lendid scene. We fervently trust that alliance thus symbolised may be perpet-

he following is the address delivered by Duke of Cambridge on the occasion :—
er Majesty the Queen of England has gned to charge me with the office of presenting to the generals, officers, and rank and of the French army, my brave and worthy comrades, these medals as a token of the dial esteem and friendship which exist ween the two nations, and of the admiration which Her Majesty and the English nation have felt in seeing the glorious feats of ms performed by the army of the East. It s to the great combats of the Alma, Inkerann, and Sebastopol, that the alliance of two nations was ratified by the two ar es. God grant that this great alliance ay always continue for the advantage and ory of both nations! As for myself, my ar comrades, the honour which has been nferred on me is the greater that I have rved with you, and have seen with my own es your bravery, your great military qualities and the devotedness with which you have pported so many fatigues and so many dangers. I sincerely thank the Emperor for his ndness in allowing me to have the honour distributing these medals in his presence.

TURKEY.

The Fall of Kars.—The *Times*, with ference to the fall of Kars, prefers charges gainst Lord Stratford de Redcliffe too serious to be accepted without further proof. remising that his lordship lives in an atmosphere of antipathies, and, accustomed during many years to intercourse with Turkish ficials and to the deference of Levantine ciety, is impatient of any demur to what he conceives his authority, our contemporary alls attention to the following statement:—

General Williams, who had been formerly mployed on the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission, and had some acquaintance with the people and language of Asiastic Turkey, was in 1854 selected as British Commissioner to the Ottoman Army in Armenia. The Turks had been defeated in five battles, and their force was completely disorganised. It was thought that the experience of General Williams might be of service in the reconstitution of the army and the defence of the threatened provinces. He was distinguished chiefly by a quiet, unassuming disposition, so much so that few of his friends gave him credit for the resolution and sternness which he displayed in the defence and government of Kars. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive the grounds of the Ambassador's alleged dislike, except it be that General Williams received his appointment from the Foreign-office, and not through the representations of Lord Stratford. But this dislike seems to have been not only felt, but expressed; the Ambassador is said to have, in his usual manner, proclaimed his resentment and his proposed retaliation. One thing is clear—that he would in no way assist the new British Commissioner, even in the most formal manner. General Williams had to go up to the seat of war unrecommended, and unaccredited by the representative of his country. With men like the Turkish commanders, this was a sufficient hint, and the General's difficulties were no doubt vastly increased. However, he applied himself to his task, took note of deficiencies, saw how corruption and cowardice had worked, and was soon intent on a thorough reform. His official position was strictly only that of an adviser; he could do nothing but by the Turkish Government, and his only instrument must be the representations of the Ambassador. He accordingly wrote to Lord Stratford, entreating his assistance in laying before the Porte the impending danger and the necessity of action. The fact which we shall now state is almost incredible, but we believe that it is true beyond a doubt. The Ambassador would hold no communication with General Williams. He would not answer, he would not acknowledge the receip of a single despatch. It is said that no less than sixty-three despatches and letters were sent by the British Commissioner, and to not one of these would the Ambassador reply. He would have nothing to do with General Williams or his affairs. Among the most pressing wants was that of ammunition. General Williams, it is said, wrote repeatedly on this subject, but received no answer, and nothing was done. When Kars surreadered there was only three days' ammunition in the place, although it had to sustain no regular siege. This fact was successfully concealed from the Russians, or it might have saved them a long and wearisome blockade. At last, we believe, General Williams made a complaint to the Foreign-office, which in turn directed Lord Stratford's attention to the matter, and requested him no longer to neglect the representations of the Commissioner. Lord Stratford ungraciously obeyed, corresponded formally with General Williams, but the requests of the latter were the last ineffectual.

The Flight from Sebastopol.

