SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

Established in 1818. SAINT JOHN, N. B.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854. New Series.----Vol. 2. No. 16.

THE OBSERVER.

Published on TUESDAYS, by D. A. CAMERON at his Office, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewelling & Reading.—TERMS: 12s. 6d., per annum.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT 244 Strand, LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

Spring and Summer Fashions, 1854.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE been busily engaged for the last month in making up and are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS and CAPS, of all qualities and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854. We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand, just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS.

Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, *we have not advanced one penny* on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS, &c., will be disposed of at *extraordinary low prices.*

12, North Side King Street.
C. D. EVERETT & SON.

March 3.

Russian Wrapper.

THE Subscribers are appointed to receive orders for the above Wrapper, to be delivered early in the Fall.

The *Russian Wrapper* is strongly recommended to parties travelling, as being the most comfortable and by far supersedes anything that ever has been invented for heat and comfort.

Gents are requested to call and examine this *Wrapper*, as it is now exhibited at the shop of

MYLES & HOWARD.

April 25. *King Street*

Canada Superfine Flour.

Landing this day:—

200 BRLS. ex Conquest, from Portland;
100 do. Nautilus, „ New York:
50 do. Sarah, „ do.;
150 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal—in store.

For sale at market rates by

THOMAS HANFORD,

June 20. Nelson-street

Prime Muscovado Molasses.

100 PUNS. 18 tierces } Muscovado Molasses.
23 barrels }

Landing at North Wharf—for sale low by

July 25. FLEWWELLING & READING.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF

AS the season is now considerably advanced, the Subscriber will SELL the remainder of his *SUMMER STOCK OF DRY GOODS* at *very low prices.* JAMES BURRELL,

July 4. Corner of King and Germain Sts.

TO LET,

For a Term of Years—

THE COTTAGE occupied by the Subscriber, with the Grounds attached, in the Parish of Simonds, about two miles from K's Square. Possession may be had this Fall and Spring. Inquire at the office of AMOS SMITH.

5th Sept. 1854.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.

Landing from New York:

400 BRLS Superfine Canada FLOUR
200 „ CORN MEAL;
50 brls. *Extra Family FLOUR;*
10 tierces new Leaf LARD
7 cases Cheese; 1 boxes choice Tobacco;
25 dozen Corn Brooms; 12 setts MEASURES.

For sale by

May 30, 1854. JARDINE & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William street.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods!

Per Steamships *Asia, Andes, Canada, Arabia* and per ships *John Barbour, Dundonald Lisbon, Barbara.*

—COMPRISING—

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FANCY DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PARASOLS,
LACES,
HABIT SHIRTS, &c.
POCKET HDKFS,
NECK TIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.

BROAD CLOTHS,
TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
TICKENS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, &c.
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
GREY & WHITE COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

Family Mourning.

All of which having been carefully selected by our JAMES DOHERTY in the best European markets, will be found on inspection to comprise the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST VARIED assortment ever before offered for sale at the VICTORIA HOUSE, and will be sold at

Extremely Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

From New York and Boston:

100 BRLS. Canada S'fine FLOUR;
10 tierces superior head RICE;
1¼ Tons do. Jamaica COFFEE;
6 Casks extra Lard OIL;
20 brls. BEANS & PEAS; 6 boxes CHEESE;
5 do. Thomas' Sweet TOBACCO;
10 brls. Dried APPLES;
WICKING, SAGO;
Yeast Powders, ORANGES and LEMONS,
Show GLASSES, PHIALS, &c.

June 27 JAS. MACFARLANE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Per the Packet Ships Liberia and Middleton, from Liverpool.

D. PATERSON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public, that he has received by the above ships, a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents.' Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description, among which are to be found—

Ladies' Prunella, Cashmere, Satin and Leather Boots; Ladies' patent Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Ladies' patent Kid and Morocco, Jenny Linds, and Village ties; Ladies' Berlin, Carpet, and Web Slippers, &c., &c.

Misses' Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS; Misses' Patent and Leather Slippers, and Back Straps; Misses' Bronze and Patent Jenny Linds, stout and light, &c., &c.

As the above have been made expressly to his order, by one of the best manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Staffordshire, England, he feels assured they will give satisfaction.

