Communicaton.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The communication of "A Churchman" in the Observer of 13th Sept., must have placed the Corporations of Springfield and Johnston, and the host of Churchmen who presented the address to a Rev. Gentleman, as published in the Chronicle of 19th August last, (bearing date at Springfield, July 18th, 1853.) in no very enviable position; as none of them have as yet attempted to answer any of the queries or enquiries, as called for in that communication; and even the communication of "*Another Churchman*," in the Chronicle of 23d Sept., with all his evasion, ridicule, and buffoonery, has failed to answer any of them satisfactorily. Hear him! How does he answer? "The Address, as set forth, was signed voluntarily by the most respectable Churchmen of both Parishes, including the Corporations of Springfield and Johnston."—I do not pretend to doubt that the address was signed by the Corporation of Springfield; nor do I think it strange, that "A Churchman's" suspicions should be aroused, to think that some of the signers were not of the age of 21 years. It is very strange that "Another Churchman's" suspicions should be aroused so violently, because "A Churchman" merely asked a few plain questions, respecting that Address and the affairs connected with the Church, since the Rev. Gentleman came into the Parish. He attempts to evade the whole of them, by stating that they are totally unconnected with the matter. I can tell him that if the queries and enquiries were answered in a candid, straightforward manner, which could be very easily done, that it would place the Rev. Gentleman and the signers of his Address in their proper position before the public; and some of them will yet probably be answered; I will not say, to his shame and consternation, for I think he has none, nor any feelings of remorse. If he had, he would go and do as Judas did. Now as regards the signers of the Address, if they are composed of the most respectable Churchmen, I think "Another Churchman" ought to be proud of them and publish their names; but the name of "Church Corporation" has quite a sound at a distance, and I am led to suppose that "Another Churchman" must think that titles sound better abroad than the actual names of the persons composing those Corporations; in his speaking of the trying circumstances of the Rev. Gentleman, that some of them may yet be published, when found necessary, to shew "A Churchman," perhaps to his shame and consternation what they were. I now request him to do so! There is no pretended ignorance in the communication signed "A Churchman," respecting the owner of the name attached to the reply: the plain fact is this, that neither he nor any other person ever knew or heard of "R. Drake Palmer" being entitled to such an Address.

That the late Rector possessed the good will, esteem and affections of his Parishioners must be evident to "A Churchman," by the several addresses presented to the Lord Bishop against his removal! Now, "Another Churchman," where are you, after all the addresses, signed no doubt by the same respectable Churchmen? do you imagine that you deserve the name of Churchmen, to treat the head of the Church in this way? To tell his Lordship through the public press that a chosen few, a body to which no gentleman would belong, could influence him against the wishes of all the respectable Churchmen of Springfield and Johnston! The finger of public scorn should be pointed at you: never call yourself "Another Churchman," but write your proper name. How very remarkable it is, to see the difference in the above paragraph of "Another Churchman's" communication, and the following one: "*Unless unity* and harmony prevail between a Pastor and his flock, it is best for the interest of the Church that a separation take place." How do these coincide, after stating that the Rector possessed the good will, esteem, and affections of his parishioners?—After all this unity, harmony, and good feeling, how very strange it is that a separation took place! I think you had better answer the queries and enquiries, and publish the real cause of this separation. You glance at a chosen few having something to do in the affair; but if they are composed of the lower orders of the community, as you point them out to be, it is very strange that they should have such influence in affairs; especially when the self-styled Rector was surrounded by all the most respectable! I shall now state who the author of the communication, signed "A Churchman," is. It is the same person as the author of the present articles; and I am fully satisfied that the author of the Address, and of the communication signed "Another Churchman," resides within hearing of the roaring falls of the Petitcodiac River. If he does not, let him point out his proper name and place of residence. In both the Address and his communication, he has excelled himself remarkably. Such puffing reminds me of the sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. It is no unusual thing, in his view, for any or every thing I ever said or did to be absurd, or of any of the clique to which he represents me to belong. But we saw the course Mr. P. was pursuing was at variance with the best interests of the church; in consequence of which, our energy was aroused, and we made our complaint in the proper place. Then, what was the result? Mr. P. resigned the mission of Springfield. Now I ask Mr. P., his Corporations and his respectable Churchmen, to take the published reports of the Church Society, glean from them Mr. P's account of money transactions with said Society, while in Springfield, and publish them. We will then leave it to the public to judge whether we belong to a clique, a body to which no gentleman would belong; or whether the Rev. R. D. Palmer is the gentleman that is entitled to that elegant Address which has been spoken of. He boasts much of being far above the reach of the kicking ass; "let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." When in Springfield, he stated he did not care for the good will nor the ill will of some of this clique. Now Mr. P. this body still resides in Springfield; and where are you, and what was the occasion of your leaving Springfield? And who were the persons that brought the charge against you? When he compared "A Churchman" to the kicking ass, and, by implication, Mr. P. to a dead lion, I suppose he thought he had capped the climax. The parties, however, in this fable, may change places; and Mr. P. turn out to be not a *dead lion*, but a *living ass*, for his folly in allowing his friends to write as "Another Churchman" did. I with the clique with whom I have been acting, wish all these matters to be brought before the public; for that we have been working for the last two or three years. Will "Another Churchman" now join us in this endeavour? I challenge him to do so. Let him come out under his own name, and, instead of foolish and empty threats, publish the documents he pretends to have. By this line of conduct, he will do more to settle matters in this Parish, and also further real union than by the course he has so lately followed. As for attempting to frighten me, that is all moonshine. It is true that I was raised in the woods, but I was never frightened by an owl.

