

## General Intelligence.

## EUROPEAN.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

BOSTON, Jan. 7. News by the "Arago" not specially important. It is affirmed that Sweden has ratified a Treaty with England and France. Rumours of Peace continue abundant. At the surrender of Kars Gen. Williams and 16,000 troops were made prisoners of war.

The Crimea is quiet. Immense preparations are making by the British for operations in the Baltic next Spring.

Breadstuffs dull—quotations slightly lower. Manchester advices more favourable. Consols 88½.

Arrived from St. John at Liverpool, 15th, ships St. John, Coquette; at Swansea, 14th, Roseland; at Glasgow, 17th, Themis; at Greenock, 15th, Crescent; at Newry, 16th, Jane; at Warrenton, 17th, Eliza Ann.

The "Canada" arrived out on the 16th ult.

## THE FALL OF KARS.

In referring to the fall of Kars, *The Times*, of Thursday, while admitting that it is a considerable triumph, shows that it is only temporary. *The Times* says:—Erzeroum is fortified even more strongly than Kars, and we believe that General Mouravieff will lapse before commencing a contest similar to that in which he has been so narrowly successful. By the beginning of the summer the Allies have it in their power to carry on war in earnest in Asia as well as in the Crimea or the Baltic. The least chance of success and lasting aggrandisement would suffice to call down such an invasion as would speedily make the Russians tremble for Georgia itself. We have, therefore, no cause to be discouraged, although it would be absurd to affect indifference.

## MONGRELIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Russia learns that Prince Betofo has fixed his head quarters at Kutais, and intends very shortly assuming the offensive against the Turkish armies. They are lying encamped at Anaklada and Redoubt Kaleh.

## AUSTRIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following:—VIENNA, Dec. 8.—Sir Hamilton Seymour's negotiations with Baron Boromey, respecting a Danubian campaign in the spring, are continued.

## THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY: MORE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 7th instant, in the *Monteur*, says:

"According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the new levy, which is now in course of execution throughout almost the whole empire, meets with considerable difficulties. In the parts of the empire bordering on Prussia the greatest discontent is experienced. Desertions are frequent; and the misery must be very severe, to force men to adopt a step which is attended with such danger. The Imperial Bank of Odessa is not the only one that has suspended payment. The same has taken place in other Government establishments of the same kind."

## THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

This is, if we mistake not, the third attempt that has been made by Russia to raise a loan upon the Continent since the beginning of the war. Her two former proposals failed, and the success of the present application is exceedingly problematical. The assertion that the loan has been contracted for is, it is presumed, perfectly unfounded. The arrangement entered into is supposed to imply merely an engagement, on the part of certain firms, to act as agents for the Russian Government in offering to the public the new stock now proposed to be created. The Russian Government, of course, will pay a commission upon such sum as shall be raised. Subscribers to this stock, however, will lie under several serious disadvantages, inasmuch as England and France will have a perfect right to demand of the Government in whose states the loan is announced, a prohibition of all recognized dealings in it on the Bourse. It may be inferred, from the manner in which a similar attempt was made by Russia in Northern Germany some months ago, that the Government will be glad to dispose of parcels of the new stock, at prices far below those ostensibly fixed. This knowledge can only tend to disparage the whole negotiation, and to discourage applicants, each of whom will fear that he may be undersold in the market by a next subscriber. A fall has at once taken place in Russian Securities upon all the Continental markets, amounting to 2 per cent. at Hamburg, 3 per cent. at Berlin, and 4 per cent. at Amsterdam.—*Daily News*.

## NEW AND INGENUOUS WAR MATERIAL.

We have at present in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, for experiments, a peculiar description of wagon made of sheet iron, and capable of being converted into a boat, as requirement may be. It is between thirteen and fourteen feet long, and about five feet broad. This novel introduction has been tried in the canal in the Royal Arsenal, and it was found to be of sufficient buoyancy to carry sixteen men, besides the wheels and other parts necessary for the formation of a wagon. Other experiments are to be made with it. A water-cart has also been introduced at the Arsenal, which is made of sheet iron, and can be converted into a pontoon. When required for the purpose of a pontoon the water is drawn off and the shaft disengaged, and used to strengthen the framework necessary for the adoption to the use of a pontoon.—*Daily News*.

