Arrival of the America!

ONE WEEK LATER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO NEWSROOM.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* which left Liverpool about half-past 8 on the morning of Saturday, the 3th of January, arrived at Halifax at 7 p. m., on Wednesday evening.

The *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool on the 10th. On the 28th a slight injury happened to her cylinder, and she put into Cork to repair. Was detained there by a fog but sailed on Wednesday at 9 a. m.

As there was a holiday in the Liverpool market, there was no later news to telegraph to Cork.

There is nothing new of an official character with respect to the peace negotiations; but there is evidently, in quarters usually well informed, a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Russia at the chief foreign courts, dated Petersburg, Dec. 23d. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the third point, relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense:

"That Turkey might not close the straits be maintained—that no ships of war be admitted into the Black Sea, excepting those of Russia and Turkey—that the number of ships to be so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey,—and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between those two powers, without the interference of other nations."

This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

The Russian paper, *Le Nord*, publishes an analysis of Nesselrode's circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public audience in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was, at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna Conferences, the circular casts upon the Allies the blame of rendering them abortive. So long as enemies resolved to substitute force for sense of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent, but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the Four Points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet these pacific dispositions and to seek a possible solution for the third point. The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on conditions to be sent to St. Petersburg, she agreed not to communicate to other Powers what those terms were until they should have reached their destination. Secrecy was kept; Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburgh on the 20th, and next day laid the propositions before the Russian cabinet. On the 24th Count Buol communicated to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that these terms were approved by Austria. The terms are those already published.

Russia has made known in Nesselrode's circular her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of the "cession of so much territory as is necessary to keep open the Danube." By the phrase "cession of so much territory as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube," is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Choczym on the north, the Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the River Pruth on the west.

Three weeks from the day of delivering in the time allowed for consideration. Notwithstanding all the appearances it is strongly suggested that Austria will not take the field against Russia, in the spring, unless previously assured of the active support of the Germanic Bund.

The *Wiener Gazette* states that an additional article concerning the three points has been added to the treaty of December 2, between Austria, France and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the event of the refusal of Russia to accept the third point, to interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

PRUSSIA.—The Court is not pleased with Baron Seebacht's mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. Manteuffel is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the Western Allies. He would leave Berlin, Dec. 30th, proceeding also to Vienna to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German *Frankfort Journal* learns that Baron Seebacht's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

SWEDEN.—From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Military commanders have received instructions marked "pressing," to refuse leave of absence, and to have their regiments in the highest state of efficiency before spring.

Military and naval manufactories are at work incessantly, and the indications, are, that, in accordance with the second article of the treaty, Sweden will openly take the field with the Allies in the Spring.

Sweden has on hand a surplus of revenue, amounting to some millions of thalers, which is to be devoted to the equipment of the army and navy.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government is reported to have consented to the establishment of depots of stores for English fleet at Kiel, and also to permit the fleet to rendezvous there in April.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—General Gortschakoff reports, Dec. 26th, that two sorties of the Connaught detachment a strong squadron of Gen. Vivian's Anglo-Turkish cavalry near Kertch, and that the English commander and forty-seven of his men were taken prisoners.

Nothing else new from the Crimea.

A letter from Kalisch, of the 25th ult., published in the "Austrian Gazette," says, according to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the Russian troops have been reinforced by a regiment of hussars of the Guard and by the Razofsky regiment of dragoons, formerly stationed at Odessa. It is therefore evident that no want of provisions is experienced by Prince Gortschakoff.

A letter from Odessa of the 21st ultimo, published in the Austrian "Gazette," says large bodies of troops are marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia. There is not, however, any intention of evacuating the former place; as their places will be filled by other troops from the reserve and by the militia.

General Gortschakoff will, it is said, be replaced in the Crimea by Count Osten-Sacken. The former will resume the command of the troops on the Danube.

The Allied gun-boats which remained at Kinburn have been frozen in, and all the efforts made to relieve them have been hitherto fruitless.

It is rumoured, but not confirmed, that General Pelissier is appointed commander of the Allied armies, and Admiral Lyons, commander of the Allied fleets in the East.

