

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Latest News!

By the "Africa," which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, intelligence is received up to the 20th January. The following is the Telegraphic despatch to the News Room:—

THE WAR.

There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respecting either the progress of the Siege or progress of Negotiations. Chief interest centres in proceedings of Congress at Vienna.

Hopes are entertained that the Negotiations may lead to peace, but equal apprehensions prevail that they will fail, and that the War will assume a vaster magnitude. French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to re-open negotiations. This is telegraphed from Vienna, 18th.

Letters add that the policy of the Allied powers will be to protract these negotiations, in hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol will happen, to influence the decision.

On the 16th, or 17th, Prince Gortschakoff likewise received his written instructions from his government. Exact contents are, of course, secret, but rumors say that Russia again expresses readiness to renounce exclusive protectorate, and has strong desire to establish peace.

Austria also expresses anxious desire for peace; will, however, insist on Russia accepting such conditions as welfare of Europe demands, but will hesitate to conclude an offensive alliance with England and France, until it is exactly known what will satisfy those powers.

As a set off against this statement, Count Buol, Austrian Minister, declared at Constantinople dinner to Ottoman Ministers, that Austria would fight side by side with the allies against Russia.

Vienna letters also boast of Austria's good faith and determination to proceed to hostilities. Prussia it will be remembered has formally refused to mobilize and place part of her army in Prussian Silesia to cover the left flank of the Austrian forces now in Galicia—Prussia assigning as a reason confidence in pacific intentions of Russia. Prussia further accuses Austria of having gone beyond the stipulations of her convention with Prussia, inasmuch as she has concluded separate treaties with other powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20th, the object of Prussia is evidently to prevent Austria taking active participation in the war.

Further accounts, both from Berlin and Vienna, state that great efforts are brought to bear to obtain consent of Western Powers to an armistice. Prussian Cabinet is urging with peculiar earnestness the necessity of suspending hostilities until the belligerents shall have pursued further the present endeavor to arrive at an understanding. These are mere rumors, but nothing else is at present within reach of the public. An approaching general Congress is more and more confidently talked of.

Sardinia is reported to undertake to send 15,000 men recruited from Italy to aid of Allies in East, reason assigned being that for want of an outside enterprise to engage their attention, Italians are growing restless. Senates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued edicts forbidding Foreign enlistment, and it is expected that Bremen, Mecklenburg, Schwerin and Strelitz, will also prohibit enlistments.

Army of Bavaria has almost completed its war complement; letters say that the Swedish Army is immediately to be placed on war footing by addition of 15,000 Swedes and 15,000 Norwegians. Russia is also preparing for Spring Campaign, and General Seivers is charged to organize a Baltic Army with headquarters at Mittau.

THE CRIMEA.—Affairs remain as they were.—Latest dates are to the 10th. Omar Pacha was on the 5th inst., at the camp of the Allies. He concerted measures with Raglan and Canrobert, and on the 6th returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach Allies, and over 3000 French Imperial Guards and English infantry are at sea on the way. Raglan has sent to India for 10th English Hussars. Turks in Crimea are to be made up to 60,000 before the end of January.

Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabia. Weather was frosty—roads passable, although snow had fallen, but frozen ground retarded works of besiegers.

The following are the latest items from all sources. English Consul has remitted to Prince Stirby a note calling upon him to repudiate the Russian protectorate by a public Act. The French Consul will send the Hospodar a similar note.—The *Opinion* of Turin of the 15th inst., states that the departure of Piedmontese troops for the Crimea will take place on the 28th February.—According to that journal, the contingent is to consist of 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom will embark on that day, and the 5,000 others are to form the reserve.

Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortschakoff has instructions to accept everything, and accede to all the Allies may demand, except the reduction of the Russian fleet and the occupation of Russian territory. The *Debats* has an article in explanation of the adhesion of Piedmont, the sum of the explanation being that Piedmont has assented to the Treaty of the 10th of April, and not to the Treaty of December.

