

of his devout conversation in the family circle was sometimes as great as his labour in the sanctuary. During the last few years of his life he incessantly toiled for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. Few men in our province, we are persuaded, endured more fatigue, or underwent more hardships in seeking the welfare of others than he; and we think there is more or less fruit of his self-denying labours for souls to be found among many of the Churches from Sussex to the Tobique. Those Churches who received his pastoral care sustained a severe loss in his death. Of him it may be literally said, he died in the vineyard. In the winter of 1847-8, he left his home, (his residence being some distance above Woodstock, on the St. John river,) in order to spend a few weeks among the Churches of his former care and labour. He visited several places on his way, until he arrived at Jerusalem. He had an appointment in a neighbourhood not far from that place, on his way to which, during a bitter winter's day, he was taken ill, and unable to proceed, he sought care and attention at the dwelling of a Mr. McConchie. But all was in vain—his work was done—his toils ended, and it only remained for him to cease from his labour and die. Kind friends ministered to his wants, but it was only for a little while. He gradually sank—calm and serene—succoured by the gracious promises of that gospel he had preached to others, until the lamp of life went out in his socket, and his freed spirit winged its flight to the bosom of its God. Thus fell in the battle field this devoted servant of Jesus Christ, about one hundred and fifty miles from his home—weak, yet strong—poor, but making many rich. His widow and several children still survive him. His remains were conveyed by friends to the place of his residence, where his funeral was attended by several preachers, and a concourse of people. Sermon by Elder S. Hart, from Matt. 13: 57.—A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and in his own house. His remains now lie resting in hope by the Meeting House in the upper part of the Parish of Brighton.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By the "Atlantic."

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Friday last, but brought but little intelligence of a definite nature from the Seat of War. The tempestuous weather prevented the allied fleet from entering the Black Sea, on the 30th of Dec. as was intended.

France had called out an additional contingent of eighty thousand men, to replace the seventy thousand destined for Turkey.

Frequent skirmishes had taken place on the banks of the Danube.

The Pasha of Egypt had tendered the Sultan a strong naval force, to supply the loss at Sinope.

By the "Asia."

The *Asia* arrived at New York on Tuesday, with dates from England, one week later than that previously received. The allied fleet entered the Black Sea on the 31st inst., and notwithstanding the Czar's former declaration that he should regard such an event, as a declaration of War on the part of the allied powers; it is now said, he will not view this event in that light. On the 4th inst., the Turks stormed the entrenched Camp at Citale on the Danube, and put 2000 Russians to the sword. A Russian army of 18,000 marching to relieve Citale, was also defeated. These reverses of the Russians prevented them from making the passage of Danube at present as they intended. The terms of negotiation which had been proposed by the Popr Powers were consented to by the Sultan; and it now only remains to be seen whether the Czar is desirous of peace; or whether he is determined to push a European War in defiance of all hazards. Future news cannot but be looked for, by all friends of peace, with great anxiety.

The English Markets generally were unchanged.—Flour had advanced 1s.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA & PROTESTANTISM.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, for two years a resident in Europe, says:—"As soon as Russia has gained the power it seeks in Turkey over the Greek Church, all those missionaries will be served as those of Scotland were, who were driven from the shore of the Black Sea about two years ago. They will have no place in Turkey or Greece. This has been the grand business of Nicholas for some years. He has converted hundreds of thousands of Lutherans and others, over whom Russia has stretched her government in late years, at the point of a bayonet, driving such as he could without resistance into his Greek Church, and such as would not confess, into his prisons. The rapid increase of the evangelical and American view of Christianity in the Greek and Armenian Churches in Turkey is giving alarm to the Autocrat."

THE POPE AND THE ITALIANS.—At a recent

meeting of the Universal Democratic Association in New York, a letter was read from a Mr. C. F. Henningson, giving the result of his observations in Rome, on matters connected with the Pope and his people. He says:—

"Nine-tenths of the people, including the female portion of the population, look on the Pope and his cardinals with contempt as spiritual impostors, and with the utmost hatred and horror as temporal oppressors." From what he heard and saw in Rome, he is convinced that, "within twenty-four hours after the withdrawal of the foreign garrison, the Pope's government will have fallen, and his own life, together with those of his cardinals and counsellors will have been sacrificed, unless they save themselves by flight or concealment, which will be

very difficult; for every avenue of escape is noted and watched." He adds:

"The popular feelings of the Romans have been so embittered by the manifold executions, imprisonments, treacheries and oppressions of their rulers, that I regret to say, I found the popular leaders inexorably deaf to any counsels of moderation and mercy; deliberating merely whether the Holy Father should be hanged from the cross of St. Peter's, or over the so-called tomb of St. Peter within; or the least violent stipulating only, that he should be unfrocked as a false priest, and then tried like Charles I., for violating his contract with and murdering his people."

