THE CRIMEA.—A hurricane has occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya overflowed its banks, causing considerable damage.

Nothing later since Gen. Codrington's despatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the North side, with much damage. Snow lay on the ground. Trenches are to be opened in the British lines.

KARS.—Kars surrendered on the 28th. On the 19th, Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. Gen. Williams told a council of war on the 15th. After the council, the Turkish sent a flag of truce, asking ten days' suspension of hostilities, and permission to send a courier to Erzerum. Gen. Mouravieff offered a honorable capitulation, and allowed the English Captain Thomson to go to Erzerum. Capt. Thomson returned from Erzerum on the 19th, and received Kars on the 22d. Gen. Williams demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff for the 23d. By this time the garrison had no food except some horse-flesh for the sick in hospital. No details of surrender.

Private accounts, rather doubtful, say, without date, that Omer Pacha had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khoni, five leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the intrenchments, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. Mouravieff had despatched part of his force to oppose Omer. The Turks found twelve thousand fur coats in Khoni.

SEBASTOPOL.—Attention is entirely occupied in discussing the probabilities of peace. It is remarkable that in general the public speak more in favour of carrying on the war now than at any former period. The Queen has sent a jewelled decoration to Miss Nightingale. Heavy gales prevailed during the week, and numerous casualties are reported on the British coast. No American ships are known to be damaged. The Spanish brig Bravo, of Barcelona, from Havana, was wrecked on the night of the 10th on the coast of Gibraltar; forty-five passengers drowned, including seven ladies.

FRANCE.—A treaty of amity and commerce between France and Persia is concluded, and an envoy has left Paris to exchange ratifications.—Canrobert will be named Marshal of France.

SPAIN.—The Cubans have sent a protest against the impolicy of levying additional taxes on Colonial produce, as the new tariff proposes. The Cortes notifies that the "Black Warrior" indemnity is already paid to the United States.

HOLLAND.—The first steamer of the New York line, the Belgique, was formally blessed and baptized at Antwerp on the 15th, by the Archbishop of Malines, and a crowd of attendant clergy.

DENMARK.—Has requested the Governments interested to adjourn the Conferences on the Sound Dues. Copenhagen letters say that two States have as yet pronounced in favour of Denmark's views, namely Russia and Mecklenburg. The Russian Finance Minister, some time since stated that he could not spare the large sum required to capitalize, and therefore preferred retaining as they are. Lord Clarendon has announced, that if the United States ships pass without toll, the British shall pass also. The trial of the ex-ministers is postponed till 12th January.

GERMANY.—The Frankfort papers publish an imperial ukase, authorizing the new Russian loan.

RUSSIA.—The Sardinians still in Russia are treated in case of Bavarian Minister, as the British were under the Danish. The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th, and was enthusiastically received.

TURKEY.—The new ministry, under Rothschild Pacha, would be recognized.

GREECE.—The new ministry cultivate friendly relations with the Allies.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence.

The Times city article says—that a temporary diminution of confidence in the result of the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburgh caused consols to open at a reaction of a quarter per cent. from the imputed prices of yesterday.—Dullness throughout the day was generally accompanied.

The present return of the Bank of England contains the result of the increased amount of circulation recently granted by order in Council, in pursuance of the terms of the Bank act. The amount of securities in the issue department is now £14,475,000, and the increase of £475,000 has been taken from the Government securities held in the Bank enlargement, which would otherwise have been precisely the same as in the previous return of Dec. 5th, and the same amount has been handed to the reserve of notes, which, without this change, would have presented in the above returns an increase of £322,470.

The letters from Paris to-day state that the exchange on London continues flat but that the pressure of money has slightly subsided.

SARDINIA.—The war budget of the kingdom of Sardinia, just presented to the Piedmontese chambers, fixes the ex. cmers of the Eastern War, during 1855 and 1856 at 74,320,332 francs, including 11,576,461 francs for the navy.