The following extract is from a letter written by a Directress of the Russian Sisters of Mercy, on the north side of Sebastopol, two days after its evacuation :—

"My last letter breathed no presentiment of the deep and universal grief that has come over us. You know now that we have abandoned Sebastopol to the enemy; but how? The whole town was changed into a sea of flame; all the batteries and bastions are blown up. It was a horrow of desolation—chaos—more dreadful than hell. That is all I can tell you about it. As yet I can give no account of all we have gone through, nor can I comprehend how we have borne such terrors, how survived such agony. I am hardly able to write to you, my thoughts are so confused; but, by God's grace, my strength of will is preserved. You will easily conceive how much we are suffering in our hearts and souls. I would rather have died than have witnessed that terrible moment—those scenes so bloody, such as no war has ever yet produced." She then proceeds to give some account of her movements to and fro, seeking the wounded, and rendering help during the day. The following is the clearest passage in the letter, which is a repetition of similar scenes: "Next morning (Sept. 8) we were all of us ready by five o'clock, I gave orders to have everything prepared that was requisite at the different stations, and went myself to our hospital. At ten o'clock I drove out, but our horses were so exhausted that it was eleven before I arrived at the hospital, which stands upon a hill. From there we perceive that a heavy cannonade was going on, but I could not imagine it to be actually the storming; the wind wafted the sound to another quarter. They told me in the hospital that the attack had begun; I begged my good and active Sister J.—she was a Miss B. before marriage—to neglect none of my arrangements, and then I left her in all haste to attend to my duty in all directions. On my way to the city I saw a strong body of mounted men riding at full gallop towards Sebastopol; it was the Commander-in-Chief with his suite. I made the coachman drive as fast as possible after them, going first of all to the barracks on the north side. Here I heard that a sister had been wounded, not mortally but severely, at the Michailoff battery. The entire left wing and the Malakhoff tower were in a blaze with the firing of artillery. I found the space about the Michailoff battery covered with troops, who wanted to cross the bridge, and the enemy directed his fire most especially against that spot. All the sisters of the Michailoff battery were well. From here I wished to be accompanied across the bridge by Mother Seraphine, a nun, you must know, from Tver, who joined our sisterhood at its foundation. Just as we were going, however, to step upon the bridge in order to follow the troops, General Buchmeier held us back, and advised us to return, for it was too dangerous, he said. I begged him to let me go, made the sign of the cross, and ran across the bridge. The troops hastened at a running pace over to the south side. The wind was so strong that the waves washed over the bridges, but, independent of that, the weight of the troops pressed it down under the water. The shots from the enemy's batteries were very frequent in this direction; but God was gracious to us. Balls fell close beside us, or went over our heads, and often so near that we all stooped low—they missed. I had strength enough to run as far as the Nicolaieff battery, but I had no sooner reached the sister's room, when I felt giddy, and had to take some drops as a restorative. I was wet through up to my waist, for my dress and my feet had been all the time in the water. I asked after Sister S. She came to me with her eye bandaged up, but, thank Heaven, her wound was a slight one; not like that of poor Sister W. Then I went to see Count Osten-Sacken, I had to pass along a gallery on which many spectators were standing; as soon as a bomb or a ball came near, we hid ourselves under the archways. In the inner court of the battery I found several gentlemen of the Commandant's suite, and inquired of them where I should find the Count. They told me he was up in the battery with the Commander-in-Chief. I went up a narrow wooden flight of steps, but could only crawl up very painfully, and when I was up my senses were all but leaving me. I could just ask the Count what his commands were for the sisters in the Nicolaieff battery. He answered, 'Take them all away. God knows what may happen in a few hours.'

