THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854.

Reciprocity Treaty.—The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains an important dispatch from the Earl of Clarendon, H. M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty by Her Majesty, as well as by the President and Congress of the United States. Her Majesty's ratification was sent out from England by the mail steamer of the 19th August, to be exchanged against that of the United States, by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. In the mean time, the Dispatch expresses the desire of the Government, that American Fishermen may be *immediately* allowed the use of the privileges secured to them by the Treaty. It appears, therefore, that the mere form of an assent to the terms of the Treaty by the Colonial Legislatures was wholly unimportant; and that therefore an extra Session of our Provincial Parliament would have been a mere waste of time and expense.

Although the Cholera, as an epidemic, has ceased its ravages among us, yet occasional isolated cases still occur; shewing that it still lingers in the community, snatching away one here and there, as if to remind us, that we must not lapse into dangerous false security. It is evident, therefore, that every prudent precaution, with regard to regularity of habits and diet, cleanliness and ventilation, should constantly be practised by all; that thus we may both be fortified against the insidious influences of the fell disease, and render its return at a future season less probable or less fatal. In the mean time, all those who have been mercifully spared through the late terrible infliction, should earnestly endeavour, by their whole life and conduct henceforth, to testify their unbounded gratitude to the Almighty, for the unmerited mercies vouchsafed to them.

The exigencies of the war requiring the services of all the disposable forces of Great Britain, orders have arrived for sending home nearly all the troops now in the British American Colonies. These movements are now in progress, the Commissariat having advertised for a ship from this port, to convey troops from Halifax to England. It is probable that only one Regiment, (the 76th) will be left on duty in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; merely a sufficent number to guard the stores being stationed in this Province. It is evident, therefore, that the Imperial Goverment have no apprehension of the tide of war reaching any of the Colonial shores; and that they fully rely on the loyalty and ability of Colonial subjects, to maintain local tranquillity, and to protect the honor of the Empire within their respective borders.

The Dead House.—As the Advertisement for Tenders for erecting the proposed new Dead House continues open till the 14th inst., we take this opportunity of adding our vote to the universal condemnation of the building as now proposed. Not only generally by the press, but everywhere in private conversation we hear a unanimous opinion expressed of the folly and extravagance of the project. Both the intended site and the enormous expenditure are unequivocally protested against by all classes. To re-erect the Dead House in its former locality, will be establishing a loathsom nuisance in one of the most public parts of the city; and to expend the immense sum of £500 on such an object, in the present state of our civic affairs, will be a reckless waste of public money. Common sense dictates, that a plain and simple wooden building, costing not more than £100, placed in the lower portion of the old burying ground, would be amply sufficient for all needful purposes; would be located in a peculiarly appropriate and unobjectionable spot; would be noxious or offensive to nobody, and would prove that our authorities have a just regard for fiscal economy, and for the feelings and opinions of the community at large.

The Mayor's Court and Court of General Sessions for this city and county, opened on Tuesday last, and closed on Saturday. Although there are many prisoners in gaol, under criminal charges, yet their offences being beyond the jurisdiction of this court, there was no criminal business before it, and the Grand Jury were therefore discharged after a very brief attendance. Only two civil causes, of no public interest, were entered for trial in the Mayor's court.

☞ The next *Circuit* court for this city and county will commence on the first Tuesday in November next. It was intended by the Executive, that an extra circuit court should have been held in August, for the purpose of delivering the gaol; but the prevalence of the cholera rendered that intention impracticable; and as the judges [illegible] all otherwise occupied in September and October, there can be now no circuit court before November.

[illegible] Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, with [illegible] Mr. Rushworth, is now on [illegible] Eastern Counties of Nova [illegible] the Bend of Petitcodiac [illegible] before returning to Halifax.

[illegible]'s Book.—We have received by [illegible] Godey. Its con[illegible] re of the usual style of [illegible] commendation. The [illegible] "*Lady's Book*" will [illegible].

[illegible] Destruction of San Juan.—The New [illegible] the newspaper representa[illegible] in this country, thus [illegible] Washington Union, in reference [illegible] of San Juan:—

[illegible] the Union's stale and ridiculous trick [illegible] the whole question by tirades against [illegible] in Central America, with which the [illegible] of Greytown had nothing whatever [illegible] absolutely not worth notice. But [illegible] paper and its compeers, so far as they can, [illegible] upon themselves the dirty office of stirring up [illegible] passions, and hint maliciously at a war with Great Britain as a possible result from this contemptible affair, we may as well let them into [illegible] of European politics and policy that does not seem to suggest itself to them. It is just [illegible] possibility, this probability, this certainty. If the Union and its friends should drive their own country and [illegible] own into a war on any pretext whatever, all the formidable powers of Europe would be immediately banded against the United States. [illegible] not fools deceive themselves about [illegible] sympathies with this republic, hatred to England, opportunities, and all that sort of stuff. We say [illegible] that, if from any cause whatever the two great and free countries of the world should blunderingly assume a hostile attitude toward each other, the mere fact would be a signal for patching up an immediate peace in Europe, and for such a coalition against the West as fillibuster[illegible] does not dream of.