## THE LATE SKIRMISH IN THE CRIMEA.

*The Globe*, alluding to the recent affair in the Crimea, on the 8th instant, says, "It was really a simple reconnaissance, with the view testing the vigilance of our allies, and of ascertaining whether a surprise was practicable at that quarter. These small incidents of war may be expected to occur throughout the winter; but the enemy is mistaken if he expects that he can make any impression on our position in the valley of Balak."

## REDUCTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The alleged reduction of the Austrian army is explained by the *Globe*, as not having the importance which has been attributed to it. It is true, says the *Globe*, that numbers of the Austrian soldiers have been allowed to leave their regiments, and return home. These men, however, are all soldiers of experience. They are all liable to serve again, and the nature of their furloughs are such that a very few days' notice would suffice to render every one of them again effective for service. The measure, we believe, is dictated by motives of economy, both of money and of men. The place of the old soldiers thus sent from their regiments is supplied, to some extent, by recruits. The measure in reality is one rather of increase than of diminution, and, therefore, does not fairly warrant the conclusions that have been drawn from it.

## REFULGE OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE BAIKAL VALLEY.

The *Monteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic dispatch from Marshal Pellissier:

"SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8, 1 p.m.—I have received the following dispatch from the general in command of the 1st Division of the 1st Corps:—A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 infantry, and about 400 or 500 horse, at day-break this morning, attacked Baga, Ourkousta, and Skvaka. The enemy beat a retreat after a sharp fusillade, which lasted for an hour and a half. Some thirty prisoners were left in our hands, two of whom were officers. I am not aware of the number of killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant."

Baga, Ourkousta, and Skvaka are three villages situated at the eastern extremity of the Valley of Baikal, and form the extreme right of the French position, as well as of the Allied army. Our Allies are posted very strongly here and there, reserves are close at hand.

## DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

The correspondent of *The Times* gives some extracts from a letter describing the great misery to which the sacrifices occasioned by the war have reduced the higher classes of Russia.

## DOMESTIC.

FIRE.—We regret to state that a fire occurred about 9 o'clock, last evening, in the office of the *Morning News*, Princess street, by which the building was damaged to a considerable extent. The fire had gained some head way before it could be subdued, and there was some difficulty in quenching it in consequence of the dense smoke, concealing the place where it broke out. The Engine Companies were on the spot immediately after the alarm was given, and worked with their accustomed energy. A large quantity of the type belonging to the office was either destroyed or rendered unserviceable. A quantity of the printing paper was also damaged. There is some mystery connected with the origin of the fire, but that it was another case of incendiaryism there is ample proof, as it was afterwards discovered that in two or three places the interior of the building must have been set on fire. The misfortune is felt the more, inasmuch as the proprietor, Mr. Fenley, met with a serious accident on Monday last, by having his hand crushed in the power press, which has since prevented him from attending to his duties. The building and materials were insured. We earnestly trust that our Civil authorities will take such steps as will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of such a daring transaction, as they are probably still roaming at large. Owing to this unforeseen occurrence, the publication of the *News* will be suspended for a few days as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere.—*Courier*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on the Kennebec, near to Milks, on the day before Christmas. A Mrs. Kierstead, (widow), and four children, the eldest a young man about 18 years of age, started to visit some friends, residing some distance above their own residence on the Kennebec. The dangerous state of the ice over which they passed gave them some alarm, and the mother wished to return, but the young man insisted on proceeding. They had not however, gone far, when the ice broke, and all fell into the water. Their cries alarmed persons in the neighborhood, but before aid could be furnished, the mother and young man were both drowned. The other two children were saved by Mr. Giggy. How true that in the midst of life we are in death.—*Religious Intelligencer*.

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 a 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.

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.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The *Halifax Journal* of Monday last, in some remarks upon the meeting of the Legislature in that Province, says:—

"Dame Rumour, who is lusty as ever, has not been idle the last day or two. Startling things are whispered in certain little knots and circles. Something of this kind is talked of.—One of the Halifax Members will resign to give way for one of the Railway Commissioners who is to take the reins of Government, form a new Cabinet, place the present Leader in the Speaker's Chair, make, ordain, constitute and appoint another Brother Commissioner Attorney General; and then the Country will no longer be governed by a Lawyer. Hence the question propounded by the *Chronicle*—Shall the country continue to be governed by Lawyers?"

