

to give an elegant pocket Bible as a prize to each child in the State of Illinois, who would commit to memory and recite the whole of the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism. It is stated that more than 3,000 Bibles have been already received and nearly all given into the hands of children who have perfectly committed the whole catechism to memory and recited it at one time.

It has been estimated that one revival of religion which took place in Yale College, under the Presidency of Dr. Dwight, raised up ministers who were instrumental of the conversion of fifty thousand souls in one generation.

NUNNERIES AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has instructed its committee on the judiciary, to consider the expediency of reporting a bill "making convents and nunneries, and Roman Catholic schools, as open and free to public visitation and inspection, as Protestant institutions."

A MODEL MAYOR.—Mayor Wood has issued his ultimatum to the liquor sellers of New York. He says to them, "If your shops are open, or you again sell liquor upon Sunday, I shall resort to every legal means at my command to close your establishments for the sale of liquor, not only upon that day, but on every day in the week."

Neal Dow has prepared a new liquor bill, which is now before the special committee of the Maine Legislature, with a fair prospect of becoming the law. It inflicts for the first offence of selling liquor, fifty dollars and costs, and four months imprisonment; the second fifty dollars and six months; the third one hundred dollars and one year. Persons intoxicated must disclose where they got their liquor or go to the house of correction. Express railroad and steamboat agents will be liable to fine and imprisonment for conveying liquors to or from those not licensed, and no action is to lie against any officer for seizing and destroying liquors where the warrant issues from a competent court. —*Morning Star.*

SHOCK.—A severe shock similar to that of an earthquake, was felt in this City yesterday morning. We are informed that some houses were considerably shaken; the sound which we distinctly heard, was in our residence similar to the sudden and violent bursting forth of a confined fire. Its duration was about half a minute.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

No further news from Europe since our last. The following retrospect of European affairs is from the London *Christian Times* of January 19th.

The aspect of the Eastern question remains essentially unchanged. No prominent events, either of warfare or diplomacy, have, within the last week, affected the relations of the belligerents, or the probable issue of the contest. Negotiations have not yet been reopened at Vienna, nor will they be renewed until more detailed instructions shall have arrived from St. Petersburg. The delay, however, is but little regarded, as positive disbelief in the Czar's sincerity seems almost universal. Few parties appear now to entertain the least hope of an early termination of the war. The more the recent overtures of Russia are considered, the more probable does it seem that they are a mere device, designed to sow dissension between the Western Powers and Austria, and to effect, if possible, a brief cessation of hostilities. The Czar hopes to interrupt our military operations, that he may the more effectively prosecute his own. But this strategy will not succeed; or rather it has failed already. Since the last proposals of the AUTOCRAT, Austria has afresh pledged herself to act in combination with England and France, whilst the Governments of those countries, far from relaxing their warlike operations, are putting forth the most vigorous efforts for the further prosecution of the conflict. If, then, the Czar be sincere, it may be safely affirmed that he will take nothing by his recent movement. The very readiness to treat, which he now exhibits, has but awakened general suspicion. Our Government, especially, has suffered too severely from implicit credence of the Emperor of Russia again to rely on his professions. No credit can be given to the unscrupulous, ambitious despot, until he substantiates, by "material guarantees," the offers with which he now aims to deplete the British Cabinet, and to neutralize the achievements of our army in the East.

Intelligence from Sebastopol, of authentic character, dates to the 8th January, at which period the operations of the siege had not been recommenced. The French had advanced their works almost to the very walls of the city. According to rumours of a subsequent date, forwarded by telegraph, but as yet unconfirmed, the bombardment had once more begun. A frost had taken place, which, had, in exposed spots, somewhat hardened the surface of the ground. The difficulty, however, of communication between the camp and Balaklava was almost insurmountable. The prevalent tone of the private letters is that of complaint and suffering. Notwithstanding the arrival of many cargoes of provisions and clothing, comparatively few were accessible. The crowded state of Balaklava harbour, and the fearful condition of the roads, rendered the position of the army like that of TANTALUS. Stores and provisions of every kind within a few miles seemed to insult their privations. Yet those stores were not to be obtained. As, however, the railway between Balaklava and the camp had already been begun, it was hoped that one of the chief sources of hardship and privation would be speedily removed. OMAR PASHA, after conferring with the Allied commanders, had returned from Sebastopol to Vernia. The Russians were reported to have received further reinforcements from Odessa, and it was believed that large reserves were approaching, both from Bessarabia and Poland. A report was abroad that the newly-arrived winter huts would be used only as storehouses or hospitals! Sickness was fearfully prevalent—one-third of the British force being thereby totally disabled, and complaints were rife respecting the non-issue of medicines and other indispensable to the medical department. Notwithstanding the discouraging

