The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov., 29, 1853.

The news received by the late English Mail, (which will be found in detail in our columns to-day,) corroborates our previous expectations, of actual collision between the Russians and Turks. In three pitched battles, the latter have signally defeated the former; and have thus manifested the wide difference between genuine patriotism and reluctant servility. The overweening insolence and arrogance of the Czar, (whose late proceedings undoubtedly savour strongly of the hereditary insanity, which has for ages distinguished the imperial house of Romanoff,) and his oppressive and unwarrantable aggression upon the territorial sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte, have justly aroused the spirit of the whole nation; and the subjects of the Sultan therefore, as one man, irrespective of class or creed or tribe, devote themselves to the maintenance of the honour of their sovereign and the integrity of their country. Stimulated by the most powerful motives, the defence of all that they hold dear on earth, their country, their religion, (which, false as it is, is that to which they were born, which alone they know, and which they enthusiastically revere,) their families, their substance and their homes, the Turkish soldiery are animated by patriotic, religious and domestic fanaticism of the highest order; and hence their individual bravery and daring will naturally correspond in degree with the motives which incite them. Moreover, the troops of the regular army are well known to be now in a high state of discipline, they have been trained upon the best principles of European tactics, and have well improved their training; they are not only physically a powerful and manly race, capable of great exertion and endurance, but are well skilled in warlike accomplishments, more especially in the management of artillery; and hence they carry with them into the field, in support of a just and righteous cause, every element of success. On the other hand, the Russian forces are totally devoid of all the high and lofty motives which actuate their opponents; they are the mere slaves and machines of an absolute Master, who uses them to promote his individual schemes of aggression, and not to secure any benefit or advantage to them; while at the same time, they are harrassed by sickness, enfeebled by disease, and dispirited by compulsory warfare. It is not therefore surprising, that in the first encounters, the Turks have thrice come off victorious; and well knowing, as they do, that the justice of their cause is admitted by Europe in general, and that the two most powerful nations of Europe have determined to protect and uphold them, against the tyrannical injustice of their invader, there can be no doubt, that their patriotic heroism will lead them on to still further victories, and that ere long the overbearing Scythian Autocrat will gladly avail himself of the most favorable opportunity, of retreating from the dilemma into which his own folly and madness have plunged him.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture Season of this Institution was opened, according to previous notice, last evening. The assemblage on the occasion, great and respectable, must have been very gratifying to the Directors, a number of whom attended the Lecturer to the platform. We were sorry to learn that circumstances of an untoward character had occurred to prevent the Rev. Mr. Forrester of Halifax, who was, according to arrangement, to deliver the opening lecture, from coming to St. John at the present time. His place was well supplied by the Rev. James Porter; who, at once having kindly consented to do the duty, took for his subject "*The improvement of a leisure Hour.*" After a considerable preambic, he entered into the modes of spending a leisure hour, and especially such as he could recommend; among these we might sum up the application of the mind to the study of literature, science, taste and mental philosophy, the enjoyment of the social but especially the domestic circle, and amusements. The last mentioned he accompanied with caveats as to their kind, and the circumstances that attended. The occasional attendance upon lectures he did not omit. In a city of this kind, *where the means of information are yet necessarily very limited, this might be enforced with great propriety. In his conclusion he gave an earnest* address to young men, not to deprive themselves of the advantages which the key of knowledge, put into their possession by an elementary education, might open to them. This is a happy idea, for all education, received at schools, academies and colleges, should be considered merely as groundwork upon which the student should build, by means of self application, reading and study. We are all very much obliged to Mr. Porter for his very excellent lecture, and we wish him all success in the Editorial career which he is about to commence.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Churchill will deliver a lecture on "The law of adaptation, illustrated in the study of Natural History, by the formation, functions, habits, instincts, &c., of Animated Nature."

We are pleased to learn that in addition to the list of lecturers already published for the present Course, the names of Rev. Robert Cooney, M. A., of Mill Town, and Dr. Sibly, of Carleton, have been obtained.

