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19th, the mercury stood at five degrees below zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer. During the night mentioned, and in the course of the following day, many soldiers and others were frost-bitten, but it would seem that, in the majority of instances, this was the result of imprudent negligence. In some instances the men had brought it on by lying out while in a state of intoxication; in some, the frost bite had occurred during sleep in ill-secured tents; in a few cases it took place while the men were engaged at target practice or employed on fatigue duties. The parts frozen were generally the fingers, feet, or ears. I only heard of one death, and this was evidently in consequence of excess in drinking, for the man was found lying in the snow, frozen, but bearing evidences of previous intoxication. No man was frost-bitten who was properly clothed, or whose occupation admitted of their wearing gloves.

The French suffer a great deal from cold. The other night two French soldiers went into one of the guardrooms in Sebastopol and asked for some coffee, and to be allowed to warm themselves by the fire. The men gave them some coffee and biscuit, and they sat down by the fire. One of them took off his shoes (he had no stockings) and began rubbing his feet, which were frostbitten. In about ten minutes he got up, but staggered, and fell down, to the great horror of the English soldiers. The other was taken care of and was all right in the morning. The failure of the Land Transport is a subject of conversation in camp. It is said that last month the loss in mules and horses missing and dead amounted to twelve hundred or upwards, and that in one week after the bad weather set in five hundred animals were lost. If this statement be only an approximation to the truth, what a serious deprivation of money is involved in the account.

A bugler of our 13th Light Infantry Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the Tchernaya while searching for plunder, had managed to escape and come over from the north side across the valley. He reports that the Russians have plenty of provisions, and that he was uncommonly well fed when over there.

ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIANS.
A letter from Sebastopol, dated the 7th December, describes the extensive works which the enemy has thrown up on the North side:—

The summit of the Plateau Constantine is now covered by a fortification to which it would be difficult to give a technical name; it is a pile of batteries and counter-batteries, of cavaliers and redoubts united together, to Fort Constantine by numerous covered ways. In the rear of Fort Constantine is a small bay, in which there are several large storehouses. There are two batteries at the bottom of this bay, and the Russians are now engaged in constructing a third. After Fort Constantine comes Fort Catherine, constructed, like it, of granite, with a double row of casemates and embrasures. It has been strengthened by fresh earthworks, and the upper part—that is to say, the terrace—is filled with guns en barbette and heavy mortars. This fort is in the form of an oblong square, with the corner opposite the port round off, while the other corner on the same side is flanked by a large crenelated tower. The part towards the land is defended by two strong towers, large ditches, and a horn-work, situated on a small tongue of land which runs out towards the port. Two earthworks, having each fifteen guns, have been thrown up on the right and left of the fort. A little above this fort, on an intermediate plateau, is another strong battery, and on the summit of the plateau is a large construction which serves as a sort of advanced work to the citadel. Between this fortification and those mentioned at the commencement of the letter, there is a redoubt mounted with guns of very heavy calibre. After Fort Catherine there is another point on which the Russians have cut out in the earth and rock a series of fortifications on a most gigantic scale, the whole point being, in fact, metamorphosed into a citadel. There appear to be here several rows of batteries, then barracks for the troops, and then more batteries. In the rear of this point may be seen some small clusters of houses or stores and some small vessels lying on the shore. The beach is defended by a strong battery, which extends all round the bay, as far as Fort Severnaya; which is of itself an assemblage of batteries placed one over the other, and defend on the land-side by a large ditch. To the right of the Severnaya are some sunken steamers, and then another village of collection of barracks and storehouses, protected by two batteries. All these are commanded by the citadel; which has been so much increased that all that formerly existed is now concealed behind the immense work recently completed.

According to intelligence received from Kiburn, the Russians exhibit their usual energy in casting up defensive works along the banks of the Bug, and there is reason to believe that they are equally active in throwing lines across the spit between Kherson, and in making redoubts to oppose the march of any force from Kiburn upon the last-named city. The Dnieper is supposed to be quite impracticable, and the Bug will speedily offer enormous obstacles to the advance of even the most heavily-armed and lightest-built gunboats and mortar-vessels. The enemy are also placing Ochkyo in a condition of defence, and confine themselves to making works on the upper cliffs, which can scarcely be touched by the fire of our ships.