The Mazzinite party are making endeavours to have Gortschakoff superseded in the Crimea by Kornaroff.

Kornaroff is appointed military Governor of Constadt.

SERVIA.—Omer Pasha has returned to Sochumkale, announcing his intention to attack Kutaisi at present.

The Russian General Soloff has possession of Hussein Kaleh as soon as Selim Pacha retreated to Erzerum.

The greater part of the Russian army will winter at Kars.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 24th ult., states that many persons had already quitted Erzerum, fearing that it would be attacked by the Russian army. These persons had sought refuge at Trebizond.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff, calling on the entire population of Imeretia, Georgia, and Mingrelia, to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this manifesto which is supposed to have induced Omar Pasha's retreat.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has ordered the Commander-in-chief in Finland and Baltic Provinces, to report the means of defence at their command to the Grand Council of War, now in session at St. Petersburgh.

Contracts are advertised for immense quantities of artillery and stores, and new rifle regiments are being enrolled.

Emancipation from bondage is offered as a bribe to the serfs; while some restrictions, imposed by the Czar Nicholas on the nobles, have been repealed.

The publication of the Austrian Concordat is prohibited in Russia, lest it should cause religious discontent.

The Czar has also issued a decree, conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is abolished by an annual payment. Three years is allowed for the execution of the decree.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—Letters from Constantinople say that the popularity of Omar Pasha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Palmer & Greene, bankers, of Liverpool, have failed—liabilities £22,000; assets £150.

FRANCE.—On Saturday, the 29th, there was a Grand Military Fete of the entry into Paris of regiments from the Crimea. An immense crowd thronged the streets, and banners and triumphal arches were abundant. The troops marched, amid the enthusiasm of the citizens, and formed around the column of July. The military consisted of the following regiments:—the two tenths, thirty-ninth, and fifteenth regiments of the line, which distinguished themselves at the Malakoff; the first Chasseurs, Zouaves, two regiments of Voltigeurs and Artillery of the Guard, two regiments of Grenadiers, and the Gens d'armes of the Guard.

The Emperor, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, rode to Place de Bastile, and pronounced the following oration:—

"SOLDIERS,—I come to meet you, as formerly, the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet its victorious legions. I come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country.—My emotion is great; for the happiness of seeing you again is mingled with painful regrets for those who are no more, and with public disappointment that I was prevented myself leading you to battle.

"Soldiers of the Guard, as well as soldiers of the Line, you are heroic—you, all of you, represent that Army of the East, whose courage and perseverance have once more glorified our eagles, and reconquered for France the rank that is due to her. Your country is attentive to all that is passing in the East, and receives you with the more pride, that she measures your deeds by the absolute resistance of the enemy.

"I have recalled you, notwithstanding the war is not yet over, because it is just to relieve, in their turn, the regiments that have most suffered. Thus, every man will be able to claim his share in glory, and the country, which keeps up a force of six hundred thousand men is intentitled that there should now be in France a numerous army, inured to war and ready to march wherever it may be necessary. Preserve, then, your warlike hearts, improve upon the experience you have acquired; hold yourselves in readiness to respond, if need be, to my call; but on this day forget the trials of a soldier's life—thank God for having spared you, and march proudly amid your brethren in arms and fellow citizens, where plaudits await you."

The troops afterwards defiled before the Emperor and Empress, Marshals Magnan, Canrobert, and the Court.

Every soldier in Paris received two francs gratuity.

Admiral Lyons and General Marmora are in Paris.

SPAIN.—The Duke of Sotomayor has committed suicide.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes would open on the 3rd January.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence, and on the 7th November a battle had occured in Oude between the Fanatic Insurgents and the British troops, under Captain Barlow, assisting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left in the field, and the Insurgents dispersed; but the country is yet unsettled.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in the Santal districts. The insurrection is not suppressed, but it is no longer dangerous.

Herat has been taken by the Persians. This has caused some excitement, as Herat is the King of northern India.

An expedition up the Persian gulf is talked of, to compel Persia to give up her conquest.

The order prohibiting the export of salt petre from India, except to England, is loudly complained of.

Chinese politics, to November 15th are unchanged.