ments, however, such of the soldiers as were in health maintained an unusual degree of energy and spirits, and were only anxious for the final and decisive assault. Some of the Russian reinforcements from the interior of the empire appear to have reached Sebastopol by a route which, till lately, was altogether unsuspected, the Czar having constructed a military road across the shallows of the Putrid Sea, by which the isthmus of Perekop is avoided, and which is equally effective for the conveyance of troops and ammunition.

A part of the Russian army at Ismail has unexpectedly re-entered the Dobrukscha. The accounts of this movement are various and contradictory, some affirming that the force which thus crossed the Danube was but small, and that within three days the troops returned to their original position, whilst, from other statements, it would seem that they were 20,000 in number, and still remain on Turkish soil. The apparent object of this incursion was to prevent further embarkation at Vernia, of Turkish troops for the Crimea. It has been supposed that this renewed invasion of Ottoman territory constitutes a *cusis belli* between Austria and Russia, but diplomatists hint that the treaty between Austria and the Porte provides only for the defence of the Principalities, and that consequently the army of occupation will not interfere. In fact, so far as the literal interpretation of this treaty is concerned, it seems that the war might be carried by the Russians, by way of the Dobrukscha, to the very gates of Constantinople, without risk of interruption from Generals Hess or CORONINI. That any farther move, however, will be made in this direction, is not to be expected.

In Asia, the danger which threatened Erzerum has been averted, the Russians having returned to their former position. The road to Persia is altogether open, and the Turkish army at Khars is relieved from all apprehensions of attack.

From late English Papers.

The Probable Future.

The *Constitutionnel* contains a review of the late events which have marked the diplomatic conduct of the great European Powers, and concludes it with the following observation:—"If peace is not already prepared, and if it has not been decided on in the conferences of Vienna, it will no longer be obtainable, except on the field of battle. Have we not reached the moment when Austria, already allied with France and England for defensive action, is about to ally herself with these two Powers for offensive operations? Do not the facts which present themselves on all sides appear to hasten the hour of battle between the Russians and Austrian armies? If it be true that the soldiers of the Czar have again crossed the Danube, and again attacked the Ottoman troops in the Dobrukscha, General CORONINI must oppose their march in virtue of the treaty concluded between Turkey and Austria for the defence and occupation of the Principalities. It is not alone on the banks of the Danube that events are occurring which will point out the character of the struggle and the part to be performed by Austria. Russia is concentrating in Poland considerable bodies of troops, which threaten the frontiers of the empire of the Hapsburgs, and the banks of the Vistula may soon become the theatre of a desperate war between the Russian and Austrian armies. Then Prussia, always hesitating, feeble, and timid, may find in the imminence of the danger the courage to come to that resolution which Europe is expecting from her. The Cabinet of Berlin can no longer escape from the present dilemma; she must either be with Russia against Europe, or with Europe against Russia. It is difficult to imagine that passion will so far blind her to her own interests as to lead her to violate the engagements which she has entered into with Austria. When Piedmont, in the midst of the difficulties which the policy of her Government meets with at home, does not hesitate to give her adhesion to the Treaty of Vienna, preferring the glorious union of a sincere alliance with the Western Powers to the doubtful advantages of an equivocal neutrality, can Prussia remain behind-hand? However this may be, the hour, approaches for final decision and decisive action. On all sides serious events may suddenly arise. On the banks of the Vistula, and on those of the Danube the soldiers are under arms, only awaiting the signal to rush to the fields of battle; and, while the negotiators at Vienna are mending their pens to draw up their last protocols, the Generals in the Crimea are mounting their horses to enter on fresh combats. It is the latter who will give us peace, by giving us victory."

REINFORCEMENTS.