THE Czar's LETTER ON THE FALL OF KARS.
The following is a translation of the Czar's letter to Gen. Mouraviev:—
"The resolute persistence, the exemplary courage, and the warlike circumspection which have marked your entire conduct in Asiatic Turkey have not been crowded with full success.

"The dominating fortress of Asia Minor, the fortress of Kars, has surrendered, with its entire garrison, artillery, and great depots of arms and ammunition. The Anatolian army of 30,000 men exists no more; its commander-in-chief is our prisoner.

"I thank you heartily for this so glorious feat which has invested the arms of Russia with new renown.

"I also commission you to express my heartfelt thanks to the army under your command for the steadfastness and courage which have overcome the stiff-necked resistance of the Enemy. In testimony of your

high merit I nominate you Knight of the Order of St. George of the Second Class, a rank to which you have proved yourself incontrovertibly entitled; and remain, with Imperial grace, your well-wisher.

"ALEXANDER."

RUSSIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

By an Imperial ukase, dated the 21st inst., Prince Menchikoff is appointed Military Governor-General of Cronstadt, with all the rights and powers appertaining to a General-in-Chief in time of War.

The Emperor has commanded Count Peroutsky, Minister of Armaments, to issue a fresh proclamation to the peasants of the Crown domains, calling on them to raise a second corps of sharpshooters, to bear the name of the Imperial family and defend Holy Russia against the enemies of the orthodox faith.

The Ministry of War has advertised for tenders for the supply of 138 complete mortar carriages, and fittings for an immense number of others. All are to be delivered early in the spring. 5,280 cws. of ordnance are to be delivered at Archangel. The arsenal at this port is ready to contract for the delivery of 200,000 lbs. of Russian lead. Similar advertisements are appearing daily in the Gazette.

On the 16th inst., there was a solemn procession in St. Petersburg for the purpose of exhibiting to the people the colours and other trophies captured at Kars; the guns from the Peter-Paul citadel boomed their accompaniments of salutes, and squadrons of cavalry with drawn sabres escorted the procession through the streets. There was also at the same time special Divine service in the churches, at all of which the priests adverted to the recent victory of the Cross over the Crescent.

General Todleben is now at Cronstadt. He has been treated like a prince. At the banquet given to him by the pupils of the Engineer School, the Grand Duke, the inspector-general of that branch of the service, proposed the health of the Russian Vauban, and proclaimed him to be the greatest warrior in the Empire.

An Imperial ukase orders a new coinage of copper to the amount of three millions of silver roubles, to be commenced as soon as the issue previously ordered shall have been completed.

The position of Austria in the Danubian Principalities becomes daily more inexplicable. Her army there, which was 80,000 strong, with 300 guns, has been strengthened to an enormous degree within the last few weeks, and preparations are making for operations exceedingly like a permanent occupation of the soil. There is no room for doubt that the Government of Vienna contemplates the probability of holding these provinces by force, not against Russia, but against the Allies. The very least we can conceive as her motive, is that of having a material guarantee that her voice shall be heard in the final settlement of the war. Whatever be the result, we must make up our minds, in all speculations as to what is before us, to the ugly fact that Francis Joseph commands 100,000 men on the Lower Danube.

