THE TRUE CHURCH IDENTIFIED.

One of the most important issues now before the world, is between the principle of one full and perfect revelation of the truth, given by Christ and His Apostles, and the notion of a continuous investigation, and ever-changing revelation, of which the religion of the Bible was a mere starting point. Rationalism, Romanism, and the latest infidelity, are founded on the latter assumption.

The protestant Episcopal Church holds the first alternative in this momentous issue. She maintains that the religion delivered to us by Christ and His Apostles is a perfect and finished revelation, sufficiently attested to the private reason, by a concurrence of divine witnesses, to enable every man to know, with certainty, the things which he must believe in order to be saved. Those witnesses are the Holy Scriptures; the Church delivering to us now the same testimony which she gave in the Apostles' days; and the Sacraments. Each one of these parts, monuments, and witnesses of Christianity, stands upon the foundation, and is sustained and assailed by the very same arguments. The infidel uses the arguments a few Christians employ against some of them, equally against all. Let us hope that this bad use of a bad argument will bring all true Christians nearer to each other, and indeed them to stand fast, "striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

The Church of Christ being a perpetual and divinely instituted corporation, it is a plain and undeniable proposition, that the identity of the Church, in all ages and nations, must consist in the continued existence of those things which, by the original institution, made the being and life of the corporation. We have seen that the being and life of the Church consisted, by Christ's institution, of these three things; the Faith which He revealed, the Ministry which he commissioned, and the Sacraments which He ordained.

Disease is no destruction. Corrupt additions do not take away the institutions of Christ. Timely reformation may cure the disease of the spiritual, as well as of the civil body politic, and remove the foreign excretions which have been fastened upon it. Reformation is, in fact, the agency which Almighty God has used, under every dispensation, for restoring the purity, and for securing the continued existence of His Church. To make any reformation effective and healthful, the normal condition of the Church—the real institution of Christ—must be sufficiently witnessed to the private reason of all honest and diligent inquirers after truth, to be the ONE STANDARD, by which to measure all alleged corruptions, and all proposals for reformations. We have seen that God has furnished this testimony, and thereby established this necessary standard.

The profession of the one Faith revealed for salvation, and indubitably defined by the Church in the beginning; the continued existence of the Ministry which Christ appointed; and the due administration of the Sacrament which he instituted, are plain, simple, and conclusive tests of the identity of Christ's Church, at all times and in all places. Where these essential things are, there is the Church which Christ founded.

The same great features of Christ's institution constitute the only broad and comprehensive basis of Unity upon which all Christian people come together. The evils of separation between Christians have become so great that there is now a yearning in many minds for unity of some sort. Many factitious unions have been resorted to, with little success, to satisfy this yearning. But an effective unity can only be secured upon the basis of the original institution of Christ—the Faith, the Ministry, and the Sacraments, which he made to be the constituent elements of His Church. This basis of unity does not require that men should give up their religious opinions, however various those may be, but only that they shall not hold these opinions in the form of sect symbols; this isolating themselves from the great body of the Christian people. It merely demands that men should be reasonable enough to distinguish faith from opinion, and, upon the common ground of the One Faith—once delivered to the saints, and continuously professed in the Church ever since—mingle freely in the One fold of the One Shepherd.

It is unhappily true, that a large portion of mankind will not be governed by their reason in the matter of religion. But this is one melancholy feature of that degeneracy of nature which true religion strives to remove. The Almighty cultivates and exalts the reason of the creature whom He made in his own image, by continually appealing to that reason in the whole system of revealed religion. "Come now, let us reasons together, saith the Lord," is virtually, the language of the whole Bible. The Adversary counteracts the appeal, by persuading to give up their reason and themselves to the guidance of some other power—of a single man, or of a multitude, of Pope or Council, or apostate priest, or false prophet. God permits these deceivers to do their works of mischief. He only reiterates his appeal to human reason—speaking to each man by his own constituted witnesses, His Creation, His Spirit, His Written Word, His Holy Sacraments, His Holy Church. In Christ's witness, only when she delivers what she received, and received in the beginning, when Apostles were her members, and when she was chosen to be a witness—"the pillar and ground of the truth."