A good deal of excitement and some fun arose [illegible], in consequence of the marriage [illegible] an Indian to a French girl. The bride's friends thought her "too good" for her adopted partner, [illegible] accordingly; but it was subsequently ascertained that the knot was tied too [illegible] to be loosed by parental influence; and [illegible], who is a fine specimen of his tribe, [illegible] Gallic lady love in triumph. She will [illegible] settle down to the usages of the [illegible] the wilderness, if we may judge by [illegible] with which she sported a full costume of Indian toggery.—*Fred. Reporter.*

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head will leave for Canada about the 25th—consequently [illegible] days previous to the arrival of our new Governor.—*Ib.*

The Asia will not sail to-morrow until about [illegible] o'clock. She will probably take out about a [illegible] of dollars in specie, of which $100,000 [illegible] shipped by direction of Santa Anna, from [illegible] to this city.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Quebec of the 9th inst., that the Government have been defeated on the election of a Speaker, and that they have resigned. Mr. Sicotte has been chosen Speaker of the assembly. The Gov. General has called upon Sir Allan McNab to form a new Ministry.—*N. Br.*

New Vessels.—A fine looking Ship, called the *Magnolia* was towed down to this harbor yesterday from Tynemouth, where she was built by Messrs. Parker and Lovitt, whose reputation as faithful builders stands high. She is most substantially and strongly built and fastened, has beams for a second deck, and a large poop, measures 1291 tons N. M. and 1227 tons O. M., and was built for Charles Ward, Esq., of this City.

Another superior vessel, called the *Ouangondy*, (The Indian name for the St. John River,) was launched at Carleton on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of Mr. Thomas McLeod. She measures 1312 tons, N. M., 1401 tons, O. M., and is owned by N. S. Demill and Short & Estey.—She is said to be a very handsome modelled ship, and built of the very best materials.

Another exceedingly fine Ship, called the *Sarah M.*, was recently launched from the Building Yard of Mr. Alexander Sime, at Lancaster, opposite Indian Town. She is owned by Mr. A. McL. Seely—measures 1010 tons, N. M., and is in every respect a superior vessel.—*Courier.*

Military.—We learn that the 76th Regiment and the Artillery now stationed in this Province, are to be withdrawn forthwith, and the Province will probably be left hereafter to provide its own defenders. It is not unlikely, however, that a Company of the 76th may be left in Barracks here, to look after the public works and military stores, until other arrangements are made.

The military stores at Fredericton and St. Andrews, will be brought here, and the necessity of a guard at those places will be spared.

The withdrawal of the small number of soldiers stationed here, will scarcely be noticed; but the removal of the head quarters, band, and staff from Fredericton, will be felt in that community, as also by the farmers in that vicinity, who thus lose some of their best customers.

A Company of the Royal Artillery arrived here on Thursday night, in the steamer Creole from Windsor. They will relieve the company stationed here, which will proceed to Halifax next Monday.—*New Brunswicker.*

The 72d Regiment has been ordered home from Halifax, and a vessel has been advertised for here for its conveyance. The garrison at Halifax will then be left with a detachment of the 76th Regt., which will probably make calling upon the militia to do garrison duty indispensable.

Provincial Appointments.—Edward Jack, Esquire, to be *pro tempore*, Local Deputy to conduct the sale of Crown Lands in the County of Charlotte, also seizing Officer under the Act 3rd Victoria, cap. 77.

CLIFTON, KING'S COUNTY.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the village in the vicinity of the Shipyards of Messrs. Justus S. Wetmore and Wm. P. Flewelling, took place on Wenesday evening, 30th inst.; the object in view being the selection of an appropriate name for said village. On motion, Rev. D. J. Wetmore was called to the chair, and Mr. John S. Hay was chosen Secretary. Addresses were delivered, in which the propriety and necessity of having a name for the village were most clearly exhibited, and after a number had been proposed, the name of "Clifton" was adopted by a large majority. On the motion the chairman left the chair, and Wm. P. Flewelling was called thereto. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary; and after giving three cheers for the prosperity of Clifton, and three more for the Queen, the meeting dispersed.

David G. Wetmore, Chairman,
John S. Hay, Secretary.

Cholera in the West Indies.—*St. Thomas W. I., August* 15, 1854.—Great consternation prevailed yesterday morning among our citizens from seeing the Windward Islands steamer, the Conway, which had arrived during the night, lying at the mouth of the harbor under the quarantine flag, and the startling intelligence soon ran through the twon that the cholera was on board, seven deaths occurred on the way down from the islands among the crew, and one since her arrival—the body having been thrown overboard for the fish, which constitutes a great article of food to feed upon. It produced no pleasant sensations to find an epidemic disease, from which the town had so recently suffered so severely, in such close vicinity to us again; particularly as in its ravages among the islands, from which it was now brought hither, it has made but slight discriminations as to color—a fair per centage of whites having fallen before it with the blacks, and of those who died on board the steamer two or three being whites. The mails were landed last evening. It is presumed proper precautions were observed in doing so. Besides this, there is to be no communication from the vessel with the town. She has hauled off further this morning for the purpose of transferring her passengers to the European other steamers—and will then be immediately sent up to Barbadoes until she is free from the disease. The Conway was expected to leave for New York about the 20th inst. for repairs. She reports the cholera as having subsided greatly in all the Windward Islands. From Bridgetown it had entirely disappeared, so much so that they were soon to give clean bills of health.—*Cor of the N. Y. Tribune.*

It is said that Government has taken up the St. John ship "Eastern Star" (new) 1500 tons, one of the Black Ball Line of Packets between that port and Liverpool, to convey the whole of the 72nd Highlanders to England.—*B. N. American.*

Quebec, Sept. 5.—The Canadian Parliament was opened to-day. Mr. Sicotte was elected Speaker by a vote of 75 against 41. The vote for Mr. Coster was 59 against 62. Lord Elgin will deliver his opening speech to-morrow.