THE FAMINE AT KARS.—The Correspondent of the Times, says:—"Our last letters from Trebizond are of the 13th inst. They state that General Williams has been sent to St. Petersburg, that Dr. Sandwith was daily expected there, that the Redifs and Bashi-Bazouks were dying like rotten sheep from the effects of their long starvation and from full feeding after much famine, and that Omer Pasha had at last decided to send part of his army to relieve Kars! We have no intelligence of the Turkish Generalissimo having entered Kutias, nor do I expect any such news notwithstanding the capture of that place was confidently predicted here full ten days ago by persons in high places. I have few details to add to these I have already given you concerning the capture of Kars. The famine appears to have been very severe before General Williams resolved to capitulate. One account states that 100 men a day were dying of hunger and privations, and that on the 24th an English officer gave 26s for a rat. The little meat that remained of the slaughtered beasts of burden was reserved for the hospitals, in which the Russians found 3,000 sick and wounded. On the 27th the enemy sent a large convoy of provisions into the town. Sentries were placed in all the streets for the protection of the inhabitants. According to all the news (still scanty) that we have as yet received, the Russians appear to have behaved well, and even generously. Surgeons, medicines, and other requisites were immediately supplied to the Turkish hospitals. The number of guns taken in Kars is 250, of which 80 are field artillery. I must observe, that, although a letter from Trebizond, from a person usually well informed, says that General Williams had been ordered to St. Petersburg, other accounts state that the general officers of the garrison were to leave on the 2d inst., for Teflis, and would probably remain there during the winter. Colonel Schwarzenberg reached Erzerum with Kreny and Kollmann. They did not anticipate that condition of the capitulation which insured life and liberty to Hungarian and Polish refugees."

THE WAR IN ASIA.
The Hamburg Correspondent states, that, in consequence of orders transmitted from St. Petersburg, Vassil Pasha, General Williams, and six of the other pashas taken prisoners at Kars, will be taken to Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The other officers and the soldiers will remain for the winter, part at Tiflis, and the rest in the fortified places in the Caucasus.

AUSTRALIA.
By the mail packet-ship, *Donald McKay*, which arrived on Friday, advices have been received from Melbourne to the 1st of October. The yield of gold was extensive, and the season had been peculiarly favourable to the mines. The receipts by export for the first eight months of 1855 were 1,331,983 ounces, against 1,101,578 in 1854 and 1,232,741 in 1853 shipments, 1,671,879, against 1,480,800 in 1854, and 1,512,494 in 1853. The prospects for the future were bright. The ascertained population of Victoria in June last was 303,527. From the 1st of January to the 31st of August the insolvencies in Melbourne had averaged upwards of £400,000, comprising 138 insolvent estates. The inclosure and cultivation of the land was

advancing, and agriculture was attracting attention. Education was not forgotten. The gold-fields had been free from disturbance. The foundation-stone of a charitable institution had been founded. In the labour market there was an improvement in the rate of wages. Two earthquake shocks had been experienced.

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prohibitory Law.

The case of T. Eichelingham charged with having liquor on hand for sale, and also for selling the same, had been before His Worship the Mayor this week. A small quantity was seized in his premises, and on proper evidence was destroyed, but the evidence failed to identify Eichelingham himself as the person from whom they purchased, and he therefore escaped conviction. Attorneys were employed by the defendant, and various objections were urged as the case proceeded. We are of the opinion that the law is plain and explicit, and that all Justices should have judgment, integrity and independence sufficient to execute it, without being at all influenced by paid cavillers.

A man by the name of Sewell, was convicted on Saturday last of having liquor intended for sale and fined £10. The case was tried before Messrs. Salter & Olive, and Sewell in default of payment, was sent to jail.

A seizure of Ale was made in Carleton this week, from the sled of James O'Conner, Brewer, Dock Street.

ST. STEPHEN, JAN. 18.—Thomas Shannon was convicted to-day before Justice Ross, of a violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Fined £10 and forfeiture of the liquor.

Anti-Prohibitory Meeting in Fredericton.

We gave notice last week, that a requisition was in course of signature in Fredericton for a public meeting, to give some expression of opinion on the Prohibitory Law. It took place on Friday evening last, a large number were in attendance, and it proved a similar demonstration to that in St. Andrews. The following are the resolutions adopted:—

RESOLUTION.
"While this meeting readily admits the necessity of legislation to prevent the abuse and to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquors, it most unqualifiedly deprecates coercive enactments against the use thereof, as arbitrary and unjust, and altogether inconsistent with the inherent and natural rights of the people of every civilized community.

"Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the Act of the last Session, commonly called 'The Prohibitory Law,' is unequal and unjust; and that, as regards Rome, any Roman might change his religion to-morrow with perfect impunity. He might adopt Protestantism, or Quakerism, or any other sect pleased, provided he could show that he was not acting under the compulsion of a bribe. But how stands the facts? I passed three Sabbaths in Rome; I worshipped each Sabbath in the English Protestant chapel; I saw that I did see at the door of that chapel? I saw two gentlemen, with a priest beside them to give them instructions. And why were they there? They were there to observe all who went in and out at that chapel; and provided a Roman had dared to climb those stairs, and worship with the English congregation, the gendarmes would have seized him by the collar, and dragged him to the Inquisition. So much for the liberty the poor Romans enjoy to change their religion."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending January 24th.

John T. Smith.—William N. Mallory, rem.—James Murray, rem.—T. O'Donnell, rem.—Gordon D. Stevens.—George Millbury, rem.—E. Taylor.—Douglas Thorp, rem.—Rev. Chas. Knowles, rem.—Wm. A. Tupper.—J. G. Purdy, rem.—Charles M. Cushing, rem.—J. H. Woodcock, rem.—Seth McLeod, rem.—We have tried our utmost to get somebody to labour there, but cannot succeed.—Rev. C. J. Oram, 15s.—D. H. Newcomb, rem.—John McLaughlin, rem.—Reed Hall, rem.—Jeremiah Taylor, rem.—Wm. Clark, rem.—James McGee, your paper has been sent.—Nash Ruff, rem.—Rev. J. Gannon, rem.—R. Parsons, rem.—L. Horstie, rem.—Rev. John Perry.—J. L. Fletcher, rem.—you did not send the name of the new subscriber.—Solomon Smith, rem.—we are quite well satisfied with your Agency.—Rev. J. H. Tupper.—John Cassett, rem.—G. H. Maxson, rem.—T. C. Atherton, rem.—Thomas Morgan, rem.—Israel Atherton, rem.—M. Steves, rem.—we are out of the P. Teacher at present, but will have more soon, price 2s. 6d.—Wm. S. Teakles, rem.—Rev. John Wallace, rem.—G. R. Boyer, rem.

THE OBSERVER AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The St. John Observer made its appearance on Saturday last, under the above title, and in quarto form. A considerable portion of it is devoted to literary articles, some original. It also contains a good selection of foreign and domestic news. The Observer is one of the oldest papers in the City, and we have no doubt but its present appearance will meet the approval of its readers, and its circulation be considerably increased.

THE BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN WAS FOUND yesterday lying upon the flats of Courtenay Bay. The body from appearances had been some time in the water, and as there were marks of violence about the head (the jaw and skull being broken) it is supposed he has met with foul play. He had on a brownish pant, fine boots, black astu vest, check shirt, but no coat.—New Brunswick.

THE NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE at Beatty's Ferry, Hammond River, which was nearly completed, came down and was totally destroyed on Tuesday last. A man, who was driving a yoke of oxen over it at the time, was severely injured; one of the oxen was killed.—B.

WE learn that a Proclamation was issued at Toronto, on Saturday last, summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business, on the 15th February.—Quebec paper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, Sandall Whitaker, son of Mr. Stephen Whitaker, of this City, was drowned in one of the Vats in his father's bath-house. This unfortunate circumstance took place while the rest of the men were at dinner. The deceased was a young man of excellent character, and in the 20th year of his age. He was occasionally subject to fits, and it is believed that he must have fallen into the water in a state of insensibility.—Fred. Rep.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning the steam Saw Mill belonging to A. Cushing & Co., near the Suspension Bridge, was discovered to be on fire, and owing to the impossibility of quenching it, the building together with the office and store, was burnt to the ground. A quantity of lumber, and some other materials, were also destroyed. The machinery, though only partially destroyed, can be of little service in the reconstruction of the mill. It is not known how the fire originated.—Morning News.