The Course for the Moral benefit of the young, to which we alluded in our last paper, will be commenced on Friday, the 16th of December, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, who will lecture on "*The importance of giving early a right direction to the intellectual powers and moral affections of the Young.*"

A disastrous accident occurred on the Fall River Railroad, on Tuesday evening last. By the breaking of a wheel of one of the cars, a train was suddenly brought to a stop; and although immediate measures were taken to prevent the approach of another train which was expected in the rear, a dense fog prevented the signals being seen, and a collision consequently ensued. Several persons were severely hurt; and we regret to learn that Mr Babcock, of St. Andrews, was so much injured, from inhaling the steam, that he expired on the following Thursday.

THE EASTERN CITY.—This fine steamer will visit our port only twice more this season, after which she will be laid up for the winter. She will leave Boston on her last trip on the 9th Dec., and St. John on the 13th.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles Leonard of this city, son of the late John Leonard, sailmaker, while at work on board the brig Zephyr, at Peters' wharf, without the slightest previous warning, suddenly fell down and expired. Mr. Leonard leaves a wife and small family to mourn this sudden bereavement.—*News.*

ANOTHER LARGE SEIZURE.—On Saturday last, the Provincial Revenue Officers at this port made the largest seizure of Spirits that has ever been taken at any one time, consisting of 16 puncheons Alcohol and one hogshead of Brandy. It had been landed on the Long Wharf, at Portland, from a schooner just arrived from Boston.—*Ib.*

Five Shares of Bank of New Brunswick Stock, sold by Auction, on Friday, at 20 per cent premium; and ten shares were sold at private sale, at 21 per cent premium.—*News.*

The cargo of the wrocked ship President was sold by auction on Friday for £2,500.

Mr. Purdy's store on the South Wharf was burglariously entered on Sunday night, through a trap door opening into the wharf. The burglar only found some small change in the till. This he took, and a coat and a few shillings belonging to the clerk.—*Frnn.*

St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets—It is a singular fact, and one that all shippers, importers and insurance agents should be aware of, that since the establishment of the line not a single claim for insurance on goods brought out by these vessels has been made, if we except that for the three horses belonging to the Province. The *Eudocia* had a most boisterous passage, several vessels having been lost at the time, yet not even on the goods brought by her was a single claim made. The *Imperial* brought goods to the value of more than £100,000, on which the Underwriters had not to pay a dollar. Importers fairly expect, under these circumstances, to have merchandize imported by these vessels insured at a very low rate.—*Ibid.*

DECK LOADS.—The Honourable Board of Customs in London, have informed the Controller here that he must not allow *any description of cargo whatever* to be carried on the poops of vessels wholly or in part laden with Timber or Wood Goods, between 1st September and 1st May.—*Courier.*

FATAL CASUALTY.—On the 4th instant, Mr. E. Maze Morrell was drowned by falling overboard from a wood-boat which had got into contact with another while coming through the falls into this harbour. He had been married but about five weeks.

At a public meeting held in the Institute on the 9th inst. to consider the ways and means to be adopted in the erection of an Edge Tool Factory at Woodstock, a Committee was appointed to procure information relating thereto.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Liverpool Standard states that operations have been commenced in the great works of Messrs. Jackson, Peto & Co., for the construction of locomotive engines for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

At the closing of the Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, on the 31st Oct. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland conferred the honor of knighthood upon Mr. C. P. Roney, the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—The telegraphic facilities between this city and Halifax, have recently been much improved. Messages were sent to, and received from Halifax last evening in the space of five minutes.—*Boston Daily.*

EMIGRATION.—The population of Ireland is decreasing from month to month, while that of England is slowly augmenting. Above ninety thousand emigrants sailed from ports of the United Kingdom between the first of July and the first of October. They were mostly Irish.

Glasgow is to be supplied with water from Loch Katrine, at a cost of £1,200,000.

CHOLERA.—It does not increase, but its presence seems to give fearful note for next spring. There have been six cases at Dublin, which proved fatal.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—This new clipper ship cleared yesterday for New York, under the command of Capt. Lauchlan McKay. Her tonnage, Custom House measurement, is 4555,69-95 tons.—*Boston Daily.*

The New York Courier gives the following gratifying contradiction of the scandalous reports of peculations to a large amount by some of the officers of several of the banks in that city:

"A statement appeared in a morning paper yesterday to the effect that defalcations had been discovered in no less than seven of the banks of this city. The banks were named and the amount stated. Upon close inquiry at the several banks named, we learn at each that there is not the slightest ground for any such statements. We are authorized to state that the report is utterly without foundation."

The first saw mill ever erected in Maine, was built in Berwick, in 1663.