The British ship *Invincible*, from Shanghai to London, sunk the American ship "A. Cheeseborough during a squall. No particulars.

Manilla dates to the 9th November, report the following dreadful occurrence: The ship "Waverley," with Chinese labourers on board, put into Manilla to land her captain. Some trouble arose on board, when the mate shot two or three and drove the rest below. He then went ashore to attend the funeral. On his return the hatches were opened, when, out of four hundred and fifty men, two hundred and fifty-one were found dead from suffocation.

The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul had declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe.

A serious difficulty had arisen at Hong-Kong between Mr. Keenan, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble arose by the British police of the port apprehending E. W. Nichols, master of the American ship *Reindeer*, on board his ship, for assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. Nichols was fined $50, with $25 as compensation to the assaulted man; but refused to pay.

Consul Keenan was present during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the court, as the affair took place on board an American ship. The police then proceeded to lock up Capt. Nichols; but Consul Keenan took him by the arm and went quickly to the landing at the harbor, whence they took boat and went on board the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*. The superintendent of the police followed, and demanded that the prisoner be given up. Capt. McCleavy, of the *Powhatan*, replied that, without stating whether Nichols was on board the steamer or not, he considered the action of the court altogether illegal, and he would not hesitate to resist by force any attempt of the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens in American ships.

Nichols afterwards sent the amount of the fine to the Court.

The Consul was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereupon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of a prisoner.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence from London to Liverpool.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF WAR IN PARIS.—The *Post* says that, in the course of a few days the General Council of War is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airing, and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and consider all possible information with respect to the war; but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan campaigns, or to decide, in the beginning of January, what is to be done in April.

The Council having deliberated fully on the important objects which will suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised; and, having decided, they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects which they may have in contemplation.

LATEST FROM ABROAD.

SATURDAY, January 6th.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA.—*Hamburgh, Jan. 4th.*—The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval force of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and misstatements are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction, are to be dismissed from the service.

THE 'Journal des Debats' states that Count Nesselrode's reply on the diplomatic views in preceding portion of despatch, will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular note of the 22d December.

Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Esterhazy's mission will have a successful issue. They think it likely, however, that the Ambassador may refer to his government and demand new instructions before taking any decisive and unordinate steps. Nothing, says the *Debats*, gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the ground upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risk of a third campaign.

The papers announce the death of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

The City Article of the London *Daily News*, Friday evening, states that—

"The English stock market of that day, exhibited renewed heaviness. At one period a fresh decline of one-quarter per cent was established; but at the close the reduction from the preceding day's final quotations did not exceed one-eight per cent. And tendency towards improvement is checked by the continued sales, some of which are attributed to the requirements of Government."

UNITED STATES.

Fanaticism and Murder.

We mentioned, in our last week's paper, the murder of Justus Matthews, in Beaver Street, New Haven, by one of a coterie of spiritualists, of which he was a member. We since have learned several particulars of this affair, which are important to be placed on record as a warning against the fatal results of fanaticism.