We want the public to get at the truth of what has taken place in Springfield for the last five or six years; and we intend they shall have it. The position in which the Address presented to Mr. P. placed us, has compelled us to take this mode of proceeding. Remember Mr. Editor, that we are now acting in self-defence. The "Address" being a charge against us, as did also the communication signed "Another Churchman," of rather a grave character. Are we tamely to submit to misrepresentations of this nature, and suffer ourselves to be made the ridicule not only of this community, but of a great part of the Province? I think not. In conclusion; if "Another Churchman" will be kind enough to publish any documents, if he has any, or anything connected with Church affairs in Springfield, since Mr. P. came into it, he will confer a favour on a great portion of the inhabitants of this Parish.

PHILO M. RAYMOND.

Springfield, Sept. 30, 1853.

P. S. Request the *Chronicle* to insert.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—By yesterday's mail, the owners of the bark Leonie, of this port, received from their correspondents in London the melancholy intelligence of the wreck of that vessel, and the loss of all on board.

The *Leonie* was commanded by Capt. Lewis, and bound from Matanzas to Cowes and a market. After a detention at Cowes of about three weeks, she proceeded on her voyage to St. Petersburg, in the prosecution of which she stranded on a part of the coast of Holland, known as the Eyerlands, in the vicinity of the entrance of the Texel. Capt. Leslie was an experienced shipmaster, and had sailed for many years from this port, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was accompanied by his wife and her two lovely and accomplished daughters, widely known and beloved in our community. Their sudden and terrible death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The *Leonie* was formerly the ship Prentice, on board of which two cargoes of cotton were successively destroyed by fire in this harbor, and the ill-fortune which has so continuously pursued her would seem to countenance the prejudices entertained by seamen against an "unlucky ship."—*Charleston Mercury, 20th.*

GAS EXPLOSION.—On Thursday evening, in New York, Rev. Dr. Griswold, becoming aware that gas was leaking from the pipes somewhere in his house, went through the rooms, accompanied by a child 12 years of age, to ascertain the place. Upon opening the door of a small room in the third story, a tremendous explosion occurred instantly, destroying two or three windows, breaking a partition, and consuming curtains and other furniture in that part of the house. Dr. Griswold, who was very feeble, with the child, was thrown back upon the floor of the adjoining room, but he quickly recovered himself, and emerged with the child from the flames. The gas was stopped at the meter, and the fire in the upper part of the house extinguished.