SURRENDER OF KARS.—*Hamburg, Friday.*—The *Semaphore Revue* contains a despatch from Kars, from Gen. Mouravieff. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition, seven standards, and prisoners, besides those already reported, six thousand Turkish regulars, and four thousand redifs.

UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the President's Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In the House of Representatives this morning, Sydney Webster, Private Secretary of the President, entered, announcing a written message. Great excitement ensued. Mr. Congman, moved that it be read. Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays, and several members struggled fiercely to get the floor. In the Senate, a message from the President was read. He stated that his convictions of duty will not permit him any longer to delay giving to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommending such measures as he judges expedient.

The President commences by giving a history of Central American affairs in particular. He also refers to the recent troubles in Kansas, and says her people must be protected in the exercise of their rights, and without the interference on the part of the people of other States, and commends the subject to the early attention of Congress. He eulogizes popular sovereignty, gives a history of the formation of the Union, and expatiates on State rights, with particular reference to slavery and the fugitive slave law. The President regards the agitation of the subject of slavery as dangerous to the durability of the Union, and regrets to see the States disregard their constitutional obligations, and refuse to obey the laws of Congress.

He denies that the South has obtained advantages over the North in the Federal Government, and proceeds to refer to the ordinance of 1787 and the acquisition of Louisiana, and to illustrate the balance of power between freedom and slavery.—He comes down to the annexation of Texas and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and argues that the South has not got no more than belongs to her. He gives an elaborate defence of the principles of the Nebraska Bill, and indignantly denies that it is a breach of faith.

The President refers to grave questions pending with some foreign powers; the most important of which is that with Great Britain, arising out of the Nicaragua question. It was an understanding with the United States in making the treaty, that all the present States of the former Central America Republic, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; also that the contracting parties, engaged equally and to some extent for the present and future, that if either of them had any claim or right in Central America, such claim or right was unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the Convention, and no diminution thereafter would be exercised in any part of Central America by Great Britain and the United States. This government conformed to the restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon conviction that like restrictions were in some sense obligatory in Great Britain. But for this understanding the treaty would never have been concluded by us. Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous possessions over the Mosquito coast. These pretensions are founded on the assumption of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the public law of both Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or of their predecessors, could confer on Great Britain any political rights. It, however, becomes apparent that Great Britain still continued in exercise of large authority in all that part of Central America called the Mosquito Coast; covering the entire length of Nicaragua and part of Costa Rica. This act of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, as understood by this government has been made the subject of negotiation through our minister at London. Great Britain has by repeated and successive treaties renounced all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Great Britain now reasserts her right to this extent, of the Gulf Coast on the Eastern Coast of Nicaragua.

The interference of Great Britain, though exerted once in the form of military occupation of the Part of San Juan del Norte, now presents a claim of right of protectorate over the Mosquito Indians.

After stating that recruiting stations had been established in the United States by the compliety of British civil and military officers, he says, these considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated in due time.

Of the international difficulty in regard to the late recruiting by Great Britain, he says, the traditional policy of the United States is not to interfere with belligerents. Such being the public rights of the United States, no solicitude was felt until Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of a foreign legion. It was a matter of surprise therefore, to find persons engaged in the United States in the business. The ordinary steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish the parties concerned. The matter acquires additional importance by a disclosure of the fact that these enlistments were prosecuted upon a plan devised by official authority.

In the Senate, after the reading of the message, a debate sprang up upon the Central American question, in which Clayton, Seward, Weller, Cass, and others participated—the grounds taken by the President being generally endorsed. In the House after a very animated debate and much confusion, it was decided—126 against 87—that the message should not be read, and the whole subject was laid upon the table.

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Prohibitory Law.

