

"A most serious misfortune befell Messina on the 14th inst., by a terrible inundation, occasioned, it is supposed, by a water-spout; the whole country about Messina, was laid under water, trees were rooted up, houses, gardens, furniture, and cattle destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage has also been done in the city itself. The total loss is said to exceed two millions of ounces, or one and a quarter million sterling. In Palermo the cholera is very bad; deaths being from 70 to 100 per day. In Naples from 30 to 40 deaths per day are occasioned by this fatal malady."

WANT AT KARS.—Constantinople, Nov. 15.—Letters from Kars to the 25th ult. have been received. A correspondent of the Herald says: "Here we are, as closely invested by the Russians as ever. Their cavalry in the plains have succeeded in cutting off all our supplies, and we are very badly off for provisions, I assure you. The troops are on quarter rations now, and are obliged to go out daily gathering every day. I wonder whether we shall have to eat our boots—at all events, even the latter are not so plentiful as one may suppose. Are we to be starved out like obnoxious rats? What use are honors, grades, and ranks, when starvation stares us in the face? We want bread and meat, and not empty compliments."

Kars, October 25th.—We have nothing new in our position since the glorious event of the 29th ultimo, of which I give you a detailed account. I believe the losses of the Russians were severer than represented by the official despatch of General Williams. We have since had numerous night alerts, but of no consequence, just enough to keep us on our legs until daylight. There has been a grand distribution of decorations since my last.

It must be well understood that Kars owes its salvation to the bravery of our countrymen. They led the Turks on with most determined courage. The result was, 9000 half-starved, quasi-naked, forced 30,000 men of the elite of Russian armies to fall back in disorder and disgrace. The garrison, now reduced to 7,500 men, keeping soil and body together, are again ready to do the work of the 20th ult. We are told that reinforcements sent from Constantinople have arrived at Erzerum, and are marching to the relief of Kars. God Almighty grant that they reach soon. What we want is bread and provisions. We are reduced to the last extremity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Week later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Important Peace Rumors.—From the Crimea.—The King of Sardinia in England.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18th.

The Steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 8th, arrived this morning, at thirty minutes past six.

The Steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 5th, with 100 passengers and a full cargo.

The American ship *Constitution*, which arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., was discovered to be on fire on the following morning, while at anchor in the river. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the vessel burned all day, and was scuttled in twenty feet of water. She was burned to the water's edge. Part of the contents in the lower hold may be saved in a damaged state; otherwise, the ship and cargo will be a total loss. The cause of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The passengers and baggage had landed, but the ship was not docked.

IMPORTANT PEACE RUMORS.—The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors; but as the public have no means of estimating their truth, they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance that the assertions of the British press on the subject of negotiations are quite at variance with those influential continental papers.

The *London Times*, and *Dissel's* organ, among the London press are prominent in asserting that peace is near, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum, summoning Russia, under threat of breaking off negotiations, to accept these conditions of peace, which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

Berlin correspondence, under date of 4th, which appears in the *Morning Chronicle*, says it is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors; that while it is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward. At the utmost preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 2d, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on Western Powers, with the view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the Third and Fourth Points of the Vienna Conference.

Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia replies to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory; but the undecided Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that they may have the modification to see rejected.

The cabinets of Munich and Dresden, promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also assented to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved at Paris; but it remains to be seen if they will be successful. Our best politicians are equally divided. Some think peace near; others think it distant.

The most reliable accounts indicate that the state of affairs stand thus: There has been no communication whatever from Russia. There has been a communication by the Austrian Government through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government embodying terms which Austria proposed to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two governments. The terms are a great advance on anything yet offered, and might be accepted all round; but they are

the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the allies if the ultimatum be rejected; but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests.

With respect to Canrobert's mission, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times* of the 4th says:

"Canrobert has returned. He left Stockholm on the 19th, and the day after his departure, an act, convention, or protocol, was signed between the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the English and French Ministers Plenipotentiary, and that the articles of that Convention are most satisfactory to the Allies and advantageous to Sweden."

The Paris *Moniteur* will say something about this in a few days. It is waiting for the adhesion of Denmark?