UNITED STATES.

Reward to Humanity.

The Captains of the vessels "Three Bells," "Kilby," and "Antarctic" have been presented with \$2,500 each, beside a gold medal, silver pitcher or tea service at their option; as a reward for their indefatigable and successful exertions in saving the lives of the survivors on board the ill-fated *San Francisco*. To the Captain of the "Lucy Thompson," has also been awarded a service of a plate valued at \$1000, and a gold medal. To all the rest of the officers and seamen on board of these vessels have been given rewards varying from \$25 dollars and a silver medal, to \$250 and a gold medal. To some of the officers and others on board the *San Francisco*, was given a reward in honour of their noble exertions to save those on board.

It is said that during the heart-rending scenes of the wreck and the loss of life, a series of heavy robberies were committed by two negroes employed on board the ill-fated vessel. Gold watches and costly jewellery were abstracted by these men, and the robbery was not detected until after the arrival of the passengers at New York. The thieves have been apprehended, but a large portion of the property will probably not be recovered.

AMERICAN RIOTS.

All our readers may not be aware that several riots have recently occurred in different cities of the United States, growing out of the presence there of an Italian known as Archbishop Bedini, and who visits that country as the Pope's Nuncio. (i. e. ambassador.) The principle opposition to him has been by Germans, and his own countrymen, and for two causes. First, they regard him as the enemy of liberty and as accessory to the suppression of the Roman Republic during the late revolutions in Europe. And secondly, as having participated morally at least, in some of the dreadful cruelties which disgraced that event. One charge is that Ugo Bassi, a Soldier of the Republic, who had been a monk, was taken captive at Bologna when Bedini was governor of that place, and that cruel tortures were practised on him, such as the skinning of the palm of his right hand, scalping of his head, and finally death itself. All these it is alleged might have been prevented by Bedini. His public appearance is the signal for a riot almost every place he visits—He is now at Washington.

A YEAR OF WRECK.—The past year has been one of unusual calamity at sea. The *N. Y. Times* publishes a list of all the vessels lost during the year, as far as known, together with the number of lives lost. The total number of vessels is one hundred and thirty, involving the loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-four lives. In this computation, the loss by the *San Francisco* is put at 150, and the *Staffordshire* 140. The number lost by the former is generally admitted to have been about 200, and by the latter 170. These additions will bring the number of lives lost quite up to 2000.

DOMESTIC.

Nisi Prius Court.

John Nelson was on Saturday placed at the Bar at about half-past 12 o'clock, to receive sentence of punishment for an assault upon Mrs. Allen, the circumstances of which are already before the public. His Honor Mr. Justice Parker, in passing sentence of the law, took occasion to make many observations, which, for the eloquence in which they were delivered, and soundness of the principles enunciated, evidently made a deep impression upon the large concourse which crowded the Court. He reviewed succinctly the whole circumstances of the case; explained why, under the law, the jury could not pronounce him guilty of felony, although the minor offence had been accompanied with circumstances the grossest, most revolting and disgusting. The effects of such a assault, if allowed to go unpunished, would afford a precedent which, he believed, would prove disastrous to the best interests of the community. The learned Judge also took occasion to pass a eulogium upon the lady whose position in this melancholy case had justly excited public commiseration, and to acknowledge himself strongly persuaded that her whole demeanor had been such as should be the characteristic of a pure minded and honourable woman. His Honor proceeded then to speak of the crime of adultery, which had been the one which he, Nelson, himself had not pretended to deny he sought to perpetrate, and briefly but most touchingly alluded to the dishonourable position in which his unfortunate victim, (if seduced,) would have been placed. Next his Honor, his own infidelity to the wife of his bosom, and the awfully depraved example he had openly set his young and interesting family, and while he felt a severe punishment was justly due, he considered she would not be called to suffer for his innocent offspring; that public sympathy would be rather for them than against them; that they would be borne up in the arms of public sympathy; that he, and he only would suffer. He expressed his belief that the Court had decided upon the mildest sentence, the revolting circumstances of the case would permit, "which sentence," said his Honor, "is that you, John Nelson, be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary for one year, during which time he be kept at hard labor."