THE DANUBE.

The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha. Favoured by obscurity, they reached right bank in boats, surprised Turkish garrison, and after making great carnage among them re-crossed the river, laden with booty and taking with them a number of prisoners. Loss was considerable on part of Russians as Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the slain is a pacha, but name is not mentioned. Inhabitants of Tultscha fled into country with wives and children, and did not return to town until long after departure of Russians.

The Hamburg "Nachrichten" contains a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated 14th, in which it is said that "Count Buol has addressed a note to Prince Gortschakoff demanding explanations relative to the re-crossing of the Danube by a Russian force, and their occupation of the Dobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, of their menacing Varna and its communication.

Turkish force now in Dobrudscha is not esti-

mated at more than 30,000, mostly raw recruits, the flower of Omar's army having gone to Crimea, against which it is said Omar strongly protested, and remains much dissatisfied. It is suspected that Austrian Government was party to irruption into Dobrudscha. Intended to demonstrate necessity for an armistice.

BLACK SEA.

Admiral Bruat, Jan. 5th, telegraphs that snow had fallen heavily, but weather since was clear, with thermometer at zero, with N. E. winds. Fleets had sustained no damage.

BRITAIN.

Richard Cobden addressed his constituents at Leeds, stigmatising attack on Sebastopol, as colossal mistake, and principal question now should be how to get out of it. Other speakers addressed meeting, and notwithstanding Cobden carried Resolutions almost unanimously in favor of the War. Minister Buchanan transacted business 16th, at Foreign Office.

82nd regiment embarked, from Liverpool in steamer Bahiana, for Crimea, 700 strong. 400 London Dock labourers are sent to Crimea to unload ships. Fate of British ship *Bernice*, missing since 1852 from Shanghai is discovered; Europeans on board having been murdered by Lascar crew, and ship burned. Assassins are captured and executed.

FRANCE.—Baring Brothers announce that they will repay English deposits on French loan; total amount of loan being taken in France; English applications were six millions, stg., and French 87 millions, although total loan was but 29 millions, stg.; 175,000 persons have taken shares. 1,800 of Imperial Guard were embarked at Marseilles, 13th, in steamers for Crimea.

SPAIN.—New constitution was submitted on the 13th.

From Papers by the Pacific.

The following despatch from Lord Raglan, dated the 30th December, has been received by the Duke of Newcastle:—

"Since I wrote you on the 26th, the weather has been somewhat more propitious, but the state of the ground is hardly more satisfactory. The 13th Regt. has arrived, and I have likewise the honour to inform you that we are daily receiving vast supplies of ammunition, and warm clothing and kuts for the army. The utmost efforts will be made to disembark all these stores; but the difficulty of effecting this desirable object is very great, owing to the limited extent of the harbour, its crowded state, and the narrow entrance to the town, and want of space on the beach, the rocks on the north side rising directly out of the water, and there being consequently no accommodation but on one side. The Russians continue to withdraw from the valley of the Tchernaya, whilst they have constructed defensive works on the heights above, which would imply a difficulty of maintaining their troops in the field."

The Allies, it is said, will insist on the Russians naval power in the Black Sea being placed on a level with that of other powers, as a proof of their success; and on this point, it is expected, negotiations will split, as Russia will, on no account, assent to this.

The latest official despatches published by the British Government are to the 26th of December, and embrace only what we have already received. But via St. Petersburg, we have a despatch from Menchikoff dated Jan. 2, which says:—"Nothing new has occurred. We continue to annoy the enemy with night sorties. In one of these we made ten Zouaves prisoners."

The weather in the Crimea continues variable. The railway from Balaklava to the camp was to be commenced at once.

Sickness was on the increase.

The garrison was constructing a bridge of boats to connect the city of Sebastopol with the forts on the north side of the harbour.

Russia.—According to private accounts, of a completely reliable character, from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It is mentioned that in all the Churches prayers are offered for peace. As religious services in Russia are subject to the direct control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable.