Per contra, the *London Post* says definitely that no convention has "at present" been entered into by Sweden.

Some persons undertake to say that plans will be arranged between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, with respect to Italy, which will render peace impossible for years to come.—Others that Napoleon is tired of the expenses of the war, and really desires peace.

Meanwhile continued preparations on the largest scale go forward for the Spring campaign.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. The profits of the overland trade keep the general business to a more favorable point than was anticipated. Government paper is not much deteriorated, and money was abundant at Moscow at seven per cent.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has an editorial headed: "The War is only beginning;" and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years.

The *London Times* replies to the *Bee's* article, and asserts that this boasting only betrays weakness.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The *London Times* correspondent, writing from the Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 24th, says there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little fire is exchanged between the North and South sides.

The Russians works on the North side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy Sebastopol docks are about completed.

Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp.

Horse races are advertised in the British, and theatres in the French camps.

The weather had been fine.

Deserters confirm the report that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, namely, the 11th 12th and 18th divisions on the Severnaya, or North Plateau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge; and the rest on the Plateau of Korodos, keeping the Belbec and Katcha.

The French army has been reinforced by a division twelve thousand strong, under Gen. Chasseloup.

The English and Sardinian are also reinforced, and it is supposed, the Russians also. The Russians have erected batteries to prevent a landing in the rear of the North forts.

The French and English camps have been connected by a bridge of boats.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near Kertch, as the Russians are threatening an attack, having fortified Arabat with thirty thousand, and Genitchi with 15,000 men.

On the 23d Nov. Gorichakoff announced nothing new. A French colonel and captain making a reconnaissance, were captured by the Cossacks.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th, mentions that the Russian cavalry near Kertch had retired into the interior.

Three hundred sail of ships, laden with grain, were wind-bound in Sulima, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa, had suspended specie payments—the premium on silver being from 12 to 15 per cent.

The timber rafts recently captured by the Allies are lost, having been floated away and broken up by a freshet.

THE BALTIC.—A telegraph dispatch from Nicoburg, Dec. 6th, states that the united squadrons under Admiral Dundas, were then passing that place on their way homeward.

The British Admiralty have published Lieut. Gage's account of the Hango affair; but it contains nothing new.

General Canrobert is said to have hinted that at the next Baltic campaign two Allied armies will be landed, one in Finland and the other in Courland; and he will have command-in-chief at Kiel. He had a long interview with Admirals Dundas and Pensa, and some attribute the Russian Council of war to intimation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg.

The Council referred to will comprise all the Generals and Admirals. General Rudiger, DeBerg, Sievers, Sarmentin and the others' object being to settle the best means for defending the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Volhynia—two hundred and eighty thousand men being available for this purpose, exclusive of interior garrisons.

The mission of the Russian Admiral, Glasenapp, to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with a view to counteract Canrobert's, is stated to have reference only to unimportant matters of finance, and the trading of Swedish ships to the ports of Finland.

FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Intrigue continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. England supports John Ghika as candidate; France and Turkey protect Mr. Callimunchi; while Austria sides with Prince Stirvey.

Austria is said to desire that, in future, the Hospodars shall be named for life by the Porte, subject to the veto of the Great Powers.

ASIA.

There is a rumor, on authority of the *London Daily News* correspondent, that the Russians have taken Kars. This may have arisen from a similar rumor of the capture of Kertch. The report says the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on Nov. 5th, but afterwards took the place. This wants confirmation.

Correspondence of Nov. 12th mentions that Omar Pasha had divided his force into three corps—he, himself, with the main body occupied Suchim Kale, and had detached twelve battalions of infantry, with two regiments of cavalry under Ferhad Pasha and

Oman Pasha, to Redoubt Kale, while the corps of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tunisian contingent, was at Batum.

Up to the 12th Omar Pasha had not moved from this basis of operation.

General Mouravieff had established a winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Gen. Butbutoff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is prorogued till July 31st, then to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia during the week has been the guest of the Queen. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian chapel—Cardinal Wiseman preaching. On Monday he attended reviews; Tuesday visited London city, which was illuminated. On Wednesday was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camps at Aldershot; and on Thursday left London for France.