Also—By late arrivals from the United States, a large supply of American BOOTS and SHOES, which, together with work of his *own manufacture* comprises the largest Stock he has ever yet offered for sale. "Poster's Corner," King-st.

SILENT SORROW.---CERTAIN HELP!

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35 Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49 Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmorland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. DE ROOS from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

The Concentrated GUTTÆ VITÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops,

are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and brought on Spermatorrhœa, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Timidity, Trembling and shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habit, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing Contamination, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per bottle. The &5 Packages, by which &1 12s. are saved: and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are a most safe and effacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder and a lingering painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through all Medicine Vendors.

GUARD AGAINST the recommendation of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," *to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to imitate which is felony.*

Sold by Von Lentzgy, Leil Bazaar, Calcutta; Ashton, Richardson, & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Hulse & Nephew, Agra; Teacher & Co., Poonah and Kurachee; Esperance & Co., Bombay; Smith & Co., Scinde; Dodsworth & Co., Colombo & Kandy; and obtainable through all Medicine Vendors, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER;" or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft, or otherwise, to 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. July 18.

Glass and Glassware.

Now landing from brig *Ledbitter*—

70 BOXES Diamond and Fluted Window GLASS;
5 boxes Ruby, Green, Blue, Yellow, and Lemon colored GLASS;
400 boxes 8x10 to 10x18 Window GLASS;
100 cases large sizes, 18x24 to 20x40;
60 Glass Milk Pans, 16 to 24 inches diameter;
6 Cumber Glasses, 20 inches;
2 Glass Rolling Pins, 18 inches;
84 Glass preserve Jars, 3 to 6 inch;
48 Glass preserve Jars, with lids;
20 Bee and other Glasses, for Gardens;
15 dozen assorted sizes Glass Spice Jars;
100 dozen Cut Wine Glasses;
100 dozen Castor Oil Bottles.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,

July 11. Prince William Street.

Pork. Beef and Lard.

PER *Owen Varra* from New York—40 Barrels Mess and Prime PORK; 10 do. Chicago repacked Mess BEEF; 30 kegs and half-brls. Leaf LARD. [Aug. 26.] JAS. MACFARLANE.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Home Manufactures,

For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS, English Leather:—
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's patent Wellington Dress BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's patent Calf Elastic side Dress Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip & Grain Boottees;
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and SHOES;
Women's and Girl's strong BUSKINS;
Women's cheap House SLIPPERS.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King & Germain Streets,

HAS received from London, Glasgow, Manchester, and the United States, per *John Barbour*, and the *Eastern City*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

SHAWLS—In Long and Square Cashmere Paisley and Satin;
Newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Gros de Naps and Satins;
BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES;
Moleskins, Vestings, Ticking;
5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, Furnitures, Table Cloths
Muslins, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes and Collars;
Infants' Robes, and Frock Bodies;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
English and American BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Parasols, Neck Ties;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
Cashmere and Berlin Wool Hoods;
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Spring Stocks;
Gents' SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, and Collars;
" Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces
Umbrellas, Brushes, Whalebone, Combs;
Hair Nets, Recticules, Anti Macassars.

Millinery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to the Subscriber's present Stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS; it having been selected in the best markets, will be sold at the lowest prices, *Wholesale and Retail.*

May 2. JAMES BURLELL.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, & Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents its turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause decay, and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once, discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of *matting and tangling* the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it.
If you have any Humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have Harsh, Dry and Wiry Hair, and wish it to become Soft, Pliable, and Beautiful as Silk;
and if you wish to preserve Rich, Graceful, and Luxuriant Tresses to the latest period of life,

Use Perry's Hungarian Balm.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per bottle, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, JR., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be directed.

For sale in St. John, by G. F. EVERETT & Co., G. C. GARRISON, S. L. TILLEY, FELLOWS & Co. and druggists generally.

WASHING

Made pleasant and easy by the use of

BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is superior for washing clothes, cleaning paint work, removing grease from woollens and takes the place of other soaps for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by BECK & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Sold in St. John, by FELLOWS & Co., G. F. EVERETT & Co., and G. C. GARRISON.

PORK, BUTTER, &c. &c.