PARIS.—A courier arrived from Bucharest, confirms the accounts that the war on the Danube has been re-commenced.—The Russian forces crossed the Danube above Tultscha, defeated the Turks, took the town, and are now marching upon Machin. The Austrians do not interfere. The report has caused some consternation.

A terrible storm had raged along the African coast. About forty vessels, mostly laden with wine, were ashore.

Mrs. McKenzie, daughter of the late Dr. Chalmers, has been appointed by the Admiralty to take charge of the Nurses who are sent out to the Naval Hospital at Therapia. Her husband, Rev. John McKenzie, has been appointed chaplain to the same place.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE QUEEN.—Perhaps, since the commencement of the campaign no document has found its way to the public so gratifying in its nature as that which we here subjoin. The earnest expression of Her Majesty's anxiety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country, will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrades who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war. The letter was addressed by her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854.
"Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Miss Bracebridge, as I hear so many details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle-field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one."

"Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince."

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows."

(Signed) "VICTORIA."

THE WAR AS SEEN IN THE HOSPITAL.

The Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, having returned from Scutari, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Times, in which he says:—

"I, Sir, am now on my way home, after a nearly six weeks' stay, not in the camp, but in its deepest shadow—the scene to which it sends its wounded and its sick. It is here the curse of war will bear no veil; it appears in its own naked black truth. There is sublimity in the storm that rages through a forest. Who can—the storm passed—look upon its ravages unmoved? Transports are about so many floating ambulances; the hospital but a roofed battlefield.—It is but the change of scene. True—in the one case we have the excitement, the active daring bravery of the fight; in the other there is yet the fight for life, but it is in the passive courage shown on the bed of the wounded, under the pain and suffering that foe has caused against whom the hand can no longer be raised. I have looked for hours on these wounded, sick, weak, and dying. This I and all saw in them—they knew not what it was to boast of that which has made their country's praise; nor to murmur, as they saw, through the feverish mist of their pain, how near to where they lay was the grave to which they must soon pass."

Would you learn to hate war? Would you feel the prayer forced upon you, that they who speak lightly of it should know more of what it is? Go to that scene—those miles of ward and corridor—thickly covered with war's work, written in all possible defacement of man, once made in God's image."

With some experience of the world, in this matter I have found myself a child. I never till now knew what a soldier really was. I never could have dreamed that the serious business of the soldier's life and death could develop such true nobility of character as I have lately witnessed. I have myself learned the lesson letter by letter—would that I possessed the power to impart it to others! It is one that forbids vicarious teaching. None have ever doubted what an English soldier is in the field; to know him truly you should see those going to it, and close to it, have mingled day by day with those whom wounds and sickness have just driven from it. It is one thing to read this and that action, in all that pen-drawn beauty which has become the calling of a modern profession. It is another to hear the small details of each battle, told by actors who have just been driven wounded from its stage; to hear deeds that bewilder by their cool daring, recited as mere after-dinner anecdotes incidental to some work which those present had undertaken and shared in common. So familiar does one become with the plain sober tone in which this and that world-told action is discussed by its chief actors, thus close in its scene, that one's conception of the bravery of each deed is clouded by one's wonder at the modesty of those who, having acted their part in them, seem to hold it to have been no more than just some every day act of duty."

As with the officers so with the men, their one great delight is to read aloud the battles in print; they speak with pride of their officers, their regiments; but, except in the way of a bit of gossip to each other, you hear no word to tell that the speaker feels aught of the honour he has really won for himself.

UNITED STATES.

THE MAYOR ENCOURAGED.—At a regular Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of East-rn New York, held in this city on the 10th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas—The Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, has given the public the pleasing assurance that he will faithfully exact a strict compliance with all the city ordinances, and

Whereas, thus far he has succeeded in enforcing the Sunday liquor law and other salutary city ordinances, therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Division hail with joy the evidence of fidelity to law, exhibited by the Mayor in the enforcement of the city ordinances.