Between November 1st and December 20th no less than 10,600 English, 5,600 French, and 4,500 Turkish troops have been conveyed in British ships to the Crimea. These reinforcements suffer more than the men of the acclimated regiments. The 9th Regiment does not now muster 250 bayonets, and the Brigade of Guards is not 1,000 strong on parade. The draught of 150 men which went out to the Scots Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel de Bathe, the other day, is reduced to about twenty men at present. A short time ago, when this brigade furnished the men for pickets in the Tcherdyna valley, an order was sent to the Brigadier to strengthen the pickets which he had sent down. He was obliged to represent that when he had done so the force of his brigade would be reduced to thirty men.

The number of officers "sending in their papers" has greatly increased lately; and, in the medical department, applications to be allowed to resign have been not in several instances, with a refusal.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 5.

The Russian *Military Gazette* publishes to-day a register of officers who fell at Alma, or have since died of the wounds. The total loss sustained was forty-six officers killed, including two generals and eight staff officers.

A private letter from St. Petersburg states that the Crown serfs have offered the Emperor Nicholas a contingent of 60,000 men, who are to be employed as sharpshooters. Among them are to be all the crime hunters, who are estimated at 20,000. These are said to be skilful marksmen, who pass their whole lives on the banks of the Ural or the Obi, in the chase of the fox, the beaver, and the ermine. It is known that this animal can only be aimed at from a considerable distance, and

must be hit in the nose to avoid injuring the skin. The whole of these hunters, so the letter says, are to be immediately organized and sent to the Crimea. They are to be armed with the Minie rifle.

Accounts give a melancholy picture of the state of things in Russian Poland, the greater part of the weight of the war appears to be thrown on that unfortunate country. Measures are being taken for hermetically closing the long line of frontier towards Germany, and cutting off all communication. Recruiting is carried on in Poland to a much greater extent, and with more oppressive severity, than in Russia Proper. More than 60,000 men have been raised in Poland during the past year, of whom, however, the fourth part were carried off in the hospitals by sickness and diseases before they were able to join the regiments for which they were destined. The cholera still ravages the unhappy country, but it is typhus which has decimated the ranks of the recruits.

WARSAW, JAN. 12.—By a new decree, the exportation from Poland of wheat and all other provisions of which the export is not already prohibited is strictly forbidden.

THE HOSPITALS AT SCUTARI.

We have now, I am thankful to say, seven clergy-men at work here, one Presbyterian preacher, and five Roman Catholic priests—not one more than is needed, since 500 sick is a large number for one man to see and speak to; but I hope more for him to know personally; but I hope more for him to be spared of the many who are coming. There are four regular services each Sunday, and Holy Communion is administered each Sunday. Besides these, services are held at the General Hospital and on board each hulk, and in various corners of the barracks where a few of the invalids can be got together. The books we hear of as being sent out from the religious societies come in very slowly, but perhaps it is not time for them yet. The books and papers from the War Office come regularly, and are much used. It is very pleasing to see the groups of men collected round the stores to hear one man read, or a poor fellow with one arm gone, steady-ing a paper or a book with the other; and I am glad to say that the most frequent book in their hands is the New Testament. Copies of the Queen's letter to Mrs. Herbert have been made and distributed, and also posted on the walls in various places. One of the clergy went into most of the wards and read the letter, ending with the prayer, "God save the Queen!" to which the response was almost startling, so hearty and vigorous, from the lungs of sick and dying men, came the sincere "Amen."

The newspapers and Books which reach Scutari so regularly through the War Office, are the personal gift of the Queen, purchased of Her Majesty's newsmen, according to a list of which Her Majesty personally approves.

THE MORTALITY AT SCUTARI.—On New Year's day the number of burials was 40, on the 2nd 41, and on the 3rd 64: making in three days, a total of 145, of whom two were officers.

My leg is cut off very long (writes a doctor), about a foot below the knee, so that if I can get on all right I can have a cork leg, and have both my arms, I can earn a good livelihood yet.

Lord Ponsonby has published a pamphlet, within the last few days, to show "That the true policy of the Allies is to wrest from Russia every territory that Russia has wrested from Turkey in the last seventy years, and to restore to the Sultan all those territories, and to reject every project for a peace which should not have that end for its object." Lord Ponsonby "hears with sorrow of intentions to meliorate the state of the Turks, by the intervention of Allies;" and begs that "Turks be left entirely to themselves for the management of their own concerns."

