The St. John Observer.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1855

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

So much has already been written and published by our various cotemporaries, concerning the festal proceedings and gorgeous display of Friday lost, that it is difficut to find new form of expression on the subject; and coming, as we do, late in the field, it is scarcely necessary for us to devise novelty of composition in detailing the occurrence of the day. We therefore subjoin the following particulars, culled from other sources, and need only observe that the weather being propitious, the day observed as a general holiday by all classes, and the City overflowing with visitors, in addition to its ordinary population the busy scene presented a truly gay and animated appearance; and the congregated many thousands perambulating the streets, evidently enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

The following is from the *New Brunswicker*:—

Never did our city present a more gay or lively appearance than on Friday last. From "early dawn to dewy eve," the streets were everywhere crowded, and the decorations which met the eye at every turn were certainly the most splendid ever witnessed in St. John.

The day was ushered in by a salute of fifty guns from the Polymorphians, on Queen's Square, and even at this early hour everybody appeared to be astir. The weather was clear, but the strong wind prevailed from the Eastward, which continued throughout the day. The Calathumpians were out betimes, and their grotesque appearance excited general amusement.

The public buildings, the different hotels, saloons, the Engine houses, and various private dwellings were most tastefully decorated, The English, French, Sardinian, and Turkish flags were exhibited to profusion, but the number of French and English exceeded belief. Other flags and devices appeared in great numbers, and among the most tastefully decorated buildings, we noticed the St. John Hotel, the Scammell Hotel, the Waverly House, Whitney's Hotel, the Victoria Hotel, Jaques' Saloon, &c. The string of flags across Dock-street, from the paint shop of Mr. Thompson was very fine. In the centre was a splendid flag on which were paintings of Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan. Vast numbers perambulated the streets admiring the profusion of flags and the beautiful devices every where exhibited.

THE REGATTA.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, immense crowds of persons in holiday attire wended their way towards Reed's Point, and every spot from which a view could be obtained was occupied by the eager throng. Owing to the roughness of the water, the usual course was not adopted, and the boats, instead of going round Pratridge Island, turned the Beacon, and rowed up the harbour turning a boat moored off Rankin's wharf, and then returned to the Judges stand, off Reed's Point.

The first race was four oared gigs—professional oarsmen: Prize £15, entrance money added. Three started, viz., the Neptune, Water Sprite, and Dream, The prize was awarded to the Neptune, which took the race in fine style.

The second race was six oared boats—amateurs: Prize £12 10s., entrance money added. Three started—the Ranger, Star of the West, and Unknown. The Ranger took the race, but it was objected to by Mr. Mosher, on behalf of the Star of the West, on the ground that the crew of the Ranger were not the same whose names were entered to row, and that they were not amateurs. The crew of the Unknown contended that they came in second, and the Judges decided against the Ranger, but in favour of the Star of the West, as the Unknown came in on the wrong side.

The third was a four oared race, for amateurs. Only one boat, the Water Lilly, rowed, and received half the prize.

The fouth race was four oared gigs, rowed by boys under 21 years. Three entered—the White Squall, Neptune, and Polymorphian. The latter half filled in turning the Beacon; but the race was well contested by the two former, and was awarded to the White Squall.

The fifth race was four oared skiffs, and was most tightly contested. The following started—Creeping Jane, Malakoff, Alma, Morning Light, and Wide Awake. Won by Creeping Jane very prettily.

The sixth was a skiff race; two men with sculls, and was won easily by the Bee.

The canoe race did not take place, only one coming up to the starting point.

The racing was not as good as usual, owing to the high wind, but we approve of the course, as it enabled the spectators to obtain a better view of the boats, and trust that in future the same plan will be adopted at our Regattas.

THE POLYMORPHIANS.

In the afternoon, the Polymorphian Tribe turned out on horseback, in fine style. They represented all nations, and their rppearance was most magnificent. They were preceded by Price & Atkins' fine Band, and their martial bearing attracted general admiration. In their procession was a large Russian Bear drawn in a car and chained by the neck and leg, with a representative from each of the four powers, England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, mounting guard with drawn swords over the rascally animal. The procession proceded through several streets and upon passing Stubbs, Hotel, a halt was made, and his Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Lady were loudly cheered. The Tribe then proceeded to Carleton, and afterwards returned to their grounds.

ENGLISHMEN'S DINNER.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dinner was given at the Victoria Hotel by a number of English gentlemen, which went off in capital style. The roast beef and plumb pudding were excellent, and the proprietors proved themselves on this, as well as on former occasions, to be caterers of the highest order. They gave the highest satisfaction.

