"Nothing could exceed the way our fellows fought; and it would have done your heart good to see the Guards stand up against the awful odds opposed to them. The Russian artillery was fearful, and they had got 32, 18, and 12-pounders upon the heights, which played upon us unceasingly. They always attack us at the same point, because they can shell us from their forts and ships over the whole of the ground. A very strong reinforcement had arrived from Odessa the day before, together with two of the grand dukes, and this was supposed to be their great effort, which thank God, has signally failed. They brought up their entrenching tools, so that they evidently intended to make a lodgment.

"Our loss is 2,502 killed and wounded whilst theirs is variously estimated at 12,000, 15,000, and some say 20,000. The Guards, who only went into action 1,200 strong, lost killed and wounded 589! Out of these there were 12 officers killed, and 22 wounded. I had my horse killed. Out of 11 general officers employed that day we lost three killed, and five wounded!—At this rate you will say, things will very soon come to a termination, and so it must be as far as the English army is concerned, for if we are to lose between 2,000 and 3,000 every day we go into action, our present 14,000 will very soon be used up. Our siege is going on slowly, but they say it must be done and shall be done. There was a council of war yesterday, and I am told it was settled that we were to make ourselves comfortable for the winter here. The much-abused 46th has just arrived, looking smart and clean. The Duke of Cambridge and Major Macdonald, A. D. C., had their horses shot under them, and were very nearly taken prisoners. Very trifling reinforcements have yet arrived. The Russians kill our wounded so much, that Lord Raglan has sent in to know 'if it is intended to make war like savages.'"

The correspondent of the London Times, describes a part of this sanguinary engagements as follows:

"And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy have ever stood a charge with the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British Soldier wielding his favorite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonet with him, but at the battle of Inkerman, not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonets alone—but were obliged to resist, bayonet to bayonet, the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The battle of Inkerman admits of no discription. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day—for the vapours, fog, and drizling mist obscured the ground where the struggle took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards. Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkerman, where the deadliest fight took place, would have prevented one under the most favourable circumstances seeing more than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below. It was six o'clock when the head-quarter camp was roused by roll after roll of musquetry on the right, and by the sharp report of field guns. Lord Raglan was informed that the enemy were advancing in force, and soon after seven o'clock he rode towards the scene of action, followed by his staff, and accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier General Strangeways, R. A., and several aids-de-camp. As they approached the volume of sound, the steady, unceasing thunder of gun, and rifle, and musket, told that the engagement was at its height. The shell of the Russians, thrown with great precision, burst so thick among the troops that the noise resembled continuous discharges of cannon, and the massive fragments inflicted death on every side. One of the first things the Russians did, when a break in the fog enabled them to see the camp of the second division, was to open fire on the tents with round shot and large shell, and tent after tent was blown down, torn to pieces, or sent into the air, while the men engaged in camp duties and the unhappy horses tethered up in the lines were killed or mutilated. Colonel Gambier was at once ordered to get up two heavy guns (18-pounders) on the rising ground, and to reply to a fire which our light guns were utterly inadequate to meet. As he was engaged in this duty, and was exerting himself with Captain Dagnillar to urge them forward, Colonel Gambier was severely but not dangerously wounded, and was obliged to retire. His place was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and the conduct of that officer in directing the fire of those two pieces, which had the most marked effect in deciding the fate of the day, was such as to elicit the admiration of the army, and to deserve the thanks of every man engaged in that bloody affray. But long ere these guns had been brought up there had been a great slaughter of the enemy, and a heavy loss of our own men. Our generals could not see where to go to. They could not tell where the enemy were—from what side they were coming, and where going to. In darkness, gloom, and rain they had to lead to lead our lines through thick scrubby bushes, and thorny brakes, which broke our ranks and irritated the men, while every pace was marked by a corps or man wounded from an enemy whose position was only indicated by the rattle of musketry and the rush of ball and shell.