In the French communal schools for girls, the ordinary studies are suspended, and the pupils are all engaged in making lint for the hospitals in the East.

A Leeds's Soldier, now at the seat of war, has addressed a letter to his brother, Mr. W. G. Baker, of Cross Stamford-street, Leeds. He says, "with respect to the rations, we are far better supplied than the French. The Turks are dying very fast with starvation. Our bread and meat are generally very good, and we have a sufficiency when the weather will allow us to get to it. We get a quarter of a pint of good rum daily, which, with the pipe, is our only comfort."

SPAIN.

By intelligence from Spain we learn that serious apprehensions, respecting the public tranquillity, had been expressed in the Cortes by the Foreign Minister, to the effect that tidings too serious to be divulged, had reached the Government. It is believed that this representation was exaggerated, yet all sorts of rumors were afloat, and speculation was rife as to the probable import of an announcement so alarming. It is known that for several days, money from some unknown source, and for some secret object, has been freely distributed amongst the working classes of Madrid, and that the Carlists, have, of late, been extremely active both in Italy and France. The programme of the new Constitution has been submitted to the Cortes by the Government.

Russian Jews.

The Rev. P. Gotthill, Missionary from London to the Jews in Germany, gives the following affecting incident, in a recent communication to the Society by which he is employed:—

"The other day I had a visit from a Russian Jew, a man of very venerable appearance, and thoughtful countenance. He related to me the great sufferings which the Jews have sustained in Russia, and, with tearful eyes, told me what happened but this present spring to his own family. One night, whilst they were all asleep, a knock was heard at their house-door; on opening it, they found a couple of government officials, who very unceremoniously asked for the only son of the house, about twenty-seven years of age. As soon as this young man made his appearance, he was told forthwith to go with the officials, as he had been drafted off to serve in the Emperor's army. This is all the notice he received of the fact, for he had forthwith to accompany his captors; and from this moment the poor parents consider themselves as bereaved of their loved child, never having heard of him, up to this, whether he be alive. The father surmises that this his lost child, is serving some where in the Crimea or Kaukasus—if still among the living; but it appears that he is not even permitted to write to his friends."

The poor father, in telling me of this dreadful fact, added that, when it is suspected that recruiting parties are in the neighborhood, Jewish boys very frequently disappear in the adjacent woods, in order to escape being kidnapped in this way; for if these are not grown up men to be taken, it appears that boys must go instead. In the latter case they are employed

into military schools, where they are forbidden all intercourse with their friends, so that their names are changed? But he adds, in the case of escape, many of the poor boys have been found starved, and if in winter, frozen for want of covering and food.—"Surely," the Jew said with tearful eyes, "Israel's deliverance will not delay much longer; for the amount of our sufferings is too great to be borne." I replied to him in the words of the Psalmist, of which his expression and touching exclamation forcibly reminded me—Psalm 53: 6. "How impressive a lesson his case is! how touching his appearance! reminding one forcibly of the noble and unsurpassed imagery of the Holy Scriptures. For instance Rachel weeping; and above all, the Saviour weeping over the doomed city and nation. It was given me to unfold to this suffering brother that salvation for which the Psalmist sighed, and which he had yet known and tasted at least in the prospective. He left me, I trust, much comforted; and I hope to see him again."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

DEATH OF KING KAMEHAMEHA, III.

Her B. M. frigate *Pique* had arrived from Honolulu, which port she left on the 17th. The only additional information of importance which she brings, is the announcement of the death of King Kamehameha III, and the accession of Kamehameha IV to the throne.

DEATH OF THE KING.

The *Polytechnic* of the 10th December says:—"After a serious illness of five or six days, His Majesty, Kamehameha III expired at his palace on Friday, Dec. 15, at 11 1/2 o'clock."

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved Sovereign, His late Majesty, Kamehameha III, and whereas, by the Will of His late Majesty, and by the appointment and proclamation of this Majesty and of the House of Nobles, His Royal Highness, Prince Liholiho was declared to be His Majesty's successor. Therefore, public proclamation is hereby made, that Prince Alexander Liholiho is King of the Hawaiian Islands, under the title of Kamehameha IV. God preserve the King.

