

England under the Strain of the War.

The London *Christian Times* has the following remarks on the war, and the views entertained by the British people:—

There is a serious, earnest, and unmistakably English character in the present state of the public mind with regard to the war. Peace could be hailed in England with enthusiasm. Each day's experience of the cost of war strengthens the desire for peace in all honest hearts; but, side by side with this desire, in the same hearts, is the steady determination that the war shall be prosecuted until the peace secured shall be worth the cost. We know what we have spent, and are resolved to be indemnified, if not in money, yet in security to civilization and the best interests of Europe. There is something very instructive in the comparison of the present state of public feeling in England, and what is understood to be the feeling of France with regard to the peace proposals which have been supposed to have been suggested, if not actually made. Our lively neighbours were the first at the fray—at least they turned out their expedition with a completeness which held up our blundering arrangements to the scorn of Europe—but they are the first to wish to get out of it. They strained every nerve to make an imposing demonstration, and started at once at full pressure; we, on the other hand, entered the field but lamely, and have steadily increased the pressure and adjusted our machinery, and are at this moment in fuller force, both as regards the sentiment of our people and the efficiency of our armaments, than at any previous period of the war. The race in a long course is not always to be swift; and if we had to blush last winter at the bitter failure of every department of the public service, we may look with pride at the steady and constant development of our resources, and the unexhausted strength with which, it is forced upon us, we shall undertake another campaign. There can be no question that, should another struggle be necessary, our fleet, our army, our War Ministry, and our public spirit, will be stronger and fresher than ever for their work. It is this steady perseverance, and this fertility of resources, which are our real distinction among the nations; the days we leave to others, the years are our own. In the course of a long conflict, England will always more than recover that respect of the world, which her first uncertain and ill-directed movements might have shaken, if not lost. And this steady attitude of England is assumed under an amount of pressure from the burden of the war which makes it the more remarkable. Vast preparations for decisive action in the Baltic and in the Crimea as being made by our Government; but who does not pray that they may become pacificators instead of destroyers? It is not improbable that the fall of Kars, shedding a ray of winter glory on the arms of Russia, may make it more easy for her pride to accept the conditions which cannot be abated, but which, after the fall of Sebastopol, could not be entertained, except as a confession of absolute defeat. That Russia is hardly prepared to make that confession, we firmly believe; we believe, also, that Russia is beginning to understand that, sooner or later, the conditions will have to be accepted, possibly in a more stringent form, and it is not unlikely that she may seize the occasion of a momentary and barren triumph, to open negotiations with a real view to peace, on the terms of the Allies. We have said already there are no other terms possible. The Allies are masters of the position—to their basis Russia must ultimately come. It is just a question whether her astute statesmen will seize this opportunity to make their concession, or await some decisive event at the commencement of the next campaign. In that case, the struggle must go on, and we must strain every nerve during the winter to make the first blow as speedy and decisive as possible. If Russia is mad enough to renew the strife, she must prepare to meet, with her raw levies and exhausted resources, a fleet more numerous and perfect in equipment, and an army more complete in numbers, strength, courage, and confidence, than those which during the last campaign have destroyed her commerce, annihilated her veteran army, sunk her cherished war-ships, and laid her proud Sebastopol in ruins in the dust.

UNITED STATES.

New York Legislature.

The Governor's Message was read before the Senate on the 19th ult. The following are his views on the Prohibitory Law in that State:

The Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed by the last Legislature, in accordance with the clearly expressed demand of the people, went into operation on the Fourth of July last. Notwithstanding it has been subjected to an opposition more persistent, unscrupulous, and defiant, than is often incurred by an act of legislation; and though legal and magisterial influence, often acting unofficially, and extrajudicially, have combined to render it ineffective, to forestall the decision of the courts, and wrest the statute from its obvious meaning, and create a general distrust in, if not a hostility to, all legislative restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors,—it is still, outside of our large cities, generally obeyed. The influence is visible in a marked diminution of the evils which it sought to remedy. In the city of New-York, and others of our large towns, it has, through the connivance of magistrates, and executive officers, sworn to sustain the law, been flagrantly disregarded, so the pretence principally of its unconstitutionality. The course pursued has indicated but little confidence on the part of those opposed to the law in the ultimate decision of the Court; and still less, of a willingness to let the statute be tested by actual experiment.