A complaint having been made on Saturday evening last, that liquor was kept by Mr. Robert Stewart, whose shop is under the St. John Hotel, in King-street, and that such liquor was intended for illegal sale; a seizure of it was accordingly made, the article deposited in the Watch House, and Mr. Stewart was held to bail to appear at the Police Court on Monday. Accordingly on that day Mr. Stewart, with several legal advisers appeared, and asked for a postponement of his trial until Tuesday. On Tuesday morning the case was brought on before G. A. Lockhart, the sitting Magistrate, and P. Benard and B. J. Uderhill, Esquires. There appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Kerr, and Tuck; for the defendant, Messrs. Beyard, Wetmore, and Thompson. Several objections were raised by the defendants attorneys, none of which however should have effected the carrying forward of the case. But as Mr. Bennett, one of the Justices, wished it to be dismissed in consequence *as was alleged* of some informality in the information under which the seizure was made, the sitting magistrate, (Mr. Lockhart, therefore decided, *on a rule in that court*, that the case could not be proceeded with,—all the Judges not being agreed. It was accordingly dismissed. A crowd of persons thronged the office, yard, and street, during the time that the case was on hand, and on its dismissal gave vent to their gratification by turbid yellings. Abusive language was used toward several persons in favor of the prosecution, and some trouble was apprehended, but no serious injury was received by any one. The mob proceeded along the streets threatening the stores and persons of the informers in the prosecution with violence, but finally dispersed without carrying out their threats.

The termination of this first prosecution in our City is to be deeply regretted, as it may encourage a further violation of the law. The decision of the sitting magistrate was doubtless an extraordinary one, and he will find it quite difficult to satisfy the community that it was a just or proper one. The mob was composed almost exclusively of the dregs of the City and Portland, and no persons of respectability or character joined in it. Measures, we presume, will be taken for the execution of the law, notwithstanding this apparent defeat. The trial has to be made between law and order, on one side; and rum and rowdyism on the other; and we presume if some of the good and loyal Protestants in the country who are opposed to Prohibition had been here on Tuesday and seen their companions, they would have become converts to the other side.

THE ST. ANDREWS ANTI PROHIBITION RESOLUTIONS.—James Boyd, Esq., M. P. P., occupied the Chair, and Mr. Julius Thompson was Secretary to the meeting.

G. D. Street, Esq., moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Wm. Kerr, Esq., J. P.:—

Resolved,—That this meeting views with indignation the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature, entitled an "Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors." That in their opinion it stamps this Province as a nation of drunkards; that it is in its provisions unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive and a direct infringement of the freedom and liberty of the subject; that in its operation it will cause the spread of immorality and disrespect for the constituted authorities of the land, and be a positive encouragement for smuggling and all its attendant evils.

The Rev. A Barron, (Roman Catholic Priest), moved the next Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Charles McGee,

That this meeting views with apprehension the injurious effects to the commerce and trade of this country which must result from the operation of this law, by the direct bar which it places on the investment of Capital, and to the development of the Province, by the stoppage of Emigration which will ensue from an interference with the legitimate, accustomed and moderate indulgences of those classes in the old country, to whom it is most desirable to hold out every inducement and encouragement to visit these shores; and further, that the means at the disposal of the Government for the due enforcement of the law, and the protection of the Coast against smuggling, are inadequate, and must in consequence tend to the ridicule and disregard of the authorities.

The third Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Alley, (Episcopalian), seconded by G. F. Campbell, Esq.,

That this meeting views with alarm the great deficiency in the revenue of the Country which must result from the operation of this law, and the necessity which will thence arise for a large increase in the taxation of other articles or branches of commerce less capable of supporting it. And while acknowledging the duty and necessity of discountenancing and punishing drunkenness, it denies that such result can be obtained by any prohibitive or coercive measure but will be more surely effected by the force of moral suasion, the example of the upper classes of society, and increased facilities for the education of the people, together with some stringent but wholesome license law to regulate the traffic and sale of stimulants.