Romanism in Italy.
A Book has been published in England entitled "Pilgrimage from the Alps to the Tiber," by the Rev. P. A. Wylie, LL.D. The following extract from it we find in the New York Watchman and Crusader.

"A CHORUS OF NUNS."

Although I never was privileged to see the interior of a Roman convent, I saw on one occasion the inmates of these paradises. During my sojourn in that city, it was announced that the nuns of a certain convent were to sing *Ave Maria* in a church adjoining the Piazza di Spagna; and I went thither to hear them. The chorists I did not see, they sat in a remote gallery, behind a screen. Their voices, which in clearness and brilliancy of tone surpassed the finest I met anywhere, now rose into an overpowering melodious burst, and now died away into the sweetest, softest whispers. Within the low rail, their faces fronting the altar, and their backs turned on the audience, sat a row of spectres. Start not, reader, spectres they were, helpless, bloodless, spectres. I saw them enter; they came like the sheeted dead; they were long white dresses; their faces were pale and livid, like those that look out upon you from coffins; their forms were thin and wasted, and cast scarce a shadow as they passed between you and the beams of the sinking sun. Their eyes they lifted not, but kept them steady, as if they were fixed on the ground, over which they crept noiselessly as shadows creep. They sat mute and motionless, as if they had been statues of cold marble, all the while their brilliant notes were rolling above them. But I observed they were closely watched by the priests. There were several beside the altar, and whichever it was who happened for the moment to be disengaged, he turned round, and stood regarding the nuns with that stern anxious look with which one seeks to control a maniac or a mania. Were the priests afraid that, if withdrawn for a moment from the influence of their eyes, a wall of fire would burst forth from these poor creatures? The last halloo-lush had been pealed out—the shades of eve were thickening among the aisles—when the priests gave the signal to the nuns. They rose, they moved, and with eyes which were not lifted for a moment from the floor on which they trod, they disappeared by the same private door by which they had entered. I have seen gangs of gaily-dressed slaves—I have seen the husbands and sons of Rome led away manacled into banishment—I have seen men standing beneath the gallows; but never did I see so woe-struck a group as this.

"As it is cruelly termed, I felt that I would rather have lain, where the lost soul is, in the Tiber."

"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AT ROME."
I read not long since, in the public journals, a letter from a Russian citizenry.—Dr. Cahill, if I mistake not—who, with an immense amount of bravery, stated that there was no Roman Catholic country in the world where full toleration was not enjoyed; and that, as regards Rome, any Roman might change his religion to-morrow with perfect impunity. He might adopt Protestantism, or Quakerism, or any other sect pleased, provided he could show that he was not acting under the compulsion of a bribe. But how stands the facts? I passed three Sabbaths in Rome; I worshipped each Sabbath in the English Protestant chapel; I saw that I did see at the door of that chapel? I saw two gentlemen, with a priest beside them to give them instructions. And why were they there? They were there to observe all who went in and out at that chapel; and provided a Roman had dared to climb those stairs, and worship with the English congregation, the gendarmes would have seized him by the collar, and dragged him to the Inquisition. So much for the liberty the poor Romans enjoy to change their religion."

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Gunter, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Burton, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, of Kingston, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, of Springfield, to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Mr. Seth Erb, of the former place.

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HALL & FAIRWEATHER
HAYES removed to C. M. Gave'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 N. B. Berton Brothers. 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 circulation of GOOD BOOKS, will please send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

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MARRIAGES.
On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Gunter, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Burton, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, of Kingston, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, of Springfield, to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Mr. Seth Erb, of the former place.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merrett, Mr. Andrew Coleman, to Miss Martha Jane Perkins, of Kingston, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, of Springfield, to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Mr. Seth Erb, of the former place.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merrett, Mr. Andrew Coleman, to Miss Martha Jane Perkins, of Kingston, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, of Springfield, to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Mr. Seth Erb, of the former place.

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