That some of the details of the Prohibitory Act are imperfect, and that some of its provisions are susceptible of a lax interpretation, is not to be denied. These defects do not, however, vitiate the main principle of the law, which seems to me to be entirely accordant with our Constitution, and in harmony with the obligation which Government owes to the people. My confidence in the power and duty of the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and

in the good results which may be anticipated from such prohibition, is in no degree shaken.

But no further action on the subject is recommended, until the constitutional questions involved in the existing law shall have been adjudicated by the Court of Appeals.

What amendments, if any, may be needed to render the statute more effective for the suppression of "intemperance, pauperism and crime," and guard against the neglect or malfeasance of those to whom its execution is entrusted, may be matters for your subsequent consideration.

MURDER AND REPTILIANISM IN NEW ORLEANS.—Within the last eight weeks there have been more assassinations in the public thoroughfares of the Republican city of New Orleans than we will venture to assert, have occurred in the whole despotic empire of Austria, a nation of forty millions of people, in the last two years; or, indeed, in another despotic government in Europe, within the same time; or in any other equal period—save a revolutionary end—since the time when it was the custom to employ professional assassins in Italy to avenge private wrongs, or gratify individual vengeance.

Up to this time the assassinations here have generally been confined to poor men, obscure sufferers comparatively, persons against whom, so far as can be gathered by investigation, nothing could be alleged except that they were living beings whose presence could not be tolerated by the sanguinary fiends, who, abetted by the police, and not discouraged by the higher authorities of the laws, not denounced by a just, humane and enlightened public opinion, have now full sway, and overawe the courts of justice.

On Monday, afternoon last, a few minutes after Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, had dismissed the rule for a new trial, in the case of John M. Bell vs. Joseph Hufty, some six or eight persons, standing in the corridor of the court house, were knocked down with slung-shots. For about an hour the building was in the undisputed possession of twenty or thirty persons, who would gather about any man obnoxious to them, knock him down from behind without saying a word, and then proceed to treat another in the same manner, until the building was cleared. No attempt was made to disturb them in their saturnalia. The court house has become one of the most dangerous places in this ruffian-ridden city. —*New Orleans Delta.*

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING: Defeat of the Repeaters!!

Pursuant to a Resolution presented to the High Sheriff of St. John, a Public Meeting was called, to be held at the Court House on Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting to repeal the Prohibitory Law. A considerable degree of excitement prevailed through the city prior to the meeting in consequence of this appointment, and it was evident that a preparation was being made to test the strength of the respective parties. Wednesday arrived, and the County Court Room being occupied by Judge Wilnot, who was trying some causes there, the City Court Room was thrown open at an early hour by the officer having it in charge, with the announcement that the meeting would be held there. A large body of persons accordingly assembled, awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff. About half past 11 o'clock that officer appeared at the door and announced that the meeting would be "an open air meeting." On being slightly remonstrated with, he remonstrated it, in an authoritative and arbitrary tone, and immediately retired. Whereupon S. K. Foster, Esq., in a manly manner addressed the crowd and said that "the meeting was not one of the slaves of the High Sheriff but of the Freeman and Freeholders of St. John, that it was appointed to be held at the Court House, and there it should be." These were the views of all present. Twelve o'clock not having yet arrived, Mr. Foster waited upon the Sheriff in the Council Room, (we believe,) but he persisted in the meeting, and further that he intended to occupy the Chair himself, and would not permit any other to be appointed. On Mr. F. returning to the City Court Room with this intelligence, the meeting there proceeded to organize by appointing S. K. Foster, Esq., Chairman, and John Fraser, Esq., Secretary. The following is the Secretary's Report:

At a Public Meeting held this day, 30th January, 1856, at the City Court House, in pursuance of the requisition and hand bill issued by the Sheriff.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously—

That S. K. Foster, Esq., be requested to act as Chairman; and that John Fraser be requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Rev. J. Porter and seconded by the Rev. E. McLeod, and carried unanimously.