TESTIMONIAL TO WALTER R. JONES, ESQ.—A company of about two hundred gentlemen, comprising the first merchants of this metropolis, were entertained yesterday evening at the Astor House, on the occasion of presenting to Mr. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Assurance Company, a massive service of plate costing $6,000 dollars.—Mr. Jones has managed the affairs of the Company (known first as the Atlantic) for twenty-four years, during which time the enormous sum of six million of dollars have been divided as profits. The dinner passed off agreeably, Dr. Thomas Tileston, of the house of Spofford & Tileston, presiding.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CHOLERA ON SHIP BOARD.—During the last two months disease has greatly afflicted the emigrant vessels. It is not recollected that the mortality on shipboard was ever before so great. Some variety of opinion has existed as to the nature of the disease prevailing—but upon enquiry at the Emigration Office, we learn that the physicians at Quarantine, (who have already had extensive experience) are nearly or quite agreed that it is closely allied to that form of cholera which has for some months past prevailed in Europe. There are no local influences on our emigrant ships tending to aggravate the disease, for these vessels are as cleanly, well ventilated, and well-provisioned as heretofore. In these respects they are generally far superior to what they were a comparatively short time ago. Yet hundreds of individuals have died in forty-eight hours after the first attack. Some even die before the ships leave their anchorage in European ports. The ordinary ship fever is not as malignant. We learn that some of the sea captains have great confidence in the use of a mixture of brandy and cayenne pepper as a remedy. Captain Kelly of the American Union, considers that he owes his life to this prescription.

Since the cholera began to prevail on ship board with the fatal effects now so frequently noticed, or, say within two months past, probably 12,000 emigrants have been landed at quarantine, on Staten Island, and there cleansed, fed and clothed, at the expense of the Emigration Commissioners, while the vessels have undergone a process of purification. By this means, the disease has hitherto been excluded from the City, and from the emigrant houses on Ward's Island. Every ship is detained at quarantine two or three days, or until the Health Officer pronounces her in good order. The Commissioners are under no legal obligations to land the ship's passengers, but consider this measure necessary in order to facilitate the cleansing of the vessel and promote the good of the emigrants. A large expense has been incurred by the Commissioners, in erecting and fitting up proper buildings on shore for their reception; but we believe some expectation is entertained that ship owners will agree to divide the burden with them.—*New York Journal Commerce.*

DEATHS AT SEA.—It is reported that of the 10,300 passengers who embarked from Europe for this country, between the 9th of Sept. and the 45th inst. not less than *eleven hundred* died on the passage. The largest number of deaths on any one ship, (79,) occurred on the Winchester, from Liverpool, which arrived Sept. 27th. Four other ships had from seventy-three to seventy-five deaths on board.—The aggregate foreign emigration arrived at N. Y. for the past week, foots up 19,231. Total since Oct. 1st, to Nov. 10th, 28,506.—*N. Y. paper.*

An Expensive Coat.—The N. York Journal of Commerce states that a Russian gentleman residing in that city, had occasion, not long since, to bring to this country his overcoat, which was lined with sable, agreeably to Russian custom, and the duty assessed on it amounted to $700—the garment having been appraised at something like $3000.

WATERSPOUTS IN THE WEST.—The Wayne Democrat says, that several waterspouts have recently made their appearance upon Lake Ontario. One of them, which was about thirty feet in diameter, was precipitated against the bluffs at Sodus Point, causing so great a commotion that large logs and lumber were torn from their moorings and swept far into the lake. A portion of the pier of the lighthouse was also swept away, and considerable damage done to the building.

LONG ISLAND A STATE.—The people of Long Island are beginning to think that their Island is big enough, and contains folks enough to "constitute a State" by itself. The Brooklyn Eagle claims that the population of Long Island is greater than that of Rhode Island—and that instead of relying upon the favours of the body which sits in Albany, they would be much better off with a Legislature of their own, at New Utrecht or Gravesend.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.—Mr. J. R. Hinde has made the following announcement:—At 7h. 50m. mean time last evening I discovered a new planet in the constellation Taurus, about 2 deg. south of the ecliptic. It is rather brighter than stars of the ninth magnitude. This planet is the ninth which I have discovered since the commencement of a systematic search in 1845, and raises the number of that extraordinary group of worlds between Mars and Jupiter to 27.—*English paper, Nov. 12.*

The Montreal Mechanics' Insititute is going to build a handsome Hall. There are 522 members, and they have a library containing over 1,650 well assorted works.