Mrs. Rhoda Wakeman, an aged lady, at whose residence Matthews was killed, is a pretended messenger from heaven, which her spirit visited some thirty years since, and thence was sent back to the earth to prepare the way for the coming of Christ, and to usher in the millennium. She claims also to receive, from time to time, revelations from the Deity. Her followers number some ten or a dozen persons, who have been accustomed to make her dwelling the place of meeting for prayer. Matthews, the deceased, was formerly a full believer in her doctrines, but for a few months past had seldom attended the meeting, having, according to the assertions of Mrs. Wakeman, become possessed with an evil spirit, which was the "man of sin" alluded to in the Scripture. The spirit in Matthews, the old woman claimed, was a source of great annoyance to her, inflicting on her severe bodily pains, while at the same time it was the great obstacle to the immediate commencement of the millennium. There was also danger of its killing the prophetess, and her death would be followed at once by the general judgment without the millennium. It was therefore necessary that Matthews should, in some way or other, be dispossessed of the devil which haunted him: and he manifested a willingness to be put through any requisitive process to bring about that result. He suffered his eyes to be blinded with a handkerchief, and his hands bound behind with a small rope. These acts were done by his sister, Mrs. Sandford, for the purpose, as she says, of having more power over the spirit, and to prevent Matthews from enchanting any one with his eyes. In this condition he remained alone in the room, until one or two o'clock in the night, except that he was visited at intervals by some of the company upstairs, for the purpose of beseeching him to give up the evil one. Matthews was informed from time to time that his spirit was inflicting severe injury on Mrs. Wakeman; and that if he did not get rid of it, it would be better that he should die, if the thing could not be otherwise accomplished, than that Mrs. Wakeman should be afflicted unto death, and the general judgment come. In the morning he was found with *his throat horribly cut*, lying dead on the floor. He was murdered by one of the disciples of the old woman, Samuel Sly, who has made a full confession of his crime. He went into the room where Matthews was hand-bound, and after looking the doors struck a blow upon his temple with a club of laziewood, (the bark of which he thought was powerful against enchantments) that knocked him to the floor. He then took his pocket-knife, which is some two inches in length, and commenced cutting Matthews' throat. Matthews groaned, but did not utter a word after the first blow. Sly also took a table-fork, with which and the knife, he mutilated the body in the manner in which it was discovered. He says he did not design to use any other weapon than the *bludgeon*, but, after he had given the blows, was urged on by some influence to use the knife and fork. *He went up stairs where the gathering war, and engaged in prayer.*

The murderer is in the fiftieth year of his age, and Mrs. Wakeman has passed seventy.

Such is the dangerous influence of spiritualism, and of all those fanaticisms which are akin to it. In almost innumerable instances they lead to insanity, and in many others they have impelled their believers to the shedding of blood. The present instance presents, in every detail, one of the most melancholy results of their doubtful results, of which we have ever heard.—*N. Y. Ob.*

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Disturbers of the Peace.

We noticed last week the riotous gathering of persons which were parading our streets when we went to press. They succeeded in burning the effigies of some of our citizens and also of the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Mr. Scoullar, the Captain of the Watch, interfered to prevent this riotous act, but was attacked and severely wounded in the head by a blow from a man named Michael McCarthy. The police force being in readiness secured McCarthy and lodged him in the Watch-house for the night. Some indications being made as though the mob intended to rescue him, Captain Scoullar and his force with loaded fire arms, threatened to resist them, if they did not cease from their hostile indications.—This induced their dispersion at once. The man McCarthy was brought before the Police Magistrate the following day and fined £20, or in case of non-payment five months in the Penitentiary. The money was paid.

On Saturday, Timothy Hornsey, a grocer in Market Street, was found guilty of selling liquor, and fined £10. He is now in jail for default of payment of the money. Several other cases we learn are on hand, but in consequence of the illness of Mr. Justice Lockhart are deferred for a day or two. The law we think will be made effective in this city.

☞ The *Morning News* re-appeared on Monday last.

MEETING IN FREDERICTON.—We learn by a private note from Fredericton, that a requisition is in circulation there, headed by the Bishop to induce the Mayor of that city to call a public meeting in order to make some expression in relation to the Prohibitory Law. It is supposed the object is to adopt some measures to oppose it, or secure its repeal. We trust the good people of Fredericton will resist an outrage like this on order and religion.

HEAVY STORM.—On Sunday and Monday we were visited with a very heavy storm from the Eastward, which resembled one of our old fashioned snow storms. The wind blew strong, and caused the snow to drift very much, rendering the roads in the vicinity of the City almost impassible. The storm was no doubt very severely felt along the American coast, and we fear that we shall hear of some marine disasters.

The storm has been severely felt throughout the Province, as will be seen by the following telegraphic despatches:—

RICHMOND, Jan. 14th.—Rather mild; terrible heavy snow storm; heavy travelling. Wind East.

BEND, 14th.—Terrible snow storm; roads much drifted. Wind East.