KEONI ANA, KUHINA NUI.

THE NEW KING ON ANEXATION.

The *San Francisco Herald* thinks immediate annexation is done for. It says, the old King was a flat friend of the Americans, and warmly in favor of annexation. Had he lived a few months longer, that measure would have been consummated, and all uneasiness about the future position the Islands forever put to rest. The new King is just the individual who, as his apparent, interposed the only obstacle to the consummation of the treaty. He has from the beginning resolutely opposed the project, and for a long time abetted himself from the Capital, to avoid the importunities of his family and the friends of annexation.

The young King will be twenty-one years old on the 9th of February. He is a man of good ability, having had a good English education, and has traveled through the United States, England and France. Hitherto, he has given himself up to pleasure to a great extent, for want, probably of better occupation; but it is reported now that he is determined to give up his billiard and card associates, and turn over a new leaf.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature may be found on our first page. A summary of each day's business in the House in the House of Assembly, and a letter from our *Frederician Correspondent*, appears in the first column of our second page.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Provincial Secretary acknowledged the receipt of a further sum of £133 5s. for this Fund, from different sources.

The *Frederician Reporter* understands that W. H. Needham, Esq., is to be brought forward as Mayor of that city at the next election; the present Mayor it is said will resign in his favour.

SINCE DEATH AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The barque *Argyle*, Capt. Burton, from Glasgow for New York, struck on Squash Rock on the night of the 28th ult., and at 7 p.m. on the 29th, she had broken up, her masts had fallen, and her top, with the masts, sails and rigging, had washed into the bar. Unfortunately all on board were lost except one man. The *Argyle* belonged to Yarmouth, N. S., and the Captain leaves a wife and four children (who reside in Carleton) to mourn their bereavement. There were ten persons belonging to the barque and one passenger. She was loaded with pig iron, oil, cement and dry goods. The vessel was valued at \$12,000, which together with her freight money and a portion of her cargo, is said to be insured in Great Britain.—*Nbr.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending February 8th.

R. T. Dabbitt, rem.—Rev. R. Tweedy, sent you 12 copies, price 1s. 6d.—Rev. D. M. Graham, 2, did not receive it before.—Henry Jones, rem.—Robert Kierst.—A. W. McLellan, rem.—Rev. B. W. Wainman.—Rev. Charles Knowles, rem.—We received the name of C. V., a few days since.—Send two now to the same address.—Is that right? B. H. Hall, rem.—L. Jones, rem.—B. R. Colpitts.—N. Burdett.—J. M. Jones, rem.—B. R. Colpitts.—D. S.—Reply to your inquiry last week—believe he attends the Episcopal Church.

Fifth District Meeting.

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

We think we are justified in saying,

That no other Pill or remedy for Liver Complaints, has gained so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our city.

"This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me, and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased Liver. THEY WILL CURE. TRY THEM."

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis street.

"I feel the above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, 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 T. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt."

What they think.

"It is the unanimous opinion of those who used Myers' Extract Bile Beans, that as a remedy in all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, biliousness, impaired digestion, juvenile imprudences, irregular living, improper use of narcotics, &c., it is invaluable. It completely cures all diseases of the skin, invigorates the system, promotes insensible perspiration, removing those impurities which otherwise would inevitably terminate in disease of the Lungs or Liver. It also imparts a healthy tone to the stomach and digestive organs, thereby removing that peculiar misery of the American people, Dyspepsia. See circulars."

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 complete circulars, &c., may be had.

GENERAL MISSION FUND.

Brother McLeod, since the publication last week, of the accounts received for General Missionary Fund, I have obtained from Elder W. E. Pennington, a report of Sum collected by him up to February 1st, amounting in Total to £23 13s. 4d.; of this Brother P. informs me that £17 13s. 4d. was paid by the four eastern Churches, and friends in their vicinity, during a short visit of six weeks which he made to them last Autumn.

WM. PETERS, TREAS.

Marriages.

At Wakefield, County Carleton, on the 23d of December, by the Rev. Wm. E. Pennington, Mr. Jacob Palmer, to Miss Louisa True, both of that place.