THE CROPS.

The Portland State of Maine says—a heavy item to bear down the price of flour is the splendid wheat crop of Canada. It is calculated that be surplus, for export, will be twelve millions of bushels, five millions more than last year. The crops in the United States at the South and West promise well, and will be much larger than last year.

The Crops.—A sort of panic has prevailed for several weeks past, in regard to the crops. From the tone assumed by some of our contemporaries, it might be inferred that we were threatened with a famine. Recently, however, they have become more hopeful, and conclude that, after all, there may be no immediate danger of starvation. We have carefully examined our exchanges, with a special reference to this subject, and are happy to find that since the recent timely and abundant showers in nearly every section of the country, the papers unite in the opinion that there will be very nearly a fair average crop of the various articles which go to make up human food. And this is our opinion. As, therefore the harvest in Great Britain promises to greatly exceed in average return, as California and Oregon are likely to be exporters of breadstuffs, and as we hear nothing doleful from the Continent, we can conceive no cause for the too generally expressed apprehension that the prices of everything eatable will, during the next twelve months, be far above the average of the past five years. We can see no reason for believing that the prices will run above, but many reasons that they will go much below the present range.—*Albany Journal.*

Wheat from Canada.—It is pleasant, during the present prospect of a dearth of breadstuffs in the United States, to know that the yield of wheat in the British Provinces has been unusually large; and that through the reciprocity treaty, ratified at the last session of Congress, it can be procured to supply our wants without the duty of 20 per cent. which has heretofore been imposed upon Canadian grain. This source of supply will be a great relief, not only to non-producers, but to many farmers, who will be obliged to buy breadstuffs this year for their own consumption;

It was not anticipated, probably, by any of the parties to the treaty, that we should soon want grain for domestic consumption from the Provinces; but such a contingency having now arisen, it illustrates in a striking manner the benefits of a liberal commercial policy.—*Toledo Republican.*

New York, Sept. 5.—*The Crops.*—The editors of the Journal of Commerce vouch for the respectability of the writer (a New York merchant) of the following letter dated, dated Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 2—"I stopped at Cleveland last night, as I wished to go through the country by daylight. I am already satisfied that there will be plenty of corn. So far as I have seen there are few fields that will not yield 20 bushels to the acre, and many will yield 40 to 70 bushels. I have seen and conversed with many persons from all parts of the State, and all say that the corn crop is coming out much better than was expected. There is an immense quantity of old corn in the country, and with the larger surface of land planted, I am convinced there will be an average quantity for consumption."

There is an immense amount of wheat in the railroad depots at Richmond, Va. There are eight large mills in operation in this city, and two of them grind at least nine hundred barrels each per day. It is mostly shipped, however, for the South American markets, where it is a favorite over all others. The climate does not sour it, and the secret is said to consist in packing it while it is hot.

An Active Merchant.—One of our oldest and most esteemed merchants left this city on the 5th of August in the steamship Pacific, and returned in the same vessel on the 3rd of September, having been absent just twenty-nine days, during which time he travelled over a large portion of England, Scotland and Wales,—transacting a large amount of business, closing old accounts of many years standing, opening new ones, and entering into negociations with the zeal and activity characteristic of our countrymen—sleeping in railway cars at night, attending to business during the day, and participating in amusements in the evening. Upon one occasion, when our friend was introduced to a leading English merchant, the latter enquired of him, "How old are you?" To which the answer was "Three score." "Three score!" exclaimed the English merchant, "why if you are thus active at three score, what must your young men be?" "Oh," replied our friend, "the youngsters in New York run quite over me; they would not think of wasting a week in doing the business I have transacted in the United Kingdom."

Our friend gives a most favourable account of the English crops. He describes the appearance of the grain, as it stands in shooks on the field, as one general encampment. The yield of potatoes is immense, although the rot will probably reduce the crop to a good average.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Anniversary of the Death of Lopez.—The third anniversary of the death of Gen. Lopez and his companions, executed at Havana, was celebrated on Friday evening at New-York, in the Chinese building, by a general gathering of foreign members of the Cuban, French, Italian, German, Polish, and Hungarian societies. There were about five hundred persons present, among them several ladies. Speeches of the usual order were made.

Baltimore Cattle Market, Sept. 4.—4000 head of cattle offered: 400 driven Eastward; 300 left over; 800 sold, at from $2 75 to 4 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Sept. 7.

British Steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool Aug. 26, arrived at half past 7 o'clock this morning.

The news, so far as relates to the war, is wholly unimportant. Almost the only incident of the least interest is the undoubted fact that the Austrians have taken possession of Wallachia.

Full particulars of the capture of Bomarsund have come to hand.

No active operations have taken place either on the Baltic or Black Sea.

On the 20th the Austrian army of occupation entered Wallachia, and perhaps Moldavia will be occupied. The Russians are still concentrated on the Pruth and the Turks at Bucharest. No immediate battle is expected. The expedition to the Crimea had not yet sailed.

The Turks met with a terrible defeat at Kars, and lost 2000 men as prisoners.