FIRE WORKS.

In the evening the display of Fire Works, under the direction of Polymorphians, was really magnificent. They proceeded to the ground a few minutes past 7, in torch light procession, accompanied by a band of music.

Besides the ordinary rockets. Roman candles, serpents, stars, &c., France and England blazed harmoniously together, and we had burning tri-colours, mimic bombardments, showers of bombs and balls, the Redan, which, if not very like that redoubtable fort, was very pretty to look at, Sebastopol in flames, &c. The whole concluded with a salute of 20 guns by the Polymorphians, and then the vast crowd went quietly home.

Shortly after dark a large number of buildings were illuminated, but the effect was much marred by the high winds which blew the lanterns about and in some cases extinguished the lights. St. John Hotel had nice transparencies. The Waverly looked well for a time, but it was impossible to keep the lanterns up. Whitney's hotel, the Victoria hotel, Pine's Brick Building, Ellison's Daguerreotype Establishment, Netharby House, Scammell's Hotel, White House, Engine Houses, Nos. 2, 3, and 6, the last very beautifully, the houses of his Worship the Mayor, Hon. Judge Parker, Hon. R. L. Hazen, Hon. John Robertson, Hon. John H. Gray, Francis Ferguson, Esq., L. H. Deveber, Esq., Richard Deveber, Esq., Doctors Bayard, Fisk & Hatheway, Messrs. Doherty, Daniel, Harding, McCullough, Easton's Saloon, and others, the Mechanics' Institute, the Catholic Cathedral, &c., were also illuminated.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY BALL.

A more brilliant "opening" of Mr. Paddock's beautiful Ball-room than that on Thursday evening last could not have been.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock the *beginning* of the Ball was announced by the playing of the "St. George's Society's March composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Atkins one of the conductors of the City Band. "*God Save the Queen*" by the Band, and enthusiastic cheers for France, England, Scotland and Ireland concluded the Ball not many hours before the dawn.

(Before continuing our remarks we must congratulate Mr. Atkins on his successful effect in composing a *really pretty March* for the Society. We were only sorry that more were not present, at the time it was played, to hear it.)

About 9 o'clock the Governor and his Lady and suite were received at the outer entrance of the Building by W. Ellmen Esq. V. P. who passing by Committee Members one on each landing of the Stairs were met at the door of the Ball-room by the President Wm. Wright Esq. While the President conducted the Governor's Lady to the appointed seat at the head of the room, followed by his Excellency with his Aid-de-Camps, the Band played *God save the Queen*, and all eyes were turned to the representative of Royalty, and his Party. It was a beautiful sight!

Two hours afterwards more than four hundred

"hearts beat happily."

and until the close

"All went merry as a marriage bell."

The Refreshment department—well, we need not say more than that it was under the management of Sorlie.

The Decoration Committee did its duty under the leadership of B. Lester Peters Esq., whose experience and taste on these occasions is never denied. We heard remarks of appreciations from the lips of the Lady and Gentlemen guests,—and especially commendatory were those of his Excellency and Lady.

We are pleased to know that the managing Committee of the Ball did not allow Price and Atkin's Band (who, bye the bye wore a very handsome uniform) to go away without individually thanking them for the excellent and satisfactory work they did in the musical Department.

We are are glad for the sake of the occasion and for the Society too that the presence of the beautiful lady-guests who were there in such merry spirits, and the cheerful gentlemen-guests, and everything contributed to render the Ball (which surpassed all others ever given in the City as far as the decorations of the room go) second to none that has ever taken place in our midst.

THE CONCERT.

The festivities of the general holiday of Friday last were very appropriately preceded by the CONCERT given by our talented fellow-Citizens, the ST. JOHN HARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening. This entertainment, the programme of which included a copious selection of brilliant compositions by many of the most eminent modern composers, was most successfully carried out; and evidently afforded unqualified delight to an audience as closely packed as the limits of the spacious Hall would permit.—Their enjoyment and approbation were frequently and most heartily testified; not only by vigorous plaudits at the conclusion of each piece, but also by vociferous cheers and "hurrahs," and by several *encores*. If the unequivocally expressed satisfaction of a large audience, great numbers of whom were well versed in musical matters, be any text of merit and success in the performers; then assutedly the *St. John Harmonic Society* on this occasion acquitted themselves nobly of their arduous but pleasing duty, and achieved a most signal musical success.—That this was so, we both witnessed and were personally convinced; and we therefore heartily congratulate the Society on the admirable progress they have made in their pleasing studies; and the community at large, on having within its own pale, a combination of musical talent, so well qualified to afford such exquisite enjoyment to the public, and to render us less dependent on foreign aid for pleasures of so refined and intellectual a nature. His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, attended by his Aides-de-camp and Private Secretary, honoured the Concert with his presence, during the performance of nearly the whole of the First Part; when their engagement to attend the St. George's Society Ball compelled the party to leave. We observed that none seemed more delighted with the performance than His Excellency himself; who joined heartily in the applause, and vigorously *encored* one of the songs. As on former occasions of this Society's concerts, the Hall was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance; on account the Concert will be repeated to-morrow evening, with some little change in the Programme. [See advertisement.]