At St. John, on the 11th of January, by the Rev. E. Wayman, Mr. David Kierstead, to Miss Maria Colliers.

Deaths.

At St. John, in hopes of future rest, on the 31st ult., after a long illness of consumption, Mr. James Sprout, of that place.

On the 12th January, at Oromocto, after a tedious illness, of consumptive, Mr. William F. Dow, Ship-builder, aged 38 years and four months. His end was peace.

At Portland, on Thursday, 28th ult., of consumption, Miss Phoebe S. Saunders, in the 29th year of her age. Her end was peace.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

THURSDAY—Barque *Eliza*, Durkee, Coston, 1—C. McLaughlin, ballast.
BR. *Nebraska*, Masters, New York—George A. Lockhart, four.
Brit. *Margaret*, Newberry, Baltimore, 6—F. McCarthy, four and corn.
Nora, McGilvray, Alexandria—George Thomas, wheat and flour.
Schr. A. L. Hyde, Foster, Baltimore, 13—four.
Kalos, Matthews, Baltimore, 20—four.
Mary Jane Elson, Boston—Master, assorted cargo.
SATURDAY—Barque *Ellice*, —, Yarmouth—Chas. McLaughlin, ballast.
Schr. *Rebach*, Spears, Eastport, W. A. Woods, merchandise and passengers.

CLEARED.

Feb. 1st—Packet ship John Harbour, Marshall, Liverpool, 6,600 feet deals and ends, 3 boxes medicines, 5 packages furs, 1 box copper ore—J. S. R. Reed; Barque *Vortex*, Allen, Lond. n. 371,572 feet deals, boards, &c., 10 spars, 3 barrels fur—Crane & Co.
2nd—Schr. *Wellington*, Regan, Boston, 639 barrels alewives—J. Noble.
Feb. 6th—Brit. *Phoenix*, Isaac, Liverpool deals; Schr. A. L. Hyde, Foster, Eastport, corn; *Rebach*, Matthews, Eastport, ballast.

Sid from New York, 20th ult., barque *Georgis*, for this port; 4th inst., brig *Pern*, do.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, February 8th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb.	Is. 2d. to Is. 2d.
Roll per lb.	Is. 2d. to Is. 3d.
HAY, per ton	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per ton	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
do, "yellow," "	22s. 6d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter	3d. to 4d.
do, Lamb, "	4d. to 4d.
do, Mutton, "	4d. to 4d.
do, Pork, "	4d. to 4d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS	5d. to 6d.
OSTERS, per bushel	3s. to 3s. 6d.
POTATOES, per bushel	6s. 8d. to 6s.

LOWER MARKET SLIP.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord	none.
POTATOES, per bush.	none.
TUNNIPS, per bush.	none.
FLLOUR, best Canada, per bbl.	50s. to 51s. 3d.
RYE, per bbl.	40s.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried	3s.
MOLASSES, clarified, per gal. by hhd.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
do, Muscovado, "	1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Booksellers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton, N. B.

Secretary's Office, 2d Jan., 1855.—W. S. L. TILLEY.

GRAND PATRIOTIC TEMPERANCE TEA AND MUSICAL SOIREE, in aid of the PAIRI OTC.

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 Honor in Rights!

The Committee appointed by the several Division 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 LONG ROOM of the South Wing of the CUSTOM 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 enliven 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 Telegraph Office, and from the undersigned Committee.

(By Order.) S. K. TUCKER, CHRISTOPHER SMITH, WM. WEDDERBURN, Patriotic Committee.

St. John, January 28th, 1855.

CANADA FLOUR.—Landing ex schr. "Pearl"—250

Bbls. Superfine Canada FLOUR, "Hampton Mills." For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE.—That beautiful Dwelling House on Water-

loo street, two doors north of the Free C. Baptist Meeting 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 2d day of April next. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT ELISON.

FISH & APPLES.—A few bbls. Mackeral and Her-

ring, also a quantity of No. 1 winter Apples, may be had by applying at the Store of Demill, Tims & Co., West side King Square, or of the subscriber. E. C. FREEZE.

EARN FOR SALE.—The subscriber begs to inform

the public that he is now offering for sale his valuable freehold Estate consisting of about 300 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 Kenn