will be published in the Royal Gazette.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary of the Fund, January 12, 1855.

GRAND PATRIOTIC TEMPERANCE TEA AND MUSICAL SOIREE, in aid of the PATRIOTIC FUND, for the support of the Widows and Children of the gallant Soldiers and Sailors of our "Old Mother Country," who may shed their Life Blood in the cause of Liberty and Human Rights!

The Committee appointed by the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this City, beg to inform the Temperance community and the public generally, that a Grand Patriotic Temperance Tea and Musical Soiree, will be held in the ROOM of the Fourth Division of the C. B. T. HOUSE BUILDING, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th February next—the proceeds of which will be contributed to the British Patriotic Fund.

Addresses will be delivered by leading men of the Province. Arrangements will be made to entertain the Entertainment with Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Tea on the Table at half-past Seven precisely.

Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at the Stores of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Garrison & Co., Irish & Co., Chubb & Co.; McMillan & Co.; W. L. Avery, at the Temperance Tea and Musical Soiree, and from the undersigned Committee.

S. K. FOSTER.
CHRISTOPHER SMILER.
WM. WEDDERBURN.
Patriotic Committee.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!
St. John, January 26th, 1855.

CANADA FLOUR.—Landing ex schr. "Pearl"—250 Bbls. Superfine Canada FLOUR, "Brampton Mills." For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE.—That beautiful Dwelling House on Water Street, two doors north of the corner of the British Mercantile House; it has two stories, suitable for two families, and lets for £24 per annum. If not sold by private sale it will be offered by Auction on the 25th, or 26th inst. For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT ELISON.
FISH & APPLES.—A few bbls. Mackerel and Herrings, also a quantity of No. 1 winter Apples, may be had by applying at the Store of Demitt Titus & Co., West side King Square, or of the subscriber. E. C. FREEZE.

FLOUR AND BUTTER.—To Arrive, hourly expected, 230 Bbls. Canada Superior FLOUR, 1s. 5d. per bbl. Brls. do. do. do. 30 Firkins prime CANADA BUTTER. HALL & FAIRWEATHER, South Market Wharf.

MONUMENTS &c.
THE business heretofore carried on by McKIM & CLEAR, will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, Greenman street, in the name and on account of the late partner, 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 to spare no pains, trouble, or expense, to maintain the fame his work has secured throughout the Province. 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, until he 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 each firm give their personal attention nor superintendence to the execution of their work. Having studied his business in England and Scotland, he is since his commencement of business in St. John, carefully observing all competitors whose importations from the United States have been even miserable samples of land of Yankee clap-net and wooden nutmegs! He desires to defend no man, but as a hard-working BRITISH MERCHANT, 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, Nashua, N. H., near Fredericton, Y. C.; Hugh Kay, Eel River, Dumfries, Y. C.;