A SUGGESTION.

On every occasion when the *Harmonic Society* has given a public Concert, the applicants for admission have been vastly more numerous than the Hall of the Institute can contain; and hundreds have therefore been necessarily turned away disappointed. If the Hall could *have held two thousand people*, instead of only from saven hundred to eight hundred, we are confident that it would each time have been filled. There are various other public occasions and entertainments, also, which require much greater accommodation than our City can at present afford; and we are convinced that the time has now fully come, *when a public Hall scientifically constructed* upon genuine acoustic principles, and capable of conveniently seating not less than two thousand persons in the audience portion, exclusive of ample platform or stage accommodation for a numerous orchestra and company of musical or other performers or speakers, should forthwith be erected. We are fully persuaded, that the rents of such a building would amply compensate the outlay, and prove a truly profitable investment. This hint should provoke immediate action in the matter.

THE EXCLUSIVE CLAIMS OF DAVID'S PSALMS. By *William Sommerville, A. M.* Reformed Presbyterian Minister, Cornwallis, N. S.

A new and enlarged edition of the above work; a very neat volume of 189 pages, from the press of Barnes & Company, is now before us. From a somewhat careful investigation of its contents, we are led to believe, that the arguments are the best which could be brought forward, in favour of the position maintained by the Author, viz: *that the Psalms of David are not only to be used in the celebration of the praises of God, in the Church, but that they are to be used to the exclusion of all other songs;* even such as *are found in the word of God.* Mr. Sommerville is well known to many of our readers, as a talented Minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and is justly regarded, as well able to discuss energetically, any topic which may engage his attention, either in the pulpit, or through the press. The subject on which he has now written, is of great importance, and yet it is one, with regard to which there is much diversity of opinion. This is evident from the diversity of practice, that exists throughout the Church in the matter of the Church's praise.

Those who wish to read much that is new and interesting, in favor of the exclusive use of a scriptural psalmody; and the *perpetual adaptation*, of David's Psalms, would do well to obtain this volume. The APPENDIX contains many judicious thoughts of *no private interpretation*, on the "Claims of songs not incorporated with the book of Psalms."—"Imperfections of Human Human compositions."—"Merits of Rouse's version."—"Mode of Singing," &c., &c.

We cheerfully recommend this publication which Barnes & Co., have got up in an excellent style, to the patronage of the Christian public, and wish it an extensive circulation.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—After a mysterious pause of several months, we have at length just received (by mail,) the *September* and *October* numbers of this attractive periodical. They are both fully up to the usual mark of excellence, both in literary matter and pictorial embellishment; the coloured fashion plates, especially, being peculiarly beautiful. [The Numbers for *July* and *August* have never reached us.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—From Mr. Hunter we have received part 6 of the above publication and also part 23 of *England's Battles* both of which are splendid Nos. They are for sale by Mr. Hunter over Kemp Adams & Co. Market Square.

Colonial.

PAPER MILLS BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Paper Mill and Warehouse, owned by Messrs. Philps Brothers, and adjoining the City Water Works at Little River, were destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock on Friday morning. The establishment had recently been greatly improved by the addition of very complete machinery, made at the Lawrence (Mass.) Machine Shop, and there was stock on hand for the manufacture in a few days of about a thousand pound's worth of printing paper. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at from four to five thousand pounds. The amount covered by insurance was only £2000. The cause of the fire, we are informed is unknown.