O Almighty God, who has built Thy Church upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the corner-stone, grant us so to be joined together in unity of spirit by their doctrine, that we may be made an holy temple acceptable unto Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Search of Truth: by the Rev. James Craik.*

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New-York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a complete summary of the statistics of commerce and navigation for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last. The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including, of course, California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1855, were $261,332,960, against $305,780,263, for the preceding year, showing a decline of $44,397,-293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1855, were $275,156,846, against $278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only $3,-084,218. It will be seen from this, that while for the year 1854, the imports exceeded the exports $27,539,189—for the last year the exports exceeded the imports $13,783,886. From the close of the fiscal year the comparative increase in the exports has been still greater, the total for the quarter ending September 30th being $68,302,414 against $62,597,003 imports for the same period. From this date, however, the imports will probably show a like comparative increase.

The New York *Shipping List* says:

"It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the immense receipts of gold from Australia and California within the past year, the great depositories in Europe and this country are steadily diminishing their specie reserves. The Bank of France, from September last year to September this year, has lost nearly two hundred millions of francs, equal to 32 1-2 millions of dollars; the Bank of England, since June, has decreased its coin and bullion in both departments from £18,-180,000 to £11,220,000, equal to nearly 35 millions of dollars; The New York Banks, since February, have decreased from 17 1-2 to 11 1-2, a loss of 6 millions; and the Boston Banks, since June, from $3,000,000 to $2,400,000, being a loss of $1,200,-000; the aggregate decline amounting to over $75,000,000. The question naturally arises—"What has become of all this money?" Probably a portion of it has found its way into the Crimea, another part has found its way into the general circulation of the commercial world, and the remainder is no doubt hoarded in small sums by persons of moderate means."

UNDER SURVEILLANCE.—The process of stripping our respective parts of the laws of nearly every blade of timber that can furnish material for huts, stabling, or firewood, still goes on; and, if the present activity with which it is being executed continues for another week, there will hardly be a square yard of roadway or flooring in Sebastopol. From sunrise to dusk, swarms of transport agency, from six horse wagons to human shoulders, may be met throughout, with their wooden burden up from the town, whilst with the latter itself the "wreckers" are at work wherever any available beam or plank is to be seen. Small in extent as is the portion of the place occupied by ourselves, as to compared with the main body of the town and the quarters behind the Malakoff by the French, having suffered but little from the flames, it furnishes a much greater proportion of "loot," as almost every roof, floor, window sash, and door in the wide area in the hands of our allies had been destroyed by the fire. Through battered and shattered, shot and shell, too, the idle soldiery have ransacked the deserted and Dockyard buildings—those which fell to our share of the place—most constructed with a solidity and expensiveness of material which render them vastly more productive in prize of useful wooden and iron *debris* than three times the same space in any other the quarter of the town. Permission has been given to all officers to appropriate as much of the *débris* as they choose; and Assign Fitzmoddy or Lieutenant O'Brien Blake, therefore, been seen with their respective servants, and, perhaps, a volunteer fatigue man or two at vigorously at work in eliminating materials for a hut or a stable, as if they had served an apprenticeship to the "oldest established" broker in the Borough road or Lambethout. The further consequence of this is, that wooden dwellings, of original design and limited dimensions, are springing up in the camps of most of the regiments along the front; and clumsy stone enclosures, which did duty as stables hitherto, are being superseded by snug and weather proofed boarded or sheet iron sheds. By the industrious prosecution of such private enterprise, coupled with what is being done by the authorities, our share of the captured town bids fair to be reduced to naked brick and stone walls before the present moon has run out her course; whilst many a provident campaigner and his horses will be secured for the winter against the consequences of governmental neglect in the matter of hutting, should it again occur.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE WORLD'S EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.—This Conference, held at Paris, says the Congregationalist, is over, closing some four weeks since, by the administration of the Lord's supper in the Taitbout Chapel, in which ministers from twelve to fifteen countries took part. Deeply touching was the scene. The whole proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, from first to last, went off well; some hundreds of Protestants from the entire Protestant world, many of them *ministers of the Gospel*, were better instructed than ever before, in the condition of the religious world at large.—Able reports on the state of religion in the several countries represented were made, and followed by addresses of great power and interest, from gentlemen well known to fame, and richly supplied with facts and *arguments*. On the subject of religious liberty in Turkey, memorials addressed to the Sultan, the Emperors of France and Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Holland, the Queen of England, and the President of the United States, were read and unanimously adopted; they were all prepared and respectful in their tone—the object being to secure such liberty to Turks as well as Christians and Jews. Lord Cowley, now British Minister in Paris, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, enters heartily into the subject. It is gratifying to know, that the several reports read during the meeting, will be published as soon as possible, and form a volume that will diffuse, far and wide, well digested and reliable information on the topics of deepest interest to the whole religious world.