At the announcement of the sentence the auditory seemed deeply affected, while the prisoner found vent for his feelings in tears. The Sheriff was then commanded to see to the fulfilment of the sentence of the law; and the weeping prisoner was remanded amid the profound silence of the crowd.—*Times*.

SHIPWRECK.—The bark *Envoy*, Hagarty, master, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, for Londonderry, was wrecked the same night on Briar Island. Crew saved, though some of them were frost-bitten.—*N. B.*

MISSING VESSEL.—Brig *Syria* of Windsor, N. S., from Baltimore, for this port, with wheat, sailed from Edgartown on the 29th Dec., and is supposed to have foundered in the gale of the 29th ult.—*Id.*

Bay Steamer.

We are pleased to learn, that there is every probability of a first class Steamboat being placed, during the coming season, on the route between this City and the Bend of Petitcodiac. An association of enterprising merchants have energetically started the project, and it is rapidly approaching entire success.—The boat is to be an iron Screw Propeller, of the very best description, and to be built at Glasgow. The estimated expense is £13,000; of which sum we learn stock has already been subscribed in the City, by parties of the highest respectability, to the amount of £6,050; (or about half of the whole) and it is expected that the other half will be readily subscribed in the County of Westmoreland. We heartily wish the projectors every success; as there is no route on which a first class Steamer is more required, than that between St. John and the head of the Bay.—*Observer*.

CONSECRATION.—The new church at Black River, lately erected through the zealous exertions of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Rector of the Parish of Simonds, and liberal friends, was solemnly consecrated on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton; among the Clergymen present were the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rev. F. Coster, Rev. A. Stewart, Rev. G. Armstrong, Rev. W. Armstrong, Rev. C. Lee, accompanied by a number of laity of both sexes from this city, who, together with the surrounding residents, attended in sufficient numbers as completely to fill the neat little Church. The edifice was consecrated by the name of the Church of St. Thomas.—*New Brunswick*.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Sermons in behalf of this Society will be preached on Sunday next, the 5th, in the Germain Street, Centenary, Portland and Carleton Wesleyan Churches, both morning and evening.

Time of the above services, 11 A. M., and 6 P. M.—The Missionary Meetings will be held in the following manner.

Carleton Church, Monday evening, the 6th. Germain street Church, Tuesday evening the 7th. Portland Church, Wednesday evening, the 8th. Centenary Church, Thursday evening the 9th. Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

Several Ministers will take part in all the above services.

A Collection in aid of the Society's funds will be made after each Sermon, and in the course of each Missionary Meeting.—*Ten. Telegraph*.

SUICIDE.—A young girl named Susan Campbell, living as a servant with Mr. McParlan, baker, committed suicide on Tuesday night, by taking laudanum.—*Freeman*.

Supposed Incendiarism.

Yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, a Tailor shop and Universalist Meeting house at Milltown were consumed—the shop was first on fire, and as the occupant had been absent several days, the conclusion is, that it has been the work of an incendiary.—*St. Stephens Patriot*.

Railways in Nova Scotia.

M. Beatty, C. E., with his lady, three children, servants, and all the Assistant Engineers who came out from England with him last spring, sailed from Halifax for Liverpool in the Mail Steamer of the 20th instant. All the Surveys in Nova Scotia have been completed, as well for the Trunk line to this Province, as for the Branch to Pictou, and the line to Windsor and Annapolis; but it is stated, that Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Beus, and Jackson, will not make any proposition for the construction of these railways, until some arrangement is made between the two political parties, whose dissensions now impede or prevent every useful measure in Nova Scotia.—*N. Brunswick*.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

The Nova Scotia Legislature met on Thursday. The Governor's Speech was telegraphed to the News Room.

Africa prefatory allusion to the prosperous condition of the country and the bounties of Providence, his Excellency said:

"The Railway Bill passed during the last Session has received the Queen's assent. Correspondence in reference to the general subject shall be laid before you without delay."

He then spoke of the stock imported at the public expense, and the interest awakened among the agriculturists for the possession of superior breeds of cattle. The exhibition of the past Summer was highly creditable.

Their grateful acknowledgments are due to the Admiral commanding the Station, for accepting the offer to take under his charge the direction of the Provincial vessels engaged in protecting the fisheries.