Sir George Cathcart, seeing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which was outflanding them, while portions of the various regiments composing his division were maintaining an unequal struggle with an overwhelming force, rode down into the ravine to rally them. He perceived, at the same time, that the Russians had actually gained possession of a portion of the hill in rear of one flank of his division; but still his stout heart never failed him for a moment. He rode at their head, encouraging them, and when a cry arose that the amunition was failing, he said cooly, "Have you not your bayonets?" As he led on his men it was observed that another body of men had gained the top of the hill behind them on the right, but it was impossible to tell whether they were friends or foes. A deadly volley was poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George cheered them, and led them back up the hill, but a flight of bullets passed where he rode, and he fell from his horse close to the Russian columns. The men had to fight their way through a host of enemies, and they lost fearfully. They were surrounded and bayoneted on all sides, and won their desperate way up the hill with diminished ranks and the loss of near 500 men. Sir George Cathcart's body was afterwards recovered with a bullet wound in the head and three bayonet wounds in the body.

RUSSIA.—The "National Intelligencer" publishes the following extract of a letter from a respectable and well informed citizen of the United States, to a friend in Washington, dated

'St. Petersburgh, Russia, Sept. 18, 1854.– Dear F.: The war is scarcely begun. There is no chance for any power, be it ever so great, to conquer Russia. The Emperor is only preparing for war. Next year he will have in the field, ready for active battle, one and a half million of soldiers, well drilled. The people are all for the war, and he has no trouble in getting soldiers, for it is with them a religious war.—They want the Christian faith to be sanctioned over the world. They are the most devout people on earth, and the last crucifix will go for the war before they give up.'

TURKEY.—A correspondent of the "News of the Churches," writing from Constantinople on August 24th, says: There is one very important feature of the reformation going on in this country, of which I have as yet made no mention in my letters, partly from a desire to see whether the movement is likely to be permanent, and partly from the necessity of great caution. And even now I must refrain from mentioning any names. I refer to an awakening among the Mohammedans. That such a movement exists, no body can doubt who has heard a fraction of the numerous interesting occurrences which constantly take place. The New Testament is sought after; and when one man ventures to buy or borrow the Scriptures, there are generally several others who assemble to read them with him, and discuss the truths of Christianity. Some even go so far as to declare boldly their faith in Jesus Christ as the only and all-sufficient Saviour from sin. The case of the man beheaded at Adrianople for his confession of belief in Christ, (which went the round of all the newspapers as a remarkable thing,) was not a solitary one. In fact, the movement seem to have commenced simultaneously over the whole country. I would not make the impression that anything great has yet taken place. Only a few individuals have dared to come out on the side of the truth; but then these are scattered over the country, without any perceptible connection, and unmistakably indicate an under-current of truth.

PRAYER ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—A correspondent of the London *Record* relates the following interesting incident at Alma:—

"When the Light Division was on its march to the Alma River, and about an hour before the time when the troops came within long range of the enemy's gun's a request was made by the chaplains of the division that a short pause might be allowed for the purpose of offering up prayer to God. Sir G. Brown having consented, the regiments halted, and a three-sided square was formed. The chaplains then united in a solemn, but simple prayer, and from the quietness and attention exhibited in the ranks doubtless this prayer was joined in by many who stood silent. The time spent in this service was only 8 minutes, but at its conclusion there were evident tokens of the spirit in which such an acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and reliance upon his mercy in a righteous cause had been regarded by the men. A public prayer on an occasion of this sort is, I believe unprecedented in the history of modern warfare, and it cannot but be recognized as doubly important on the occasion, when occuring in that division of the army which suffered most severely in the subsequent encounter."

## SPAIN.

The French Correspondent to the N. Y. *Observer*, in a letter on the present condition of Spain, says:—

In the midst of the great events which draw the attention of Europe to the East, Spain is not forgotten. A new effort is being made by the people for the establishment of political liberty. Will it succeed? It is very doubtful. The Spanish nation, taken as a whole, appears little prepared to entertain liberal views. This is sad, but it is true. Observe what has transpired in the cities and provinces visited by the cholera! The population, with a few honorable exceptions, has shown inconceivable ignorance and barbarity. The sick were abandoned without succor. Every town had drawn up upon its small territory a sanitary line, and interrupted all communication with the rest of the country! Unhappy travellers have been ill-treated, beaten, cast into prison, confined in infected huts, under pretext that they brought with them the epidemic! These facts prove how dangerous it is to leave a people without intellectual culture and moral education.