Resolved, That should the Mayor proceed in the glorious reform thus so happily begun, the members of the order pledge themselves to support him in this arduous undertaking.

Resolved, That the beneficent effect of enforcing the Sunday liquor law, as seen on the last Sabbath, is exemplified in the few comments to the City Prison, and the general peace and quietness which reigned in the city on that day.

Resolved, That this Grand Division tender their thanks to the Mayor for the stand he has taken, and should he persevere in the good work thus begun, in the hour of need, he shall find us his true and steadfast friends.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal thinks that "two much has lately been said by many persons and journals concerning ladies ruining their husbands by extravagance, by buying silk dresses and such other expensive articles." He says that "not once has the use of tobacco, cigars and liquor, by gentlemen been alluded to, which is an sure sign as important an item as ladies' dresses." This is a fair hit. The value of the cigars imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1853, was \$3,311,935, and of unmanufactured tobacco about \$1,000,000 more in value was imported. And the tobacco and cigars which pass through the custom house is but a very small proportion indeed of the quantity consumed in this country. The value of the liquors imported during the same year was \$7,188,820. What with smoking, chewing and drinking, the gentlemen cannot with propriety complain of the extravagance of the ladies.

The New York Herald estimates that there are over 15,000 in want of employment in that city at present, as follows:—tailors and tailoresses 7,000; cabinet makers, upholsters, &c., 15,000; masons 2,000; machinists, smiths, &c., 700; printers, 500; stereotypers 150; book-binders, folders and stitchers 450; shoemakers 400; house-carpenters 200; ship-carpenter 700; rope makers, block-makers, riggers, &c., 500; plasterers 200; plumbers 600; umbrella-makers 249; shatter 300. Total 15,450.

CANADA.

We find in the Toronto Daily Colonist of Wednesday, a correspondence between every one's "old acquaintance," Colonel Prince, and the military authorities at home, in respect to the Colonel's offer to raise a force of from 600 to 800 men, for service in the Crimea campaign. The offer is declined by the Duke of Newcastle, in the most courteous terms, on the ground that it would not be fair to drain off so many fighting men from the Colony, without the "formal recommendation of the Colonial authorities."

The Montreal Gazette informs us that Mr. Rankin, the gallant member for Essex, has offered his services and his fortune to the British Government to raise a battalion in Upper Canada, for service against the Russians in the coming summer.

In almost every city in Canada public meetings have been held in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and lists opened to subscribers, while in some of them, the city Councils have besides voted large sums from the public-funds. A pleasing instance of the unanimity and devotion of the people recently occurred, in the city of Hamilton, Canada West. The Council proposed to contribute £500 towards the Fund; but it was deemed advisable before doing so, to call a meeting of the rate-payers. A thousand persons attended, and instead of £500, as originally proposed, the meeting unanimously voted to contribute £1,000.

The Progress and Mission of the Free Church of Scotland.

In each of three last numbers of the Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church of Scotland, there has been a very able article under the above caption. They are worthy of the most careful perusal. In connection with the last article, there is a paper showing her progress from the time of the Disruption. In May 1843 she had only 432 ministers. In October of the same year she had 551 ministers, and 122 probationers, and 600 charges. In 1849 she had 712 ministers, 150 probationers, 752 charges, 92 stations, 665 Churches, 300 Mansees, 8 Professors, 2 Divinity Halls, 659 Teachers, 625 Schools, and 150 Teachers' Houses. And now she has 747 ministers, 200 probationers, 760 charges, 92 stations, 800 Churches, 500 Mansees, 9 Professors, 2 Divinity Halls, 661 Teachers, 651 schools and 235 Ministers and Missionaries. Including Professors, Ministers, Probationers, and Teachers, the Free Church has 1617 labourers in the Home field.—If to these be added the missionaries in India and Africa, and among the Jews, we have a total in connection with the Free Church of 1832 labourers,—exclusive of a subordinate and miscellaneous class of agents—such as a Chatechist, Sabbath School Teachers, and Tract and Bible distributors.—Halifax Free Witness

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending February 1st.