OLE BULL'S COLONY.—L. E. Bulkely, Mr. Bull's legal adviser, has written a letter to the N. Y. Herald, in which he details at some length the connection which his principal had with the colony which bears his name.

"It appears that in the summer of 1852, John F. Cowan, of Williamsport, Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and others, procured an introduction to Ole Bull, succeeded in persuading him to abandon a project which he had nearly decided upon, of purchasing lands in Virginia, and furthermore induced him to enter into an association with them to found a colony on lands in Potter county, of which they were the owners. Fifteen hundred dollars were exacted from Mr. Bull to defray the expense of a trip for the whole party up to view the lands. Mr. Cowan falsely represented to him that certain lands, comprising the best portion of the whole tract of 20,000 acres belonged to him and his associates, and thus induced him to consent to found the colony there.

Mr. Bull immediately expended a large sum of money in procuring and forwarding emigrants. Ten thousand dollars were obtained from him by Cowan without any equivalent; and twenty-five thousand dollars were in like manner obtained by Bailey, in return for which they were to give Mr. Bull deeds to certain portions of the land.

It turned out that neither Bailey nor Cowan had the slightest title to the tract of land upon which Ole Bull had been induced to settle. Under these circumstances he was advised by his attorney to abandon the whole concern, and demand a return of his money. A compromise was at length effected, by which he received from Cowan his $10,000 in the shape of a bond payable in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; and he retired from the Association, with a loss of nearly $40,000. By this settlement Ole Bull was to be responsible for a portion of the debts of the Association, the balance to be paid by his associates. His part of the contract has been fulfilled, but they have failed to do their part; to which circumstance must be attributed all the suffering of the colony. It may be added that Mr. Bull was induced to pay for the lands purchased more than double their actual value.

If the above statement is to be credited, it would seem that Ole Bull, who is far from being a business man, has throughout the transaction, been the dupe of designing men, whose sole aim was to advance their own interests.—[Boston Daily Adv.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th instant, arrived at Halifax 24th, at 10, A. M., bringing 102 passengers.

The *Washington* left Southampton on the 9th instant, with a full cargo and nearly 200 passengers. The Atlantic arrived out on Wednesday the 9th.

The Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th was attended by all the Cabinet ministry; also by Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan's speech was merely complimentary to a successful issue.

The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known policy of peace, but said that while he still followed a peace policy, it was not impossible to engage in a war to prevent greater evils. The other ministers made no political allusions.

A full Cabinet Council was held on the receipt of the Indian intelligence. The result of the deliberations had not transpired.

The weather in England has been very favorable for wheat sowing.

The British fleet at Spithead is ordered to be ready for sea on the 11th, but its destination has not been stated.

Lady Langford was drowned yesterday week, while bathing at Ardgillan, the sea having been very rough, with a heavy swell, and a very high tide.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Breadstuffs were dull in the early part of the week, but recovered towards the close. Wheat was reported in moderate demand, at nearly the currency of last week. U. S. and Canada flour in good request at fully previous prices. Indian corn was held firm y at former quotations.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The market for Goods and Yarns continues dull, but spinners refused to submit to any decline in the face of the present reduced production. Reports from Calcutta and Bombay are more favorable, but from China very dull. The mills at Preston and elsewhere are still closed, but the operatives show symptoms of a desire to return to work.

DISASTERS TO EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Another disaster happened to the clipper-ship *Guiding Star*, Capt. R. D. Robertson which sailed hence for New York on the 27th ult., with 470 passengers on board. On the 30th she experienced a gale off the south of Ireland, and lost part of her spars. Capt. Robertson was putting back to Liverpool, when contrary winds drove him into Belfast Lough, which he reached yesterday week. Cholera had broken out on board, and seven deaths occurred up to that time. This number was subsequently augmented to thirteen. The condition of the poor passengers was most pitiable, but the authorities of Belfast behaved most humanely, taking all the survivors that were discovered ashore, and placing them in hospital. The ship is being brought round to Liverpool.—The Kossuth, which sailed hence for New York on the 24th of October, with 609 souls on board, put into Queenstown on Sunday with cholera on board. It broke out among the German emigrants two days after she left port, and 18 or 20 deaths had occurred up to the time of her putting into Queenstown. The inhabitants of that place were naturally much alarmed lest the fearful epidemic should extend to the shore, but the authorities having taken active precautionary measures by placing the survivors in a quarantine hulk, the anxiety has abated, and the poor passengers themselves are recovering.—Later accounts state that the deaths on board the Guiding Star had reached 22.