Somebody said the enemy's flag was waving already on the Malakhoff. A horrid depression seized my soul. I wept without tears; and I don't know how I got down again. I ran to the sisters, begged them to let everything alone and follow me to the Michailoff battery. We set off, hoping that we might be able to return to the hospital as soon as it became more tranquil. The rumour spread that our troops cut down the enemy's flag. What great—what a universal joy that was! For all that I begged the sisters to follow me, left the care of our property to the surgeons and inspectors, and walked as fast as our strength would let us. At the same time the sick were carried across to the north side. A few hours later, and all were safe. On the bridge we again met troops running; one ball hissed after another, and fell into the bay. Half-way across the bridge, Sister B. fainted away through fright; a ball flew by us so close that it all but struck the bridge; I recommended myself to God and looked about me to see if all the sisters followed. Behind me came Father Benjamin (the confessor of the sisterhood, and who has long been a monkon Mount Athos), and the priest to the fleet, concerning whom I have often written to you. When I saw him I stopped, that I might go by his side, for he is not alone a pious and learned monk, but has a calm courageous mind. At that very instant a bomb fell close beside us. Sister B. could walk no further; Father Benjamin held her up by one arm, our soldier did the same by the other, and they half dragged her along. I dipped my handkerchief into the bay to revive her with it. By God's help we came safe and sound to the Michailoff battery, and there I left the sisters."

An Englishma's Experience of the Rebellion in China.

A gentleman in China, writing to a friend in Exeter, says: "The rebellion still continues in China, but is now principally confined to the mountainous parts. The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton were some time since driven away and captured, and the trade has been revived. By report, obtained recently from good authority, it appears that upwards of 70,000 men have been publicly executed in Canton since the commencement of the Chinese new year, on the 17th of February last. The same authority states the number put to death at Shan-king-fu at 27,000 and about 25,000 at the taking of the fort in Blenheim Reach, and the subsequent captures among the villages thereabouts. I believe, however, that the numbers are very much understated. I was at Canton in February last; and visited the rebels at the fort in Blenheim Reach. I went also to the execution ground at Canton, and it stank worse than half-a-dozen slaughter-houses. The sides of the walls were sprinkled and covered with blood. The clothes and 'tails' of the unfortunate wretches were lying in heaps, and the ground was covered with clotted and dried cakes of human blood. In many of the villages near Blenheim Fort, and other places adjoining, houses have been erected where suspected or proscribed persons may commit suicide, and thus save this posthumous reputations, and be buried by their friends; and hundreds are said to have gone to these places (where their bodies would be identified), and put an end to their existence by hanging or taking opium. Many women (probably those who had lost all hopes of support or safety), have also destroyed themselves. Such things as these show how sad is the state of native society, and how wide-spread is the desolation the insurrection had caused in that province. Its results, so far as one can judge, have been unmitigated evils to the people of both parties. On the 9th inst. one of the leaders, named Kam Sin, was put to death by a lingering punishment, having been cut up into 108 pieces. There are three grades of this mode of execution; the other too, where the criminal is divided into twenty-four or thirty-six pieces, not being considered so disgraceful. This leader headed the bands which threatened the north of the city last autumn and winter. More than 300 of lesser note were executed the same day, an on one day last month over 700 were executed. There has been a festival of seven days lately held, something like an All Soul's festival, for the repose of the spirits of the officers and soldiers killed during the contest. One of the most affecting sights connected with the matter is that of a 100 or more coolies, lounging about the streets, waiting for the executions, that they may pounce upon and seize the yet palpitating bodies, to hurry off with them to the pits. I have no doubt that the number of lives lost on both sides throughout the empire, since the rebellion commenced, is 2,000,000.

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher who has been a delegate from this Province to England on Railroad matters, returned in the last steamer to Halifax, and arrived in this city on Sunday last. Mr. F. and his colleague the Hon. John Robertson have succeeded we understand, in arranging not only with Messrs. Jackson & Co., so that the Province will be relieved from its engagement with them, but has also arranged with parties in England for money to carry forward Railroads in New Brunswick. The Executive is we learn in session this week, and as the Legislature is to meet on the 14th inst., all the facts connected with our Railroad affairs, and also a plan for their erection will doubtless be made public soon. We trust that no petty divisions will endanger the completion of this enterprise, which the public has so long desired and needed.

LIQUOR SEIZURE.

On Wednesday afternoon a seizure of Liquor under the provisions of the Prohibitory Law was made by the High Constable of St. John in the premises of Mrs. Flannigan, a little beyond the Marsh Bridge. The amount seized consisted of sundry kegs of whisky, brandy, rum and ale.—This woman, it appears, has been in the habit of selling liquor to the workmen employed in the ship yard nearly opposite, much to the annoyance of those in charge, as well as the injury of the parties who were in the habit of drinking.—We are informed that she had been remonstrated with, but without success, until under peculiar circumstances the party giving information, was induced to do so.