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS.—There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. We arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half hour before sunfown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street. It seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed.

The sun goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night; as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, the refraction of its rays is such that you may see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the Bothnia, where on the 21st of June the sun does not go down at all. Travellers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock, P. M., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of rising late to.

COLOURED CANDIDATE FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP OF NEW YORK.—Among the candidates nominated is George B. Vashon, of Cortland County, for Attorney General. He was born in Pittsburg; Pa; is about thirty years of age, of medium stature, and light complexion. His father, J. B. Vashon, was an old and influential coloured man (a barber), of Pittsburg; was tolerably well educated and did much in his day for the bettering of his race. He died a year or two ago deeply regretted by a large circle of his acquaintance. The present candidate was early sent to school; and after acquiring a good English education, his father sent him to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he graduated with distinguished honours. He then returned to Pittsburg, and studied law under the Hon. Walter Forward (one of the ablest lawyers Pennsylvania ever produced, and Secretary of War under General Harrison), but on account of his colour was refused admission to the bar of his native State. Nothing daunted, however on the recommendation of judge Forward he came to New York, and was shortly thereafter admitted to practise in his profession. His health not being good he visited Hayti, and while there interested himself in the political affairs of that country. The Emperor tendered to him the appointment of Secretary of State, which he accepted, and retained with great satisfaction to the Emperor until some urgent business called him home.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

ITS OPERATIONS.