It was then moved by Alex. Grant, Esq., seconded by Joseph Walton, Esq.,

That a petition embodying the opinions and sentiments of this meeting be presented to the Legislature so soon as they shall meet, praying that the Act in question may be repealed, and that a system of licenses, with such penalties for its infringement and of drunkenness as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to inflict may be enacted in its stead; and further Resolved,—That a requisition be sent to the members of this County, calling upon them to vote and support such an alteration in the law, and that a subscription list now be opened to defray the expenses of sending to the out parishes to obtain signatures to such Petition and Requisition.

Messrs. A. Thompson, Chas. McGee, and Edward Pheasant were then appointed as a committee to procure subscriptions and signatures to the Petition and Requisition as above resolved on.

As an offset to these we copy from the "Christian Visitor" the following extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Saint George, Jan'y 1st.

"This town is in a ferment to-day, on account of the Prohibitory Law. The *loyal people* of St. Andrews called a town meeting yesterday, to adopt means for the repeal of the law. Priest, parson, and squire, were present, deploring the loss of the revenue, crying out against the infringement of the rights of the people, and the injury likely to result to emigration and to commerce, &c. The law is the main topic of the day here."

We also subjoin the following Resolutions passed at a public Meeting in Upper Woodstock on New Year's day,—A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., in the Chair, Mr. J. Nash, Secretary. We omit for brevity sake the names of the gentleman who moved and seconded the resolutions.

Resolved—That this meeting regard with lively satisfaction, the Act of the Legislature prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic of in exciting Liquors, as a legal measure, absolutely necessary to put an end to intemperance and to wretchedness, pauperism, and crime, by which it is ever accompanied.

Resolved—That this meeting, ally to the importance of a faithful enforcement of such law, (not only with a view to carry out its benevolent objects) but to prevent its repeal—which is already speculated upon by its enemies—and firmly impressed that it being promptly and fearlessly upheld and maintained, depend, in a great measure, upon the united and firm determination of the friends of Temperance in the Province at large.

Further Resolved—That at this crisis the friends of Temperance are called to renewed and increased exertions to exterminate the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

And further Resolved—That it is desirable that a society be found in this Parish to be called the "Woodstock Temperance League" and that all other Parishes in the County of Carleton be invited to join in cordial co-operation with said League.

Resolved—That the Constitution adopted by York County League be also adopted by this League.

Resolved—That this meeting be adjourned until Tuesday the 8th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers &c.

Resolved—That notice be given of the adjourned meeting in the "Carleton Sentinel" and "Journal" newspapers, and that 25 Handbills be procured to be distributed through the County.

Resolved—That J. E. Nash be the Committee to attend to the carrying out of the above resolution.

Prohibitory Law—Police Reports.

We extract the following paragraph from the Police Reports in the *Morning Courier* of the 7th inst.

TUESDAY, January 6th.—There is a very gratifying diminution of business at the Police office for the past week, compared with the same period, last year; and among the crimes that appeared on the Superintendent's Report, that of drunkenness was rarely seen. Whether this state of things is to be attributed to the operation of the Prohibitory Law, or not, we are not prepared to say; but whatever may be the cause we hope that the good effect will continue.

License Law.

Read the following as the fruit of the License Law, which we cut from two of our exchanges at the same time we clipped the above from the *Courier*.

INQUISITION.—A Coroner's Inquest was held at Corn Ridge, Parish of Studholm, in King's County on the 27th December, before A. C. Evanson, Esq., one of the Coroners of said County, on view of the body of John Burgess, an old pensioner, who it appeared from the evidence was confirmed drunkard. His mind became so unsettled in consequence of continual dissipation, that in a fit of delirium tremens, he committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a shoemaker's knife.—Verdict accordingly. In a pecuniary sense he was in tolerably good circumstances.