That in the opinion of this Meeting the Prohibitory Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the Country, and therefore it is not expedient to petition the Legislature for its repeal.

Whereupon three cheers were given for the Queen and three for the Provincial Secretary.

Moved and seconded,—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in all the City papers, and telegraphed to Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephens, St. Andrews, Miramichi and Halifax.

Mr. Foster being requested to leave the Chair, and N. S. Demill take the same.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair; likewise a vote of thanks to the Secretary.

S. K. FOSTER, Chairman, JOHN FRASER, Secretary. St. John, N. B., Jan. 30, 1856.

On retiring from this meeting we found the Sheriff and a number of gentlemen on the outer steps of the Court House, an immense concourse of people in the street and square before them, while Mr. J. W. Lawrence was addressing them from the steps in a sound and effective speech in defence of the Law. We learned that the Sheriff had organized another meeting there, and that Charles Simonds, Esq., had moved a resolution, (which is submitted,) which had been seconded by Wm. Jack, Esq., and that an amendment (also submitted) was offered by Mr. Lawrence, who was now speaking to us. We listened with much pleasure to Mr. L. who showed himself an able and eloquent defender of Prohibition. At the conclu-

sion of his speech the Rev. James Porter offered some remarks on the *in-door* meeting, which were replied to with great warmth by Mr. Sheriff Johnson. N. S. Demill, Esq., seconded Mr. Lawrence's amendment, and in a short but excellent speech showed some of the benefits which the Temperance movement had conferred on mechanics, in removing that odious system of *trade pay* which prevailed a few years since. He also stated that during the last three years, he had paid out in cash for labour over one hundred thousand pounds, and he challenged the whole number of rum dealers in this city, to show that they *all* together, had expended as much. He boldly, (as usual,) defended Prohibition.

The question now being called, the amendment was first put, and the sense of the meeting taken by a show of hands. An immense majority in favor of the amendment was evident. Not satisfied with this, it was put a second time, with little better success for the opposition. The assembly was then required by the Sheriff to separate, the friends of Prohibition flung to the north, and the opposition to the south. This being done the Sheriff, who with others still occupied the steps, then gave his opinion that the sense of the meeting could not be ascertained, the parties being so nearly equal, and without any further action declared the meeting dissolved. The judgment of many others, who are entitled to credit and respect, give a large majority in favor of the amendment, and some say as large as two to one. If Freeman and Freeholders only were counted, we think this would not be far from the truth. At all events it was a great triumph of Prohibitionary principles. Immense cheering followed, after which a large number of Temperance men retired to the Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Mackay returned public thanks to God for the result of the meeting, after which the doxology was sung, and other business attended to, when they quietly dispersed. Although some considerable noise was made in some stages of the meeting by parties whose "faces," as Mr. Lawrence justly observed, indicated to which side they belonged, yet they were allowed to pass unnoticed, and we believe there was no arrest for disorder.

RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT.

Moved by the Hon. Chas. Simonds, and seconded by Wm. Jack, Esq.

"Whereas the act to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, which came into operation on the first day of January instant, is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive in its enactments, and in consequence creating hostile feelings between different portions of the people of New Brunswick, thus disturbing the quiet and well-being of society;

And whereas, in its operation, the said act is ruinous to many of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, and is utterly inconsistent with the privileges of a free people;

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that every constitutional means should be used to procure the repeal of the said act, of intoxicating liquors, and prevent the abuse thereof, by establishing a well considered, judicious and stringent licence system."