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA! Three days Later from Europe!

By Telegraph to the News Room.

The steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, 22d Dec., arrived at Halifax at half-past 12 yesterday.

The *Washington* arrived off Weiser 21st, and put back to Southampton owing to ice, after landing the mails and passengers.

The news is important. The present position of Austria made suggestions of certain terms not known to the public, which the Austrian Cabinet considered might constitute a basis for pacific negotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister at Vienna. The French Government sent a copy of such suggestions to London, and much correspondence ensued between London and Paris, resulting in the original suggestions being sent back, altered by France and England, to Vienna. The Austrian Cabinet expressed mortification that its suggestions were not adopted *simpliciter*. More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her name jointly with France and England to the modified proposals. The proposition thus amended, was sent on Sunday, Dec. 16th, from Vienna to St. Petersburg—Count Esterhazy being messenger. Five or six days are allowed for it to reach St. Petersburg, and fourteen days more for the Russian Cabinet's acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept profoundly secret. If the Czar refuses, France and England threaten to continue the war, and Austria to cease diplomatic relations, and afterwards be governed by the course of events.

Simultaneously with the transmission of peace proposals to Russia, the Paris *Monteur* publishes a Treaty entered into between the Allies and Sweden, guaranteeing the existing limits of Sweden against Russian aggression.

As Russia does not at present threaten Sweden this ill-timed treaty may be viewed by Russia as an intentional insult, and cause rejection of the peace proposals. The terms of the treaty are very stringent.

"It is declared, that the treaty is concluded to prevent every complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. By Article 1, King of Sweden engages himself not to cede to Russia any right of pasture or fishing ground, or of any other nature whatever of the said territories or of the coast of Sweden or Norway, and to reject any pretension Russia might raise to establish the existence of any of the above named rights."

"Article 2.—In case Russia should make any proposition to the King of Sweden, or any demand with a view to obtain either the cession or exchange of any portion whatever of territory belonging to the Crown of Sweden and Norway, he permits to occupy certain points of said territory, or cession of fishing or pasture rights, or of any other on those same territories, or on the coast of Sweden and Norway, the King of Sweden engages to communicate immediately such proposition to the Emperor of France and the Queen of England, and they engage to supply Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces, to co-operate with naval and military forces of Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, shall in the case occurring be decided by a common agreement between the three powers."

The *Gazette* of Friday contains a copy of the treaty between England, France, and Sweden. A secret clause is appended to the treaty providing for Sweden eventually taking the field against Russia.

Vienna private correspondence intimates that the Austrian government declined an invitation made by Russia on the 17th Sept. to join Russia in a pacific intervention: also that Napoleon refused the invitation to Paris of Prussia, conveyed by Baron Prokesch, to open negotiations, and that in the middle of November, Count Bury, in the name of Austria, invited the Western powers to reopen at Paris the Peace Conference of Vienna, recommending also, that the four guarantees should be maintained as the bases of negotiations, Russian domination in the Black Sea should be modified.

Russia has not replied to the proposal, but she would send a representative to the conference; hence has arisen a rumor that the Austrian Anglo-French proposal is merely to define the meaning of the third point, and that if an understanding be come to, the Vienna Conference (so called) will be reopened at Paris in the middle of January.

It is stated that the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna has formally announced to the Austrian Government that Sweden adheres to the allies' interpretation of the four points, and also said that Count Stackelberg had brought to Vienna a Russian proposal for peace, in terms different from those proposed by the allies. This is doubtful.

The English Government is said to have demanded explanations from the Court of Vienna as to the intentions of Austria in reducing her army. The Army Board is selling no fewer than seventy thousand horses.

The present position of affairs is thus expressed—France is in a peaceful and England less warlike than they seem.

The London *Daily News* says the majority of the French cabinet think Russia will accept the terms proposed. The majority of the English ministry think not.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Rumor says that the conference for the settlement of the Principalities are indefinitely adjourned, and that Count Corvine will resume the command of the Austrian army there.

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, without much damage. Snow lay on the ground. Savings banks are to be opened in the British army.