No news of importance from England. The British Government have completed contracts for hemp at £65 to £67 10s. Very large contracts for beef and pork are advertised.

France has reduced the import duty on dye-stuffs, potash, &c., with reductions in other articles.

Spain is apparently subsiding into quietness.

The overland Indian Mail is telegraphed at Marseilles. Silk is reported scarce and bad; Tea dearer.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the new Stamp Act of this session, which, it is understood will come into operation on the 11th of October next, on the point as to whether it is to apply to foreign bills dated previous to that day, but payable on or after it.

Yesterday, Prince Albert proceeded to Portsmouth and reviewed the Lancers, and two other militia regiments doing duty there.

Orders have been sent for both the Naval and Military departments of Plymouth, to prepare the Caledonia, 120 gun ship, now in ordinary at that port, with all possible despatch, to receive Russian prisoners.

The following is from the Times' city article of Friday evening: The English Funds have been steady today. The continuance of good accounts from the harvest having been sufficient to counteract the effect on the market of a rather full supply of money, Consols remained throughout the day at the prices of last evening. Although the demand for money today was active, in the Stock Exchange it was comparatively easy. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates were on Hamburg a shade lower; for bills on Vienna there was a demand at improved quotations. With regard to other places the business was not extensive. The last accounts from the Paris House this evening exhibit a fresh improvement of about 1 8 a 1-4 per cent. At Amsterdam also there has been further favorable movement of more than 1½ per cent in the rate of exchange, the quotations being now 11-20. The French exchanges again show considerable firmness and gold cannot be transmitted from this side without loss. If any of the delayed Australian vessels known to be on their way here, were now to arrive, their effect would most probaly be felt immediately on the money market.

France.—The Moniteur of yesterday contains a variety of details of the Emperor's return journey from Paris to Biaritz, from which it appears that his majesty was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm by the whole population; in fact the journey was one continuous ovation.

The Emperor arrived at Biaritz, at 7 o clock on Wednesday evening. The official journal contains no other news.

Arrest by the Turks of two Correspondents of the London Journals.—The special military correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who was despatched to the Turkish army on the outbreak of hostilities on the Danube, last October, was arrested by the Turkish authorities at Bucharest, on the 13th inst., together with another Englishman, a correspondent of the London Daily News.

The prisoners were released upon parole, under charge of their Consul, and thirty six hours were given them to consider whether they would return to Giurgevo voluntarily or to be taken there by force.

The origin of this event is unknown, and it is therefore premature to discuss it. It is possible that Omar Pacha may have had some very imperative motive to justify his resorting to so arbitrary an act, and it is better to abstain from commenting upon it until that motive shall be known.

Vienna, Friday evening.—Prince Gortschakoff is said to have information from St. Petersburg that no direct answer will be given to the last propositions forwarded by Austria; but she will be asked what her intentions are. The armament here goes on upon a grander scale than ever. Two Russian agents, who set Vienna on fire, have been arrested.

Berlin, Friday.—The French troops at Bomarsund suffer terribly from cholera, and they will probably be re-embarked immediately. It is expected that the fortress will be blown up and abandoned. Several vessels had sailed for Hango Sound.

Troubles are expected in Denmark.

India.—Bombay, July 20.—The king of Oude has offered to the British Government 12,000 infantry, and 100 guns.

Russian agents are in treaty with Cabul.

White Sea.—H. M. S. Brisk, July 29.—A private communication says: "We have had a slight skirmish at Archangel, and destroyed three other places: first, Stolovetski monastery; second, the tower of Kid, in Orega Bay; thirdly, a large tower on Penchlattia river. We sail to-morrow morning in company with the Eurydid, but whither, it is not known. All on board are well.

The Baltic.—Dantzic, Aug. 25.—The Vulture left the Allied Fleets at Ledsund on the 22d. The troops would probably be re-embarked.

Hamburg, Aug. 25.—A strong division of the fleets has left Ledsund to operate in the Gulf of Finland. The forts of Aland will be destroyed.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—Gen. Medel has been sent by the King to the Camp of Boulogne.

London, Aug. 25.—*Occupation of Aland Islands.*—Stockholm, Aug. 23.—It is reported here that if the pending negotiations for the occupation of the Aland Islands by Sweden with 20,000 Swedish troops, should fail, the fortifications of Bomarsund are to be blown up before the 1st of September.

It is said that the troops at Bomarsund will be re-embarked for service elsewhere. Preparations are being renewed for the departure of the expedition to the Crimea.

An insurrection broke out at Damascus on the 10th, but it was quelled without much effect.

An accidental fire at Varna had destroyed one third of the town.

Sir Edmund Lyons has sailed into the Black Sea with his division, but his destination is unknown.

CAPTURE OF THE ALAND ISLANDS.

The fortifications which were the object of attack first, of a principal battery built of stone, in a curved shape, along the shore—a fabric of great solidity and strength, and mounting nearly 100 guns. On the rising ground adjacent were two round towers, and at the extreme east another, each of which mounted 16 guns. In addition to each of these defences, some mud batteries had been thrown up since the previous visit of the fleet in the month of June. As the entire group of the Aland Isles is one mass of rock, it would be very difficult to prosecute ordinary seige works, whilst a regular bombardment of the walls would be an exceedingly laborious undertaking: consequently it was decided to take place by military assault and escalade. On the 11th, therefore, about 12,000 French and English soldiers and marines commenced erecting batteries before the fortress to cover the assailants. For this purpose, besides the siege artillery brought from France, a number of heavy guns were sent up from the Duke of Wellington and other ships, and dragged a distance of three miles from the landing place. On the 12th, the besieged attempted a sortie, in the hope of interrupting the works, but they were repulsed and driven back into the forts. On the 14th the most considerable of the two flanking towers above alluded to was taken after a resistance of four hours; and the scaling-ladders were prepared for a general assault on the ensuing day. On the 15th the third tower was taken, and the garrison had no longer any prospect of relief, or reinforcement—all the approaches to the island being vigilantly guarded by steam-ships and armed boats.