We trust the enterprising proprietors will see their way clear to reconstruct this valuable establishment without loss of time, so that among the many milling establishments in the Province we shall have one at least for the manufacture of the indispensable article of Paper.—*Courier.*

A man named McKenzie, an inhabitant of the Parish of St. Mary's, in this county, lately came to his death in a most singular manner. He had set what is called a dead fall in order to catch a bear which had made its appearance in the neighbourhood, and for several days after he was missing; but after a long search he was found, partially decomposed, in the trap which he had set for the bear. It is a sad story, and may safely be classed with those truths which are said to be "stranger than fiction."—*Fred. Reporter.*

A Quebec paper states that the good old Barque William and Ann, built in London in the year 1759, which vessel actually conveyed General Wolfe at the time of the siege of Quebec, is now in existance, and is classed in Lloyd's register book as A No. 1; (second class) and yet is almost a century old.

This stout old ship ought to be purchased by the Canadians, and moored at Quebec as one of the most interesting relics connected with the history of Canada.—*Halifax Sun.*

Capt. Murphy of the barque Tuscarora, of this port, at Montreal, reports that on the passage from Glasgow, he took the crew of the barque Muntejo, of P. E. Island, from an American vessel. The Muntejo was water logged on her passage from Shediac to Liverpool with a cargo of deals.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

There was number of babies shown in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday night, but the artificial one exhibited took the eye of all the ladies and gents, and was the meriment of the evening.—*Halifax Journal.*

Alexander Elliot, Esq., Naval Store-keeper of Her Majesty's Dock Yard, at Halifax, has been appointed to one of Her Majesty's Naval Yards, at Home.—*Ib.*

United States.

Arrival of Dr. Kane at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The propellor Arctic, and the bark Release, which sailed from this port in June in search of Dr. Kane and his followers, returned to this port this evening, having on board Dr. Kane and his party. The propellor and bark made their way North in Smith's Sound to lattitude 79 30, where they were stopped by ice, and working their way in-shore to find a passage, discovered an Indian village, where his party had gone South of. They then returned to Discos Island, in Davis Straits, where they found the Kane expedition. It appeared that Dr. Kane pushed his vessel as far North as 81, when he was frozen in and remained all the winter, sending to the Indian village before mentioned, (about 80 miles South) for provisions, which were furnished by the inhabitants. In the spring they abandoned the ship, and made their way southward in sledges, until they reached the town of Upernavik, a Danish settlement on the west coast of Greenland, from whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, where they were found by the searching expedition.

Three of Kane's party died from exposure, namely—Pierre Schubert, cook; Jeff and Baker, seamen. The remainder were more or less frost bitted. On the 4th of September, the bark Rescue narrowly escaped shipwreck by coming in contact with an Icebergh, which stove her bulwarks and carried away her boats. The two vessels were put in the greatest peril for several days, and thought they were frozen in for the winter, but succeeded in getting out. Last winter was unusually severe in the Arctic Regions. Many natives perished from exposure and starvation, and had to eat their dogs.—No traces were discovered whatever of Sir John Franklin and his party.

The following is Lieut. Hartstein's account of his expedition:

Left New York on May 30th, arrived in Lievely, Isle of Desco, Greenland, July 5. Coasted along the shores of Greenland from Holstenburg to lat. 78 38 N. touching at Lievley, Hare Island Upanavick, Hakuyat Island, Cape Hatterton and other places on the coast. Were 28 days in boring thro' the Peak in Melville Bay; thence crossed Davis' Strait, went up to Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, when they were opposed by a solid pack which entirely stopped their progress.

Thence they proceeded down the western coast, examining Possession and Pond's Bay; were fast in the great middle pack for several days, to all appearances for the winter.

In lat. 69 30, lon. 63 30 W., English whaleship Eclipse, (of Peterhead,) bound to Cumberland Inlet. All well. Had taken three fish, and arrived at Lievley on their return, after having entirely circumnavigated the North Seas as far as the ice would permit. On the 30th of September they then found Dr. Kane and his associates, with the exception of the three who had died from exposure.

AN AERONAUT SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, Mr. Winchester made an ascension in a balloon from Norwalk, Ohio, and on the Friday following he had not been heard from. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and is is feared that the daring voyager either descended in Lake Erie, or the the intense cold of the upper regions froze him to death. When he started, he said he intended to go higher and further than any aeronaut had ever dared to think of going.—*Boston Journal.*

SNOW STORM.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, our city was visited by a very unusual phenomenon, at this season of the year, of a snow storm. It continued for several hours, the snow falling very briskly in large, heavy flakes. The warmth of the ground, however, prevented it from lying long, and it melted about as rapidly as it fell. For a number of days past all the indications of the weather have appeared to herald the approach of an early winter.—*St. Louis Intelligencer Oct. 6.*

A FIGHT STOPPED BY A DOG.—Two men got into a fight yesterday, on Sugar Alley, east of Third street, when a large dog rushed out of a house near by, and made a furious demonstration towards the combatants, who immediately separated, and decamped in opposite directions. One of the men, being closely followed by the dog, was obliged to take refuge in a shed; and although he succeded in closing the door against the animal, he was compelled to remain there until his owner came to his relief.—*Ohio Statesman.*

A new island has been discovered in the South Pacific ocean, by a Nantucket whaling vessel. It is situated about 150 miles south of Desolation Island, and the ship which encountered it took from it, in less than a week's time, four hundred barrels of sea elephant oil. Two other ships are said to be now in course of preparation to return thither, for the purpose of profiting by this valuable discovery.