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

SPAIN.—The Cubans have sent a protest against the policy of levying additional taxes on Colonial products, as the new tariff proposes. The *Espana* notices 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 Conference 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 remaining 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 Frankfurt papers publish an imperial ukase, authorizing the new Russian loan.

RUSSIA.—The Sardinians still in Russia are placed in care of the Russian Minister, as the British were under the Danish. The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th, and was ostentatiously received.

TURKEY.—The new ministry, under Rashedid Pacha, would be reorganized.

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. Petersburg causing consols to open at a reaction of a quarter per cent. from the improved prices of yesterday.—Business throughout the day was generally active.

The present return of the Bank of England confirms 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 and 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 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 £232,440.

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 expenses of the Eastern War, during 1855 and 1856 at 74,239,532 francs, including 11,376,401 francs for the navy.

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

## LETTERS AND MONEY RECEIVED.

	Amount rec'd.
Dec. 14. J. L. Davis, (papers for)	0 5 0
" 16 Isaac A. Palmer	0 7 6
" 17 By Israel Hendry (1 sub)	0 17 6
" 18 Rev. A. Cogswell, 10s for C. papers.	1 2 6
" 22 By John Hetherington	2 12 6
" 24 By Rev. W. A. Troop (6 sub)	3 0 0
" 26 Andrew Sutherland	0 10 0
" 28 By Rev. D. Crandal (5 sub)	1 2 6
" 29 Dr. Hugh McNeil	0 10 0
" 30 James H. Parker	0 7 6
" 31 Henry Rees	0 15 0
" 32 By W. H. Corning (1 sub)	0 10 0
" 33 Henry C. King	0 7 6
" 34 H. S. Fillmore (23 sub)	1 10 0
" 35 By Rev. J. S. Walker (4 sub)	0 7 6
" 36 By Capt. C. Pinkney	3 1 10 6
" 37 By Rev. T. Todd (4 sub)	1 0 0
" 38 Samuel Campbell	0 7 6
" 39 Rev. John Magee	0 15 0
" 40 A. B. Calhoun (1 sub)	0 7 6
" 41 By Rev. L. H. Marshall (2 sub)	2 0 0
" 42 By Thos. Hicks (1 sub)	1 0 0
" 43 D. Taylor	0 7 6
" 44 A. B. Calhoun	1 2 6
" 45 By J. C. Hanson	5 5 0
" (O. L. not paid this year.)	
" Z. S. Davis (sent as before)	
" By Joseph Garcelon	0 15 0
" Rev. L. H. Marshall	0 17 6
" Peter Knight (1 sub)	

1856.

	Amount rec'd.
Jan. 1. By Wm. Blinkhorn	1 10 0
" Thomas Mason	0 7 6
" By J. F. Masters, (1 s. b.)	1 2 6
" By J. Crandal, Esq.	1 2 6
" By Mark Young	4 10 0
" By J. S. Trices, Esq.	0 15 0
" John Townsend	
" By Rev. E. F. Foshy, (1 sub.)	1 5 0
" By G. A. Hammond	1 7 6
" Rev. C. Spurgeon	
" By F. W. Bradford, (pap. sent.)	0 15 0
" By John T. Smith, Esq.	6 5 0
" S. P. Fryers	0 10 0
" John Smith	0 15 0
" By Ammon Fowler	0 11 3
" Deacon Barteaux	0 10 0
" Francis Cosgrove	0 7 6
" Abel Washburn	0 7 6
" George Dewar	0 7 6

All directions in the above attended to.

## NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

WE speak of Mr. Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frequent symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family: dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the meninges, acute and fever, pains in the side, with dry hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have been known to fail, and they should be kept all times by families. The Liver Pills 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; or, in slight derangement 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, but Dr. McLane'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. CURTIS, one of the most celebrated Physicians in New York, writes as follows:—  
"Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING VAPOR, or INHALING HYGIENIC VAPOR, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favour of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchitis, 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. 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. CURTIS, M. D., 609, Houston Street, New York.  
Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING VAPOR is the original and only genuine article.  
For sale by FELLOWS & CO., German Street, opposite Market Street."

## HALL &amp; 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 to do business in the new stand as Importers and Manufacturers of Floor.

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, 225, 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 the sale. 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.

## VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

DR. CURTIS'S INHALING VAPOR, or INHALING HYGIENIC VAPOR, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favour of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchitis, 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. CURTIS, M. D., 609, Houston Street, New York.  
Gentlemen—I have recently had occasion to try your Cherry Syrup and Hygienic Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other means. The result was such that I am convinced 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.  
Rev. Dr. Cheever writes—

New York, Nov. 15, 1854.  
Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygienic, as a remedy to diseases of the throat and lungs. I am desirous of an opportunity to test its efficacy. I am convinced that it is a most excellent remedy, and the Syrup and the inhalant application to the chest. The Hygienic is for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & CO., wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

## MARRIAGES.

At Bill Town, by the Rev. James Parker, Dec. 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaiah Dodge, Mr. William, to Miss Eunice Ann, daughter of C. R. Bill, Esq., M. P. P.

At the Parish of All Saints, County of Albert, Dec. 24th, by Elder Levi H. Marshall, of Harvey, Mr. Nathan Cleveland, to Miss Mary Akeley.  
At the Bride's Father's, on the 3rd inst., by Elder James Wallace, Mr. William Wallace, of Goveville, Albert County, to Miss Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Lamb, of Dorchester.  
On the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Troop, Mr. David Flowers, of the Parish of Canning, to Miss Jessie A. Spragg, third daughter of Mr. Caleb Spragg, of the Parish of Springfield.

## DEATHS.

On Friday, the 28th ult., John Milton, son of Mr. James Belyia, Carleton, aged three months and twelve days.

On Consumption, on the 16th inst., Josiah Hicks, of Sackville, aged 47 years. He had been for twelve months suffering the ravages of this fatal disease, during which he had, until two days before, he fell asleep in Jesus, been able to walk about in the open air; patient and calm in his affliction, he sadly regretted not having lived more in obedience to Christ's Divine Law, which he felt was alone in God. The burial took place on the 19th ult. A deeply touching and interesting sermon was preached from "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," by the pastor, Elder Miles. The deceased leaves a sorrowing wife and mourning children.  
At Sackville, on the 15th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Agreen Tingly, aged 75 years, highly esteemed, and well known for her humble, pious, Christian character. The deceased has been for 69 years (more or less) a member of the Baptist Church, Sackville, and leaves 8 children, 44 grand children, 5 great grand children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn over the loss of one dear on earth, but they mourn not as one without hope. On the 17th ult., at 5 o'clock, Catharine Belyia, of the 4th inst., a deeply respected, and a native of Horton, N. S., and for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. She was for several months previous to her death an extreme sufferer, but she was remarkably sustained under her afflictions by God's mercies. She died surrounded by the faith of the Gospel. Elder Newcomb preached the funeral sermon: May the Lord sustain the bereaved family.—[("Christian Messenger" please copy.)]  
At Clifton, on the 28th Dec., infant son of John Fraser, aged 25 days.

At Calais, Me., suddenly, on the 24 inst., Martha, wife of Dr. Harris, son of Rev. E. N. Harris, of this city. She departed was the eldest daughter of William Nichols, Esq., and though scarcely 20 years of age, is deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, and by the Episcopal Church of that city, of which she was a very worthy member.

## COUNTRY MARKET, Jan. 9.

	d.	s.	d.
Butter, in firkins, per lb	2	1	3
" " " " " "	2	1	3
Hav, per ton	70	0	0
Mesta, Beef, per lb, quarter	0	2	0
Veal	0	3	0
Lamb	0	4	0
Hams and Shoulders	0	5	0
Pork	0	5	0
Oats, per bushel	2	9	0
Potatoes, per bushel	4	0	0
Apples, per bushel	6	12	0
Turnips, per bushel	0	8	0
Geese, single	2	6	0
Fowls, per pair	2	6	0
Ducks	3	0	0

## TOP COATS.

## GRANITE HALL.

A SUPERIOR LOT, just finished in time for the Holidays, in Broad Cloth, Beaver, Siberian, Mohair, and other fabrics, cut and made in the well known style of this Establishment.

AND ONSAY.—To effect a special clearance, they are selling at a price that will be on a lower par than the Jan. 9.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform them that they have removed their business to the Brick Building, No. 85, owned by Messrs. Morrissey & Co., adjoining the WHITE HOUSE, in Prince William Street, where they have increased facilities for manufacturing all articles in their line of business.