On the 16th inst., at 12 30 P.M., Bomarsund, by which may be understood the "principal battery, built of stone in a curved shape, along the shore, and mounting nearly 100 guns," was attacked by land troops. The heavy artillery destroyed two detached forts, the principal fortress then hoisted a flag of truce and capitulated. The bombardment lasted from 5 A.M. of the 15th until 2 P.M., on the 16th, when the Russian general surrendered. The Russians blew up a forth containing state prisoners and also, it is said, the sereted A and plots. The fortress was in consequence considerably damaged. General Bedisco and the Vice-Governor Turuhielm, with the whole garrison of 1,500 men (with the *materiel* and provisions,) were made prisoners of war.

A letter from Dantzic dated the 19th says that Lieut. Agnew Flag, Lieutenant to Sir Charles Napier, had arrived there that morning with despatches for England in relation to the surrender of Bomarsund. The letter gives the following particulars of that affair. On Tuesday the 15th, the English field and breaching batteries opened fire on Nottich Fort, which was breached by four P.M., and it surrendered in the evening. Seven of the ships of the English fleet, and five of the French continued firing at the sea face of the principal fort of Bomarsund, while at the same time the French field and mortar batteries poured an incessant fire on the rear, and an English eight-inch gun on a captured six-gun battery maintained an excellent flanking fire. The captured fort of Tzee blew up about 1 P.M.

On Wednesday, the 16th, the French batteries advanced considerably nearer to the land force of the fort, and kept up an incessant fire; the heavy guns in the six gun battery served by the English under Captain Pelham did great execution; the large blocks of granite that formed the face of the fort, and which in appearance formed an immense resistence, fell out in masses, and the rubble with which the wall was filled in tumbled out in heaps. The Edinburgh, the Ajax, and the steamers fired at long range on the Bomarsund fortress, while at the same time the Leopard attacked the fort of Presto on the other side of the narrow channel. At 12.30 a flag of truce was held out at an embrasure of Bomarsund, toward the fleet; a boat with an officer was sent on shore, and at about half-past 12 the governor surrendered.

General Bodisco is an old man, apparently 80 years of age. He was very anxious that the French General-in-chief should certify that he had done his duty! General Baraguay d'Hilliers returned the Russian general's sword, and at the same time extolled the valor with which he had defended his trust, and the prudence which had surrendered it when further resistance could have done no more than cause a useless loss of life. The Russian general then sent a priest to the officer in command of Presto fort, with orders to surrender. The order was obeyed.—Thus the four forts of Bomarsund fell into the possession of the allies.

The loss of the allied forces is said to be inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty, though the particulars in this respect are not yet fully received. General Baraguay d'Hilliers had a narrow escape. A cannon ball passed between him and his aid de camp. The Russian prisoners, it is understood, are to be sent to France in British ships.

The Aland Islands form an archbishop's see of about eighty inhabited islands, and a vast number of rocks and inlets, in the province of Abo, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at the entrance, between lat. 50 degs. 32 min. N. and lon. 19 degs. and 21 min. E. The population is 15,000, and they are all of Swedish descent. Rye, barley, potatoes and flax are raised sufficient for the population. The manufactures are wool and sailcloth for home use.—The exports are salt beef, butter, cheese, hides, cored fish, and fire wood. The imports are salt, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. These islands, taken from Sweden in 1809, are of great political and military importance to Russia, and contain several fortified ports, generally the station of a part of the Baltic fleet. Near them Peter the Great gained his first naval battle over the Swedes in 1714. The chief island, Aland, has an area of 28 square miles, a population of 9,000, and a good harbour (Bomarsund) on its west side.

The London Times has the following remarks on the capture of the place.

The attack of the combined forces upon the forts of Bomarsund has prove less costly and difficult than might have been anticipated, as the Russians appear to have made but a short defence, yet this expedition will be remembered in history as the first instance of a combined enterprise carried on between the French army and the British navy. The two services have not only acted in concert, but as parts of the same army. Were there to be no other result of this war, such a union between the regular forces of the two countries is of incalculable importance, for there is a wide distinction between the political alliances which may exist between cabinets and statesmen, whose nearest points of contact are diplomatic conferences or state dinners, and the practical fraternisation of the French soldier and the British seaman. That is what this combined expedition has first done; and it will not be doubted that if the two great powers of Western Europe can and will thus practically unite their forces, no military or naval enterprise within reach of human attainment is beyond their strength.