THE GUIDING STAR.—Yesterday, about four hundred of the passengers by the Guiding Star, now lying in the river, arrived ashore by two steam-tugs. She had been previously boarded by Captain Schomberg, the government emigration agent, who informed them that suitable accommodation would be provided for them at the Workhouse. The majority, however, rejected that public hospitality, and betook themselves to the various private lodgings,—*Liverpool Journal, Nov. 12.*

Russia has declared war against Turkey. The Czar has issued the following arrogant manifesto:

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.

"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., made known by our manifesto of the 14th (26th) of June, of the present year, to our faithful and dearly-beloved subjects, the motives which had placed us under the obligation of demanding from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favour of the sacred rights of the orthodox church. We also announced to them that all our efforts to recal the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to the faithful observance of treaties to which he had remained unfaithful; and that we had, consequently, deemed it indispensable to cause our troops to advance into the Danubian principalities; but, in taking this step, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would acknowledge its wrong doings, and would decide on acceding to our just demands. Our expectation has been deceived. Even the chief powers of Europe have sought in vain by their exhortations to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman government. It is by a declaration of war,—by a proclamation, filled with lying accusations against Russia, that it has responded to the pacific efforts of Europe as well as to our spirit of long suffering. At the latest, enrolling in the ranks of its army revolutionary exiles from all countries, the Porte has just commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia is challenged to the combat, and she has no other course left than—putting her trust in God—to have recourse to force of arms, and so compel the Ottoman government to respect treaties, and to obtain reparation for the insults with which it has responded to our most moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude, for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, professed also by the people of Russia.

"We are firmly convinced that our faithful subjects will join in the prayers which we address to the Almighty, beseeching Him to bless with His hand our arms in this just and holy cause, which has always found ardent defenders in our ancestors. *In te Domine speravi, non confundar in æternum.*

Done at Tzarkoe-celo the 20th day of October (1st of November), in the year of Grace 1853, and the 28th year of our reign.

"NICHOLAS."

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS!!

Official Telegraphic Dispatch!

The Consul of France at Bucharest to M. De Bourgenay, November 6th.—The Turks crossed the Danube on the 2nd and 3rd of November, to Ollenitzen to the number of 18,000 men. On the 4th, Gen. Parlof attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies.—The Turks maintained their position at Ollenitzen and have fortified there. The combat lasted three hours. In all, the Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed, and 6 superior officers, 15 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known. 4,000 Turks occupy Kalaracke, 2,000 more have established themselves on an island in front of Guirgiva, and 12,000 in Lesser Wallachia.

Private accounts of this battle state that before the crossing of the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the bank of the river, and made an attack on the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, and rowed across the river in face of Cossack fire, and having punished them well, and chased them some distance on land, returned in triumph to the camp.

There are rumours of several other movements along the Danube, and of the destruction of a steamer at Korsova.

FIRST BATTLE IN ASIA.—THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Lebanon is disturbed. Selim Pacha has crossed the Russian frontier in Asia, and a battle has taken place near Battoum. 5,000 men were engaged, and both armies fell back as night came on. In the second battle in Asia the Russians were defeated. Oct. 20th.—Martar Bey, officer of Selim Pacha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian Cavalry, he fell back gradually, fighting toward the main body of the Turkish Army, and the battle speedily became general; 15,000 Russians were engaged, after hard fighting the Russians were defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted the Sultan's standard, and made their quarters.

The Russian force defeated and beaten back to Bucharest was the main body of the Russians, and 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia, the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right, comprising their principal force while the Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Turtuka, and is now pressing in upon Bucharest.

A private account of this battle, says *Vienna.* Another engagement has ensued, in which 14 superior Russian officers fell. Previous to the battle the masters of the field; and the Russians were retreating to Bucharest. Previous to the battle the Turks had constructed a building and *tete de pont* at Kalafat, which served as a basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pacha crossed at three points with 13,000 men, 12,000 at Oltenilza; 4000 at Kalavache; and 2000 at Guirgovi. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts.