The English, French, and Sardinian residents of New York are making preparations, it is said, for a grand dinner and celebration in honor of the recent victories of the Allies in the Crimea peninsula.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It is rumored that Santa Anna has been in this city for several days past, quartered privately with Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister.

The yellow fever has almost totally disappeared from Norfolk.

British & Foreign.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The War.

MARSHAL PELISSIER'S GENERAL ORDER.—The following is the text of Marshal Pelisser's general order announcing the taking of Sebastopol to the army:—

"Soldiers!—Sebastopol has fallen! The taking of the Malakoff decided its fate. With his own hand the enemy has blown up his formidable defences, set fire to the town, the storehouses and military establishments, and sunk the rest of his vessels in the port. The boulevard of Russian power in the Black Sea exists no longer. You owe these results, not alone to your brilliant courage, but to your indomitable energy and perseverance during a long siege of eleven months duration.

Never before did land or marine artillery, engineers or infantry, have to overcome such obstacles as in this siege; and never did the three services display more valor, more science, or more resolution. The taking of Sebastopol will be your eternal honor. This immense success, while it augments the importonce of our position in the Crimea, makes the maintainance of it less onerous. It will now be permissible to send home to their hearths and families such of you as, having served their full time, have yet remained with us from necessity.

I thank those soldiers in the Emperor's name for the devotedness of which they have never ceased to give proofs, and I will take care that they shall very soon return to their native land. Soldiers! the 8th of September, the day on which the English, Piedmontese, and French flags were unfurled together, will ever be a memorable day. You have invested your eagles with a new and imperishable glory. Soldiers! you have well deserved of France and the Emperor. The General-in-Chief, A. PELISSIER.

Head quarters, Malakoff Redoubt, Sept. 9th, 1855."

Gen. Peissier's Official Despatch—Head Quarters—Sebastopol, Sept. 11th.—The artillery of the right attack commenced on the 17th of August, with a well sustained fire against the Malakoff, Little Redan, the neighboring defences and roads, in order to permit our engineers establishing defences close to the place from which troops might be able to throw themselves instantly upon the Enciente.

On the 5th Sept. the batteries opened a violent fire against the town. The English on their side kept up a hot cannonade against the Great Redan.—On the 8th of September, at noon, all being ready, I resolved in concert with Gen. Simpson, to give the assault. Gen. McMahon's division was to carry the Malakoff. Gen Dulae's division attack the Little Redan, and in the centre division Gen. La Motterogue was to march against the curtain connecting these two extremeipoints. I gave to Gen. Bosquet, Gen. Mellinot's division of guard to support the first three divisions. General De Marmora wished to join the Sardinian Brigade which having at its head, Gen. Levaillants was to penetrate into the interior town by the central Bastion, afterwards turn the Flagstaff bastion in order to establish a lodgement there. Likewise the English and French mortar boats rendered us great assistance.

After unexampled difficulties Gen. McMahon's Division succeeded in effecting a lodgement in the interior part of the Malakoff, standing in the Branchion redoubt, on the Mamelon. I considered the Malakoff was safely in our power, and I gave then a signal agreed upon with Gen. Simpson. The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient point of the Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgement, and struggled to maintain the position, but crushed by Russian reserves, and by a violent fire of artillery were forced to return into their parallel.