The steam corvette Ariel, Commander John P. Luce, which arrived at Plymouth on the 29th ult., from the White Sea, left Deal on the 10th of May, entered the White Sea on the 5th June, arrived at Cross Island on the 6th, and, in company with the French and English squadrons proclaimed Archangel in a state of blockade on the 8th. On the 28th of September, when returning, all the ships were at Cross Island, and proceeded thence on to the Uksandi Isles, at the entrance of the White Sea. Here they lay during very heavy storms of snow, accompanied by severe cold, the thermometer falling to 22 degrees below freezing point. Both squadrons left on the 9th inst. The Ariel anchored off Lowestoft on the 20th, and in the Downs on the 22d; she left on the 24th, was off Portsmouth in the heavy gale on Sunday morning, and arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday. The Ariel has been industriously occupied all the summer in conveying mails and going up the various creeks and harbours of the White Sea. Between the 29th of June and the 2nd of July her boats went up the Mesen River, and destroyed vessels amounting to about 300 tons. On the 11th of July she proceeded to the Gulf of Onega to relieve the Phoenix, which was anchored close to the monastery. Here a small boat was sent with a flag of truce to purchase provisions at the village of Lianitsi. The Russian soldiers requested her to approach, and then fired into her. For this treacherous conduct a few shots and rockets were fired at the village. On the 14th she anchored at the Island of Kio, where there is a monastery and small custom house. The inhabitants of this island are not numerous, but it is important as a depot for timber brought down the river. On shore there were eight immense stores, full of cut planks, stacked ready for shipment, and worth £8000 to £10,000; and afloat there were seven schooners from 90 to 100 tons each, employed in the trade. All were left untouched, according to orders from the English and French Governments, very much to the mortification of the officers and crew, especially as the extreme scarcity of provisions had to be battled with on the shores of England. On the 15th of July she anchored close to the village of Kandalax, which was spared by Captain Dunsterville, the inhabitants. The fuel was sent down in boats to get provisions, but these were fired at. Some shot and shell were returned, and three armed boats, under the command of Lieutenant A. N. Wright, commanded by Lieutenant Kerby, went in. They however, took the ground, and three seamen being wounded were sent back to the ship. The sailors then landed and fired the place, taking some plunder, amongst which were several military account books, showing that great punctuality is observed in this department, notwithstanding Kandalaksk is so remote. Owing to some oversight at home, although the White Sea squadron did not leave until the 15th of May, it was discovered on the 25th July, only 45 days after, that the ships were not supplied with bread sufficient to last the season, and the men were for a time past on two thirds allowance.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 7, 1855.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Among the many improvements of the day, and schemes for the amelioration of public distress, it appears a little strange, that no method save that of the Alms House, has hitherto been suggested for the purpose of aiding that class of society, who would rather suffer absolute hunger, than make an application to the authorities for public assistance. The more respectable, and educated portion of the poor, (a class that suffer more than the vulgar, who have no scruples in being fed at the public expense,) are but too frequently neglected, and receive little or no sympathy, from the well fed But vulgar, and purse proud official, who consoles himself with the idea, that he has done his duty, when he has made provision for those who have humbled themselves to sue for charity. It is that something may be done and in the least objectional way to assist this deserving class of individuals, that we offer the following suggestions. It is too well understood, to require argument to convince the man of observation, that large bodies of individuals can be much cheaper fed in the mass, than they possibly can when each family provides for itself individually. A proof of which is to be found in the system pursued by Government in feeding soldiers and sailors in the British service. Another proof, and one that is practised on a large scale in London, is the arrangement of the cookshops of the metropolis; in those establishments in consequence of the quantity of persons daily fed at the public table; and although 10d., and 1s. per lb., is the usual price of beef, mutton, and pork, a good dinner can be got for 8d., and in the cellars under those shops, where all the remains of the dishes served at the table the day previous are chopped up and made into soup, the labouring class resort, and obtain *for two pence* a quart bowl of excellent soup, thick with meat and vegetables, and a lusty hunk of wholesome, but coarse bread into the bargain. With such an example before us, we would suggest, for the double purpose of easing the sufferings of the distressed, and of lightening our poor taxes; that in each ward of the City, under the superintendance of the Aldermen, a Soup House shall be established, not a CHARITY Soup house, but an ECONOMICAL one, where the soup shall be sold as in England, at a penny a quart, to all who may desire to become purchasers. Such a system we feel assured while it would enable hundreds to provide for themselves, who would otherwise be compelled to go to the poor house; would also save both the *fuel and time* of hundreds of poor women, who have to work at their needle from morning till night to make a bare existence. Those people would cheerfully PURCHASE, but would feel too proud to BEG. It may be objected by those, who never suggest, but *always* cavil at any and everything that is new, that a penny a quart would not pay for food such as we have described; in reply to which we would say, that a hundred pounds of Beef at 3d. per pound, *cooked in one boiler*, with vegetables would furnish a hundred gallons of good Soup, although if *cooked in soups at a hundred separate fires, by a hundred different cooks*, it probably would not furnish one third of that quantity, not would it be one third as good, although the fuel and time used in its cooking would amount to probably twenty times the value of that used on the plan above suggested. This to the well fed, and well lodged may appear to be too trifling a subject for their serious consideration. But if it speaks not to their POCKETS, we sincerely hope and trust it may speak to their HUMANITY. The subject of the distress of the *suffering* but *silent* poor has engaged the attention and advocacy of some of the greatest men of every age, and their sympathies, have enlisted national sympathies, and the most beneficial effects have been produced. The facetious but humane TOM HOOD in his comic annual wrote the song of the SHIRT, which produced such a sensation in favor of the poor seamstress, as greatly ameliorated their condition. Robert Burns' golden axiom, of "Man's inhumanity to man, Makes countless thousands mourn," was not without its effect, in calling the attention of the rich to the state of the poor. We have a long and dreary winter before us, and thousands of poor hungry, and shivering mortals might be made happy by the adoption of our suggestions, it is the especial duty of our authorities to set on foot this philanthrophic scheme, and we trust they will not require to be told of it a second time, should they however, regardless of the sufferings of their fellow mortals, neglect this call, they may rest assured that the question will be taken up by those whose feelings but not their duty will prompt them to engage in the good work, and a corresponding execution, will be extended to those who have proved themselves unprofitable servants.