Amendment Moved by J. W. Lawrence, Esq., and seconded by N. S. Demill, Esq.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the Prohibitory Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the Country, and therefore it is not expedient to petition the Legislature for its repeal."

We caution the public against receiving reports of the above Meeting which have been, or may be published at variance with the truth, and which are designed to mislead the public mind.

PROHIBITORY LAW: TEMPERANCE MEETING!

Sons of Temperance Hall, St. John, N. B., January 30th, 1856.

Immediately after the dismissal, by the Sheriff, of the public Meeting held this day, a very large number of Sons of Temperance and Temperance Men assembled at the Sons of Temperance Hall.

On entering the room the NATIONAL ANTHEM is sung and three cheers are given for the Queen.

On motion S. K. FOSTER, Esq., is moved to the Chair, and Mr. WILLIAM WEDDERBURN requested to act as Secretary.

The Rev. CHARLES MACKAY, (Congregationalist), in compliance with the request of the Chairman, returns thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD for the abundant success vouchsafed by Him to the Prohibitionists in their labors to overthrow the endeavors of their opponents to impede the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law and to accomplish its repeal.

The Doxology followed, performed by the whole Company.

A committee, having been appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, retired for deliberation.

A. H. GILMER, Esq., M. P. P., N. S. DEMILL, Esq., Rev. C. MACKAY and others addressed the meeting eloquently and forcibly upon "the triumphs of the day."

The Committee on Resolutions report the submitted—which were submitted to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That this meeting views this day's proceedings as a great triumph of the principles of Prohibition:

Further Resolved,—That this meeting hereby urges upon all men favourable to the cause of Prohibition to continue and increase their exertions in the advocacy and defence of our principles, and the maintenance of the Law.

On motion Ald. FOSTER leaves the Chair, and the Rev. CHARLES MACKAY is moved (thereto) that it is further

Unanimously Resolved,—That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to Ald. FOSTER for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

The Rev. Chairman pronounces the Benediction, and the meeting adjourns.

S. K. FOSTER, Chairman. Wm. WEDDERBURN, Secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Another Lecture in the course was delivered before this Association in the Hall of the Institute on the evening of the 24th ult., by Dr. Botsford of this city, on the subject of "INFIDELITY." The Hall was densely crowded. The lecture was able and well received, and we learn will probably be published. As any report of it which we might now make would not be doing it justice, we therefore await its publication, when we shall be happy to make extracts from it.

DORCHESTER.—We have received an interesting letter from Mr. JOHN McMORAN, of the firm of Messrs. McMoran & Dunn, Shipbuilders in Dorchester, giving a relation of the change which the Prohibitory Law has effected there. He says:—

"We employ about 100 men, and previous to this law we found it hard work to sustain order and sobriety. You are no doubt well aware that this place has been noted for drunkenness—the Lord's day has been to a great extent desecrated; but since the Prohibitory Law has come in force, we have peace and quietness, and the Lord's day is held sacred, and where was cursing and fighting, prayer is now made. A Grand Tea Meeting has been held in our Cook-house, 130 persons were present, among whom was Mr. Johnson, who gave us an excellent speech on temperance. I love the principles of your noble paper, their is no cringing to men in it, it has a noble end in view, the salvation of perishing humanity."

Messrs. McMoran & Dunn have two ships at present on the stocks; one nearly finished of 1250 tons; another in frames of 950 tons.

STEDBOLM.—A correspondent in the "Temperance Telegraph" of yesterday, writing from Stedholm under date of January 26th, says:—

"The Rev. Mr. Perry, of the Free Christian Baptist Church, lectured to a respectable audience in favor of the Prohibitory Law. The Chairman, Matthew McLeod, Esq., M. P. P., called the meeting to order, and in a brief but lucid manner explained his views with respect to the Law, said he had assisted to get it passed and hoped it would be carried out. The lecture delivered by the above named gentleman was well received. He is a whole souled advocate for the Law. My God speed him."

BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Branch Bible Society has been formed in St. Stephens, to co-operate with the New Brunswick Auxiliary, and to be conducted in conformity with its rules.

The New Brunswick Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 14th inst.

It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Fisher has succeeded in his mission to England, and that money has been secured by him to go forward with the Provincial Railways. It remains to be confirmed.

FIRE AT WOLFVILLE.—The painful intelligence has just reached us that the dwelling house of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, of Acadia College, was consumed by fire on the 26th inst. His library which was a very valuable one destroyed, and his furniture very much injured. There was a partial insurance on the property. —*Christian Visitor.*

We learn from trustworthy sources, that the Prohibitory Law is in the most beneficial operation in St. Stephen. It is a fact that the appearance of the village is totally changed, and few and very future must be the attempts to evade the law. It is a fact that none rejoice more in the operation of the law than some of the very persons who were addicted to drinking, and even to intemperate drinking. We believe it is otherwise in St. Andrews. —*Morn. Courier.*

SECURE.—On Sunday, a shoemaker named McCann, committed suicide in Indiantown, by tipping his knife into a shoemaker's knife. The unfortunate man has been insane for some years, and we were believe for a long time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. —*Freeman.*

Riot in Woodstock. A disturbance occurred in upper Woodstock on Friday last, in consequence of the seizure of some liquor, belonging to a man named Caldwell. The opponents to the law resisted the Peace Officer in the execution of his duty, when a row ensued, and several persons were injured—not badly, we believe. We will publish particulars, when received, if necessary.

Occurrences of this kind will be considered as arguments against the Prohibitory Law, and much will be said about disturbing the peace, and so forth. But a score of rum broils may occur, followed by riots and murders, as they in most cases do, and they pass by unheeded. If robbers, and other criminals, resist the officers who seek their arrest, shall the law which authorizes their apprehension, be repealed in consequence? Common sense answers—No. And the same voice says, neither should prohibition be repealed because the lawless resist it, to the disturbance and danger of a community.

Mr. JOHN ABERNETHY, who has for several years kept a very orderly Tavern in this City, had the curiosity on Monday last to test the popularity of the Liquor Bill in the country, by keeping a book in which his country callers were requested to record their names for or against Prohibition. The result he informs us was, that out of 22 countrymen 17 signed in favour of Prohibition, 2 against it, and 3 were neutral. —*New Brunswick Reporter.*

MARRIAGES. On the 25th ult., in this city by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Hiram Kimble, to Miss Hannah Holder, both of Long Reach, Kingston.

At Fredericton, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the Rev. J. H. Bailey, minister of the Baptist Church, Mr. Robert S. Bailey, merchant, to Miss Amelia E., eldest daughter of J. L. Marsh, Esq., all of that city.

On the 18th inst., the bride's mother, on the 16th inst., by the Hon. George Hayward, Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage, Mr. James L. Slip, to Miss Caroline J. Hartt, daughter of the late Thomas Hartt, Esq., all of that city.

At the Baptist Parsonage, Gormin street, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. F. E. Bill, Mr. Amos Patterson, to Miss Catherine Coleman, both of the Parish of Portland and County of Saint John.

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DEATHS. On Wednesday afternoon Sarah Ellis, wife of W. O. Smith, Esq., in the 48th year of her age, leaving a husband and eleven children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., which friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At his son's residence, Salisbury (Westmorland Co.) on the 21st of January, Mr. Ralph Colpitts, at the advanced age of about 80 years.

On Sunday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John G. Waterbury, in the 39th year of his age, only son of the late George Waterbury, Esq.

In Carleton, on Monday evening last, George Henry, infant son of Mr. George H. Eatey, aged 6 months and 17 days.