The revenue had steadily increased.

The law which regulates the selection of Jurors requires amendment.

The protection of the river salmon fishery he regards as a matter of great importance.

Larger sums than the law allows have been deposited in the Savings Bank during the year.

The proposed Provincial Exhibition should receive legislative aid.

A measure reducing the cost of Marriage License &c. will be submitted.—*Free Press*.

Destruction of the Parliament Buildings at Quebec.

A telegraph despatch received at the News Room states that the Parliament Buildings at Quebec were destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the south wing of the buildings and continued raging with terrific fury until the whole block was entirely consumed. Very little was saved from the wing in which the fire originated, but it is said the greater part of the Library and many of the most valuable documents were rescued from other sections of the building.

It was impossible at the hour when the despatch was forwarded, the fire still raging, to give any minute particulars of the catastrophe, or a description of the scene. The spectacle was awfully grand, and was witnessed by a great number of people.

The destruction of the Legislative Hall is a loss which will be felt throughout Canada generally, but more particularly in Quebec.

A later account says that the fire was finally subdued without further damage. It is thought to have originated from one of the flues of the hot-air furnaces. The building is said to be insured for £30,000 in offices in England.—*New Brunswick*.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Little more than a century ago, namely in 1744 it is computed by Mr. Charles Knight that not more than 100,000l. a year was spent by the people of England in books, newspapers, and publications of every kind, whereas in 1844 the amount thus expended was 2,085,000l., being an increase of more than twenty-fold, whilst the increase of population in that period was only two and a half fold.

The first modern impulse to popular education was given by Sunday-schools, which originated in the private efforts of Robert Raikes, a newspaper proprietor at Gloucester, in 1782. Without aid of a sixpence or a smile from the Government, Sunday schools have gradually increased, so as to become co-extensive with places of worship. In 1851, they were found by the Government census to number 23,498 schools, with 2,407,409 scholars. Compared with the population of the respective years, the Sunday-schools were as one in 23.40 in the first period, one in 9.28 in the second, and one in 7.45 in the third. Considering that the children of the upper and middle classes do not attend the Sunday schools, it may be said that the whole of the children of the working-classes attend them (with very few exceptions), and remain there on an average eight years. What is scarcely less gratifying than the number of scholars, is the number of gratuitous teachers, who may be estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000.

In Day Schools the great modern impulse to the education of the working-classes was given by Joseph Lancaster, a humble schoolmaster of the Society of Friends, just at the beginning of the century.

Infant Schools, both public and private, now exist in very considerable numbers, sometimes in connexion with juvenile schools; and for the training of teachers, the Home and Colonial Infant School Society was formed in 1834.

For the purpose of drawing under instruction the very lowest class, living in mendicancy and even in crime, Ragged Schools have been established in many parts of England and Scotland: and the last report of the London Union returned about 20,000 scholars.

There are also many valuable auxiliaries to popular instruction. In the year 1850, there were 622 Mechanics' Institutions in England and Wales, with 103,522 members; and the libraries they had accumulated contained no less than 698,356 volumes, with 1,837,584 issues in the course of the year. These institutions contain evening classes, in which the instruction acquired at school may be sustained, and its defects repaired. Since 1804, the British and Foreign Bible Society has issued (independent of its foreign auxiliaries) 26,571,103 copies of the Holy Scriptures—by far the larger proportion of them in this country; so that now there are comparatively few houses or cottages in the land where a copy is not to be found. The Religious Tract Society has, in about the same period, issued the enormous number of six hundred and eight million of tracts and books, in one hundred and twelve languages; of which a large part have been issued in England.

Since 1818 the increase of day-scholars has been four times as great as the increase of population; and the increase of Sunday-scholars nearly eight times as great.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN ENGLAND.

The recent returns of the Religious Census of England have elicited the following facts:—

There are, in England and Wales, 35 different religious communities—27 native and indigenous, and 8 foreign.

There are provided by the whole of these sects combined, 34,467 places of worship, and 9,467,738 sittings. But, making allowance for unequal distribution, there is accommodation only for the spiritual wants of 8,753,279 persons. It is estimated that provision is required for 58 per cent. of the population, but there is actually accommodation for only 46 per cent.

There is a deficient provision for 1,644,734 persons, who might attend public worship, if they would. This deficiency prevails almost exclusively in towns, especially in large towns. To furnish accommodation for these absentees, additional sittings must be provided, equal to about 3000 churches and chapels.