W. B. Tompkins, rem.—J. Dunlop, rem.—Dawson Steeves 2 rem. in both.—W. S. Teakins, rem.—B. Noble, rem. your letter conld not be sent. J. J. Hall, rem.—G. R. Boyer, rem.—Seth Milbury, rem.—G. Sticker, the back numbers were sent.—John Alexander, rem.—D. H. Newcomb.—Charles Layton, rem.—R. Henderson, rem.—Jesse Fleet.—D. Glasier.—D. C. Parent.—Jethro Kinsman, rem.—Wm. N. Mallory, rem.—James N. Kinsman, rem.—CONNECTION.—In our list of letters published in the "Intelligencer" of the 19th inst., letters from Mr. N. Mallory and E. Barker, each containing a remittance—were inadvertently omitted. The paper to Mr. R. Bowser will be sent immediately.

Appointment Deferred.

We regret that the bad state of the travelling at present, and other causes, oblige us to defer our appointment at St. John, for Sabbath next. We shall not attend the Bible Society Meeting at Upper Sussex, on Saturday, or at the Middleland, on Monday, for the same causes.

Feb. 1. E. M. LEOD.

DISTRICT MISSION FUND.

The amount received to this date for the District Mission Fund is \$21 12 1/2. Samuel Hill, rem.—I will delay no longer, hoping soon to be able to report the receipts of the third.

Received by Elder Jacob Hunter to Dec. 21st, £21 16 0
" " Samuel Hill, rem. to Jan. 20th, " 38 18 6
" " " " " " " " " 22 8 4

As the names of the Subscribers to this Fund will be published in the Minutes of Conference, I have concluded to let them appear there only, but will insert the list of names in the above figures, and ask them to consider the difference between the sum already received and three hundred pounds, the amount pledged by the General Conference; Report of which they will find in the Minutes of last July.

Feb. 1, 1855. WM. PETERS, G. Sec. Treas.

Eighth 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. To attend, Elders A. Noble, A. Taylor, R. French, D. Merritt, and P. Malloch. WM. PETERS, Clerk.

We happen to know that Dr. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills are good medicines, and shall proclaim it because we do know it. We confidently believe there is a vast amount of relief from suffering for our afflicted fellow men wrapped up in these skillful preparations, and we shall freely use our little influence to make them known to those who need them. Philadelphia Sunday Times.

MYER'S ROCK ROSE.
Hear what the Rev. N. T. Allen, of Groton Bank, Ct., says of Myer's Rock Rose:

"I admire the Rock Rose, from the fact that it is harmless and yet effective. Who need be afraid of it? No one! Who should be without it in their families? No one!"

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., & had gratis.

ANOTHER OF THE GOOD LADIES OF OUR CITY TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, February 7, 1855.
I do here certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered, and the result was it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth street.
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 T. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt.

Marriages.

On the 3rd of December, by Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. Wm. Pattison, to Miss Clarae Worden, all of Johnston, G. C.

On the 25th of December, by the same, Mr. Peig S. Jones, to Miss Leavin Barter, both of Greenwich, K. C.

On the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. Stephen N. Earl, of Greenwich, K. C., to Miss Abby Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. George Earl, of Wickham, K. C.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. George W. Earl, of Wickham, K. C., to Miss Rachel, third daughter of Mr. Lawrence Earl, of Greenwich, K. C.

At Gagetown, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Coster, Mr. David R. Barry, of Greenwich, K. C., to Miss Sarah C. youngest daughter of Mr. Levi Tuck, of Gagetown.

Deaths.

On the 25th inst., of Consumption, in the 31st year of her age, Letitia, beloved wife of the Rev. W. A. Allan, and eldest daughter of George Hardy, Esq., of St. John, leaving a husband and four children to lament their bereavement, and the Church the removal of one in whom were happily blended the graces of the Christian character. Patience and resignation were strikingly exemplified during her long affliction. Her end was perfect peace.