FREDERICTON, 14th.—Very heavy snow storm; thermometer 20 above. Roads blocked up with snow.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14th.—Strong East wind; thermometer 38; raining. Severe South-East snow storm last night.—*New Brunz.*

☞ Two fine horses belonging to Mr. Brown, of Queen's County, were drowned on Wednesday evening last, by falling through the ice on the Kennebecasis, near the mouth of the Milkish, and Mr. B. was severely frost-bitten while endeavouring to rescue them.—*Ib.*

FIRE.—The fine building owned by Mr. J. J. Munro, of this City, known as the 'Lake House,' and situated about 9 miles from this City, on the Loch Lomond Road, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday evening last. The house and furniture, the latter of which was owned by Mr. Stubbs, the lessee, were insured.—*Ib.*

On the 6th inst., a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. Alexander Black, at Pugwash, N. S., consuming the store and about £1000 worth of goods, only part insured. Books saved.—*Chr. Visitor.*

FIRE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a house in Mosquito Cove, which at the time was occupied by five families. The house was burnt to the ground, and several of the inmates had much difficulty in escaping with their lives. The furniture and materials were mostly destroyed. There was insurance on the building to the amount of £400.—*Morning News.*

☞ There is a sugar refinery in Montreal, which in eight months of this year, has refined eight millions pounds of sugar and fifty-nine thousand gallons of molasses. It will turn out 40,000 barrels a year, the coopage alone costing $4,000.

ROMANISM IN LOWER CANADA.—The most energetic measures are being taken for the extension of Romanism in Canada. Land is being bought in every direction, and churches, nunneries, and schools established. It would seem as though this Lower Province were becoming the rendezvous of priests, monks and nuns, from all parts of the world. Can it be wondered at, in view of the vast wealth possessed by the Romanists, and the facilities they possess for obtaining devoted servants of the Church? "Buy a piece of cloth for a few shillings and make a man a cassock, and take a lock or two of hair from his head, and you have him forever." So said one who had himself served in the ministry of that Church. The common school education is almost entirely given up to the *Freres de la doctrine Chretienne*. The plan pursued is to send three or more to a given locality. These devoted servants of the Church then beat up the children of every age wherever they may be found, whether in the streets or in other schools, and bring them to their own, with the promise that the education shall, for a time, be wholly free. They thus get hold of the young, and, as you may suppose, indoctrinate them most thoroughly in the tenets of Romanism, if they do not give them much other knowledge. The Pope not long ago made an ex-Mayor of Montreal, of Gavazzi *riots* notoriety, a Chevalier of some Italian order, on the ground of his having paid particular attention to the Nuncio Bedini. The appointment is, I believe, illegal, but shows that Rome never forgets a favor.

Now, if ever, is the time for the energetic promotion of missions to the French Canadians.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending January 17th.

Benjamin Noble, Esq., rem.——J. R. McPherson, rem.——William B. Tompkins, rem.——C. W. Perkins, rem.——John Powell, rem.——S. Alexander.——Jacob Ridout, rem.——G. R. Boyer.——Wm. N. Mallory, rem.——R. T. Babbitt, rem.——Thomas Atherton, rem.——Jas. McKeel.——Sydney P. Fayle, rem.——Hiram Edgett.——Henry E. Sypher, rem.——Ezekiel Bispell, rem.——Simon Dieuaide, rem.——Daniel McKeel, rem.——Alfred Taylor, rem.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We wish our Agents to collect the subscriptions to our paper, and forward them as fast as possible. The low price of our paper requires advance payment.

THOMAS O'DONNALL.—We have not received any letter from you since you left St. John's.

E. NOBLE, Esq.—For whom does your remittance pay?

ANGUS MCFEE.—For whom does your remittance pay?

WILLIAM N. MALLOY.—We have stopped several papers going in your package, according to directions. If we have made any error in this please notify us.

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 10th 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.*

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 3 o'clock, p. m.

Jan. 9. 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.

Jan. 3. WM. PETERS, *Secretary.*

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 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, $5, 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 27.—4t 181 William street, New York.

WORMS! WORMS!

☞ Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the e Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

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

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 Hygeian 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.

CAUTION.—DR CURTIS'S HYGEIAN 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 Hygeian, 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 HYGEIAN is the original and only article.

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

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the first of Jan., by Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr Michael Q. Steves, to Miss Frances Amelia Mullens, all of Hillsborough, Albert Co.