It appears by the morning papers (though not officially announced in the last *Gazette*) that the following gentlemen were appointed Magistrates at the last sitting of the Executive Council:—

James Olive, 3d; James Hastings; Robert Salter; Alexander Balloch; John M. Walker; John M. Owens; D. D. Everett; B. Underhill; Robt. Bowes; Alexander McTavish; Robert Jardine; J. W. M. Irish, Esqrs.

BELLINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.—New York, Nov. 17.—There is considerable activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard now. It is rumoured that the Secretary of the Navy has given orders for immediate equipment of sloop-of-war Falmouth. Her destination will probably be the West Indies. Rumours are also afloat that new and finished frigates are to be got ready for sea. The frigate Potomac, the flag ship of the home squadron, has been fitting for sea for the past two weeks. Her stores are nearly all on board, and she will probably haul in the river to day, and take her powder on board. It is said she will sail direct for the West Indies next Tuesday.

The War Last from Europe.

Boston, Dec. 4.

The Arctic arrived at Liverpool 26th, A. M., 27th, and at Halifax at 10 P. M. The Arctic entered at Boston on the 30th. Arrived at Southampton same day.

THE WAR.

Correspondence dated the Allied camp on the Tchernaya, Nov. 10th, relates solely to shelling of the armies. The Russians and Allies are all under cover, and are still under apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondence of a ministerial paper, the London Globe, learns that although winter stops all operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern ports of Sebastopol, to prevent fleets to winter in the harbour.

Letters state it at the town of Mariewpol, on the north coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the allies Oct. 31st.

One hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, all Austrian merchantmen hoisted the Austrian flag over warehouses, when firing ceased.

Gen. Wrangel was summoned to surrender the allied position at Strelitz of Yenikale. The Allies had, however, thirty thousand more troops, and expect to be reinforced by fifty-four thousand.

The "Invalido Russo" announces that nine divisions of the allied forces embarked at Taganrog on the 11th inst., and sailed eastward.

ASIA.

Trebizond advices 5th, say that during the past fortnight no news had reached Erzeroum from Kars. Omar Pacha's vanguard had reached Ocum. Smyrna hospital is evacuated and converted into barracks for Swiss and German Legions.

BALTIC.

Admirals Dundas and Penaud with their duty ships and part of the fleets, are in the Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detained to watch for an American clipper supposed to be the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

Sweden joins the alliance.

Respecting Canrobert's mission to Sweden, we have only Paris rumors, but the rumour is important—that terms of a military convention are agreed to, that Sweden will furnish a contingent to act with the allies next spring, if peace is not previously restored, and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for her alliance, the Allies will guarantee Finland. Canrobert has been overwhelmed with honors; his mission to Denmark is now in the great point of interest, want of success there might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these two powers could adopt different lines of policy. The London "Morning Post" however, contradicts the statement of the "Times" details of a military convention and assertion of the adhesion of Denmark are without foundation.

PEACE.

Rumours of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to make the first advances to negotiate for the peace continue to prevail, but excepting reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of war, there is no apparent ground for the the rumour. It is however confidently repeated that M. de Manteuffel, Military Envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicholaieff, with a view of inducing him to recognise certain conditions of peace—such as would be laid before the French and English Cabinets, the Czar listened favourably to M. de Manteuffel's propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who, on their part, have not refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is, that the negotiations between Russia and Prussia on this subject are still proceeding.

The court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result, as the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers. The continuance of the negotiations affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of peace.

TURKEY.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad states of affairs. Murders and robberies in the open streets, with great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians especially against the French.

The Allied Commandants have called on the Turkish Government to prevent outrages, under the threat of the Allies immediately taking the police of the city into their own hands.

Several of the Tunisian mutineers have been condemned to death, the rest of them will be sent to Bahrain and Sanctuan Kales Lost of French killed in the recent fight, was more considerable than at first reported.

The London "Times" has an elaborate editorial calculation, showing that the total available strength of Russia is 83 per thousand, and that she has already used 58 which allows only 10.9ths more at the last ratio to exhaust her last man, her last cash trouble being already expended.

A general armament of the Russian empire is talked of.

The maritime administration of Nicholaieff is placed under orders of General Lauders, to whom in this respect Gortschakoff is to be subordinate, with the object of securing greater unity of operations.