The Spaniards have lived until the present time under the tutelage of the priests and the crown. They have been regarded and treated as children incapable of guiding themselves. What you call *self-government* is unknown to them. They have no originality, no vigorous spontaneity; the individual conscience is not formed. Enervated by clerical tyranny, accustomed blindly to adopt the direction and convictions of their religious or political chiefs, how can they, in a day, be transformed into free and independent citizens? I do not know whether I am deceived, and I earnestly desire to be mistaken, but all this febrile agitation in Spain, these fine professions of liberal faith, these democratic maxims, these projects for social reform: all this spectacle is, in my opinion, like the sports of little children who have suddenly left the benches of their class, and amuse themselves by taking advantage of their momentary independence. Wait a moment, the schoolmaster shall return, and instantly these rebellious children, ashamed and confused, will return to their places.

The Carlists and the priests seem to foresee this result. They say little, and abstain from openly opposing the revolutionary movement. Indeed some of them affect to be more democratic than the democrats, more radical than the friends of radicalism: they inspire their instruments with all kinds of eccentricity; they applaud the extravagant theories of socialism, and indirectly incite the people to commit acts of pillage and brutal violence. What is the reason of this? Their objects is very plain. They seek to disgust Spain with liberty, and to alarm honest citizens by plunging the lower classes into the excesses of demagogy, intending when the population shall be blinded by terror, to prevent themselves as the sole protectors of order and propriety, and thus to restore the most complete despotism. Was not this the course in France? And are they not in Spain imitating the example of their French brethren? The priests possess in a high degree, the art of being patient, when patience is serviceable to them; but they watch the occasion for re-assuming thir dominion.

## HORRORS OF THE CHINESE WAR.

A friend has kindly furnished us with an extract from a private letter just received from Dr. Parker, the Missionary Surgeon, of Canton, which will be read with interest. The letter is dated Canton, July 18, 1854, and reads as follows:—

"China is at present the theatre of civil war and revolution, and within the last fortnight all their horrors have been exhibited very near to us. On the 6th of July, Fleishon, a town ten or twelve miles west of Canton, embracing nearly a million of people, fell into the power of the insurgents, and the imperialists have endeavoured in vain to recapture it. The smoke by day and fire by night, of burning villages, have been visible from my terrace. On the 13th inst., the first blood was shed on the north of this city, a few miles distant, if we except that spilt by the sword of the executioner, the number of decapitations daily averaging fifty or sixty, and for the last ten years 50,000! To-day there has been a second battle in this vicinity—sixty-eight insurgents taken prisoners and one hundred slain.

"Day before yesterday the insurgents were victorious, and three hundred imperialists were killed. It is said some of the captives to-day were brought in on poles, their hands and feet being tied like pigs! others were brought in on the points of sharp bamboos; some have their ears cut off; others are ham-strung. The panic in the city, as the gates were closed during these skirmishes, and the flight of women and children, it is difficult to portray; and from hour to hour we know not what may become the condition of foreigners. But most fortunately at present there is a naval force—British and American—able to protect us against any mob. Alas! for China. It would seem the declaration, that the nations that will not serve God shall be destroyed, is about to be fulfilled. Our only consolation is—the Lord reigneth."—*Boston Traveller.*

## MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

A foreign correspondent to the New Yord Independent draws the following portrait of the late commander of the French armies.

'After the disappointment about Sebastopol, the greatest event to record is the death of Marshal St. Arnaud—St. Arnaud, next to Bonaparte, the greatest villain of France. Let corrupt writers and a corrupting power cover his tomb with laurels; he was the accomplice of their crimes, and the honors bestowed upon him are a kind of justification for themselves; but every honest man who knows how the empire was made, knows that there is a blot upon that man's name wich is a blot upon the name of France herself, that the waters of the whole ocean cannot wash away. St. Arnaud's whole life was infamous. As long as he could be, he was a debauchee, but of late years all his passions had lent their intensity to one—gambling. Unluckly gambler, he was ready for any infamy, provided he could, through it, obtain the money he wanted. His passions, his wants, his well-known recklessness, attracted the attention of the man of December, and he became the chief military instrument of the *coup d'etat*. To him did Bonaparte give charge of the premeditated massacre, which was to take place, and did take place, in order to strike Paris with terror. After their success, great and numerous were the demands of St. Arnaud upon the treasury. He obtained everything, however, for he was one of the few into whose hands Bonaparte had been compelled to put documents and written orders, and promises, which put him at their mercy.