BY AUCTION.

At 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, at Sales-room:

50 FIRKINS of BUTTER;
10 bbls. Mess PORK; 5 do. RICE;
10 hf. boxes TOBACCO; 50 HAMS;
5 Tierces Dried APPLES;
5 Bbls. BEANS. THOS. HANFORD,

Sept. 19. *Auctioneer.*

HEAVY PLATE GLASS.—36 PANES measuring from 22 to 36 inches wide by 36 to 44 inches long—a beautiful article. For sale by

Oct. 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

BAG SALT.

500 BAGS Liverpool SALT, now landing—for sale low before storing.

Oct. 10. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Literature, &c.

TO THE BUTTERFLY

Oh! thou pretty little thing,
Dancing on thy golden wing—
Always happy, always gay,
Sparkling in the sunny ray—
Surely it is yet too soon
E'en to venture out at noon;
Wintry winds are in the sky,
Pretty little butterfly.

Not the early hawthorn tree
Has a honey drop for thee;
Not a daisy, white or red,
Calls thee to his lowly bed;
Buds and blossoms tarry yet,
Scarce a little violet
Dares to look up to the sky,
Pretty little butterfly.

True, the sun is warm just now,
But he'll hide again; and thou
Then wilt hear the howling blast,
While the rain is falling fast,
Lasting many a dreary night,
Ere the sky again is bright:
Where, *then*, for shelter wilt thou hie,
Pretty little butterfly?

Bees to hives can go and rest,
Birds provide themselves a nest,
Snails can hide within their shells,
Worms in holes, and beetles dells;
But it is not so with thee—
Hive, nor nest, nor dell, nor tree
Hath a bed where thou canst lie,
Pretty little butterfly.

So a gay and thoughtless youth,
Thinking all is stamped with truth,
Leaves his home, and finds distress
While he's seeking happiness—
Proud and gay, mid pleasure's bowers,
To folly gives his brightest hours;
And then, too soon, lies down to die,
Like a little butterfly.

SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from a resident at Sebastopol contains the following respecting that fortress:—

"Prince Menschikoff has exhausted all means of defence in order to make Sebastopol impregnable, as well from the land as from the sea side. Between Sebastopol and Balaklava there are five strong detached forts which are garrisoned by a sufficient number of troops. The road from Balaklava to Yalta is rendered impassable and partly mined. The coast between Sebastopol and Eupatoria is defended at equal distances by batteries consisting of six howitzers. There are three forts at Eupatoria, one on the north, a second on the east, and a third on the west side. That place is garrisoned by 15,000 men. The heights in front of Sebastopol, which are encircled by redoubts and trenches, are armed with eighteen batteries and defended by 20,000 men. The garrison of Sebastopol is only 10,000 strong, but, if we add to this number the crew of the fleet, the fortress is defended by 25,000 men. Prince Menschikoff issued a proclamation on the third, in which he prepared the people for a resistance to the very last. I am unable to give you the proclamation literally, but I can give you the sense of it as it was communicated to me by a friend. The prince first enumerates all the victories gained by the Russians in the course of this century, and then calls on his soldiers to show *themselves* equal to their predecessors in bravery and power of endurance. If the enemy, as a consequence of the inscrutable will of Heaven, should obtain a victory, then let the whole store of powder go with him into the air. The conclusion of the proclamation is 'Rather let us die than surrender to the enemy.' Our army is very much cast down. The news of the fall of Bomarsund has much depressed military men, as well high as low. From the interior of Russia, especially from the neighbourhood of Novogorod, reinforcements have arrived within the last few days, but they do not remain here, as their destination is Oczakoff and Kerson. Troops have also arrived from the Danubian army."

THE LIFE BOATS ON BOARD THE ARCTIC.—It has been stated in the published accounts of the appalling shipwreck of the Arctic, that the Life Boats on board were sufficient for five hundred persons: a very erroneous statement. We have made enquiry into the facts, and are enabled to state distinctly that there were *but* six Life Boats on board the mammoth steamer. Of these—

2 were of 25 ft.	and would carry	30 persons each,	60
2 " of 30 "	" "	50 "	100
1 was of 28 "	" "	40 "	40
1 " of 16 "	" "	10 "	10
6			210

Two hundred and ten persons were all that the life boats of this palace of a steamer were capable of carrying, and she had four hundred souls on board, and even more. *There was the great misfortune*; for there should have been boats sufficient and abundant to float safely every person on board the steamer, and she should not have been allowed to leave her fastenings on the dock till she had been thus provided. It is a duty to speak plainly on this subject, and however fearful the task, the remembrance of the suffering, the dying and the dead, nerves our arm to the discharge of this duty.