The last half-century has added no less than 19,387 places of worship and 5,041,440 sittings to the accommodation existing in 1801. Of this large number the Established Church has provided 2529 churches, at an estimated cost of £9,087,000 only. None of these places of worship, except those connected with the church of England, have been aided by state assistance, and that denomination only to the extent of £1,663,429.

Of the total number of sittings provided by all denominations, 4,804,895 are put under the designation "free," that is, not specially appropriated.

The accommodation provided by the leading denominations for the spiritual wants of the people is as follows:

Churches of England.....	14,077	4,922,412
Independents.....	2,000	1,002,507
Baptists (all sections).....	2,485	405,463
Wesleyans (all sections).....	8,882	2,032,744
Catholics.....	570	164,694
Isolated Churches.....	539	90,040
Total of all sects.....	84,467	9,467,738

The Proportion of the Church of England to all other sects combined is consequently as follows:—14,077 churches and 4,922,412 sittings to 14,506 churches and 4,545,326 sittings.

For every 100 sittings provided by the 4,545,327 Establishment, Dissenters provide 93. Yet the accommodation furnished by Dissenters is more used than that provided by the Church. Of every 1,000 sittings, the available sittings are: Church of England, 649; other Protestant Churches 600. In this view the total accommodation provided by the latter exceeds, by a little the total available accommodation provided by the Church of England. In Wales there is ample provision for religious worship, the far larger portion of which is furnished by Dissenters.

Protestant Dissenting Churches provide accommodation for 4,639,423 persons, or for 26 per cent. of the population, and 456 per cent. of the aggregate provision of the country; whereas in 1801 the number of sittings provided for every 1,000 persons was—by Wesleyans, 18; by Independents, 34; and by Baptists, 20. In 1851 the provisions were—by Wesleyans, 123; by Independents, 59; and by Baptists, 42.

It may be roughly stated that only one-half of the accommodation provided for religious worship in this country is made use of. Further, it appears that as many as 5,288,294 persons, able to attend, are absent every Sunday from religious services, for all of whom there is accommodation for at least one service. With these facts before us, we may safely come to the conclusion of the report:—

"That neglect like this, in spite of opportunities for worship indicates the insufficiency of any mere addi-

tion to the number of religious buildings; that the greatest difficulty is to fill the Churches when provided; and that this can only be accomplished by a great addition to the number of efficient, earnest, religious teachers, clerical and lay, by whose persuasions the reluctant population might be won.

AGENTS.—We intended to have published a list of our Agents this week. But we cannot well do so at present. We are daily receiving letters from almost all parts of the two Provinces, containing lists of subscribers, and if we were to publish a list of all our friends who have taken an interest in our paper, and forwarded us subscriptions, we should occupy a great space in our columns. We tender our sincere thanks to our friends for their aid, and solicit its continuation. Persons wishing to subscribe can pay the amount to any of those whose letters we acknowledge, or they can enclose it to us direct.

E. M. FREEZE.—The contents of your letter is noticed, and all made right. The papers will in future we think be received regularly.

THE WEATHER.—The night of Sunday last was the most severe we have had this season. Monday morning at daylight, the thermometer at the Lunatic Asylum registered 25 degrees below zero; and in the sheltered part of this City, at the same hour, it registered 21 below. This is an unusual degree of cold for St. John.—*New Brunswick*.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending February 2nd. Those containing remittances have been annexed to their name.

C. Flower, rem.—W. N. Mallory, rem.—G. H. Wallace, rem.—Geo. Stickney, rem.—N. Stickney, rem.—J. A. Gossline, rem.—W. M. Mullin, rem.—M. Steves, rem.—J. McLeod, rem.—Rev. D. M. Graham, rem.—Elder J. B. Norton, rem.—Elder L. Noble, rem.—J. C. Squires, rem.—R. Dobson, rem.—E. Brown, rem.—J. Van Blarcom, rem.—A. M. Linn, rem.—per bearer—A. McLeod rem.—per bearer—C. Taylor, rem.

DISTRICT MEETING.

The Fifth District Meeting of Free Baptists will be held with the Church in the Parish of Johnston, Q. C., commencing on Saturday, the 18th of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Churches belonging to this District should not fail in sending Messengers, as matters of importance may be brought before the Meeting. The Ministers appointed to attend are W. E. Pennington, J. Perry, E. McLeod, J. Gunter, A. Taylor; others are also expected.