Public meetings have been held at London to consider the monetary crisis and the influence of the Bank Charter act. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of existing currency laws. The meeting, however, was only preliminary.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

SPAIN.

The Cortes had passed a vote of confidence in O'Donnell. One hundred and thirty in favor and eight against.

BELGIUM.

The Second Chamber has voted the war estimates by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Arrangements for reciprocal circulation of paper money have just been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria.

The renewed conference of the German Courts will be held in Berlin, (not Vienna) on Jan. 10th.

DENMARK.

The political difference between the King and the Prince Royal is made up. Distress exists in Prussia from scarcity of corn and the disturbance of the usual course of traffic. In consequence of an epidemic among the cattle, importation into Prussia from the Russian frontier is prohibited.

AUSTRIA.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has arrived at Vienna. Private despatch says the Austrian Army will be further reduced by eighty thousand men.

ITALY.

It is announced for the second time, that France and England's mediation has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany.

UNITED STATES.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 7th inst., has the following despatches: *Kansas, Dec. 6.*—The pro-slavery party have encamped on the Waukauassa, and last night, by the order of the Governor, they arrested General Fomeroy, who was on his way to Kansas City with important despatches for the East. Some threats have been made to destroy the American Hotel at this place, it being alleged that it was owned by the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts. The citizens have pledged themselves to defend it, and prevent its destruction. Four or five hundred men, several pieces of artillery, and probably one thousand muskets, passed through Independence yesterday, from the border of counties of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas County in maintaining order.

Western, Dec. 6.—By an express which stayed at Lawrence, night before last, we have the following account of matters from the seat of war:—They number at Lawrence 800 men, armed chiefly with Sharp's rifles. They say they can raise 300 more men if necessary.

They are willing that Jones should come and search peaceably for the prisoners. They assert that they will not commence a fight, but will act on the defensive till the very last.

Men and women are armed with Sharp's rifles. General Fomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors. It is said, that on the pro-slavery side, they number at Franklin about 800 men, and at Leocompton and Douglas about 200, and are very anxious to obtain more. Jones was to go yesterday to execute his writs on the prisoners in the hands of the Free State party, and if they refused to deliver them up, he would wait for further orders from Governor Shannon. It is thought there will be a fight before the matter can be settled.

The United States at Fort Leavenworth have not yet been ordered out.

HORACE GREELY ON WASHINGTON.—Mr. Greeley, in one of his letters from Washington, says:

"New York is a smart village of its size, but not so favorable a location for the study of men and manners as this Washington. Men are here more gregarious—more genial—the crust of etiquette and reserve thaws quicker, and one makes a dozen intimate acquaintances while he would be making two or three in a commercial emporium. There are sly people here, but they are very few, and not increasing—the atmosphere is not congenial. Even the office seekers are communicative and confidential—they hope that awakened and satisfied curiosity will engender sympathy. Washington is the spot where to observe American character in all its phases, and rapidly advance to proficiency in study."

FROM MEXICO.—By way of Texas, intelligence is received which states that "the northern provinces of Mexico seem bound to return to their usual state of anarchy. Garza, and his confederates refuse to recognize the authority of Vidaurri, and matters are rapidly approaching open warfare." At last accounts Garza was still before Tampico, the commander of which place refuses to recognize his authority, unless by Vidaurri's command, and the former has sent for reinforcements.

BRADSTREET'S.—Speaking of the prevailing high prices of breadstuffs, and the immense supplies for exportation which the country is capable of affording, the *Buffalo Courier* remarks:

"There is hardly any limit to our surplus of wheat and corn, and if the demand abroad should carry off one hundred million bushels, which is almost four times as much as we have ever exported in one year, there would still be an abundant supply for home consumption. Strange as it may seem that with a large surplus on hand, fully equal to supply the demand from abroad, prices should rule so high, it is nevertheless, in obedience to a law of trade, which makes a sudden impulse push the market values beyond a due limit, as well as of another law of trade, which makes a demand in the ordinary channels of supply produce for a time all the consequences of an actual scarcity."