This is the third victim in the space of three months from the like cause, that came under the investigation of the same Coroner.—*Carleton.*

☞ We have this week to record another rum murder. The victim was a colored man named Johnson, of Brantford, and the murderer a colored man named Thompson, of the same place. Both had become maddened by strong drink before the deed was perpetrated.—*C. C. Ad.*

☞ On Sunday night last a man named Bernard McDermott, while laboring under *delirium tremens*, jumped from a bed-room window in the upper story of the City Hotel, Hamilton, and was killed. His body was found in the yard at the rear of the house in the morning.—*Ib.*

☞ A few days since a woman named Ann McDonald was found dead in swamp on the side of the 9th road, Zorra, by her own son, a boy about seven years of age. A whiskey bottle was found on her person.—*Ib.*

We cut the following from "The Witness," published at Halifax, N. S., under date of January 5th:—

In this city and vicinity, during the past month, Rum has been doing its deadly work with even more than its wonted activity and success. In that period, through its fatal influence, not less than ten unhappy wretches have perished. More than every third item in the records of city mortality, is an instance of the destructive power of Intemperance.

Disorder.

While we now write, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, a crowd of the most disreputable inhabitants of Portland and the city, are parading our streets in disorder and with yellings, much to the annoyance of peaceable citizens who are passing along. The object of this rabble, is said to be the burning of Messrs. Fraser, J. Lordly, and C. Souter, in *effigy*, for the active part which these gentlemen took in the prosecution under the Prohibitory Law on Tuesday. What efforts will be made by the Mayor, and other city authorities, to prevent this disorder, we do not know, but judging from the conduct of some of our worthy city dignatories on Tuesday, we judge that they *wink* at these disgraceful proceedings.

We think that the indignity intended to be offered to the gentlemen whom they wish to insult should be considered by them as an honor, inasmuch as it proceeds from that class of men whose conduct would be a disgrace to any community. There may be men wearing good coats behind the screens, setting on the rabble, but we are assured that among such there are no good citizens, nor any that value the peace and quietude of the community. We shall see what this state of affairs will result in; we are assured of one thing, it will make many sober citizens *prohibitionists*, who before were not.

CONVICTION UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—A telegraphic despatch received from the Bend by a gentleman in this city states that a prosecution for infringing the Prohibitory Law resulted in a conviction. Fine £10 and forfeiture of the liquor. The party has appealed.—*Morning Courier.*

A fire broke out last Friday night in the printing office of the *Morning News*. It caused considerable damage before it was subdued; but we regret to learn that it is believed to be the work of an incendiary. His Worship the Mayor has offered £100 for the discovery of the offender. We think, however, that a judicial investigation should first have been made, in order to trace the origin of the fire; and the guilty perpetrators of it. We are satisfied that we should have a less number of fires to report, if it was known that a strict inquiry would invariably follow.—*Ch. Witness.*

FIRE.—A fire occurred last evening about 9 o'clock, in the Imperial Buildings, occupied by Morrison, & Co. It was soon subdued, but the goods were injured more from the water thrown by the Engines than by the fire. One of the members of No. 2, fell through a window by which he received some injury.—*Visitor.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PILOT.—This fine steamer was lost at 12, o'clock on Tuesday night, a short distance below Digby Light. She hadleft for this port, on her return trip, but a storm coming on, she attempted to return, when she struck on the rocks, and has become a total wreck. The passengers and crew were safely landed. The *Pilot* belonged to John Walker, Esq., of this city, and was partially insured.—*N. Brunswicker.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending January 10th.

C. E. Grosvenor, rem., "granted."——John P. Stevens, rem.——Stephen Carlisle, rem.——J. McKeen, rem.——Robert Sisp.——John Simonds, rem.——W. B. Tompkins, rem.——Samuel Pitfield, rem.——Thos. C. Pierce.——Charles H. Gibenson, rem.——J. C. Squires, rem.——Charles H. McKenzie; we will send the papers as requested.——Joseph McMackin.——Howard D. Charters, rem.——Thomas C. Atherton, rem. J. J. Letson, rem.——Wm. Kimble.——Wm. Smith, rem.——E. W. Patterson, rem.——Charlotte Butler.——Rev. John Perry, rem.; for whom does the 40s. pay at Hampstead.——S Stephens.——Luke Byron.——L. Hustis, rem.——James E. Smith, rem.——Benjamin Atherton, rem.——W. Fowler, rem.——William Haney, rem.——Elder E. Waymen, rem.——Jonathan McLeod, rem.——Wm. Fenwick, rem.——James Ryan, rem.——John Alexander, rem.——Wm. E. Hoyt, rem.