The War in the East.—The chief feature which attracts public attention at present in connection with the war in the East is the terrible devastation committed by the pestilence among the ranks of the Allied Armies. Accounts have been transmitted which state the mortality as high as fifteen thousand. A letter from Varna, however, of the 10th, speaks of the health of the English and French armies as gradually improving. Prince Napoleon had left on the 9th for Constantinople, change of air having been ordered for an intermittant fever, with which he had been attacked. He was exceedingly unwilling to depart, but the medical men insisted upon his doing so. Among the persons about the prince the opinion prevailed that he would have to return to France. The troops from Africa had suffered infinitely less than those who came from France; and the English army somewhat less, the letter states, than the French. The expedition against the Crimea has it appears been still further postponed owing to this cause, and some accounts says that the opinion was prevalent that owing to the epidemic it would be abandoned altogether. At a council of war, however, held on the 9th it was decided that "*coute qui coute*" that enterprise must go forward. Every preparation is abcordingly on foot for this purpose.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The Emperor has just addressed the following proclamation to the army of the East:

Soldiers and Sailors of the Army of the East.—You have not yet fought a battle. You have nevertheless already achieved a glorious success. Your presence, and that of the English troops, have sufficed to compel the enemy to recross the Danube, and the Russian vessels to hide shamefully in their ports. You have not fought a battle, but you have already struggled with courage against death. A formidable, although transient scourge, has not abated your ardor. France and the sovereign she has chosen to herself, do not witness without deep emotion so much energy and abnegation, nor without using all their endeavors to come to your aid.

The First Consul said, in 1799, in a proclamation to his army: "The first attribute of the soldier is constancy in bearing fatigues and privations; mere valor is secondary to this." That first quality you now display; as to the second, who can question its possession by you? Thus it is that our enemies, scattered from Finland to the Caucasus, anxiously endeavour to ascertain where France and England will deal their blows, which they will foresee must be decisive; for right, justice, and warlike inspiration are on our side.

Already Bomarsund and two thousand prisoners have fallen into our power. Soldiers, you will follow the example of the army of Egypt. The victors of the Pyramids and of Mont-Thabor had, like you, to contend against soldiers inured to war, and against disease; but dispite the plague and the efforts of three armies, they returned with honors to their native land.

Soldiers, have confidence in your General in-Chief and in me. I watch over you, and I hope, with the help of God, soon to see your sufferings lessened and your glory increased. Soldiers, farewell!

Napoleon.

Railroad accident in England.—The London correspondent of the Boston Post, under date of the 22d August, says:

"A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the railway to the crystal palace, from a collision with an engine taking water on the line. Four second class carriages and one first class were smashed to pieces, and among the ruins were at least 40 to 50 human beings. The escape of a single person alive amounts almost to a miracle, for hardly a more frightful place could be found on the whole line for such an accident. Several persons had arms and limbs fractured, four of whom died within a few minutes, and several are now lying in the hospitals, who will hardly recover. Among the former was the Rev. Mr. Welles, a young clergyman of much promise, who had just been married."

New Military Forces.—News from St. Petersburg tells that two battalions of skaters have been formed at Cronstadt. When winter comes they are to act upon the ice. We have also heard that a self taught engineer of Aberdeen has submitted to our impetuous Premier the model of a gun capable of being loaded wish snow balls, to act against the skaters aforesaid. Further intelligence states that the king of Prussia, to show his sympathy with his royal brother in-law, and to act in concert, as occasion may serve, with the Imperial Cronstadt skaters, has riginated and drilled a new Prussian force, to be called the Royal *Berlin Backsliders.*

An Eastern Tale.—Respecting the death of the Viceroy of Egypt, we read in the *Osservatore Triestino*: "The Viceroy desired to drink. His two attendant Mamelukes presented to him a cup of water, which had been poisoned with diamond-dust; but fearing that the poison would fail in its effects, they strangled him. They then immediately left the palace, and after five hours' hard riding arrived in the principal square at Cairo. They here went into the shop of a baker, Testa by name, and, after having refreshed themselves, confessed that they had committed a crime, and offered him a ring of the value of £3,000 and a purse of 300 guineas, if he would provide a place of concealment; at the same time remarking that a person of distinction had given them 200 purses (about £750) five days previously. Testa refused to shelter them. When they found that they could nowhere obtain a hiding-place, they bought two cars, and departed no one knows where. The physicians said Abbas Pacha died from apoplexy."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Scrofula or King's Evil. Persons afflicted with this awful disease should have immediate recourse to these invaluable medicines, as it is a well-known fact that many patients have been effectually cured by their use after every other remedy had failed, and several have been restored to perfect health after being discharged from the hospitals and there pronounced incurable. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are efficacious in every variety of diseases of the skin, scald heads, bad breasts, and obstinate sores; and there is no case, however desperate, but will yield to the united powers of these sovereign medicines.

Married.

On 31st *Aug.* by Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Alexander Christie, to Marcilla Pye, formerly of Bathurst.

On the 9th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M. Mr. James A. Inches, of St. Stephen, to Miss Charlotte L. Woodindale, of this city.

On the 1st August, by Rev. A. A. Miner, E. S. Durgin, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., to Miss Harriet, Jane, only daughter of Austin Stratton, Esq., of Albion, Me.

At St. Andrews, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Ranald E. Smith, Esq., to Miss Mary Latrobe Coldwall.

At Windsor, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. England, H. R. Kerr, of the General Post Office, Halifax, to Sarah, second daughter of the late W. Robertson, of St. John, N. B.

At Liverpool, on the 11th ult., at St. Bride's Church, by the Rev. A. J. Tomlin, Mr. D. C. Taylor, of St. John, N. B., to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. J. Pemberton, Colquitt-street.