At Nereyis, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Noble, Mr. James Underhill, to Miss Mary Wallace, both of Ellsville.

DEATHS.

At Greenwich, K. C., on the 2d inst., Sarah Elizabeth, in the 19th year of her age, second daughter of Mr. Hiram Edgett,—her end was peace.

At New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, on the 6th December last, Mrs. Abigail Beck, aged 72 years, 2 months and 15 days. She was the widow of the late Leonard Beck, of Salisbury, N. B. from whence she removed to New Rumley, Ohio, upwards of twenty years ago. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, both in this and the New Brunswick [illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Cecilia, Williams, Boston, 8—C McLauchlan, ballast

Brig Frances Dana, Allen, Boston—C McLauchlan, ballast.

Bright Pilot Fish, Savage, Boston, 2—Garrison & Manners, general cargo

W H Brown, Smith, Boston, 16—Garrison & Manners, ballast

Saturday—Brig Conductor Wyman, Boston, 2—C McLauchlan, ballast

CLEARED.

Jan 16th—Ship Yulkanzy, Joshin, Liverpool; Barque Empress, Mahoney, Savannah

Jan 16th—Schr Groveland, Sullivan, Boston

Jan 12th—Schr Ori, Cunningham, Porto Rico, boards, plank, shingles and herrings; Julia Morton, Barbadoes, boards and plank; Caroline Knight Davis, Lubec, ballast

Jan 16th—Schr Rechab, Spears, Eastport, passenger.

Jan 16th—Ship John Barbour, Mar-hall, Liverpool, timber, deals &c.; barque Helen, Flockhart, Montrose, do.; brigt. Benj. Franklin, Willingale, Porto Rico, boards and shingles.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York, 8th, schr Ransom, for this port

At at Savannah, 9th inst, brigt Margaret, Hennebery, hence

Barque Georgia, Coulthart, from this port 10th May, arrived at Adelaide 4th Sept., and at Melbourne 18th Sept.

Ar. at Liverpool, Dec. 26th, Rover's Bride, Larkin, St. John; 27th, Cavalier, Jordan, do.—At the Clyde, 27th, Mary Leonard, Durkee, do.—At Grangemouth, 23d, Pomona, Cameron, do.

COUNTRY MARKET, Jan. 16.

PROVISIONS, &c.	s.	d.	s.	d.
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 bbl,	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

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.

HAMPTON FERRY BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday, the 1st day of February next, at noon, for BUILDING the above mentioned Bridge, agreeably to Plans and Specifications to be seen here, and at Hampton Post Office. W. H. STEVES,

Chief Commissioner.

OFFICE BOARD OF WORKS, Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1856.

To be Let.

A NEW TWO STORY BUILDING, 30 by 40 feet, well adapted for Machinery. It will be let together, or in seperate rooms; if seperated, would make good shops for Carpenters, Painters, Cabinet Makers, or Coach Makers. Possession may be had immediately, or on the first of May next.

Jan. 17. WILLIAM PETERS, *Union-street.*

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.—6i. JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

RECEIVED per packet ship "John Barbour," a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, consisting of ladies' Cloth Boots, Chamois lin'd. pat. Goloshed; ladies' do. do. heeled do. Cordovan Goloshed; do. do. Swan Lined Pat. Seal do.; ladies' French Pranella Boots, Pat. Calf do; do. Satin Figured do. do.; Men's Waterloo Boots, calf goloshed, double soled; Men's Waterloo Boots, enam. goloshed, single soled; do. black cloth Boots, single soled; do. Drab do. double do.; do. Kid Top Enam. Goloshed do., elastic side; do. Pat. Gaiter button Boots, do. do. do. Kid Shoes, elastic fronts; do. Pat. do. do We are now opening the above Goods, and solicit an early inspection, as we have new styles, which will be found superior to anything in the market; together with an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Rubber Boots, Sandals, Shoes, &c.

GOLDING & VAUGHN,

Jan. 4.—4i. No. 28, South side King street.

LECTURES IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

A COURSE OF LECTURES, at fewest eight in number, will be delivered (D. V.) this season in the above Hall, by different gentlemen, who have kindly offered their services, on interesting and important Subjects.