The trial, while we now write, (on Thursday,) is going on, the result of which we shall, probably hear before we go to press. A mob of those who are opposed to the law followed the complainants through the city, on their leaving the Police Office, uttering yells, &c.; Police Officers were obliged to accompany them to their residence, for protection. These displays will convince the intelligent and moral portion of our citizens, who are now opposed to the law, more than all the lectures they could hear, of the position they occupy, and the lawless character of those who are agitating for repeal.

We learn that this case is not concluded, but is adjourned until to-day.

King's County.

A Public Meeting, called by the High Sheriff of Kings County, on requisition, to be held at the Court House, Kingston, on Monday next, 11th inst, has been announced. The object of this meeting is, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against the Prohibitory Law. We beg to suggest to the friends of sobriety and morality in our native county, that this is no time to give back. Every man should do his duty. We have been informed that a *Lawyer* has been *hired* to go up from the City to convince the intelligent people of King's County, that the Law to prohibit the traffic in rum, thereby preventing drunkenness and misery, is a great invasion of their liberties as British subjects, and that the loss of the revenue will bring on them direct taxation. We pity the man who will listen to such nonsense. Liberty to get drunk, riot, and murder; with a revenue on pauperism, are strange arguments to persuade men with!

Thanks.—A "Morning" contemporary has our thanks for giving its readers a correct report copied from the 'Religious Intelligencer' of the "Great Meeting," called in this city by the Sheriff last week. We were very anxious that the truth should be generally known, and also that our views on the subject should have a wide circulation. A Fredericton exchange has our thanks also, for copying a short paragraph from our paper which sets the question in its true light before the public.

A Voice from the 'Police Office.'

Since the 1st of January, the business at the Police Office has been growing, "small by degrees and beautifully less," and for the last three days it amounts to nothing at all, if we except a complaint against an individual for the larceny of a couple of codfish. The larcener of this Lenten fare was dismissed, the prosecuter not deeming worth while to appear and press so *scaly* a charge. May the mornings be many on which the worthy Superintendent shall meet us with his "No prisoners" recorded—*Morning Courier.*

"Friday and Saturday.—The business of the Police Office has of late "become smaller by degrees and beautifully less." This state of things of course has had a tendency to cause a decrease in the regular receipts, which during '55 averaged about £100 per month:—The change, however, that is likely to be brought about by a more sober and orderly condition of affairs will probably in some measure make up for this deficiency of income."—*Morning News.*

Serious Accident.—We regret to learn that a most serious accident befell Mr. Charles McLauchlan (Merchant) of this City. On coming out of the Scammell Hotel in King Street on Monday night, his foot caught in the matting at the head of the stair way, when he plunged head first downwards to the bottom of the stairs. After being conveyed up stairs, he lay insensible for some hours, and up to last evening his condition was very precarious; great quantities of blood were flowing from the ears. We earnestly trust that he will recover, although, we were informed Yesterday, but faint hopes were entertained. —*Morning News.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia opened its session on Thursday the 31st ult. Stewart Campbell, Esq., member for Guysboro, was elected Speaker. The following is an extract from His Excellency Speech:

Our especial gratitude, as a people, is due to the Almighty for our exemption from pestilence during the year that has past.

To that source we must also gratefully ascribe the success which, in the last season, has attended the industry of the Husbandman and rewarded the toils of the Fisherman.

The Revenue, though somewhat diminished in productiveness, when compared with that of the preceding year, as was anticipated, from the reduction of Duties, and the first effects of suddenly expanded Commercial freedom, is nevertheless, amply sufficient to meet all demands upon it, and affords satisfactory evidence of the increased energies, and growing prosperity of the people.