The policy of the Russians is supposed to be to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions, and with the aid of reinforcements, now on the way, to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar Pacha is to keep his promise, to drive the Russians from the Principalities, and to make his head quarters at Bucharest.

Five Russian officers had arrived at Constantinople prisoners of war. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin are at Constantinople, and the fleets are anchored in the Bosphorus. There is a rumour that Bucharest has been stormed, which is perhaps premature.

The Son of Abbas Pacha is named Minister o War, and fresh levies are raising in Egypt.

A despatch from Vienna on the evening of the 10th, says the following are the conditions insisted on by Omer Pasha, in a note forwarded to Gortschakoff, viz., all the strong holds in the principalities to be immediately given into the hands of the Turks—the complete evacuation of the principalities as speedily as possible—and a guarantee of all powers against similar invasion.

The overland mail is telegraphed with news of vital importance, if true. The Czar had formed an alliance with Dost Mahomed to proclaim war against the British in India, if Britain persists in supporting Turkey. A large Russian force is to invade Bokhara, and the Persian army is collecting in the valley of Sooltania to co-operate with Russia against Turkey. If confirmed, the British Parliament will assemble forthwith to devise measures to avert the dangers that threaten India.—But from other sources we learn that Persia is not hostile to Turkey. So perhaps all is baseless.

A despatch from Paris, on the evening of the 11th, says that according to the latest accounts from Constantinople the Sultan has positively rejected all proposals which the diplomatists have submitted to him. It is freely repeated that 26,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey, but orders are not given to the Minister of War until receipt of despatches from General De Hillers at Constantinople.

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting; and even yet, hopes are entertained of adjusting matters, but not until after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is also said to exist that to save the Czar's *amour propre*, negociations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

Typhus fever is said to be raging in the Russian ranks, and has reduced the number of its fighting men to 85,000. It will be six weeks before reinforcements can arrive from Bessarabia. The Czar has requested the Montenegrians to operate against the Turks.

The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

Abdi Pacha is to be removed from the Asiatic command. Constantinople is quiet.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is keeping strict watch on the movements of Servia, and is concentrating a force on that frontier; but otherwise remains neutral. The Servian Government meanwhile has ordered its population to arm, and informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia will be permitted to occupy Servia.

Reschid Pacha has informed Austria that Turkey will expect the Austrian government to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrine's with arms through the port of Cattaro.

It is said that Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in the army. As Hungarians hold high commands in the Turkish army, the Porte is likely to refuse to accede to the terms although not employing them in Europe.

VIENNA, Nov. 10th, evening. The following are the conditions insisted on by Omar Pacha, in a note forwarded to Gortschakoff:

All the strongholds in the principalities to be immediately given into the hands of the Turks.—The complete evacuation of the principalities as speedily as possible; and a guarantee of all powers against a similar invasion.

FRANCE.—The trial of the conspirators of the Opera Comique plot was proceeding. It seems from the evidence to have been really a plot to assassinate the Emperor.

The metal foundries of France are strongly urging on the government an immediate reduction of the duties on metals. This has created a speculation in the British Iron markets.

PARIS, 11th, evening. According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan has publicly rejected all propositions which the Diplomatists have submitted to him.

It is freely reported that 25,000 French troops will be sent to Turkey, but orders will not be given to the Minister of War until the receipt of a despatch from General De Hilliers, at Constantinople.

LITERATURE.

I. "A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, *from the first invasion by the Romans, to the accession of* WILLIAM & MARY, in 1688."—By JOHN LINGARD, D. D.—A new edition, as enlarged by Dr. Lingard shortly before his death.—(In 13 Volumes.)—VOL. IV.—[Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—1853. p. p. 337.]

We have received, as above, the *fourth* Volume of this valuable re-publication, which has been just issued by the above named enterprising publishers. This Volume includes the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., and part of that of Henry IV.; and is embellished with an exquisite Vignette title-page, representing Richard II. at York, and the murder of Stafford, with a view of the noble Towers of York Minster in the back-ground.—Dr. Lingard's History well deserves a place in every Library.

II. "THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1854; calculated for the New England States."—By A. MAYNARD.—[Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—1853.]