Dr. Griswold was burned in his face and neck, but his hands suffered most from his efforts to save the child, whose body was for a moment wrapped in fire. It was discovered that the skin was hanging loose from the fingers and backs of both hands, and that several of the nails must be removed. Dr. Griswold suffered the intensest agony. The child was much less seriously injured. The damage to the house amounts, probably, to some three or four hundred dollars.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov.. 1, 1853.

It will be seen, by the latest European news, that the aspect of affairs in eastern Europe is decidedly more warlike. The Russian Autocrat having persisted, in the face of all the friendly remonstrances and forbearance of the other powers, in his unjustifiable invasion of the Turkish territory, has left that insulted nation no other alternative than the repulsion of wrong by force. The Porte has therefore decided upon war, unless within fifteen days the Russians evacuate the Principalities; and that evacuation being scarcely probable, and the fifteen days having now elapsed, it is more than likely that hostilities have ere now commenced.—In relation to this state of things, the *London Morning Chronicle* justly observes:—"For two months the Porte suspended that declaration of hostilities which, by the law of nations, she was entitled to make, and she cannot now be justly charged with precipitancy or want of moderation. The forbearance and self-control which this "barbarous and misbelieving nation" has shewn, stand in striking contrast to the insolent and overbearing demeanour of the 'civilised and christian Power,' which has brought Europe to the brink of the greatest of human evils."—"War is, unquestionably, an evil, but there is a still greater evil even than the necessity of meeting force by force, and that is, a base and cowardly submission to the menaces of violence and wrong. The calamities which may ensue may fall heavily on helpless populations, but the responsibility will rest on the head of him who has preferred the aggrandisement of his empire, not only to the welfare of his own subjects, but to the peace of Europe."

The Gale which prevailed in this vicinity on Tuesday last, was of unusual severity and duration; causing considerable damage to vessels along the coast, and prostrating numerous fences and other erections on shore. The American ship *President*, which, as we mentioned in our last, dragged her anchors, and went ashore at Red Head, remained the whole day in a most perilous situation, thumping heavily on the rocks, and continually washed over by heavy seas, which threatened destruction to all on board. Her Cabin and upper works were partly carried away, her life-boats and other boats (all but one,) destroyed; and as communication with the shore was impossible throughout the day, it was not till nearly 11 o'clock at night, that the crew, (with the exception of the second mate, who was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned,) succeeded in reaching the shore in their only remaining boat. The Ship has since been got off, and towed into harbour; for the purpose of taking out the cargo, and selling the wrecked hull.—While recording this catastrophe, we cordially unite in the opinions expressed by some of our contemporaries, that it is indispensably necessary, that immediate measures should be taken by the public authorities or by private subscription, to provide a sufficient number of LIFE-BOATS, to be in readiness at various points around our shores, in all such cases of emergency.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—On Saturday evening last, the steamer *St. John*, while on her passage to Fredericton, struck a snag, which caused such a rapid leakage that the Boat was necessarily run ashore, to prevent her sinking. She carried a large and valuable cargo.—Same evening, the steamer *Commodore*, in coming up the harbour, and endeavouring to avoid collision with a schooner, came in contact with the new steamboat Wharf, now building at Reed's Point. The wharf received some damage, but the steamer sustained none of consequence; the strength and firmness of her construction, as thus strikingly proved, being such that nothing about her was materially deranged.

NEW BRUNSWICK TEMPERANCE ALMANAC for 1854.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, a copy of this useful publication for the ensuing year. It is neatly got up, and contains a variety of useful and interesting matter.

The barque Albion, with 20 passengers on board, 50 days from Youghal for Quebec, put into this port on Sunday.

THE RIVER.—The steamers Richmond, Bonnie Doon, and J. D. Pierce have recommenced running between Fredericton and Woodstock.

The new steam Saw mill of Mr. Vinson, at Spurr's Cove, Parish of Lancaster, was wholly destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.

The cargo of schr. Marie, bound to Bend of Petitcodiac, stranded near the barracks in the gale of Tuesday last, was valued at upwards of £5000, instead of £1500, as stated in our paper of that day.