It is believed that the congress of Russian Diplomatists that were to take place at Warsaw, will be held at St. Petersburgh soon.

Despatches from Berlin of the 16th says, the Russian Loan with German capitalists has been concluded.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 19th in good health. It has strengthened the inducements to poor nobles to enter the army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Albert has the foundation of the Birmingham Institution, with a great banquet.

Nothing is said respecting war or politics—military campaign being ended and political campaign not opened, speculation is indulged as to the probable action of Parliament. The Ministerial course is evident—few debates and many estimates; the course of the opposition is less clear, but will likely force to a dissolution.

Harry Labouchere has been sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Duke of Argyle is Postmaster General, destining in the meantime office on Lord Privy Seal, which office rumour says will be given to the Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on strike is [illegible] of power, printed notices are put up at the gates of the factories, and the men are leaving them. They all conduct themselves peaceably.

A pensioner in an envelope directed to Liverpool for the purpose of conveying a message to Prince Napoleon, on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to Portsmouth, and who gained admittance to the ship on the pretence of being one of the commissariat.

Captain Robert McLure, Arctic Navigator, is knighted.

General Thompson is dead. He was wounded in the Cathcart sortie. Came home sick after the fall of Sebastopol.

Dr. Burnup is promptly rather the public dose several papers endeavouring to discredit his statements regarding his services within Sebastopol.

FRANCE.

The King of Sardinia was in Paris and was honourably received. The Pope's Nuncio left that city that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated Sovereign.

It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptise the coming child.

All the French gun-boats and mortar ships are wintering at Cherbourg, and ships of Baltic fleet are expected.

The Ratisenilde have purchased the Russian prize ship "Sitka" taken at Petropaulauski, for 180,000 francs.

The International Convention on uniformity of Weights and Measures held their third meeting in Exposition Building. An address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, has reached Rome on his way home from Rome.

The funeral of M. Pauliet, the celebrated Pianiste, lately was attended by many notables.

Admiral Baudin is appointed Governor of French Guinea, and Admiral of Squadron, vice Bruat, died.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements of troops are ordered to Santander, where further disturbances are apprehended. The local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government will sanction.

The Spanish Government are reported to be unanimous in favour of joining the alliance, but the occasion is deemed until Spain can appear as a great nation. At present she has no spare money or soldiers.

General Zabala was desirous to have command of the contingent and being discontented that another General was spoken of, will probably retire from the Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

The estimates of the revenue show a deficiency of eight millions of francs, caused by the vote of twelve and a half million for the defence of the country and the relief of distress.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.—General Canrobert arrives to-morrow forenoon and will stay at the Hotel D'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with the King at the Palace of Christianberg. He is expected to remain here a week.

There was every chance that the second duke Conference will be open at Copenhagen on the 20th November. Russia is the only Government that will send a special envoy. The other powers accredit their resident Ambassadors assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It has been settled that Russia may take part in the conference simultaneously with the powers with whom she is at War.

AUSTRIA.

Subscriptions for shares of the Credit Money open.

ITALY.

The Sardinian financial estimates propose a loan of 60,000,000 francs.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters state that in consequence of facilities of transport from frost, it is believed considerable quantities of linseed will be exported overland, and that the general exports after December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of exchange.

According to reports from the Prussian Port of Memel, great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war continue to be sent over the frontier, parties in the trade insuring at a small premium for delivery on Russian territory.

GREECE.

King Otho opened parliament on the 12th. He promised the maintenance of neutrality, observing at the same time the friendship of foreign powers. A slight difficulty with the United States has been settled to the satisfaction of all interested.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Moniteur publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Nov. 12th:—According to the last accounts, Omer Pacha was expecting a battle. General Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutaes, by the Abasken road.

About eight thousand Turks, under Mush Pacha, had already left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment.

Early in the month they had reached Ourgethi The Commander-in-Chief bade them meet him at Kutaes, which will become the theatre of some important engagements, unless the Russians intend entrenching the defiles, which protect the advance to Tiflis.

BERLIN, Friday.—The political circles here, especially the Kreu Zeitung party, are triumphant, while the West in people dread German treason, they are loudly declining peace, or an adhesion with Russia, as the alternative.