Prior to the passage by Congress of the steamboat law, the Arctic carried but five life boats.—One of them was of reduced size, to give more room on the steamer. By the steam boat law she was required to carry six life boats, and Captain Luce ordered the sixth boat, and directed it to be made *as small as would comply with the law.* That is the last boat named in our tabular statement, and was only capable of carrying ten persons!

It appears from the published accounts, that even these boats were not all in order, and supplied with a sufficiency of oars, as they should have been.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 10,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassie flowers, 54,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tube-roses, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportion. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are, it seems, the most prolific in their odour, while those from the colder are sweetest. Though many of the finest perfumes come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico, and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasse and Nice are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position the grower, within comparatively short distances, has at command that change of climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade.

On the sea coast his cause grows without fear of frost, one night of which would destroy all the plants found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situation where the orange-tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority in the growth of lavender and peppermint; the essential oils extracted from these plants grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odor.

Without frugality none can be rich; and with it few would be poor.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES AT PARIS.—A Paris paper says it is proposed on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition of 1855, to organize a grand banquet for 5000 persons at 20 francs a head. There is also a serious question of establishing a Stranger's Club, in which *playing* shall be authorized, but it is said to be doubtful whether, notwithstanding the efforts made in its favor, an authorization will be obtained.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* says, in connexion with a notice of other preparations for the exhibition, that the *Hotel de l'Univers*, built by a joint company, upon the model of the largest American *caravanserails*, is going up rapidly in the *Place du Palais Royal*, and that it will be ready in the next month to serve, at five francs a head, "feasts of Sardanapalus in a Babylonian palace."

Rev. Dr. Ives, late Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, who went over to the Roman Church, returned to this country by the Canada and is now sojourning in N. Y. with his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Hobart. The Times states that he has been very kindly received by all of his old friends, as well as by those newly found in the Catholic Church.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A STRONG MINDED CANDIDATE FOR MATRIMONY.—A lady advertising for a husband in the Water Cure Journal, gives the following description of herself. She certainly had some "fine points."

I am just twenty, but will not marry before I am two years older. I am a graduate of the Marietta Seminary. I can do, and love to do, all manner of housework, from making pies and bread to washing shirts; I can do all kinds of sewing from embroidery to linsey pantaloons; I can skate, ride, sing, dance, play on the piano or spinning-wheel, or do anything that may reasonably be expected of my sex. If required, I can act the part of a dunce in society of the "upper ten," or the part of a woman among women. As for riding, here allow me to make a banter; any man may bring two horses, give me choice and ten feet, and then if he overtakes me in one mile I am his; if not the horse is mine. Beware!

I am a believer in hydropathy, and use no tea or coffee, neither do I wear corsets; but I am willing that my husband should either, if he desires. I believe in "woman's rights," but I believe that I have no right to meddle with politics or man's business in general—neither have the men the right to meddle with ours. As for appearance, I am neither tall nor short, large nor small, but I am just as I was made. I have never attempted to alter my shape or color, as I am perfectly satisfied with the same. By fops I am styled handsome; by young men on whom I please to smile, I am styled the height of perfection; by those I frown upon, "the devil's imp;" by the wise and sober, I am called wild and foolish; but by my female acquaintances "Molly," and by my uncle I am called "Tom."

If I marry, it will be a man who uses no spirits, tobacco or profanity. He may be young or old, handsome or homely, rich or poor, but not in the extreme. He must be industrious; he must be capable of bearing himself in any society that he will be beloved by all; his disposition on after acquaintance, must please in every respect. He, after marriage, must allow me to follow the dictates of my own conscience, provided I do not trample on his rights, and he must follow suit.

Hydropathy.