On the 18th inst., Mr. Samuel B. Corey, of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 22d inst., Sophia Catherine, seventh daughter of Mr. Richard Ryder, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Johnson, Q. C., on the 19th inst., Violet Ann, daughter of Mr. Daniel Patterson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Kingston, Jan. 16th, John McNair, son of Rev. S. T. Rand, aged 6 years, lacking two days.

At Boston, Mass., on Sunday evening, 27th inst., after a short illness, William Dudley Woodbridge Allan, aged 29 years, eldest son of Jacob Allan Esq., of this place.

At Kingston, K. C., on the 5th ult., Mr. James Cosman, aged 63 years. He left a wife, 13 children, and 24 grand children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. Mr. Cosman was born at Sashoon, St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and came to this Province 45 years ago, and embraced the religion of Jesus 23 years previous to his death. He was respected by all his friends and acquaintances for his upright and thorough life.

"We have to thank upon the days gone by, We love to cherish the fond memory, We love to talk of all the graces given, To her we hope is now a saint in Heaven." J. R.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGENT.—MR. DAVID H. COFFIN, of Canning, Nova Scotia, is agent for the "Religious Intelligencer" in that place. Subscribers there who have not paid their subscriptions would confer a favour on us by handing the amount to him, who is duly authorized to receive it.

NOTICE. The Clerks of all the Churches, comprising the Fifth District, are earnestly requested to furnish the District Clerk with the Statistics of the several Churches, See form in Minutes of last Conference, page 34. WM. PETERS, Clerk.

District Meeting. The Fifth District Meeting of Free Baptists will commence its Annual Session with the Church at Little River, Hampshire, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, in the Vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo street, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The Elders laboring in the District; others are also invited to attend. January 17. WM. PETERS, Clerk.

BOARD OF MISSIONS. The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Free Christian Baptist Missionary Board will take place in the Vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo street, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. E. McLEOD, Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS. The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Free Christian Baptist Conference will take place in the Vestry of the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo street, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. WM. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS. The weekly circulation of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER is over FOUR THOUSAND COPIES, and it offers an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to advertise extensively in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A limited number of advertisements will be received at the following rates:—

For one square of 12 lines or less, - £0 3 0
For one square of 12 lines or less, - £0 3 0
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 1s. 3d.
Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, - £3 0 0
proportional rates when exceeding the above length.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER. HAVE removed to C. M. Gove's new brick building, Johnson's Wharf, near the Carleton Ferry Mills, they will continue engaged in the use of the Ashburn Mill, and will continue to be the sole Importers and Manufacturers of Flour.

N. B. Entrance to Johnson's Wharf from Water Street, nearly opposite business in the new stand at St. John, N. B., Jan. 2, 1856.

To Persons out of Employment in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. EVERY READER OF THIS JOURNAL, desirous of employment during the coming year, in the office of GOOD BOOKS, will please send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, £25, for which we will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed to any central place in the province, and the publisher will send him a copy of the Catalogue, and will be very glad to hear from him, and to ascertain the most suitable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, Dec. 12—44 181 William Street, New York.

What do the Physicians Say! Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of McLeod's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even the most inveterate worms, who are so often expell'd by the use of patent medicines, cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy.

I have used Dr. McLeod's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed it, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of the medicinal effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLeod's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All other medicines in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLeod's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in St. John by CHALONER & RUST, and T. WALKER & SON.

Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY. Prof. S. CURTIS writes us as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have recently had occasion to test your Cough Syrup and Inhalant Vapor in a case of chronic cough, of the throat and lungs, and have found it to be a most successful remedy. I have used it in various forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is an inhalant, but an excellent remedy. I wish for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGIENIC is the original and only genuine.

INHALING VAPOR. Rev. Doctor CURTIS writes:—

DEAR SIR.—I think it highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygienic as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs, and having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is an excellent medicine, both for the throat and lungs, and for the chest.

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For sale by FELLOW & CO., Gormin Street, opposite Market street.

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