St. Arnaud became the minister of war; large amounts of money were then at his disposal; he gambled at the Bourse, and otherwise more than ever; he gambled and lost. The finances of his department squandered, Bonaparte was called upon to restore order there, too. Now there began to be trouble between the Emperor and his minister, when a catastrophe gave a new turn to St. Arnaud's thoughts. One night there was a gala at the Tuileries. In one of the rooms set apart for gambling, were seated, cards in hand, a group of high dignitaries, among whom were Bonaparte, Cornemuse, and St. Arnaud. Bonaparte is sent for, and retires for a moment, leaving close by, on the mantelpiece a handful of bank-notes, 50,000 francs perhaps. St. Arnaud laid his hands on the money, as if it was his and gambles on. A few moments after, Cornemuse exclaims, that some one is cheating. Hence a quarrel, in which Cornemuse charges St. Arnaud, and throws in his face the theft he has just committed, in taking the Emperor's money. A duel was unavoidable after the insult. They secretly leave the palace, Cornemuse, St. Arnaud, and a few witnesses, and in the dead of night, under the deep shades of the Tuileries' groves, swords drawn, the two gamblers are facing each other. Without waiting for the necessary signal, St. Arnaud throws himself, unexpectedly, upon his adversary, and pierces him through with his sword. But in the violence of his assault upon his victim, St. Arnaud met the sword of the murdered man, and wounded himself severely.

The scandal was hushed. St. Arnaud went to Flyeres for his health—to rest from his fatiguing duties; and it is there that the fear of death, and the recollection of his crimes, transformed him into a bigoted papist. He found priests vile enough to absolve him for his past sins, and to permit him to preserve and enjoy with safety of conscience, the titles, the wealth, and the powers obtained by means of innumerable deeds of bloodshed and infamy. The rest of his history is known. When the Eastern war was resolved upon, the chief commandant was put in St. Arnaud's hands, in the hope that he might die there, and thus rid the Emperor of a troublesome witness and accomplice of the *coup d'etat*. The event has verified Bonaparte's expectations. St. Arnaud is dead. A just Providence has not permitted him to carry through the undertaking, in which he expected to obtain so much military glory. Away from Sebastopol and his army, away from his country, from his family, from his friends, if he had any, shattered by his past debauches and his recent fatigues, while his dying body was tossed mercilessly on a stormy sea, he gave up the ghost, and fell into the presence of a just God. Before he had entirely made up his mind to leave the army, and while he was writing to Paris to obtain that his successor should be designated, Canrobert came to him, and opened before his eyes the letter which he had in his possession from the opening of the campaign, by which he was chosen St. Arnaud's successor. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but he had to submit, and die with the certainty that Bonaparte did not trust entirely to him for the success of the campaign.'

*Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending the 22d, inst.*

Elizabeth Goodard, Rem.——W. D. Hart, Rem.——William Ward, Rem.——L. Eustis, Rem.——A. Eastabrooks, Rem.——James Curry, Esq., Henry Douglas, George Morton, Rem.——T. O'Donnel, Rem.——G. W. Miller, Rem.——S. A. B. Gosilin, Rem.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ST. JOHN.—An appeal is made to the benevolence, charity and kindness of heart of those whom the Lord has blessed with plenty, on behalf of the helpless widows and orphans of those who have fallen victims of the cholera, that dire scourge of humanity. It is the intention of a number of Ladies to prepare a Bazaar, the proceeds of which shall be appropriated to relieve the wants of those thus bereaved, and contributions in money or goods, and assistance in preparing articles for the occasion, are confidently solicited.

Those who cannot spare time to assist in any other way can make such deposits as their benevolence and philanthropy may suggest, at the residence of the Rev. W. Ferris' or at the store of Charles Patten & Co.

## MARINE LYCEUM.

As many of your readers are interested in the elevation of the Sailor, it will afford them pleasure to know that our Temperance efforts at the Marine Hall are being crowned with success.

In addition to those Wednesday evening gatherings, which are crowded and enlivened with most instructive and thrilling addresses, we have resolved on opening a MARINE LYCEUM. The clergy of the city have very generally responded to an invitation to deliver, each his lecture, aside from other popular speakers. This arrangement is fraught with good, inasmuch as it provides an instructive entertainment for those who have hitherto been strangers to such things, and the pecuniary benefit will aid the Seamen's Friend Society. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by M. H. PERLEY, Esq., on Friday, the 23th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

SUBJECT.—"The Coasts and Harbours of New Brunswick in the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence."