A good story is told of a lady in our city, who was entertaining a party of friends in a new house, into which she had just moved, and of which she was quite proud. She had taken them through the various apartments, from kitchen to garret, and expatiated in glowing terms upon the peculiar advantages of each.

At last they reached the bath-room. "Here," said she, "you see you have a bathing-tub, here are two faucets—one for hot and the other for cold water. Here is the shower-bath; you have only to step in so, and the water comes down, when you pull the string in this manner," said she, suiting the action to the word; and sure enough it *did* come down in a perfect torrent, drenching her to the skin. It is impossible to imagine a more complete picture of bewilderment than she presented, as the consequence of her absent-mindedness.

In spite of the sympathy her friends expressed, it was a very hard matter for them to preserve sober faces.

The lady was obliged to undergo an entire change of clothing, and lament the ruin of a new silk dress, to say nothing of suffering from a cold for a fortnight afterwards. We believe she hasn't repeated the experiment.—*Boston True Flag.*

News by the Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool.

THE WAR.—Eight hours after the Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult., official news was received of a great battle at the river Alma in the Crimea. On the 21st, the Allies stormed the Russian entrenchments, and after four hours' hard fighting, carried them. The English and French lost 2,800 killed and wounded, while the Russians lost 6,000. Private despatches supply the further particulars; namely, that the Russians, under Menschikoff in person, rallied at the river Katscha on the 23d, and again gave battle to the Allies. He was again defeated and driven into his entrenchments behind Sebastapol, where he again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then fled with the remnant of his troops into Sebastapol, which was beleagured by sea and stormed by land. The Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastapol was then burned. Ten ships had sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, when the garrison of 22,000 men capitulated, and were made prisoners. Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, fell back and barricaded the inner harbour, refusing to surrender. Six hours were allowed him to consider the matter, and it is reported, though not officially, that he surrendered at the expiration of that time.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Great Britain and France on account of these glorious victories. An attack on Cronstadt is seriously menaced.

Another account says that Fort Constantine was infested by sea and land on the 25th, and after an obstinate resistance was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and the fleet, and 10 Russian ships were burned and sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another until 800 guns were silenced. No less than 22,000 prisoners were taken.

The Russian loss in dead and disabled is not less than 18,000 men in Sebastopol alone. Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, retired into a position in the inner harbor, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors should grant him an honorable capitulation.—The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, granted him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says, that Menschikoff has surrendered, and the British and French flags now wave over the walls of Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians on the heights of the river Alma, contained 50,000 men, with a very numerous force of artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet, after a severe conflict of four hours duration. No general officer of the British was wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan personally commanded their respective troops. The French general Thomasson is thought to be fatally wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

DEATH OF LORD DENMAN.

[From the London Daily News, Sept. 27.]

LORD DENMAN died on Friday last at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, in his 76th year. His death is an impressive event for other reasons than the universal reverence and affection in which he was held and the rank he obtained in his profession. There were a few points in his life and action which will connect him in history with some of the marked events of his time, and news of his decease vividly calls up in many minds the most memorable scenes they have witnessed in our London streets, our country villages, and our Houses of Parliament. During the exciting summer of 1820, his name was, with his "brother Brougham's" in every mouth. For long years after he was a sort of popular saint, through the virtuous sympathy that our people have the happiness of being subject to with those whom they clearly understand to have sacrificed worldly objects for something higher. In the conflict between the claims of law and Parliamentary privilege from 1836 to 1841, he was the central figure; and with these salient points of the history of our time the name of THOMAS DENMAN will ever be associated.

His father, one of the court physicians in the time of George III, was the son of a tradesman or farmer at Bakewell, in Derbyshire; a locality to which the family for successive generations has been so attached that the line of descendants is likely to perpetuate the residence. Dr. DENMAN was fond of his farm at Stoney Middleton, near Bakewell, and Lord DENMAN improved the farmhouse into a delightful residence. Lord DENMAN had three children, Thomas, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. Baillie, and the other to the unhappy Sir Richard Croft, who attended the Princess Charlotte in her confinement, and being unable to get over the shock of her death, committed suicide. It is probably because he was surrounded by physicians in his family relations that Lord DENMAN has been reported to have been originally intended for the medical profession. This was not the case, however, his destination and choice having always been the bar. He was born in 1779; and, not been obliged, like most young barristers, to defer marriage till middle life, or to plunge their wives into poverty, he indulged himself with a home at an early age.—He married, in 1804, Theodosia Anne Vovers, eldest daughter of a clergyman of Saxby, and grand-daughter of a Lincolnshire baronet. Fifteen children were the offspring of this marriage, of whom eleven survived, five sons and six married daughters, when lady Denman died in 1852.