We learn from the Pictou Chronicle, that the Grand Jury of that County has lately brought into Court a true Bill for Manslaughter, against the whole of the crew of the late steamer *Fairy Queen*.

A large number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of October, with passengers from Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.

Steamers Pacific and Panama recently left San Francisco for the Isthmus, with $2,500,000, and 400 passengers.

Three steamers sailed from New York last week, crowded with passengers for California, via Panama. The three vessels took out in all 2000 passengers.

Ship Banshee, chartered by the American Colonization Society to take emigrants to Liberia, is to sail in a few days from Baltimore, and will take out 680 passengers.

TEXAS.—The yellow fever at Galveston has been fatal beyond all precedent; the deaths in the short space of 35 days amounted to five hundred and one out of a population of 3000. All trade was suspended, the people from the country holding very little if any communication with the devoted city.

THE SCARLET FEVER has been very prevalent in this city for the last few months, and many parents have suffered the loss of promising children. On Friday last, an interesting daughter of W. H. DRAKE, Esq., A. C. General, was carried off by this fever, after a very short illness. It appears, in numerous instances, to baffle the skill of our most experienced Physicians, and many a parent has been called to mourn the loss of the most interesting members of their family.—*NBkr.*

Liberation of Miss Cunninghame.—Miss Cunninghame has been liberated from prison at Florence.

CHINA.—The Alta California contains later advices from China, which represent the insurgents as still successful.

A circumstance of a curious nature occurred in Carleton, at a large saw mill-house, during the gale of Tuesday last, where a number of men were working. Such was the violence of the gale, that the building was lifted entirely clear of the sills, and deposited many yards distant, to the utter amazement of the workmen, who suffered no other inconvenience than additional exposure to the weather.—*Chronicle.*

The Earl of Ellesmere and the Marquis of Dalhousie, having been lately elected Honorary members of the Natural History Society of Montreal, have written interesting replies conveying their thanks for the favor done them.

It is stated that the screw schooner Isabel, sent out by Lady Franklin, for the Arctic regions, had arrived at Valparaiso, where, owing to a disagreement among the officers, the whole expedition was abandoned.

The Mormons are making an effort for the conversion of India to the creed of Joe Smith. Thirteen ministers arrived there from the City of the Salt Lake via California.

SNOW.—The Portland *State of Maine* says:—"On Tuesday the 25th, snow fell at Gorham, N. H., Island Pond, Sherbrooke, C. E., and Montreal, from six to eight inches in depth. Our informant says that at Island Pond the sleighs were flying about as merrily as one may well imagine."

THE LATE GALE.—A vast amount of damage was done to the shipping in Eastport. Several vessels were badly injured, losing bowsprits, and being otherwise damaged. The wharves also sustained considerable damage.

At Little River two ships went ashore, one belonging in Boston, the other to Bath, loaded deals, bound out.

The ship Wm. Sturgis, Capt. Bradford, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, went ashore twelve miles west of Quoddy Head, night of 24th inst. She had a cargo of 605,000 deals and 6 cords of laths. She is 949 tons, three years old, and owned by Wm. F. Weld & Co., and is insured in this city for about $100,000.

The ship Lapland, Capt. Taylor, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, with 497,000 deals, was wrecked at Trescott, Me., in the late gale. She is 515 tons, eight years old, owned by B. C. White, and was valued at $26,000.—*State of Maine.*

A LARGE FAILURE.—A letter from Cardenas, to a mercantile firm in Boston, in the *Transcript*, announces the failure of the brothers Diago, for the sum of $1,700,000. They offer to pay their creditors at the rate of $150,000 per annum, with interest at six per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The failure of H. Dwight, Jr., was announced to-day. He is said to be largely involved in railroad liabilities.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Sandwich Island papers report the arrival of a large number of Russian emigrants.

The ravages of the smallpox continued, though to far less frightful extent.

The whaling season had thus far proved very bad, and but little oil had been made, owing to the scarcity of whales.

The returned whalers from the Arctic Sea, generally, give up all hopes of receiving further intelligence from Sir John Franklin. The Esquimaux, with whom they conversed, were also of the same opinion.