This neat little Almanac, although especially designed for New England, will be found useful to Farmers and others in the Provinces; at the same time that it contains a variety of matter of general interest. We cannot, however, commend the science or the judgment of the Author, in inserting in its pages, such utter absurdities as a pretended Astrological explanation of the influences on mankind of "*the ruling planets of the year,*" or the false and ridiculous scheme of the "*influence of the Moon over the birth of Children;*" fallacies which true philosophy repudiates, and every day's experience continually controverts. We could scarcely have believed, that a man of science in the present day, and publishing in the erudite city of Boston, could have sent such trash forth to the world.—[Messrs J. & A. McMillan are Agents for the sale of the above works.] B.

Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.

☞ One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lewell, Trumbull Co. Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health was returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for **Dr. McLane's Vermifuge**, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British Provinces.

☞ Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT and T. WALKER & SON.

Married.

On the 24th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. T. Clark, Mr. James T. Smith, son of James Smith, Esq., Shipbuilder, to Miss Jane Eaton, daughter of A. Eaton, Esq., all of St. John.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. James Hamilton, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary A. Smith of Falmouth, Nova Scotia.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr John Lane, to Mrs. Matilda Giggey, both of this place.

On Thursday last, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, Mr. Edward D. Watts, to Alicia, daughter of the late James Stephen.

On the 25th inst, at St. Malachi's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, Mr. James Dever Merchant, of this City, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Morris, of Mispillow Cove.

At Indian Town, on Friday the 25th inst., by the Rev Wm Harrison, Mr. Thomas Bagnall, to Miss Jerusha, eldest daughter of David Tapley, Esq., all of that place.

At Carleton, on the 24th inst., by the Rev E. W. Lord, Mr. Frederick Spragg, of Springfield, K.C., to Miss Catherine E. Harding, of St John.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Moses James Kemble, to Miss Harriet Russell, both of Carleton.

In Portland, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Burton, Mr Gregory Vanhorne, Junr., to Miss Caroline Day, all of Portland.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr James Smith, to Miss Rebecca Perrey, all of this city.

On Saturday 19th, at the Grand Lake, by the Rev. A. Wood, Dr. Woodforde, to Miss Eliza, third daughter of the Rev A. Wood.

On the 27th October, at the Grand Lake, by the Rev. John Magee, Mr Stephen N. Marshall, to Miss Isabella Estabrooks, all of the same place.

At Dorchester on the 13th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Dewolf, Mr. William Ward, of Dorchester, to Miss Cecilia Pardoe, eldest daughter of Mr. George Pardoe, of this City.

On the 10th inst., at St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., by the Rev. J. H. Reid, Mr. Peter Schurman, of Wilmot Creek, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hannington, of Shediac, N. B.

Died.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness of nine months, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will Ann, wife of Mr. James Goodwin, of this City, aged 67 years.—Funeral on Wednesday, at half-past 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Mill-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Sunday morning Mr. George Chadwick, Grocer, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 19th inst, Mary Amanda, youngest daughter of Mr. William Sheeth, aged two years, four months and eight days.

On the 16th inst., in this city, David, second son of Mr. Thomas Founds, of St. Martins, in the 20th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, in the 49th year of her age, Ann, wife of Thomas Parks, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Hunt, Prince William-street, Mrs. Ann Haines, a native of Gloucestershire, England, in the 73d year of her age, after a painful illness of eight days, which she bore with pious resignation.

On Wednesday morning, aged 15 years and 3 months, Julia, daughter of Mr Jeremiah Ryan.

On Thursday morning, Mary, infant daughter of the Rev. A. Stewart, aged seventeen months.

Suddenly, on Friday, Mr. Charles M. Leonard, aged 33 years.

On Sunday morning, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, George Frederick, third son of J. F. and C. E. Marsters, aged 1 year.

On Friday, of Scarlet fever, John Coats, youngest son of Mr. A. Sime, in the eighth year of his age.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, John Henry, son of Mr. John H. Barnhill, aged three years and seven months.

At Loch Lomond, on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, Susanna, relict of the late William George Cody, aged 74 years. Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, at the Cemetery.

On Sunday, after a short illness, James Alexander, yungest son of Robert Hume; aged 8 months and 8 days.

On Sunday, 27th inst., after a lingering illness, Catherine; wife of Mr. Francis Lester, aged 30 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, from his residence, Sydney street, near St. James' Street.