A powder magazine exploded near the Malakoff. The Russians hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, and disposed in three columns, simultaneously attacked the centre, left and right, of the Malakoff, but measures of defence had already been taken in the interior fortress. From that moment the enemy appears to have renounced all further idea of attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wrest it from us. At half past three o'clock measures were immediately taken for enabling us to repulse the enemy, in case of an attempt against us of a nocturnal attack, but we were soon released from our uncertainty. Soon as it became night, fires burst forth on every side; mines exploded, &c. The sight of Sebastopol in flames was one of the most awe inspiring pictures that history of wars can have presented. The enemy made a complete evacuation by means of a bridge constructed between two shores of a Roadstead, and under cover of the successive explosions, that prevented me from approaching and harrassing him.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

A new and interesting dispatch of Marshal Pelissier reports the precise loss of the French as follows:

Killed, 5 Generals, 24 superior officers, 116 subalterns, 1489 soldiers—total 1634; wounded, 10 Generals, 20 superior officers, 224 subalterns, 4239 soldiers,—total 4513; missing, 2 superior officers, 8 subalterns, 1400 soldiers—total 1410; making a grand total of 7557. The British loss was as follows; 29 officers, 36 sergeants, 6 drummers, 314 rank and file killed; 124 officers, 142 sergeants, 12 drummers, 1608 rank and file wounded, 1 officer, 12 sergeants, 168 rank and file missing. Total killed, 385; wounded, 1886; missing, 176—2447. The Allied loss on the 8th mstant, therefore, amounted in the aggregate to 10,004; the number killed having been 2019, wounded, 6399, missing 1586.

Of the French assaults on the Little Redan and other works on the left, which were unsuccessful, no particulars are given. The *Times* correspondent gives the following very brief account of the evacuation of Sebastopol:

The French Government has sent from Marseilles 150 quay porters to clear away the ruins of Sebastopol, and the English Government has sent 550 workmen to repair and fit up buildings in Sebastopol as winter quarters for the Allied troops.

The Russian loss must have been immense. A camp writer who visited Sebastopol after its bombardment, went into one of a vast range of buildings which proved to be a hospital, and found one thousand dead bodies lying in the beds, evidently those of wounded men who had been brought down from the batteries. This number of course excludes the hundreds and thousands who were found lying in all parts of the work after the assault.

THE NORTHERN FORTS.—A letter from Berlin, on the 23d, says:—"Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sevastapol. These forts, since the destruction of the Russian fleet and the naval establishments, are only strategic points. Well-informed people say that if the Russian General should consider it desirable to concentrate his forces in the interior of the Crimea, he will not leave in the rear the garrisons of the forts.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A letter from Vienna, of the 22d, in the Independence of Brussels, says: "From the accounts which have been received here it would appear that the Allies are actually preparing for a campaign, and doubtless they have it in contemplation to force the Russian line of defence of Tscherker Kerman, or, in other words, to make a diversian against Baktschi-Serai. This town, which contains 1500 houses and 10,000 inhabitants, is the station of the reserve of the Russian army which holds the plateaux of the Belbeck, From 300 to 400 deserters, most of them Poles, have arrived at the Allied camp; they relate that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete; and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men."

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.—The Morning Post Paris correspondent writes—It is the opinion of those who have material for drawing conclusions that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive. The Emperor will visit Nicolaieff, and there superintend, himself, the winter Crimean campaign. The Russian Treasury had received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the use of the enemy.

"A letter written on board the Indus, at 7 p.m., contains the following:—'General Rivet is killed, as also Colonel Chassaigne, General Pelissier's Chief of the Staff. The English have suffered severely. When the Russians saw that we were masters of the Malakoff Tower they blew up the Redan. All was mined; but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff. I learn from an eye-witness that the Russians blew up the Central Bastion; as they were retiring the Quarantine was also on fire. We now occupy the entire of the south part of the city. The Russians set fire to the small vessels and sank the large ones. It appears that for those who were on board the fleet the sight they beheld was impossible to give an idea of. The French dashed into the city undismayed and undeterred by the flames."

A letter from the Crimea, of the 4th, gives an idea of the state of discouragement of the Russians before the attack on Sebastopol:—

"A very short while ago a corps of 1,000 men were occupied in certain works particularly obnoxious to the Russians. These latter had been boasting that they could furnish not only 1,000 but 10,000 volunteers at any moment. Only 150, neither more nor less, presented themselves; the sortie was abandoned, and the French went on with their work quietly."

WHAT WILL AUSTRIA DO?—The most conclusive answer to this *vexata questio* was lately given as follows, by Thiers, when the question was put to him:—

"If we beat the Russians on the Tchernaya, the Court of Vienna will offer its congratulations to our Ambassador—if we take the Malakoff, an express Envoy will be sent to us—should Sebastopol fall into our hands, the Austrian ammunition waggons will be dispatched towards Gallacia to take cartridges to the army—should we become absolute masters of the Crimea, the entire army will be put on a war footing—and if we sign a treaty of peace, Austria will then be ready to open the campaign."