Died.

On Monday, Isabella, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas T. Whelpley, aged 5 months.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., after a [illegible] but severe illness, which he bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Christopher Nelson, in the 54th year of his age, leaving 6 children and a large number of friends to mourn their loss.

On Thursday morning, at his residence in this City, after an illness of twelve days, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Patrick Power, a resident in this City for upwards of 40 years, and always known as an honest and upright man.

On Saturday the 3d inst., after 18 days illness, Adelaide, only daughter of Mr. Edward Wood, aged 15 months, deeply lamented.

After a short illness, at his mothers residence in Queen-st, on Sunday 10th inst., aged 31 years, James, youngest son of the late Henry Poak, formerly of Newton-stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland.

On the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Henry H. Bookout, aged 28 years.—Funeral on Wednesday, at half-past 3 o'clock, from his Brother's residence, Mecklenburgh-street.

On Friday last, of consumption, Mr. Thos. A. Leary, aged 19 years.

At Carleton, on 31st *Aug.*, after a short illness, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Ponsford, a native of Birmingham, Eng., and for 45 years a resident of this city, leaving a widow and three children, together with a very large circle of friends to mourn the loss of one who was universally beloved and esteemed.

Suddenly at Sand point, Carleton, on Sunday last, Margaret wife of Mr. Jephson Duke, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their loss.

On the 11th inst, Esther, relict of the late Mr. Thomas O'Brien, aged 113 years, a native of South Carolina, who emigrated to this Province in the year 1783, and for many years a pious and exemplary member of the Methodist Church, leaving a daughter and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. Funeral from her late residence at Mispeck, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Mispeck, on the 7th inst, Eleanor Jane, daughter of Eleanor and Oliver Lyman, aged 11 years and 4 months.

At Springfield, on the 6th inst., Alice Adelia, second daughter of Mr. Edmund Kierstead, aged 3 years.

At Sussex Vale, at his late residence, on 27th Aug. Mr. William Lawson, aged 76 years; an old and respectable Inhabitant, Leaving a wife and ten children and 43 grand children 8 great grand children and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

Suddenly, at the Bend of Peticodiac, on Monday the 4th inst, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, in the 32d year of her age, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Fredericton, on the 31st ult., in the 78th year of her age, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Archibald Macallum.

At the same place, on the 24th ult., of Consumption, Ann Jane, daughter of the late Mr. James Ashfield, aged 16 years.

At Oromocto, on the 2nd inst., Sirah, fourth son of Mr. Jeptha S. Hubble, aged 27 years.

At the same place, on the 5th inst., Mr. Jeptha S. Hubble, aged 57 years, leaving a wife and eight children to lament their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Tuesday—Brig Czar, Gardiner, Aberdeen, 41—Master, ballast.

Vixen, Petch, Liverpool, 39—E. Allison, salt, &c.

Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Wednesday—Steamer Governor, Wood Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Ship Luna, Nixon, Boston, 3—W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

Friday—Ship Sardinia, Jordan, New-York, 5—J. L. Woodworth, ballast.

Gibraltar, Kilman, Bangor, 2—J. H. Robilliard, ballast.

Brig Rover, Stamp, New-York, 7—W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

Isabella Hay, Hudspeth, New-York, 9—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.

Ocean Queen, Tomkin, New- York—Wm. Thomson, clocks for exportation.

Saturday—Ship Gibralter, Killmann, Bangor, 2—Waterhouse, Cross *and* Co., ballast.

Barque Heroine, Meldrum, New-York, 8—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Ambassadress, Patterson, New-York, 7—W. Thomson, ballast.

Steamer Governor, Wood, Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Brigt. Shannon, Blyth, Philadelphia, 7—master, ballast.

Monday—Ship Driver,——, New-York, ——, ballast.

Bark Perseverance, Keyton, Dublin, 40—McGrath, Harding *and* Co., ballast.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5th—Ship William Stetson, Jordan, London, deals—John Rabertson.

6th—Ship Ercia, Ramussen, London, deals—Lunt & Pickup; Schr. British Queen, Conlon, Eastport, pickets—Kirk & Worrall: Mary Jane, Elson, Boston, boards—E. D. Jewett & Co.

7th—Ship President, Partelow, London, deals—N. S. Demill.

8th—Schr. Groveland, Kavannagh, Boston, boards—R. Rossiter.

9th—Ship Franklin King, Borland, Liverpool, deals.

Contract for Building.

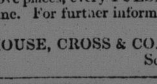
SEALED TENDERS will be received until Monday, the 11th inst., from persons desirous of contracting to build the DEAD HOUSE, agreeable to a Plan to be seen at the Store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears.

JOHN SEARS,
JAS. GALLAGHER, } *Committee.*
S. K. FOSTER,

St. John, Sept. 4, 1854.

N. B.—Time for receiving Tenders extended to THURSDAY, the 14th inst. Sept. 12.

CHANGE OF TIME.



THE fast and splendid Steamer "EASTERN CITY," Capt. FIELDS, will leave St. John for Eastport, Portland, and BOSTON, on TUESDAY morning next, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock; and will, until further notice, leave Saint John, touching at the above places, every TUESDAY morning at the same time. For further information, please apply to

WATERHOUSE, CROSS & CO., Agents,
Sept. 12. South Wharf.

NOTICE.

CARPET BAG.