Manly Tone of the Sultan.—The Sultan had informed the Ambassadors of foreign governments that he desired to settle difficulties with Russia peaceably—but as his ancestors had gained their empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it, sword in hand!

REVENGE OF FORTUNE.—A lady, well known and long respected as an eminent teacher in this city, died at the advanced age of 80, a few days since, in the City Alms House. I knew this lady as the Directress of a fashionable Boarding School in this city. For 25 years she was very successful and had accumulated 50,000 Dollars, which she invested in Fire Insurance Stock, in 1835. Her losses by the great fire, ruined her fortune and prospect, and too proud to apply to friends, she went to the City Alms House, where she has lived some years and died as stated. This lady was highly educated, possessed polished manners, led an exemplary life, was a most useful member of society, had educated hundreds of young ladies, and yet doomed to die in an Alms House. Alas! we know not what we may come to in this changeful world.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

From Trinidad we have the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieut-Col. Paxton and Dr. Clelland, and of several men of the 69th Regiment, from Yellow Fever, at St. James's, Port of Spain. The Adjutant of the 69th was dying. The Fever also prevailed at San Fernando, amongst the Coolies and other emigrants; but in other places and amongst the natives and long residents, it had not appeared.

The consecration of the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop elect of North Carolina, and the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Bishop elect of South Carolina, took place in St. John's Chapel, New York, on the 17th instant. All the Bishops attending the General Convention, 28 in number, were present, together with Bishop Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, and the Bishop of Fredericton. The sermon, which is stated to have been an able and appropriate discourse, was preached by Dr. Medley, Bishop of Fredericton, from the words in the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses of the first chapter of the second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy. The service of consecration was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, assisted in the laying on of hands by the Right Rev. Bishops Smith and Hopkins and the Bishops of Madras and Fredericton. The holy communion was administered.

PANIC AMONG HORSEMEN.—The pressure in the money market has brought a large number of fancy horses into the market for sale. Young merchants and brokers, whose purses have depleted by the fall of stocks and other causes, have suddenly discovered that they have enough to do to take care of their business, their notes and themselves, without attending to trotting horses. Their nags, therefore, are for sale. Then again feed has risen, the stable keepers having put up the price of "keeping" from $15 to $20 a month; this takes the starch out of the stiff ones, and they "backed down." Who'll buy a horse?—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Queen Victoria has given one hundred pounds to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. She has likewise granted a pension of one hundred pounds to Sir Francis Head.

The overland China mail accounts says that commodore Perry's squadron reached Japan July 8th, and left again 17th. They were well received, but the opening of Japan is postponed till next spring.

Destructive Gale at St. Petersburg.—One of the most destructive gales that has been experienced at St. Petersburg, for a long period, occurred on Sunday night, Oct. 2. A letter states the lower part of the city was completely inundated, which destroyed a large amount of property, and even left quite large vessels high and dry in the streets of the city.

The want of shipping was greatly felt at St. Petersburg at the last dates, and everything that could float was made available by the English shippers of grain.

Scotch farmers are emigrating to Ireland. They are settling in the South and west on account of the superior soil and low rents.

The Papal government has forbidden the export of wine from its dominions.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the Niagara, although not "decisive of the fate of empires" is still of grave importance. The belligerent features of the previous advices are confirmed and strengthened by these accounts. The Sultan has published his war manifesto, and Omar Pacha, the commander of the Turkish army on the frontier, in accordance with what is understood to be the tenor thereof, has notified the Russian commander to evacuate the principalities within fifteen days. What attention will be paid to this notification may be judged from the report that the principalities have been formally annexed to Russia, and the government placed under the administration of Prince Menschikoff. At the expiration of the fifteen days the Tukish commander will find the Russians still in possession, and will, no doubt immediately strike a blow in defence of his country's rights. In the meantime we cannot learn that any negotiations are going on to adjust the quarrel. It must be evident from the tenor of all the accounts from that quarter of the world, that war is now an inevitable consequence of the quarrel between Turkey and Russia.—*Boston Journal.*

Arrival of the NIAGARA.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night at 11 1-2 o'clock with Liverpool dates to the 14th—bringing 145 through passengers.