This lecture alone will be worth double the price of the whole course. It has never been delivered and it will be illustrated by a Map of the whole.

☞ The remaining tickets may be found at any of the Book Stores in Prince William-street, at the low price of *five shillings*, each ticket admitting two persons.

E. N. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

St. John, Dec. 7, 1854.


**DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE**

ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well, indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It is also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth-street.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his 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 Vermifuge.** All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold in St. John, by T. Walker & Son, and Chaloner & Hunt. 15

**INDIGESTION AND BILIOUS COMPLAINT.**

From Rev. William C. Walker, Pastor Baptist Church, Wellington, Ct.:

A. B. L. Myers—Having made use of three bottles of Rock Rose, I am prepared to judge of its healing properties. I consider it a most safe and efficacious remedy for a diseased liver, and it gives tone and energy to the digestive organs. I advise all those who may be afflicted with the above-named complaints to try it. I have full confidence in its medicinal qualities. WM. C. WALKER.

Groton, Nov. 12, 1853.

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

COUNSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most sceptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick and that is *they cure.*—*Boston Herald.*


## Marriages.

On Tuesday last, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. George Bedell, M. D., J. D. Michena Kostor, Esq., of Rockville, Hampton, to Hannah, H., daughter of I. L. Peck, Esq. of this city.

On Saturday morning last, at Annapolis, by Rev. Mr. Gillpin, Mr. Charles M. Gove, of this city, Merchant, to Isabel, second daughter of W. Wheelock, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

On the 16th November, at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. James Herritt, Mr. Michael Morton, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of Mr. William M'Cready, all of Upper Sussex, King's County.

## Deaths.

On Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Rankin, Senr., in the 81th year of his age, a native of Kincardine, Perthshire, Scotland, leaving a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 18th inst., Arthur Robertson, aged 3 years and 4 months, fourth son of Mr. R. S. Dickson.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., of croup, Janet, eldest daughter of Mr John Sinclair, aged 3 years and 5 months.—[Halifax papers please copy.

At Wakefield, on the 27th ult., Mr. Solomon Tracy, aged 52 years.

At Brighton, on the 24 inst., Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Benjamin Thomas, of that place.

## ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the *Religious Intelligencer*, up to Thursday, December 22th.]

| | |
|---|---|
| BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. | 1s. 2d. to 1s3d. |
| " Roll, per lb. | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. |
| EGGS, per dozen, | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. |
| HAY, per ton, | 9 lb. to 11 lb. |
| MEAL, Buckwheat, grey per cwt. | 22s. 6d |
| do., " yellow, " | 15s. to 17s. 6d |
| do Oat, " | 22s. 6d |
| MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, | 3d. to 3½d. |
| " Lamb, " | 3½d. to 4½d. |
| " Mutton, " | 3d. to 4d. |
| " Pork, " | 4d. to 4½d. |
| " Veal, " | (none.) |
| OATS, per bushel, | 2s. 9d. to 3s. |
| POULTRY, Chickens, per pair, | 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. |
| " Ducks, " | 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. |
| " Geese, each, | 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. |
| " Turkeys, per lb., | 7½d. to 8½d. |
| POTATOES, per bushel, | 5s. 6d to 8s. |
| LOWER MARKET SLIP. | |
| APPLES, per bbl., winter fruit, | 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. |
| " " fall " | 5s. to 7s. 6d. |
| BUTTER, per lb., by firkin. | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. |
| CHEESE, best, per lb. | 8d. |
| EGGS, per doz., | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. |
| FISH, Cod, per qt. | 15s. to 17s. 6d. |
| " Pollock, per qt. | 10s. to 11s. 6d. |
| " Herrings, per bbl., | 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. |
| " " smoked, No. 1, per box, | 3s. to 3s. 3d. |
| " " " No. 2, " | 2s. to 2s. 6d. |
| FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, | 37s. 6d. to 4 lb. |
| POTATOES, per bush., | 3s. 6d. to 4s. |
| SOCKS and MITTS, per doz. | 17s. to 12s. 6d. |
| TURNIPS, per bush. | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. |
| FLOUR AND GROCERIES. | |
| FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., | (R) 35s. to 36s. 3d. |
| RYE, per bbl., | 40s. |
| INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, | 32s. |
| MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. |
| " Muscovado, " " | (F) 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. |


The Subscriber wishes to inform the people of the country, that he is now in the City of St. John, and that he is prepared to take charge of, and sell any kind of "Country Produce," and to fill out orders for Goods, &c.; all of which will be done with despatch.