At his residence at Aroostook, Me., on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Jacob Ekerson, eldest son of Mr. John Ekerson, aged 23 years, leaving a wife and one child and a large circle of relations and friends to lament his death.

His race was short, his end was peace; His soul is where joys shall never cease. At Simonds, Carleton, Co., on the 29th Dec., Gertrude E., eldest daughter of Samuel and Julia Munroe, aged 6 years, lacking one day. Also on the 18th Jan., Bertice M., daughter of the same, aged 4 years and 19 days.

These little forms we loved so dear, Now sleep in death's embrace; We would not ask them back again, From their quiet resting place.

At Hampton, on the 24th inst., after a long illness, borne with the greatest resignation, Marilla, aged 10 years and 5 months, daughter of Mr. Robert McArthur.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY—Ship Pilgrim, (970 tons) Richardson, Boston, 2—Owens and Duncan, ballast.

FRIDAY—Harriet Ann, (12 1/2) Small, New York, 9—master, four. Friday—Schr. Ivy Green, Johnston, New York, 12—Easterbrook & Ring, four.

SUNDAY—Brig Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, G. & J. Salter, gen. cargo. Schr. Z. A. Paine, Sealer, Philadelphia, 14—master, four.

CLEARED.

25th—Barque Katherine, Crocker, Belfast, timber and deal.

Jan. 27th—Ship British Flag, Paschal, Liverpool, deals; barque Jane Lovitt, Queenstown, do; brig Mary, O'Mahony, Havana, boards and fish.

29th—Ship Niteaux, Armstrong, Liverpool, timber and deal.

Jan. 30th—Brig Sabina, Crosby, Havana, boards.

Schr. War Spirit, Sinclair, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Joseph Hume, Kinsella, Kingstown, deals.

A schr. which arrived at Halifax on the 30th, reports having passed the day before Ship Witch of the Wind, abandoned and waterlogged, and partly dismasted; foremast set. The Witch of the Wind was a new vessel, and sailed from this port on the 10th, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Limerick, 15th, Dindem, hence.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, February 1st.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 1s. 14d. to 1s. 2d.
" " Roll, per lb. 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
HAY, per ton 90s. to 100s.
MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt. 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
" " Yellow, " 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
" " Oat, " 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, 3 1/2d. to 4 1/2d.
" Lamb, " 4d. to 4 1/2d.
" Mutton, " 4d. to 4 1/2d.
" Pork, " 4d. to 4 1/2d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS 5 1/2d. to 6 1/2d.
OATS, per bushel, 2s. 9d. to 3s.
POULTRY, C. chickens, per pair, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
" Geese, each, 7s. to 8s.
" Turkeys, per lb., 5s. 6d. to 6s.
POTATOES, per bushel, 5s. 6d. to 6s.
LOWER MARKET SLIP.
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, none.
POTATOES, per bush., none.
TURNIPS, per bush., none.

FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., (F) 52s. 9d. to 55s.
RYE, per bbl., 40s.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 30s.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
" Muscovado, " 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE REVISED STATUTES of the Province are to be offered for sale. Bookkeepers and others can learn the terms, and will be supplied with Copies, on application to Mr. Henry S. Beck, Bookseller and Stationer, Fredericton; By Command.

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

GRAND PATRIOTIC TEMPERANCE TEA AND MUSICAL SOIREE, in aid of the PATRIOTIC FUND, for the support of the Widows and Children of the fallen 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 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.

Admission will be delivered by leading men of the Province, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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

Trickeys, 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. POSTER, CHRISTOPHER SMITH, WM. WEDDERBURN, Patriotic Committee.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!! St. John, January 20th, 1855.

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

FOR SALE.—That beautiful Dwelling House on Water-lot 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, January 24, 1855.

FISH & APPLES.—A few white Mackeral and Herrings, 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.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is now offering for sale his valuable freehold Estate consisting of about 520 acres of prime Land 100 of which is improved.