Exchange of Prisoners.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 19.—The Secretary of the Admiralty states that the following intelligence has been received in that office:

"Dr. Easton, surgeon, R. N., and Mr. Sullivan, master's-assistant, who were captured at Hango, in the Cossack's boat, were exchanged at Odessa on the 18th inst."

France.

After the arrival of the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, the Prussian government inquired of the cabinets of Paris and London whether it was considered that a favorable moment for reopening negociations for peace had arrived. An answer was received in the negative, which was immediately communicated by telegraph to Vienna.

The Moniteur contains a return of the customs revenue for the month of August, which amounted to 18,042 836f., being 4,755,549f. more than in the corresponding month of 1854, and 5,673,893f. more than in August, 1853.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"The departure of M. de Heeckeren for Vienna gave rise to the report that he had been charged with an official and important mission to the Austrian government, which, it was concluded, must have reference to negotiations for peace. I am informed that there is no truth in the rumor, and that M. de Heeckeren went to Vienna on private business of his own."

Latest Intelligence.

The following telegraphic despatches were received just as the Canada was sailing:—

The London *Times* has an article severely censuring General Simpson, and demanding his recall, on account of his mismanagement of the attack on the Redan, and adduces remarkable proofs of incompetency.

London, Saturday morn. 0.55 A. M. Colonel Sir Lange, the able military writer, pays a tribute in the *Journal Des Debats* to the heroism of the English troops who attacked the Redan. Their glory, he says, is intact, for there are no troops in the world who could have done more under such circumstances.

At a public dinner at Kettering on Thursday, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, a Cabinet Minister, said although Sebastopol had fallen, the time had not yet arrived when we could safely turn our swords into plowshares. The country must still be prepared to give its money and also fresh supplies of gallant men to carry on the fight. [Hear, hear.] There must now be no hesitation, no wavering, but we must gird up our loins for the fight and put our trust in God for battle.

India and China.

The London *Times* has the following telegraphic dispatchs from Trieste, Sept. 27th.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Sept. 27. The Calcutta arrived at ten last night.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21.—The India mail leaves to-day, with advices from Calcutta to the 24th of August; Bombay, 29th; Shanghae, 2d; Canton, 8th; Hong Kong, 10th.

The Santal rebellion continues, but the rebels are beginning to give way. 50,000 rebels are collected near Beerbhoom. The bill for granting a charter to the Oriental Gas Company has passed a second reading. Lord Elphinstone has returned to Bombay. Lord Dalhousie remains at the Neilgerries.

Money was very scarce at Calcutta. Bengal Bank had raised its rate of discount to five per cent. New Five per Cents. were at ½ per cent. discount. Exchange on England, 2s 0½d.

The Chinese pirates hold under their control a coast line of 2000 miles. In the tea district of Hoonan and Coopack the rebels are are in great strength, and the trade of Canton is restricted. Exchange at Canton, 4s 8d; Shanghae, 6s 4½d. No new teas had arrived at Shanghae.

LITERATURE.

"EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS; a Series of Memoirs and Meditations.—By REV. A MORTON BROWN, L.L.D., *Cheltenham.*"—12 mo. p.p. 376.—[PHILADELPHIA: Parry & McMillan, 1855.]

This is a reprint of a very valuable and instructive work. In the Volume before us, the Rev. Author has, in a most lucid and interesting manner, familiarly developed the biography, the characteristics, the actions and intentions, of the various Prophets of the Old Testament; examined the import of their prophecies, by a comparison of Scripture with Scripture; sketched the prominent countries, cities, actors and historical events of the times during wkich the Prophets flourished; drawn most obvious deductions from, and pointed out the most valuable applications of, the important lessons contained in the prophecies and their historical connections; and pointed out the continuous reference to the Messiah and his kingdom, which prevails the whole prophetical portion of Holy Writ. The style of the work is simple and easy; while the execution of its design is admirable. It will be found a valuable adjunct to the Scriptural instruction of the young; and a pleasing and useful study for all ages and classes.—On sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.] B.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. are a certain Cure for Scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with this unsightly eruption, he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same, indeed, it became doubtful to his friends, whether he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. Charles Irvin, to Miss Eliza Cochran, both of Portland.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. James Millar, to Miss Elizabeth Burley, of the same place.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Patrick George Lawson, to Miss Mary Jane Baker, all of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Thomas Brundage, Senior, to Miss Maria Gleeham, both of this city.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Brunet, Richard Nedley, to Eliza Proctor, both of Sussex, K. C.