E. C. FREEZE, *Country Agent.*

FOR SALE.—By F. W. CLEAR, at his residence on Leinster-street, near Mr. James Reed, a MELODEAN of superior tone and finish, suitable for Church or Parlour. Dec. 22, 1854.—3in.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To Liquor Venders. I am required to enforce the Law against persons selling Spirituous Liquors within the City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, whether by wholesale or retail, without such license as the law requires.—All persons interested will take notice that henceforth any just complaints lodged here for a violation of the Act 17 Vict., cap. 14, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors," will be prosecuted indiscriminately. J. JOHNSTON, *P. M.*

Police Office, 7th Dec.—2i.

BLANKETS and FURS.—A large and well assorted Stock of the above Goods is offered at reduced prices, in consequence of the lateness of the season.

FRASER, ENNIS & CO.,
King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.

December 15th, 1854.

WINTER, WINTER.—The Subscribers have on hand a large and varied assortment of English, American & Domestic Manufactured Hats & Caps, suitable for Fall or Winter wear.

In Hats, we have Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Cuban, Magyar, Jerry, Cassimere, Covered, Glazed, &c., &c. In Caps, we have Fur of all discription, Astracan, Seal, Silk Plush, Cloth, Glazed, Glengary, Seattette, Storm, &c., &c.

As we always sell our Goods at a *small* profit we cannot advertise that we will sell at 15 or 20 per cent. below ordinary rates, but we do promise to sell at such prices as cannot fail to give every satisfaction to any reasonable person.—Wholesale and Retail. C. D. EVERETT & SON,

Dec. 1. (usual papers.) North Side King-street

NOTICE.—TKIM & CLEAR, MARBLE CUTTER, having lately dissolved Partnership, the Subscriber, late a member of that Firm, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he purposes in a few weeks, to open a new MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT, and has engaged a superior Workman, to assist in conducting the business.

Monuments, Head Stones, Centre Tables, &c., executed in a workman like style. Ten per cent discount will be made for CASH.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. The work done in this Establishment will not be inferior to that of any other Establishment in this City.

Orders in the mean time, will be received at the Subscribers residence, "in Mr. Wm. Hewitt's House," Leinster Street, or at Mr. J. Kinnear's Store, Prince William-street.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 22d, 1854. F. W. CLEAR.

NEW FALL GOODS.—FRASER, ENNIS & Co., beg to announce the arrival of the greater portion of their Fall supplies per Packets *John Bonnerman and Joseph Tarrant.* The Stock—which has been carefully selected and laid in on the best of terms—will be found worthy the attention of buyers, and comprises in part—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Coburgs and Merinos, Regina and Chobham Figures, Scoth Plaids, Real French Tartans, Chambords, Crapes and Melbourne Cloths, Circassian and Thibet Robes, Lustres, Paramattas, Lama and other textures.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES in great variety—embracing every novelty, and at such prices as will ensure a sale.

FURS, in French and British Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel and Musquash; Boas and Cuffs; Caps, in all the new shapes; Reeding Jackets and Reversible Coats—all warranted new Fur.

HOUSE-FURNISHING. Carpeting, Druggetts, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Hall Matting, Hemp Crumb Cloths, Merecens, Damasks, Fringes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Table Linens, Table Covers, Toilet Covers, Towelings, Napkins.

PILOTS, BEAVERS, WHITNEYS. With a supply of real West of England Cloths and Doeskins, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravatts, Mufflers, Braces.

COTTONS, LINENS, OSNABURGS, Tickings, Denhams, Derries, Drills, Battings, Warps, Flannels—in Lancashire medium and real Welch.

RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Looking Glasses, Reticules, Ceder Nests, German Bags and Perfumery.

ON CONSIGNMENT:—A few cases Fur Caps and Gloves—and two bales Printed Woollen Druggets—which are offered wholesale at *cost and charges.*

Remainder of Stock expected per "Imperial" and "Liberia."

All Goods marked in plain figures. An inspection of the Stock is solicited.

*King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.* Oct.

OCTOBER 19, 1854.