MARKETS.—Western Canal, 41s. to 45s; Baltimore, 45s. to 46s.

Cotton declined 1-4 during the week.

Consols 88 1-2 to 88 3-4.

By Telegraphic despatch received at the News Room on Wednesday last from Fredericton, we regret to learn the demise of Richard English, Esq., M. P. P., for Carleton. His death causes a vacancy in the representation in that County, which he to presented for some years past.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday night last John H. Robilliard, Esq., delivered a very interesting lecture on "Australia." The subject was graphically described, and listened to with much attention by a crowded house. We regret that want of space prevents us of entering more fully into details of the subject.

Next Monday evening, Mr. John Boyd will deliver a lecture on "The Present War." We feel assured that a subject so interesting at the present time will be anxiously looked for.

THE 97TH REGIMENT.—This gallant Regiment, which a few years ago was stationed in this Province, and afterwards at Halifax, N. S., was one of those which bore the whole brunt and fury of the terrible storming of the Redan, on the 8th September last. Only two of its Officers, engaged on that fatal day, escaped being struck down.—One of these two was Captain Edmund Cornwall Legh, who gallantly led his company in that desperate attack, and who has since been promoted to the majority, vacated by the death of the gallant and much lamented Major Welsford. Capt. (now Major) Legh, when in this Province, was married to a daughter of the Hon. Novatle Parker, then Master of the Rolls, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court. Another Officer of the 97th also well known in this Province, (Brevet Major Moore,) has also been promoted to a vacant Majority, vacant by the succession of Ingram to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, on the death of the gallant Col. Handcock, at the storming of the Redan.—Ibo.

We learn that instructions have been received, authorizing the Field Battery of Artillery at present to drill (mounted) in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Bill passed in the last session of the Legislature. The men will proceed at once to preliminary drill in the Hall of the Possession Market, twice a week, on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday. The Military Government has placed at the disposal of the Battery the Artillery gun Sheds and Yard contiguous to the Infantry Barracks. The Battery consists of three field pieces and a howitzer, brass, with ammunition and stores complete—ammuer carriages, whiter sheets, harness for horses, sabres and sadellery for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. A Sergeant of the Royal Artillery will instruct and drill the Montreal Battery.—*Montreal Herald.*

The sensible Parent, who can find time to read a newspaper, will not fail to see, from the frequency of its appearance, and the high character of its columns, that no variety for the diffusion of British and Foreign information, and amusement, is judiciously neglected. Only a few days ago, a telegraphic line is in progress of construction that will enable Great Britain to communicate, and Melbourne, Australia, passing through France to Corsica and Sardinia, about Sardinia to Algiers along the north shore of Africa to Cairo, and Suez, from thence along the shore of Asia to Madras, which it will cross: from Calcutta through Burmah, on the one side to Canton, and on the other shortly the coast of Polynesia and Australia. What is more wonderful in this wonderful age, there is the fact that in the short space of time from to Melbourne, and from Melbourne to Canton, there will be 600 miles of submarine wires to any one place. The canal across the Isthmus of Suez is another instance of the same kind and with the same purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain cure for dysentery.—These Pills have effected several wonderful cures of these complaints. They relieve at once, and thoroughly cure the distressing disease—a relief we can say is in possession of many out of five hundred. Joseph Hutchinson, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, writes that he was attacked with violent diarrhœa, which continued during many days. His system, debased and reduced by the attack, appeared to be on the brink of dissolution, when he was induced to try Holloway's Pills. They were administered, and he became free from the disease. Holloway's Pills are invaluable for all complaints of the bowels, and in every case where the system is unusually exhausted, either by fever, dysentery, or any other disease, these Pills will restore health to the debilitated frame. Holloway's Ointment, (which he will forward free to any part of the country,) and in seven weeks by these remedies, he was surprised he has since regained his wonted strength, and warmly recommends Holloway's medicines to his fellow creatures.

Married.

On the 5th Dec., by the Rev. Jasper Baird, Mr. William Miller, to Miss Isabella Emma, both of Carleton.

Nov. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. G. C. Paton, of Winslow, State of Maine, to Miss Mary Ann Hunter, of the Parish of Portland. On Wednesday evening, by the same, Capt. Peter Duncan, of the steamer *Richmond*, to Miss Mary Ann Conness, of King's County.