On the 9th inst., at St. Malachi's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Patrick Burke, to Miss Barbara O'Neil, all of this city.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. Robert Connor, of the Parish of Norton, K. C., to Miss Martha Lowe, of the Parish of St. Martins.

At Upham, K. C., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Deveber, Mr. John Alexander, to Miss Margaret Ferguson.

Same place, on the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. William H. Beyea, of Hampton, to Miss Catherine Sherwood, of Upham.

At the Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Dickson, St. Clair Jones, Esq., of Weymouth, N. S., to Helen G., second daughter of J. P. Ladd, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

At Portland, on Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Edward Nelson, in the 70th year of his age, leaving nine children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On Thursday last, Effie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Crombie, aged nine months.

On the 7th, Mr. William Daloth, Parish of Lancaster, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. Mr. D. was a native of the County Down, Ireland.

On the 24 inst., after a short but painful illness, at the residence of Capt. John S. Barker, in Kingsclear, Louisa Anna, daughter of the late Richard E. Barker, Esq., aged 27 years.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Samuel Henderson, aged 20 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and for a number of years past a Ruling Elder of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, South Stream, K. C.

At Annapolis, Sept. 29th, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitman, in the 101st year of her age. Her life was exemplary for piety and usefulness, and her departure was in peace.

At Granville, 21st, Anna, consort of the late James Thorne, Esq., in the 83d year of her age.

At his residence, in Durham, on the 18th ult., aged 59, Professor J. W. F. Johnston, F. R. S., author of the "Chemistry of Common Life." A more resolute and indefatigable man has rarely lived.

OBSERVER SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY—Brig T. M. Mayhew, Whittemore, Philadelphia 13—Geo. Thomas, general cargo.
Advance, Jones, Philadelphia, 8—L. H. Waterhouse, coals.
Schr. Abi Albon, Bent, Alexandria, 30—Estabrooks & Ring, wheat.
Sheet Anchor, Everitt, Savannah—Wm. Thomson, pitch pine timber and plank.
Steamer Admiral, Small, Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
THURSDAY—Schr. Louis Welsh, Eaton, Philadelphia, 12—Hall & Fairweather, flour, &c.
SUNDAY—Barque Johanna, Pennie, Alloa, 46—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Fanny, McGrath, Dondonderry, 27—S. Wiggins & Son, iron.
Steamer Admiral, Small, Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise. (Spoke, 13th, off Metinicus ship Superior, of Londonderry, with passengers, bound to this port.
MONDAY—Ship Jane, Scotland, Clyde, 39—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.
Barque Mary Ann, Hattrick, Londonderry, 50—W. & G. Carvill, pig iron.
St. John, Blyth, London, 30—R. Rankin & Co.
Prince George, ——, Alloa, 19—Cudlip & Snider, coals.
Standerings, Stanley, Boston, 7.
Brig Minerva, Allison, Ayr, 41—R. Jardine & Co., coals.
Schr. Londonderry, ——, New-York, 9.
TUESDAY—Schr. Richmond, Scott, New-York, 9—Wm. Thomson, flour, &c.
Susan E., Mahon, New-York, 8—J. W. M. Irish, flour.
Abby P. Fenno, Mussells, New Haven, 3—E. D. Jewett, flour.
Eagle, Anthony, Lynn, 3—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Oct. 10th—Ship Lampedo, Crouk, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
11th—Brigt. William, Morrison, Boston, boards—Pollard & Co.; Schr. Freedom, Scott, New-York, laths—C. M. Gove; Mary Groom, Sloan, Boston, board—V. Hanson.
13th—Barque Walton, Parker, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
16th—Brigt. Marteille, Wood, Baltimore, salt—J. C. G. Layton; Alma, Fitzpatrick, New York, board—G. McGrath and others; Etna, Kay, New-York, laths—Rankin & Co.

Arrived at New-York, Oct. 5th, brig Imbert, from St. John.—At Philadelphia, 7th, brig George & Albert, do.—At Alexandria, 1st, brig Benj. Franklin, do.; 6th, schr. Lewis Smith, do.

Cleared at Boston, Oct. 10th, schr. Franklin, St. John.—At New-York, 5th, schrs. Susan E. and Richmond, do.

The schr. Wizard, from Westport, N. S., for Boston, with wood, anchored near the east end of Nantucket, having had sails split, &c., and was leaking about 400 strokes an hour.

Schr. Relief, Brinton, from Boston for Windsor, went ashore near Gulliver's Hole on the morn of 28th ult., in a thick fog.—Crew saved—vess