A CARPET BAG containing a Gentleman's Clothing, was taken from on board the steamer "*Pilot*," on Tuesday night last, and a Lady's Travelling Bag left instead. Whoever has made this mistake will oblige the Subscriber by having it rectified without delay. JOHN WALKER,
St. John, Sep. 9, 1854. Peters' Wharf.

WHITING.—20 Casks superior Whiting—just received and for sale low by
THOMAS M. REED,
Sept. 12. *Head of North Wharf.*

Cigars! Cigars!

2000 SUPERIOR Havana CIGARS,—just received and for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Sept. 12. Head of North Wharf.

Gum Drops and Jujube Paste.

5 BOXES Gum Drops: 2 do. Jujube Paste. Also—50 mats CASSIA—for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 12. *Prince William-street.*

SALT.—500 sacks Liverpool SALT—landing per ship *Lampedo.*
Aug. 22. FLEWWELLING & READING.

"Ætna" In[illegible]

"Hartford" [illegible]

OF HA[illegible]

TO correct an er[illegible] in circulation, [illegible] to assure ALL CONCER[illegible] sion of the "Protec[illegible] Hartford, in no way,[illegible] the above named Co[illegible] its own *separate and* [illegible] their respective Board[illegible]

12th Sept. 1854.—[illegible]

PERF[illegible]

JUST received by [illegible] extensive assortm[illegible] PERFUMERY, consisti[illegible] suckle, Mignionette, [illegible] Clover, Tea Rose, Ha[illegible] Also—Flavouring [illegible] ter Almonds, etc.

Sept. 12.

At a Meeting of the [illegible] City of Saint Jo[illegible] den at the Comm[illegible] 4th eptember, [illegible] made—

WHEREAS, th[illegible] past, and con[illegible] sances of all kinds, a[illegible] accumulation of putri[illegible] in all probability con[illegible] said Mill Pond is ope[illegible] evident to the Board [illegible] prevailed of late to a [illegible] the neighbourhood of [illegible]

Resolved, As the op[illegible] that the preservation [illegible] the City and Portland [illegible] be declared a nuisanc[illegible] farther, if this Board [illegible] same, and abate the n[illegible] passed giving the Boa[illegible] mittee of the Board [illegible] opinion upon the sub[illegible] that opinion that the [illegible] der the present Law, [illegible] that they shall cause [illegible] purpose to be laid bef[illegible] Session.

Extract fr[illegible]

sept. 7.—1i [illegible]

Another Fir[illegible]

AT the fire on the [illegible] 70 Camp-street, [illegible] entirely destroyed, [illegible] Rich's make) and its [illegible]

After the fire the [illegible] and we found all our [illegible] ticle of writing effaced [illegible] perfect state of preserv[illegible]

New Orleans, 11t[illegible]
(Signed)

RICH'S SAFE[illegible]

Agent for STEARNS[illegible]

STEA[illegible]
Suc[illegible]

The only makers of [illegible] combining RICH'S [illegible] and sole proprietors [illegible] that resisted all atte[illegible] accomplished pick-lo[illegible] Exhibition in London[illegible]

Wilde[illegible]
Great Fire[illegible]
Wa[illegible]

John E. Wilder, Es[illegible]

Dear Sir,—With re[illegible] of you, I am happy to [illegible] and though exposed [illegible] Flames, the valuable [illegible] ly filled came out u[illegible] here bearing your na[illegible] stood that most trying [illegible] I am very respectfully [illegible]

These superior Sa[illegible] made, are for sale at t[illegible] by [Sept. 12.]

FOR LI[illegible]

The [illegible]

DAVID[illegible]
Capt[illegible]
on or abou[illegible]

JOHN[illegible]
Capt. Marshall,[illegible]

For Passage, having [illegible] to the Masters on boar[illegible]
August 22, 1854.

Sheffield Hous[illegible]

ROBINSON[illegible]

IM[illegible]

Watches, Jewellery[illegible] General[illegible]

WHOLESAL[illegible]

NOW Opening, [illegible] beautiful selec[illegible] Cake and Card BASK[illegible] Pickle and Toy Fram[illegible] vers; Butter Coolers; [illegible] Pillar, Piano, and Bed[illegible] and Trays; Salts and [illegible] Nutcracks; Grape Sc[illegible] Also—Electro an[illegible] FORKS; Sauce and [illegible] Knives; Children's K[illegible] Dessert Knives, Cases [illegible] New JEWELLERY, [illegible] comprising the best as[illegible]
August 29.

LONDO[illegible]
MARKE[illegible]
Augus[illegible]

First FALL[illegible]

Per Packet S[illegible]

53 Packa[illegible]

BLANKETS, FLAN[illegible] Printed COTTONS [illegible] GALAS, Broad [illegible] COBURGS, C[illegible]
Wholesa[illegible]

S. K. F[illegible]

Ladies' Fashio[illegible]

Foster's Corn[illegible]

NEW BOOT[illegible]

Just received per Pack[illegible]
"*David*[illegible]

TWELVE CASES [illegible] men's CLOTH, P[illegible] MERE, and other BO[illegible] Wholesale and Retail.
Further supplies exp[illegible]
Aug. 22, 1854.

FLOUR.—100 brls [illegible] ex "Dumbarton." [illegible]
July 25.

TO[illegible]

For a Te[illegible]

The COTT[illegible] scriber, wi[illegible] the Parish [illegible] from King[illegible] fall or in t[illegible]