The Formal School—opened at Truro during the Autumn, under circumstances most auspicious—is now in efficient operation,

A measure, having fro its object the improvement of the general educational condition of the country, will be submitted for your consideration.

Our Railway system is progressing favorably, and I trust that, when the acounts of the expenditure, and liabilities connected with it, are laid before you, the utmost prudenae and economy will be found to have been observed by those to whom the legislature has entrusted the conduct of this important branch of the public service.

In consequence of the formation in the metropolis of the Sunday League, the Liverpool clergy of all denominations have agreed to preach sermons in defence of the observance of the Sabbath simultaneously for two Sundays in all the churches and chapels in the town. Some of the sermons were preached last Sunday, and the remainder will be delivered next Sunday, making in all 144 sermons preached in 109 churches and chapels of various denominations.—*English Papers.*

☞ A despatch from Sussex, dated yesterday, says:—About 9 A.M. this morning, the house of Mr. Nelson Arnold, in the Vale, caught fire. All the back part was burnt to the ground, but the main body was not injured.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Election of a Speaker by the House of Representatives!—A telegraph despatch from Washington received Tuesday, informs us that the U. S. House of Representatives elected Mr. Banks to be Speaker on Saturday last, by a plurality of votes, all attempts to elect by a majority, after numerous trials, having failed. The vote stood:—Banks, 103; Aiken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell of Ohio, 4; Wells, 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Wm. Hallett, rem.——H. A. Vredenburgh.——A. McLean.——J. D. Giberson, rem.——Rev. C. E. Bell, wrote you several days since, and enclosed as you wished.——John T. Tool, rem.——John T. Smith, rem., the former remittance was received, and credited; we forward Mr. W.'s Messenger in a single wrapper to the Fredericton, P. O.; for whom does the 20s. pay.——W. W. Irvin, rem.——Wm. Creekmore, rem.——R. T. Babbitt, rem.—Rev. C. Knowles, your letter with remittance was received, and acknowledged in the Intelligencer of 25th ult., 104 and 63.——Rev. E. Hutchins.——Rev. F Newton, we have sent the Intelligencer regularly in exchange to Cleveland, Ohio, not knowing your removal; will now alter the address.——Jonathan McLeod, rem.——Seth McLeod, rem.——Thomas O'Donnell, rem.——Stephen Carlisle, rem., the directions in your former letter were omitted *unintentionally*; we now send J. F.'s, but of course withhold the other. Shall be glad to have you do all you can for our circulation.——W. Thompson, rem., G. M. 1 year due to January 1, 1856.——Solomon Smith, rem.——John T. Tool, rem.——S. H. Esterbrooks, rem. G. Morton.——David Phillips.——Mrs. M. Doucett.——C. Smith.——Rev. D. M. Grraham.——Wm. N. Mallory, rem., the package missing was forwarded as usual. J. F. was omitted by mistake, will go in future.——Henry Douglass.

NOTICE.

A Temperance Tea Soiree will be held in the Temperance Hall, in Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 20th day of February next, at 4 o'clock precisely. After the "Tea" a splendid Bible will be presented to "Hampstead Division" by the ladies of the place, together with an address.

A number of gentlemen are invited to address the meeting. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

By order of the Committee,
ISRAEL MERRITT,
Chairman.

Hampstead, Q. C., Jan 31st, 1856.

New Meeting House.

The New Meeting House at Mill Stream, Studholm, will be opened for service on Sabbath the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A Sermon will be preached on the occasion. The Public are invited to attend. Seats free. JOHN PERRY.

February 8th, 1856.

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. WILLIAM PETERS.

District Meeting.

The Fifth District Meeting of Free Baptists will commence its Annual Session with the Church at Little River, Hampstead, on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. To attend—all the Elders laboring in the District; others are also invited to attend.

January 17. WM. PETERS, *Clerk.*

HALL & FAIRWEATHER

HAVE removed to C. M. Gove's new brick building, Johnston's Wharf, near the Carleton Ferry Landing, and having engaged the use of the Ashburn Mills, they will continue business in the new stand as **Importers and Manufacturers of Flour.**

N. B. Entrance to Johnston's Wharf from Water Street, nearly opposite Messrs. Berton Brothers.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 2, 1856.