The Queen had returned to London, and all the ministers were assembled. It was not the intention to summon Parliament unless events became more threatening.

A Cabinet Council sat 5 hours on the 12th. Proceedings not announced.

The Sheffield manufacturers had memorialized the government against war in aid of Turkey.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes that in the private Constantinople letters the Eastern question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously come to is that there is no escape from war.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says "notwithstanding all that we hear of preparations for war, the impression here that peace will be preserved is general."

Large meetings have been held in London in favor of Turkey. Thousands attended.

Napoleon is reported to have stated on the 12th that unless Russia yields, war must be proceeded with.

AUSTRIA continues to augment its forces on Turkish frontier.

EASTERN QUESTION.—The news is important and warlike. The Sultan has appealed to the moral, and, if necessary, to the material aid of France and England by demanding the presence of their fleets before Constantinople.

Trieste letters of the 12th says that a Declaration of War was published in an Imperial manifesto, and was posted on the walls of all the Mosques.

Omar Pacha on the 9th, formally summoned Gortchakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory. If Gortchakoff refers to his Government, Omar will allow 15 days, but if Russia definitely refuses to leave, Omar will commence hostilities at once, but in the meantime will not sross the Danube. This would delay operations until the 24th.

A levy of 150,000 additional Turkish troops have been ordered,

The Clergy had offered to place 200,000,000 of piastres of Church property at the Sultan's disposal.

The opinion is that the French and English will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if Turkey is defeated will prevent the Russians from marching on Adrianople or Constantinople.

Neither France nor England are arming openly, but both countries are in a very effective condition.

The Russians are on their part active. General Luderz had arrived at the camp. The troops were in motion up the river; 15 battalions of infantry, with 32 pieces of artillery had marched through Bucharest.

Russian agents are actively at work stirring up insurrection in Turkey.

A number of English officers, most, if not all, belonging to the Indian service, are moving between the Turkish camps, and a number are also on their way to Constantinople.

The Queen had returned to London from the Highlands, and all the Ministers had re-assembled. It was not her intentisn to summon Parliament unless events become threatening. A cabinet council was held on Saturday of five hours duration, and another on Wednesday the 6th. The proceedings however were not known.

Mr. Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, will receive $25,000 from the Government, as a reward for his discovery.

Naples is threatened with scarcity, and the government contemplates buying grain.

The cholera continues to decline in Newcastle. On the 8th instant there were four deaths, on the 9th nine, on the 10th one, and on the 11th three. In Gateshead there were three deaths on the 7th, six on the 8th, one on the 9th, three on the 10th, and two on the 11th. A few deaths are also reported in other parts of the country. In London the mortality from cholera continues slightly to increase. In the week ending on Saturday last there were 66 deaths; but the whole mortality is slightly under the average.

The United States steamer Golden Age, (for Australia,) arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, after a fair passage of eleven days, nine hours, from New-York. She will shortly leave for Australia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The *European Times*, of 15th, says:

"Three Cabinet Councils have been held at Downing street since our last, and not a doubt exists but that Ministers are unanimous in the decided policy they have now concerted.

It was even reported that six regiments in Ireland had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Mediterranean from Cork. This is no doubt premature, but the whole navy and military strength of Great Britain and France will be put forth to check the progress of the Czar. The Island of Candia has been named as likely to be the rendezvous of the Anglo-French army.

Up to the present moment, however, no actual steps have been taken to despatch a military force to the Levant, but all kinds of speculations are hazarded as to the point where such an army might best harrass or obstruct the progress of the Russians.

In the meantime the Russians are pouring an immense body of troops into the principalities. Prince Menschikoff has been appointed to superintend the government of these Provinces, and this appointment is in character with all the offen- proceedings of Russia since the spring.