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. 9. WM. PETERS, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF MISSIONARY.

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.*

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. Beckon 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, $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.—4i 181 William street, New York.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

☞ We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a deceased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache: also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane'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. McLanes's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the 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 VAPOR.

DR. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated Physicians in New York, writes as follows:

DR. CURTIS,—*Dear Sir*,—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your HYGEANA or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favour of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus, as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. JOHNS, M. D.,

No. 609, Houston street, New York.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

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

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. Vincent Wilson, to Miss Margaret Delilah Black, all of the parish of Canbridge, Q. C.

At New York, on the 31st ult., by Rev. D. M. Graham, Mr. Samuel Stephens, formerly of Saco, Maine, to Miss Jane Lockhart, formerly of Woodstock, New Brunswick; all parties now of the city of New York.

DEATHS.

At Spring Hill, Kings County, on Christmas morning last, Phebe Ann, wife of Joseph McMacken, and eldest daughter of Mr. George Perry, of New Canaan, in the 40th year of her age, leaving a husband, seven children, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Sister McMacken was brought to the knowledge of truth as it is in Christ, when about fifteen, through the instrumentality of the late Elder Charles Lewis, and united with the Baptist church at New Canaan shortly afterwards, of which church she remained a member until the time of her death. About two years since she was taken dangerously ill, which led her to great seriousness of thought about her preparation for the world of spirits. She felt, upon reviewing her past religious character that if weighed in the balances of the heavenly sanctuary, in many things she would be found wanting. Her heart, she feared, was not right with God. Her public and her private duties, owing to a great pressure of worldly cares, had been too much neglected. Whilst she was in this state of mind she was visited by the Rev. John Prince, Wesleyan Missionary, who also preached in her house, and when engaged with him in prayer, she was restored to peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, which peace of mind she retained during the greater part of the time, till she exchanged mortality for life. During the last few days of her stay on earth she suffered much in body, and was sometimes fearful that her God had forsaken her, and given her up as a prey to the enemy; but these seasons of doubt and forboding, mercifully, were not of great duration. The light of the Sun of Righteousness pierced through the threatening clouds, and shone brightly upon her soul, and then she could sweetly and exultingly say—"My heavenly Father has not, No! he has not forsaken me, blessed be his name!" In this frame of mind she left this world of tears, shouting with her expiring breath, "Glory to God! Glory to God!" to join the blood besprinkled bands on the eternal shore. G.

Suddenly at Long Reach, on the 9th inst., Mary wife of Mr William H. Williams, aged 60 years. Mrs Williams had been a devoted christian for many years.

At Dorchester, on the 4th Oct., of Dropsy, Mrs. Catharine Bishop, in the 69th year of her age.

At Clifton, on the 28th Dec., infant son of John Fraser, aged 25 days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

Friday—Schr Rechab, Spears, Eastport—Wm A Wood, passengers and merchandize

Wednesday—Ship Native, Trask, Boston, 2—C McLauchlan, ballast

Brigt Rover, Elkin, Boston

Schr Caroline Knight, Davis, New York, 8—L H Waterhouse, flour

CLEARED.

Jan 4th—Schr Marcia, Hibbard, Saugus, (Mass) boards and plank—Stewart & McLean; John and Mary, Gardner, Cuba, boards, &c—Chas McLauchlan

Jan 7th—Ship Harriet Cann, Cann, Glasgow, timber, deals and boards; brigt Naomi, Hall, Guayama, boards shingles and fish; Cleo O'Brien Fountain, Havana, shooks; Azoff, Loudrett, Waterford, deals; schr Rechab, Spears, Eastport, passengers

MEMORANDA.