Mr. DENMAN's position at the bar became early a very honorable one, and his name was connected especially with causes and trials in which the liberty of the press was concerned. He appears on almost every occasion in the records of the prosecutions for political libels, blasphemy, and sedition, so frequent during the Tory Administrations of the early part of the century; and so late as 1841, when a London publisher was prosecuted for the publication of Shelley's "Queen Mab" in the collected works of the poet, Lord DENMAN, as Chief Justice, repeated the conviction which he had been wont to avow as a young barrister. In summing up he remarked that it was better to subvert objectionable opinions and sentiments by reason and argument than to suppress them by persecution of the promulgators. The circumstances of his latest trial showed him, in a way which must have been highly agreeable to his liberal mind, the progress that society had made since his early days. The prosecution was instigated by a Free-thinker who had undergone the penalties of an early time, to prove the absurdity of the consequences of carrying out the law.

Mr. DENMAN was introduced into Parliament in 1818, by Mr. Calcraft, who had him returned for the borough of Wareham. He immediately distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of popular freedom—side by side with Brougham and Lambton—on all the many occasions furnished by the troubled years of 1819 and 1820. In those times of a Manchester massacre, a Cato-street conspiracy, Burdett letters, and prosecution of authors and printers, Mr. DENMAN was always found vigilant and eloquent in opposing Seizures of Arms Bills, Seditious Meetings Bills, Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Bills, and doing his best to spoil the whole machinery of moral torture and intellectual restriction framed by the Eldons, Sidmouths, and Castlereaghs of those unhappy days. His popularity was already great when his advocacy of the cause of Queen Caroline, on her return in 1820, made him the idol of more than "the populace," with whose admiration he was taunted so scornfully. He accepted the office of Solicitor-General to the Queen—at the sacrifice, he well knew and everybody knew, of his fair professional prospects. From the hour that, as one of her Commissioners (Mr. Brougham being the other), he met the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh as the King's Commissioners, it was felt that he had ruined himself, if professional advancement was the object of his life. Not only were all the high offices of the law closed to him during the reign of the King, who was not yet crowned; but his "brothers," who were in the course of nature to succeed him, were almost as virulent as the King against all aiders and abettors of the Queen's claims, Mr. DENMAN suffered, as he knew he must, a long abeyance of professional advancement; but the English nation were not likely to allow this to last for ever: and THOMAS DENMAN was their Chief Justice at last. No one could wonder at the strength of the popular feeling in his favor who heard, or even saw, his pleading on behalf of his injured client. His noble features and majestic form were all alive with emotion; his utterance was as natural as that of any kindly citizen who was pitying the Queen by his own fireside; and the strength of his feelings roused his intellect and warmed his eloquence to a manifestation of power greater than appeared before or after. All England was in tears at that pathetic saying of his about the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy,—that if she was prayed for at all it was in the prayer "for all that are desolate and afflicted."—All England exulted when he drove home the charge of the prosecution against the royal husband himself in the felicitous quotation from "Paradise Lost":

The other shape,
If shape it might be called that shape had none:
Or substance might be called that shadow seemed,
For each seemed either; black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seemed his head,
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

Before the case was decided, and during an interval of adjournment, Mr. DENMAN went to Cheltenham, to obtain some repose after the excessive fatigues of the summer—the hottest of summers. His reception there was a fair indication of the feeling of the country towards him. The clergyman had refused permission to have the bells rung on his arrival. The inhabitants drew his carriage to his lodgings, and when he had retired from the window, whence he briefly thanked them, they demolished the clergyman's windows, broke open the church, and rang a merry pale till late into the night. The Corporation of London chose him their Common Serjeant; and whatever dignity could be conferred outside the political and professional pale which he had declined to enter unworthily, was awarded him by popular reverence