We do not credit the reported negociations said to be carried on at Constantinople, through M. Argyropoulo, the first dragoman of the Russian Embassy, and it is still less likely that the Turks would listen to any overtures from that quarter. Up to the latest dates the French and English fleets were at Besika Bay, but the general impression is that they have now entered the Dardanelles, orders to that effect having been sent on the 27th ult.

The Russian consuls and officials have been called upon to leave the dominions of Turkey.

A despatch from Constantinople states that party spirit had ceased to exist in that capital upon the declaration of war, and the enthusiasm exhibited by all classes was perfectly indescribable.

The women sent their jewels from the harems, to be sold for the benefit of the State, and several wealthy Arabs had promised to raise a corps of 15,000 horse at their own expense.

The London *Times* of the 14th says—No time has been lost in executing the decision of the Grand Council of Turkey. On the 9th inst. Prince Grotschakoff received a formal summons from Omar Pasha to evacuate the territories of the Sultan, but an intimation was at the same time conveyed to him that, if he required instructions from St. Petersburg, a further delay of fifteen days would be accorded before the actual commencement of hostilities.

Two magnificent steam frigates of 400 horse power, have been fitted out for sea at Constantinople, one of which, the Sultan e Valid, was about to sail at last accounts for the Sea of Marmora.

Great Levy of Turkish Troops Ordered!—A corps of one hundred and fifty thousand additional Turkish troops have been ordered.

Hungarian Officers in Turky.—There was a rumour, disbelieved, that the Porte had appointed Dembinski and Kalapka, the Hungarians, to high command.

Bucharest, Sept. 29.—The westward march of the Russian troops through this city continues, and the number of arrivals increases.

Large stores of provisions, the presents of patriotic Russians, have been sent to the army in the Principalities.

Some acts of violence have been committed against the Christians in the Turkish provinces, The *Patrie* says it is positively stated that an insurrectionary movement has just broken out on the frontier of Greece, immediately contiguous to Turkey. The Russians have fortified the line of the Danube so as to render any attempt of the Turks to cross an act of excessive rashness.

Great activity prevails among the Russian troops in the Principalities, and fresh troops are continually arriving. A blow struck by Omar Pasha will not find the Russians unprepared.

A letter dated Smyrna, Sept. 28, says: "Today the Hungarian, Koszta, was delivered to the United States Consul." It is asserted that Koszta arrived at Malta in the Potomac on the 24th ult.

At the Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, held in this City on Wednesday last, the following gentleman were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

W. R. M. Burtis, St. John, G. W. P.; Hon. H. Peters, Gagetown, G. W. A.; W. H. A. Kenny, St. John, G. Scribe; James Gerow, Jr., St. John, G. Treasurer; Rev. C. P. Bliss, Springfield, G. Chaplain; Louis Carvill, Richibucto, G. Conductor; Christopher Smiler, St. John, Grand Sentinel.

PASSENGERS in Olive's Packet Ship *Lampedo* Capt. Cronk, for Liverpool, sailed Saturday morning:—Miss Doherty, (Victoria House); Mrs. Duncan and child; Mrs. Cresser, Miss Fielding, Miss Raycraft; Cutler Jones, Esq., and lady; Mr. Bartholomew, lady and two sons; Mr. Davies, and Mr. George Cooper, and ten second cabin passengers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—We have received from Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, a copy of "*A Memoir of the life and labours of the Rev.* ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D., by FRANCIS WAYLAND, President of Brown University;" in 2 Volumes; which we will more particularly notice next week.

WHAT DO THE PHYSICIANS SAY?

☞ Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of McLane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often so opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:

LIND, Stark Co. Ohio, Jan 8, 1849.

I have used Dr McLane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it in my opinion a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

☞ 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.

☞ We would call the attention of the reader to the variety of articles advertised under the head of "Taylor's Column," in our paper of to-day.—Those in want of any of the like compounds, will do well to give these a trial, as they are highly recommended.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray D. D., Mr. James Arthur Mullin, of New York, to Mary Cornelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Sills, of St. John, N. B.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. William Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Richard Graham, to Miss Mary Dolan, both of the Parish of Portland.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Isaac Jinkins Palmer, of Portland, to Miss Sarah Kenneday, of this City.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. A. McL. Stave'y, Mr. John Tate, to Miss Mary McCloskey, both of this City.