The following lecturers may be named at present, viz.—The Rev. A. McL. STAVELY, W. FERRIS, A. M.; JAS. BENNET, W. ELLIOT, W. ALVIN, A. M., the Hon. J. H. GRAY, JOHN BOYD, Esq., JAS. FOSTER, Esq., and J. G. STEVENS, Esq.; and special announcements will be made of each lecturer and his subject in due time.

Single Tickets, *for the whole course*, at a dollar each; a Ticket, admitting a Lady and a Gentleman at a dollar and a half, may be had of J. & A. McMillan, Barnes & Co., Prince William-street, or J. A. Tufts, North Market Wharf, or Taylor & Logan, King-st. The charge for admission to each separate Lecture, will be 1s. 3d.

Any proceeds of the Lectures, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to the Building Fund of the Congregation at present worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall.

N. B.—The opening Lecture will be delivered on Wednesday, the 16th current, at 8 P. M., by the Hon. J. H. GRAY

Programmes of the whole course will be printed during the week, and may be had along with Tickets, at the above mentioned places. jan. 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good."

It is not my design, for the sake of gain, to entrap the afflicted with a spurious medicine; it has been several months before the public, and the result has been most satisfactory in every case where the advice given has been strictly observed. Ample testimony is in my possession of the many cures performed after all other remedies had failed, ought to induce a discerning public to give it a fair trial, especially those who are afflicted with Dyspepsia; indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints. Try the ANGLO-SAXON MEDICINE in Consumption; if there is a medicine on earth that will cure that dreadful complaint,—try this medicine in Colds and Influenza, the forerunners of consumption; try it in Inflammation of the Lungs and Bowels, Constipated Bowels, Croup or Hives in Children.—Try the ALBION LINIMENT in the following complaints, in the cure of which I have ample testimony of its efficacy: King's Evil or Scrofula, Erysipelas, Canker Sores, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, painful nervous Headache, Bites of animals, frost bites or chilblains, chapped Hands, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Flesh Wounds—(plenty of these in the Crimean—would that it was in my power to present every brave soldier with a supply.) This Liniment will stop the blood immediately, and heal the worst wound in forty-eight hours, and extract the pain in five minutes. Let it please the Allied Governments to prove its healing virtues, and what an amount of suffering and money would be saved to the nations. It will cure Cramps, Sprains, Strains, Caked Breasts, Contraction of the Muscles, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Scald Heads, Piles, Piles, Ear ache, Deafness, and pains in all parts of the body. Any in Spinal diseases; in Colds and Sore Throats it is invaluable. It is the best medicine in the world for Worm Fits in children, rubbed in on the chest and bowels. Try it you heads of families; try it high and low, rich and poor, and you will not be disappointed.—Try my SPEEDY RELIEF, or ANTI-CHOLERA MEDICINE, for Bowel complaints, Diarrhœa, and Cholera. Try the ANGLO-SAXON MEDICINE, fellow citizens and subjects of British North America. I hope the time is not far distant when this invaluable preparation will win its widening way through the civilized world. This medicine being compounded from the vegetable kingdom, will not injure the most feeble constitution; but, on the contrary, it gives vitality to the whole system.—Bear this in mind, all you afflicted ones—prove it—that is the only criterion.

To the poor, my advice will be free. Thursdays and Fridays exclusively for ladies. Office, No. 104 Prince William street, up stairs. Walk in without apology.

BENJAMIN LEARY.

St. John, Jan. 11, 1856. *Botanic Physician.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late LINUS SEELY, deceased, of Ellsville, in the County of Sunbury, are requested to hand in the same to the Administrators, duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN S BAILEY,
ANDREW SEELEY,
Administrators.

Dated Ellsville, January 9th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and large double Dwelling HOUSE, situated on Portland Bridge, erected and owned by the late DAVID E. COULLIARD. It stands upon a very superior Wharf which covers the whole Lot; and is well calculated for Tenants or otherwise. One half of the whole will be sold as may suit the purchaser. Parties wishing to buy will please call and examine the premises.

Application to be made to the subscriber who resides in a part of the house.

ELI