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
Every line over 12, 3d per line.
Every subsequent insertion, per square, 1s 3d.
Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, - £3 0 0
and proportionable rates when exceeding the above length.

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 circulation 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 he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed to any central place in the provinces, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

dec 12. 181 William street, New York.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER.

☞ The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that disease of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement? Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also the celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

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

Dr CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY

Prof. S. Center writes us as follows:

Gentlemen,—I have recently had occasion of test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of *chronic sore throat*, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

CAUITON.—Dr Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article.

INHALING VAPOR.

Rev. Doctor Cheever writes:

New-York, Nov. 15, 1854

Dear Sir,—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

CAUTION.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only article.

For sale by FELLOWS & CO., Germain Street, opposite Market street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th January, by the Rev. C. E. Bell, Mr. John Tompkins, to Miss Jane Finn, both of the Parish of Brighton, Carleton County.

At New Horton, A. C., on the 17th ult., by Elder Levi H. Marshal, Mr. Abraham Bray, second son of Deacon Benjamin Bray, to Miss Eliza Ann Reed, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Reed, of New Horton.

At Caledonia, on the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. Alfred Reed, eldest son of Deacon James Reed, to Miss Jane Barber, of Caledonia.

DEATHS.

At Amherst, N. S., on the 24th January, of consumption, John W., eldest son of the late Capt. William Spence, in the 21st year of his age.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning last, after a painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Susan Clark, in the 75th year of her age, leaving eight children to mourn the loss of a kind parent. She was a native of Devonshire, England. Her end was peace. Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Daniel Davis, Sand Point, Carleton, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Fredericton, on Monday the 4th February, James Taylor, Esquire, aged 62 years. Mr. Taylor was for many years connected with one of the largest and most respectable mercantile firms in this Province. He was elected as a member for the County of York in the year 1833, and continued so up to the time of his death, and was at all times attentive to his duties as a Representative, and watchful of the interests of his constituents. As a Justice of the Peace for the County, he was an active and useful member of the Sessions. He will long be remembered for his many gratuitous acts of kindness, and his general benevolence to the poor.

On the 25th December last, Capt. Francis J. Drake, Commander of the ship "Diego," owned by Messrs. Coulthart & Son, of Liverpool, whilst on a voyage from the East Indies to London. His remains were interred at Falmouth. Capt. Drake was a competent and respectable shipmaster, and held in high esteem by his late employers. He has left a disconsolate widow and four helpless ones, to lament the loss of an indulgent husband and kind parent.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax—G & J Salter, general cargo.

Thursday—Brig R B Clark, Rumsy, Eastport—Hall & Fairweather, flour and meal

Saturday—Schr Margaret A, Anderson, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo

Monday—Bark Indian Queen, Troop, Matanzas, 20—Edward Allison, molasses and fruit

CLEARED.

29—Brigt Conductor, Wyman, Barbadoes, C McLauchlan; sch Tasmania, McDonough, Queenstown, W & G Carvill; Rechab, Speers, Eastport, W A Woods

Jan 30th—Schr Washington, Brannan, Boston, —E D Jewett & Co;—H Maxwell

Feb 1st—Barque Native, Trask, Dublin,—R Rankin & Co; Schr. Ella, Hunt, Boston,—Stewart & McLean

Feb 2—Ship Sirocco, Johnston, London,—Morrisey & Shives; Agenoria Smith, Liverpool,—S Wiggins & Son;

MEMORANDA.