Packet brigt, Lucy Ann, hence, at Halifax 4th inst., all well

Arrived at Savannah, Jan 3d ship Middleton, Cooper, Liverpool—At New Orleans, Dec 26th, ship Zebiah, Robertson do.

Cleared at Boston, Dec 31st, barque Cecilia, Williams, St. John.

Ar at New York, 4th schr Iowa, from this port

Cld at Boston 2d, brig Rover, and schr Pilot-fish, for this port

The bark Onward, Freify, from Greenock for this port, passed Yarmouth on the 4th inst

Arr at Mobile, 3d inst ship Imperial, Moran, Liverpool

Cld at Savannah, Dec 29th, bark Alma, this port. At Baltimore, Jan 2d, brig Martello, do

Sld from Providence, Jan 3d schr Maria, for this port.

Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 3d, barque Ocean Gem, Austin Liverpool—At Havana, 22d, brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, St John; 25th brig Judge Hathaway, Leland, do—At Cardenas, 19th, schr Moro Head, do

Arrived at Boston, Jan 2d, schr Utica, Clark, St George

COUNTRY MARKET, Jan. 9.

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 2 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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late LINUS SEELY, deceased, of Blissville, in the County of Sunbury, are requested to hand in the same to the Administrators, duly attested to 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 Blissville, January 9th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and large double Dwelling HOUSE, situated on Portland Bridge, erected and owned by the late DAVID H. COULLIARD. It stands upon a very superior Wharf which covers the whole Lot; and is well calculated for Tenants or otherwise. One half or 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.

ELIZABETH COULLIARD.

Portland, January 9th, 1856.

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. STAVERS, W. FERRIS, A. M.; JAS. BENNET, W. ELDER, W. ALVAS, A. M.; the Hon. J. H. GRAY, JOHN BOYD, Esq., JAS. PORTER, Esq., and J. G. STEVENS, Esq.; and special advertisements 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, South 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 expences, 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 afore mentioned places. jan. 11.

"The Morning News."

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his friends, the various Engine Companies, and Fire Department generally, for the prompt and kind manner in which they came to his aid on Friday night—when his building took fire, from some mysterious cause—thereby enabling him to save an immense deal of valuable property, the Press and Engine of themselves (saved) being worth £500.

In consequence of the disarrangement and injury of some of the newspaper type, [which will require to be replaced in order to have the fonts complete and in working order,] the subscriber regrets to say that the publication of the Morning News will have to be suspended for about a week; but he fully confides in the friendship of his old patrons and friends, and believes that they will be indulgent with him under the unfortunate circumstances. The time for which the paper will be suspended will be fully made up to Subscribers. (Jan. 9.) li G. E. FENETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

It is not my design, for the sake of lucre, 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 Dispepsia; indigestion, Bilious 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 Inflamation 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 Crimea—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, Palsy, Piles, Ear ache, Deafness, and pains in all parts of the body. Try it 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 that 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. 164 Prince William street, up stairs. Walk in without rapping.

BENJAMIN LEARY,
St. John, San. 11, 1856. Botanic Physician.

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.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

THE Subscribers to the projected Educational Institution, to be styled VICTORIA COLLEGE, are requested to attend a General Meeting of said Subscribers, at the *Commercial School Room*, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 16th January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of adopting the necessary preliminary measures for procuring an Act of Incorporation. Jan. 2.

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. kivlid do. Cordovan Goloshed; do. do. Swan Lined Pat. Seal do.; ladies' French Prunella 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.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE and well assorted supply of WATT'S HYMN BOOKS have just been received, from London, at the "Religious Intelligencer Book Store," prices varying from ONE SHILLING to SIX SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE.

Jan. 4, 1856.