WINTER DRY GOODS.—BEARD & VENNING have received:—20 Packages per English Steamer;
23 Packages per *John Bonnerman;*
92 " per *Joseph Tarrat;*
12 " per *Imperial;*
30 " per *Eastern City* and *Governor;*

—CONTAINING—

Velvet and Cloth Mantles, new styles; SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons; DRESS GOODS, in endless variety; Rich Paisley SHAWLS and SCARFS; Plaid Wool do., do.; Printed and Plain Indiana do.; CLOAKINGS, Gala Plaids, &c.; FURS, of every description; French Merinos, all colours; Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas.

DAMASKS, Morecens, Fringes to match; SHEETINGS, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts; Scotch CARPETS, Threeply do., Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Matts, &c.; Red, White, Blue and Salisbury FLANNELS; Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS; Scotch Tweeds and Doeskins, Vestings, &c.; Regattas, Bed Ticks, Towellings, Cotton Warps.

All of which are offered *Wholesale* and *Retail*, at lowest market prices.

Oct. 25. ALBION HOUSE, King Street.

EVENING SCHOOL.—New England Introductive System.—The Subscriber would call the attention of those wishing to *advance* in their education, to his Evening Classes of young Ladies and Gents., as a few more pupils can be accommodated—and, now is the time.

Terms made known at his School-room, Morris-street.

Dec. 15. 2w. C. H. TUCKER.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Rosewood and Mahogany Work Boxes, and Writing Desks, Cedar Boxes in nests, Leather Reticules, in a variety of shapes, Portmonies, Plated Seals, Vest Guards and Pencil Cases, Polkas, Boas, Sleeves, in Shelland and Berlin Wool, Ladies FUR MITTS and GLOVES, in French, Sable, and Squirrel, Tablets of Utility, Toilet Requisites and other Goods—all of which are offered cheap for Cash. FRASER, ENNIS & CO.,

King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.

December 15th, 1854.

FOR the cure of Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas and all Diseases of the Skin, Eruptive Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalleled success in private practice, for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public with the fullest conviction that htey will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after their own manner. Price 25 cents per box. Prepared only by

D. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co., 25 Hanover st. Boston.

Sold in St. John, by all the Druggists, and by dealers generally throughout the Province. 1yie

For sale by George F. Everett & Co., No. 4, King street, adjoining Barlow's Corner.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS at the ALBION HOUSE.—BEARD & VENNING are continuing that great sale of DRY GOODS in which they have been so successfully engaged for seven years past, and which has given universal satisfaction to many thousands in these Provinces.

The great advantages we offer are these, that while many advertise for a limited period CHEAP SALES, we are prepared at all times to supply our numerous customers with GOODS OF THE NEWEST STYLES, and warranted fabrics at LOWER PRICES than any other house advertising 'Cheap Sales,' 'Great Reductions,' &c.

☞ The Stock is replete with every article kept in a first class Dry Goods Establishment. Nov. 17.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the Parish of Blissville, County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

GEORE HOYT, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, *Executrix.*

Blissville, Sunbury Co., Nov. 1st, 1854.—3m.pd.

HANNAH & UNDERHILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **Groceries, Flour, Fruits, Burning Fluid, Lamps, &c.,** Tailor's Brick Building, South side King Street, Saint John, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the FARM owned and occupied by him in New Jerusalem, Queen's County, consisting of 100 acres, having about 40 acres cleared, and cuts about 16 tons of hay. A good frame Barn, and a small dwelling House is now on it. If not sold by the 15th of March next, it will then be offered at Public Auction on the premises.

JOHN McKENZIE.

New Jerusalem, Nov. 24th, 1854.—pd.

CARD.—The Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of Oromocto and vicinity for the very liberal support he has received since he has commenced business in this place, and further begs to inform them that he has now on hand an extensive and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Ready Made Clothing, together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, the whole of which he now intends to dispose of at prices hitherto unknown here, which will be as low as can be purchased at Retail either in Saint John or Fredericton. Customers desirous of making a saving of money, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Having procured the assistance of a person thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, customers may depend upon being properly and punctually attended.

Oromocto, June 23rd 1854. (6m.pd.) R. M. BOWDEN

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of William Urquhart, of Springfield, Kings' County, deceased, are hereby requested to hand in their accounts duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

DANIEL URQUHART, Administrator.

Springfield, K. C., October 16, 1854. 3m.