NEW YORK MARKETS. Dec. 14.—Flour is a shifting lower, with a desire to realize; demand limited. \$8.25 to \$9 for mixed to fancy. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer. Corn a shade lower. Pork dull and heavy. Beef dull.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Washington, Dec. 13. The Speakership continues to be the all-absorbing topic. Should the three divisions remain firm, a proposition is talked of to end the contest by partitioning the principal offices between them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Gazette* of the 5th, contains an official communication from Mr. Howe, by desire of the Railway Board, to the Lieutenant-Governor, with accompanying statements "showing the amount of Traffic on the Nova Scotia Railway, from the 8th of June to the 22nd of Nov., with the cost of upholding the same." These returns, which embrace three periods, are highly satisfactory. The Train commenced running on the 8th of June—four trains per day—to nine mile station, six miles, two months, and to Sackville, 8 miles, one month. The returns for the quarter ending 8th Sept. give the number of miles run 4,466, and the passengers carried from station to station 17,602.

The revenue received during the same period was £1,018 4 2

Against which are the expenses, including maintenance of Way, Locomotive charges, repairs, traffic charges, and depreciation of rolling stock. 437 15 44

Net Receipts, £580 8 104

Five hundred and eighty pounds over and above the wear and tear and working expenses is not a bad beginning, when we consider the number of miles run, and the character of the country over which the road passes.

The second period is from the 8th to the 31st of Sept., when the running of the trains was interrupted—four trains a day—the miles run during that time being 656, the number of passengers carried 3,258, and the gross earnings of the road £174 11 6.

The trains recommenced running on the 22nd October, from which time to the 22nd November—the number of miles run was 1,312, the passengers carried, 4,715, and the gross receipts £272 13 7.

Upon analysing these returns we find the gross proceeds during the first quarter to average £78 per week—from 9th to 24th Sept. about £85 per week, and from 22nd Oct. to 22nd Nov.—when the trains were reduced from four to three trains per day—upwards of £60 per week. The falling off during the latter period is attributable to several causes, the want of a locomotive to immediately supply the place of the "Mayflower," injured on the 22nd of September, and the diminution of pleasure travel, consequent on the advanced season of the year, being among the more prominent. But if the number of passengers has been less, the freight list exhibits a steady increase—the freight carried for the month ending 23rd Nov., being little less than for the three months ending 8th Sept.—Chron.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR of Nova Scotia has appointed Thursday the 27th inst., as a day of General Thanksgiving, "to vouchsafe Victory to the National Arms, and success to the labours of the Provincial Husbandman and Fisherman."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments bear date November 30, 1855: To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Shelburne—Robt. P. Woodill and James Muir, Esqrs.

To be Notaries and Tabellions Public—John C. Whidden and Jared C. Troop, Esqrs.

To be Surveyor of Shipping for the District of St. Mary's, Guysborough—Alex. McDonald, Esq.

To be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Recognizances for Bail in the Supreme Court, and for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Nathaniel W. White, Esq.

DOMESTIC.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., an accident of a very serious nature occurred at the Albert Mines, by which a young man named McCracken, unfortunately lost his life. It appears that in pumping the water from the pit it became necessary to keep the engine working at night as well as in the day time, and on the morning in question, between one and two o'clock, while busily engaged as already stated, something having happened below which rendered it necessary for McCracken, and a man named Buckley, to descend to the bottom, which they did, and were in the act of adjusting some part of the work which was out of place, when by some misunderstanding the engine was started, and shocking to relate, McCracken, from the position he was in, was actually torn to pieces in a moment. Buckley was much injured about his head but is now recovering.—*Westmorland Times.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered an excellent lecture on "Canada and the Canadians in 1855." The talented lecturer did ample justice to the subject, and the suggestions relative to the present state of this Province cannot be too carefully considered by those who have the welfare of the country at heart.—*Courier.*

WE learn that the practice of using Black Birch for the main piece of Rudder in Ships of the six years grade, having recently been under the Committee of Lloyd's consideration, it is considered by them to be unsuitable for that purpose; and have consequently given their surveyor at this port (John Tucker, Esq.) instructions to object to the use of Black Birch for the main piece of rudder in future.—*Courier.*