WM. PETERS, Clerk.

Marriages.

On the 27th ult, by the Rev E. N. Harris, Mr Isaac Bradshaw, of St. Martins, to Miss Semeth Harding, of this City. On the 29th ult, by the same, Mr Thomas Ward, of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, to Miss Ellen Smith, of Stedholm, King's County.

On the 29th ult by Rev T. Bartholomew, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr Thos. H. Ellison, Artist, of this City, to Ann Isabella, eldest daughter of James B. Lyon, Esq. of Westfield, K. C.

On Thursday, 25th Jan., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. Moses Cleveland, of Sussex, in the County of King's, to Miss Rebekah Workman, of the same place.

At Sackville, on the 6th ult, by the Rev Humphrey Dickard, Principal of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, Mr Moses H. Colburn, of Sackville, to Hephzibah, third daughter of A. T. Colburn, Esq. of Fredericton.

On the 12th ult, by the Rev T. H. Porter, Mr Robert W. Akervil, to Miss Elizabeth Golding, fourth daughter of Mr John Craft, all of Wickham, Queen's County.

Deaths.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., after an illness of two days, Mary, youngest daughter of John Gillies, Esq., aged 27 years. On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mary Ann, wife of Mr James M. Decker, and eldest daughter of Mr. William Dunham, aged 38 years and 4 months. Suddenly, at Indiantown, on Tuesday morning, Charles Le Baron, second son of Charles Eagles, aged 7 yrs and 5 weeks. At Gagetown, on the 26th ult., Mr Charles McMillin, a young man of much promise, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives. At Fredericton, on the 26th ult., after a long illness, which she bore with great patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr James F. Gale, aged 38 years. Suddenly, at Studholm, on Monday evening the 23rd inst., Mrs. Gerusha Somerville, leaving a deeply afflicted husband and five small children. The deceased retired to rest in her usual health about 10 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock, her husband was awakened by her making an unusual noise. He called her, but her voice was not to cheer him any more. On a light being obtained, he found she had already breathed her last. She was a consistent follower of Christ.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

	February 2nd, 1854.
BEEF, quarter, per lb.	34d. to 4d.
BUTTER, in Firkins, per cwt.	11d. to 1s.
CHEESE, per cwt.	7d. to 8d.
CANDLES, per box	9d. to 10d.
EGGS, per dozen	1s. 3d.
FLOUR Canada, in barrels	9s.
FISH, Cod, per Quintal	16s. 3d. to 20s.
" Pollack, do	11s. 2d. to 12s.
" Herrings, per barrel	17s. 6d. to 20s.
HAY, per ton	100s. to 110s.
MUTTON, per lb.	4d. to 4½d.
MEAL, Corn, per barrel	22s. 6d.
" Oat, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
" Buckwheat, Grey, per cwt.	15s.
" Yellow, do	11s. 3d.
MOLASSES, per gallon, by Hhd.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
OATS, Corn, per bushel	4s. to 4½d.
PORK, Fresh	4s. to 4½d.
" Mess, do	4s. to 4½d.
POTATOES, per bushel	5s. to 5½d.
TURKEYS, per lb.	6d to 7d
GEESE, each	2s to 2s 6d

NOTICE.—FRASER, ENNIS & CO., respectfully announce that on and after the 27th inst., their present Stock of Furs, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets, Flashes, Winter Shawls and Ribbons, will be offered at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for an extensive Spring importation.

A large stock of Double Twill French Merinos and Coburgs, with a few pieces real French Tartan on hand, all of which are offered low, in order to effect a clearance.

From the very liberal share of patronage received since the late improvements, F. E. & Co. beg to intimate that a still further extension of the premises will be effected before the Spring, when a large and personally selected Stock from the best markets in Britain will be ready for inspection.

Jan. 15. King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Dwelling House situated in Leinster street, at present occupied by the subscriber. The House consists of two Parlors, and three Bed Rooms on the floor, and three large Bed Rooms and a Bath Room on the second floor, with kitchen, Bed Room, and Pantries attached. The lot is held from the city Corporation at a rent of £2 10 a year. With covenants for perpetual renewal. The lot is 40 feet front, extending 125 feet back. The buildings are three years old.—Terms made known by application to Robert Hannah, at

January 27. HANNA