The ship John Duncan, Kenney, belonging to Messrs. J & R Reed's line of Liverpool packets, arrived at the Belize, below New Orleans, in thirty days from Liverpool, being the quickest passage of the season

The steamer Africa, at New York, passed the packet ship John Barbour, hence for Liverpool, on the 20th instant in lat 42, lon 60

Cleared at Savannah, Jan 18th, brig Royalston, Robinson; St John; 19th, ship J Bradshaw, Betts, Liverpool

The Standerings, Sanley, hence, at Plymouth 8th Jan—On the 28th Nov lost bulwarks and one man overboard

The Ship Neptunes Favorite, at Boston on the 30th, fell in on 9th Jan, lat 38 25, lon 38 with barque Moro Castle, Mounce, from St John, N B, for Greenock, waterlogged and dismasted, and took eight of the crew, and the ship Alfred Storer, Comery, from New Orleans for Liverpool, took off all the others, including the captain and one passenger, seven in all. The Moro Castle was dismasted in a N W gale on the 5th inst

Cleared at New York, 29th, schr Iona, Campbell, Saint John

Arrived at New York, Jan 22d, brig Triumph, and schr Jane, from Hill-boro.—At Boston, 23d, schr W H Mitchell, Eaton, St John—At Alexandria, 21st, barque Ocean Bride, from Liverpool—was 16 days in the river—At Mobile, 7th, ship Dundonald, Fenton, London; William Vail, Greenlaw, Jamaica

At Hart's Island (below New York), Jan 22d, detained by ice, brig Wave, for St John

Arrived at Matanzas, Jan 13th, brigt Norfolk, Emory, St John; 15th, Alamode, Crocker, Cardenas

COUNTRY MARKET, Feb. 6.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
PROVISIONS, &c.				
Butter, in firkins, per lb	1	2	a 1	3
" Roll, per lb	1	3	a 1	4
Hay, per ton,	70	0	a 80	0
Meats, Beef, per lb, quarter,	0	3½	a 0	4½
Veal,	0	3½	a 0	4
Lamb,	0	4	a 0	4½
Hams and Shoulders,	0	7	a 0	7½
Pork,	0	5½	a 0	6
Oats, per bushel,	2	9	a 3	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	4	0	a 4	6
Apples, per brl.	7	6	a 12	6
Turkey per lb.	0	8	a 0	10
Geese, single,	2	6	a 3	6
Fowls, per pair,	2	6	a 3	6
Ducks, "	3	0	a 4	0
FLOUR, &c—				
Canada Superfine	47	6	a 50	0
Baltimore, Howard street	47	6	a 50	0
New York State, common	45	0	a 47	6
Rye Flour	42	6	a	—
Corn Meal	25	0	a 26	3

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Subscriber, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

THAT valuable Property known as the COTTAGE FARM, situate in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, about one mile above Hampton Village, on the Eastern side of the Kennebekasis River. Said farm contains 200 acres, more or less, of excellent Land, under good cultivation, and well timbered with Hard Wood and Fencing. It is also well watered, and has a commodious and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and two large BARNS. It has also above thirty acres of good Marsh attached to its front, and cuts upwards of twenty tons of English Hay, and about forty tons of Marsh Hay. There is also a good ORCHARD on said Farm. To be sold also, the STOCK and FARMING UTENSILS.

☞ Terms easy, which will be made known on day of sale. MOSES MILLS.

SAMUEL FREEZE, *Auctioneer.*

Norton, K C, Feb. 4th, 1856.

Direct from the Manufacturer.

Received per bark "Lima" from Liverpool, at

H. HORTON'S HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 111 North Side Union Street, St. John, N. B.

6 CASKS Harness MOUNTING, comprising best Silver and Brass Plated, in seperate and complete sets;

1 bale Horse BLANKETS, best quality;
1 do. Girth, Rein, and Roler WEB, in various patterns;
4 Pieces Collar CLOTH; 60 pair Chain Traces, strong Chain & C Lines; English Halters, Steel Bitts, &c.

In Store—Brass and Iron Curry Combs, Mane, do; Pad Plates; Whips and Whip Thongs, 4, 6 and 8 plat; Tandem, do, light and heavy; Spring Top Thongs; Spring Cockeyes, Halters, Dog and Ox Chains, Silver Sleigh Bells, Brass Open and Round Bells; Fancy Saddle Cloths, Horse Brushes, Carded WOOL, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

P. S.—A large assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Martingales, Bells, Halters, Sirsingles, Rollers, Girth and Horse Clothing, for sale cheap—Together with the above, and warranted to give satisfaction. [feb. 8.] HENRY HORTON.