Died.

This morning, Anna, wife of Frederic C. Frith, Esquire, Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, in the 36th year of her age.

On Friday evening, after a protracted illness, which she bore with perfect resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, Sarah C., the beloved wife of Mr. Edward E. Lockhart, and eldest daughter of George Whitelaw, Esq., of this city, in the 24th year of her age, leaving four children and a circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

On the 30th ult., Mr. John Peacock, aged 47 years.

On Tuesday morning, 4th inst., Samuel Black, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest son of Richard Calvert.

Dec. 1st, of consumption, John aged 21 years, second son of Mr. Joi n Caddell, of this City.

On Wednesday, after a protracted illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, aged 45 years.

On Wednesday, Mr. John White, aged 60 years a native of Youghal, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Tuesday—Steamer Adelaide, Whitehead, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandize.

Wednesday—Schr Brunswick Lion, Craft, Bath, 2—master, wrecked materials.

CHEAP GOODS,

—SELLING OFF—

THE Subscriber intending to make a change in his business, will from this date commence SELLING OFF all his entire STOCK. The following is a partial list of the Cheapest Stock of GOODS, ever offered in this City.

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, Tea, Sugar, and Rice, Tobacco, Cegars, Pipes, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, hair Pins, Shawls, Scarfs, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, and South Westers, Blankets, Beds, and Rugs, red, white and blue Flannels, Colbourgs, Orleans, Calicoes, and Ladies Stays, Garters, and Gum Buckle, Needles, Thread, Pins, and READY MADE CLOTHING, and general Stock of Seamen's Outfits, constantly on hand. ALEX. A. COUGHLAN.

P.S.—We will continue this Sale for five months and no longer.

St. John, December 7, 1855.

Second-hand Furniture.

25 BED ROOM TABLES; 30 do. Washt Stands; 25 double and single Patent BED-STEADS, with canvas bottoms; 2 small Mahogany dining TABLES. The above Goods are all in good order and will be sold low on immediate application.

ALEX. A. COUGHLAN.

Dec. 7, 1855. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

MANILLE.—One first rate English MANILLE For Sale by the Subscriber.

Dec. 7. A. A. COUGHLAN.

ALBERTA LOCKS.—5 dozen superior Dinner LOCKS. For Sale Cheap by

Dec. 7. A. A. COUGHLAN.

Ladies Plain & Fancy Nightdress Sale Indispensables.

A FEW Dozen of the above a superior article double stitched, warranted not to rip.

For Sale by A. A. COUGHLAN,

No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

St. John, December 7, 1855.

Cheap Flour.

30 BRLS FLOUR. For Sale by the Subscriber.

10 Barrels Double Extra Superfine FLOUR.

ALEX. A. COUGHLAN.

December 7. No. 5. Prince Wm. Street

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the SOUTH BOOM COMPANY will be held at the office of the President, on THURSDAY the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. A. McMACKIN, Secretary.

St. John, December 7, 1855.

IN APPEAL.

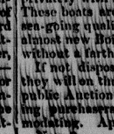
IN order to manufacture a large supply of the finest shades and elegant CONFECTIONS, something entirely different from anything heretofore offered to the citizens of Saint John, and in every way suitable for the coming Christmas, the Subscribers will not execute Wholesale orders in the Confectionary Department until the 15th day of December next, when they will open out a Stock with which every one will be delighted. They deem this necessary, having but three persons employed in the said department, and owing to the extensive demand for the commodity.

They therefore appeal to their generous patrons who have so kindly supported them since their removal to the New Store, No. 8, Germain Street, to defer sending their orders until the before mentioned date.

December 7. FELLOWS & CO.

Steamers Pilot and Maid of Erin.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.



THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of the above Steamers, and will be happy to treat privately with any person intending to purchase. These boats are well known for their substantial sea-going qualities, having Marine Engines and almost new Boilers, and can be put upon any route without a farthing of outlay.

If not disposed of on the 3d of January next, they will on that day at noon be offered for sale by public Auction, separately or together, as may be agreeable to purchasers may desire. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOHN WALKER.

Nov. 9.