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL left St. John yesterday morning at the usual hour. She will leave here on Wednesday morning, the 26th, which will be her last trip for the season.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS.—The Cunard steamships will resume their trips to the port of New York in January next. The new steamer *Persia*, which will make the first trip, will leave Liverpool on the 12th of January, and will reach her dock at Jersey City on or about the 23d of that month. The *Asia* and *Africa* will also resume their trips in their order after that date.—*Courier.*

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.—Dec. 14th, Thos. Gemmell—17th, Ben. Jewett for Jesse Clarke, 7s. 6d.—8th, by F. W. Bradford, (1 sub.) for Isaac Carl 10s.—13th, Rev. J. Davis—5th, John S. Colpitts, Esq., for Merritt Smith, 7s. 6d.—3d, W. H. Troop, Esq., Books ordered by brother T. forwarded by scrip. "Economy"—7th, W. H. Rogers, Esq.—John Whitney, 7s. 6d.—10th, Rev. Dr. Crandall (1 sub.) for Wm. Farmer, 7s. 6d.—Mrs. Ann Farmer, 7s. 6d.—7th, Z. S. Davis, Esq.—12th, Rev. J. H. Tupper, 7s. 6d.—for John Houston, 7s. 6d.—Moses Mahoney, (new 1 sub.) 7s. 6d.—Nov. 22d, Moses Mahoney, 7s. 6d.—Dec. 7th, Asaph Whitman, Esq., for Robert Marshall, 7s. 6d.—James Merry, 7s. 6d.—Ranley Merry, 5s.—Dec. 14th, Lewis Koff, 7s. 6d.—for A. McDonald 7s. 6d.—Dennis Alward, 7s. 6d.—for Edward G. Silas Alward 18s.—for John G. Cory, 10s.—9th, Rev. W. G. Parker, (1 sub.) for deacon Joseph Blakeney for John and Blakeney 12s.—Dec. 17th, deacon Stephen Taylor—John Ring 3s. 6d.—Mrs. Robinson (1 sub.) 7s. 6d.—for Mrs. Fitzpatrick 7s. 6d.—Robt. Delap, Esq. 10s. 4d.

ALL DIRECTIONS in the above attended to.

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 the person applying for the position, 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—41, 181 William street, New York.

NOTICE.—The next Union Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Baptist Church in Woodstock, to commence on the second Friday in January, at 6 o'clock p.m. We hope our ministering brethren, especially of the district, will be present.

THOMAS TORD, Pastor. Woodstock, Dec. 14, 1855.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.—FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganised Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of grateful remembrance.

This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All other preparations in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'LANE'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 CHALOVER & HUNT, and T. WALKER & SON.

DR. CURTIS'S INHALING VAPOR.—DR. JONES, 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 VAPOR, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor 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 effective 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. JONES, M. D., No. 609, Houston street, New York.

CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine. For sale by FELLOW & CO., Germain street, opposite Market street.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—DR. JONES, 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 Vapor, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor 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 effective 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. JONES, M. D., No. 609, Houston street, New York.

DEAR SIR.—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy to 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 for the throat and the lungs, and an excellent remedy for the Hygeana; for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & CO., wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column. Jan. 5—17.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. Charles Jones, of Clementsfort, N. S., to Miss Alice Jane Smith, of this city.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Spencer, Mr. Samuel E. Carson, formerly of Nova Scotia, but now of Eastport, Me., to Florence Harcourt, daughter of the late A. W. Haire, Esq., M. D., of Sydney.

DIED.—The following notice of the death of Mrs. Lawrence should have appeared two weeks ago; but it was left with our printer, and he unintentionally omitted it.

At Sackville, on the 21st inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. William Lawrence of that place, in the 90th year of her age.

At Parker's Cove, Granville, N. S., of scarlet fever, Nov. 24th, Ann, wife of Mr. Jacob Post, aged 32 years.

At the same place, on the 11th Nov., Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip McCabe, aged 25 years. She was a Member of the Baptist Church of that place. Her end was peace.

At the same place, on the 16th Nov., Abraham McCabe, aged 16 years.

At the same place, Dec. 6, James McCabe, aged 27 years. His end was peace.

The above were all the children of the same parents.