ANDOVER HOUSE.

JOSHUA D. GIBERSON begs to inform his friends and the Public that he has opened the ANDOVER HOUSE, in the Parish of Andover, County of Victoria, near the cross road, leading to the Aroostook; where he can accommodate permanent or transient Boarders with good attendance, and all the delicacies of the season.

☞ Good Stabling for twenty horses, with hay and oats if required. JOSHUA D. GIBERSON.

Andover, Victoria Co., Feb. 6th, 1856.—3m‡

SAINT JOHN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under Act of the Provincial Legislature, 17 Vict., Cap. 63.

President—HON. ALEX. McL. SEELY.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Vaughan, Esq., Joseph A. Crane, Esq., Joel Reading, Esq., John T. Stanton, Esq.

Secretary.—J. D. LEWIN, Esq.

Agent at Fredericton, S. W. Babbitt, Esq.

THIS Company is prepared to effect Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels on the Stocks, Repairing and Fitting out; Furniture, and every description of Property.

Office, (for the present) over the Telegraph Office. Nov. 14.—y

FARM FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND, containing Sixty-five acres, situated at Springfield, K. C., within half a mile of the Steamboat Landing, head of Bellisle Bay, about two-thirds cultivated, the remainder covered with good cord wood. There is a DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the premises.

Terms.—One half the purchase money to be paid upon the completion of the bargain—the balance to be secured by a good endorsed Promissory Note, payable at six months.

☞ If not disposed of before the *fifteenth* day of March next, the above premises will be sold at Public Auction

Further particulars made known on application to Thomas Wetmore, Springfield, K. C., or to the Subscriber, Carmarthan-street St. John.

Jan. 31st, 1856. ISAAC L. WETMORE.

TO LET.

For one or more years, possession given on the 1st May next—

THE BRICK STORE, No. 33, King Street, known as the "*Bee Hive.*" It is 100 feet deep, Three Stories High, with a good Cellar beneath. For terms and other particulars apply at the Store of the subscriber. S. L. TILLEY.

January 25th, 1856.

LOST.

ON the evening of the 19th, or the morning of the 20th of November last, at Springfield, a BLACK POCKET BOOK, containing about Sixteen Pounds, in Bank Bills; and certain Notes of Hand, amounting to £115. Whosoever will return the same will be handsomely rewarded; or if they will send, enclosed, the Papers to me, or to the Office of the *Religious Intelligencer*, they will receive the thanks of

HENRY E. SYPHER.

Douglas Harbour, Grand Lake, Jan. 3d, 1855.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Instalments on Crown Lands are desired to pay the same on or before the first day of March, 1856, to the Local Deputy in the respective Counties for that purpose appointed.

And notice is hereby given to the purchasers of such Lands, and to all persons occupying or claiming right to the same, that after the first day of March, 1856, every lot upon which any balance may be due and unpaid will be considered vacant, and as such will from that time be open for applications for purchase or licence.

Jan. 4.—6t. JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the New-Brunswick Saddle, Harness, and Collar Manufactory, No. 12, Charlotte-street, Saint John, N. B.

A Large quantity of English and American Harness Mounting, comprising Silver Plated on German Silver, Brass, Marlow's best Japanned, covered and imitation.

Also from Boston, a superior lot of Oak Tanned LEATHER. The above will be made to order in any style required.

On Hand—A large quantity of Double and Single Harness, Silver Plated, Brass, and Japanned, also Horse CLOTHING; Fancy Saddle Cloths, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes and Bells, with various other articles in our line, too numerous to mention.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their friends and the Public who so liberally patronized them since their commencement in business, would inform them that they have selected and engaged the services of the most competent men in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed.

All Harness manufactured by us will be warranted to give satisfaction, and equal to any Harness manufactured or imported into this city. The Public are invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. D. W. & J. R. ADAMS.

January 25th, 1856.