In St. Stephen, on the 19th inst, Phoebe G, wife of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, aged 46 years leaving a large family to lament their loss. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, and a true friend:

In the Parish of Simonds, on Saturday last; Mr. William M'Geoch, aged 69 years.

Of Dysentary; on the 3d June; on board an American Packet-ship bound from the East Indies to Liverpool. Mr. William Carr, aged 34 years, formerly of this City. [Bos. on papers will please copy.

At Canning, suddenly, on the 8th inst., Hannah Adela, third daughter of Mr. Charles Eastabrooks, aged 6 years.

At Sheffield, suddenly, on the 12th instant Mary Maria, third daughter of Mr. William Coy, aged 6 years.

At Canning, suddenly, on the 11th instant, Augusta, fourth daughter of Deacon Jarvis Eastabrooks, in the 14th year of her age.

At Canning, suddenly, on the 16th instant, Jemima Hatfield, youngest daughter of Deacon Jarvis Eastabrooks, aged 2 years.

At Studholm, K. C., on the 6th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Abraham Johnson, in the 63d year of her age.

On Saturday last, at the Grand Lake, after a long illness, of consumption, Mr. Benjamin Tibbets, aged 35 years. Mr. Tibbets was celebrated as an Engineer, having constructed the engine of the steamer *Reindeer*, on the combined high and low pressure principle and obtained a patent from the Canadian Government for this useful invention. Mr T was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The early death of such a man may be considered as a public loss.

At Digby, N. S., on Thursday, the 24th instant, Charlotte Catherine eldest daughter of the late J. H. Fitzrandolph, Esq., aged 17 years.

At Liverpool, England, on the 1st inst., aged 37 years, Jane, wife of James Alexander, Esq., Merchant, formerly of this City. Their many friends and acquaintances here will receive this announcement with much surprise, and will deeply sympathise with the afflicted husband.

At Liverpool, England, on the 29th ult., from the effects of a fall, Mr. John M. Ketchum, aged 26 years, son of Isaac Ketchum, Esq.

On the 27th ult., at Liverpool aged 42 years, Captain W. A. Frazer, of the Barque *Huron* of St. Andrews, N. B.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 1st of August, Captain Samuel Risk, of this port.

On 26th October last, at Berlin, of Cholera, after an illness of only two days, CHARLOTTE, the wife of OTHO, Baron D'ENDE, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Saxony; eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Forster FitzGerald, K. C. B., and M. P, and Grand daughter of the late Honorable William Hazen.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED

Tuesday—Brigt. Garland, McLellan, Londonderry, N. S.—Master, pork, &c.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Harding, Philadelphia, 8—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., meal, corn, &c.

Mary Jane, Bisset, Portland, 2—N. S. Demill, flour.

Kate, Bollong, P. E. I., 17—J. Mahoney, oats and provisions.

Emily, Crowell, Halifax, 8—E. Allison, fish, &c.

Wednesday—Brig Indus, Kelly, New York—Chas. McLauchlan, assorted cargo.

Brigt. J. P. Ellicott, Herriman, Savannah, 12—Geo. Thomas, p. p. timber.

Robert Reed, Ellenwood, Alexandria, 10—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Schr. Argo, Swain, P. E. I., 12—Berton Brothers, oats and barley.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Brig Energy, Bouchier, Limerick, 70—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Schr. La Rooka, Davison, P. E. I., 9—Master, oats.

Granville, Greenwood, Sydney—R. P. McGivern, coals.

Friday—Brigt. Sarah, Belfontaine, Arichat, 8—J. Braley, fish.

Schr. Franklin, Mussels, Boston, 6—Master, cabbages.

Saturday—Brigt Geo. Washington, Masters, New York, 7—J W M Irish, gen cargo.

Acadian, Lockhart, New York, 7—G A Lorkhart, do.

Abby P Fenno, Mussels, Boston, 4—Master, trenails.

Schr. Franklin, Mussels, do, 4—do., cabbages

Mary, Mahoney, Boston, 5—do, gen cargo.

Active, Babin, P E Island 29—B. Tilton, oats, butter, &c.

Monday—Ship Helen Thompson, Brown, Glasgow,—R. Rankin & Co, gen cargo

Henry Reed, Dearburn, Hollowell, 3—Cudlip & Snider, ballast

Brig Alamode, Terroy, New York