On the 12th inst. by Elder E. E. Foshay, Mr. John W. Curry, of Canning, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Treadwell, of Sheffield.

On the 12th inst. by the same, Mr. James E. Belmain, of Wickham, to Miss Hannah Estabrooks, of Canning.

At Cambridge, Queen's County, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. Wood, Rector, Mr James Smith, of Hampton, to Dorcas Maria, second daughter of B. M. Dykeman, Esq., of the former place.

On the 26th ult., at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, H. H. Swymmer, of Louisville, Kentucky, to Margaret, second daughter of Alfred Whitman, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Died.

On Tuesday morning last, Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. A. H. Fegan, aged four years and six months.

On Wednesday morning, William, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Tucker, aged 5 years and 9 months.

On Friday, of Scarlet fever, James William, son of James and Sarah McCord, aged one year and nine months.

On Friday, the 28th Oct., Emily Caroline, daughter of William Henry and Louisa Drake, aged eight years and eight months.

At the house of Mr. Daniel Clark, Carleton, on the 29th inst., after a short illness of three days, Mr. George Saunsey, of Liverpool, N. S.

At Portland, on the 23d instant, Susanna Size, daughter of Mr. John Alexander, aged 11 months.

At Fredericton, on the 25th, Miss Francis Catherine O'Connor, aged 22 years.

At Sussex Vale, on Sunday the 16th inst., Mr Samuel McCully, in the 39th year of his age.—universally respected and lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

At St. Andrews, on the 23d inst., Mr Thomas W. Stubs, aged 20 years. The deceased was son of Peter Stubs, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Charlotte County Bank. Possessing a very amiable disposition, he died very much regretted by his relatives and all who knew him.

At Richibucto, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., aged 48 years, David Swayne, Esquire, Imperial Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at the Port of Miramichi.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 12th inst., Mr. Matthew Tierney, in the 74th year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED

Tuesday—Brig Thetis, Kenealy, New-York, 4—Chas. McLauchlan, flour, &c.

Gladiator, Salter, New-York, 4—Master, flour, &c.

Brigt. Auguste, Bouche, Montreal, 15—John Robertson, flour.

Wednesday—Barque Pallas, Young, Cork, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Helena, Curry, Sydney, 10—George Thomas, coals.

R. B. Porter, Skaling, Alexandria, 19—C. M. Gove and Estabrooks & Ring, wheat.

Schr. A. F. Howe, Eason, Searsport, 2—G. Eaton, ballast.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston,—George Thomas, passengers, &c.

Thursday—Ship Jane H. Glidden, Child, New York, 4—H. Garbutt, ballast.—(Loads at Musquash).

Barque Lisbon, Brown, London, 50—Eaton & Ray, general cargo.

Wapello, Nickerson, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Hudson, Sawyer, Boston, 36 hours—George Eaton, ballast.

Brigt. Chesapeake, Davison, Portland—C. M. Gove, flour.

Schr. Sarah, Moore, Portland—E. Allison, flour.

Boston, McLean, Boston—Geo. Eaton, flour, &c.

Ellen Nancy, Crane, Portland—C. M. Gove, flour.

Sea Flower, Wilcox, Magdalen Islands—E. Allison, fish.

Trusty, O'Bryan, Prince Edward Island—Lawrence & Raymond, oats.

Sunday—Ship Independent, Smith, New York—J. Robertson, ballast.

Barque Albion, Daily, Youghall, 50—do. do.

Brig Arcturus, Nickerson, New York, flour.

Nova Scotia, Curtis, Philadelphia, 8—W. H. Harrison & Co., flour and meal.

This Morning.—Brigt. Belt, Rathburn, Portland, 2—G. Lockhart, flour and butter.

CLEARED.

25th—Barque Agnes, Walker, Poole, deals—S. Wigging & Son.

26th—Ship Lampedo, Cronk, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Charles McLauchlan, Lovitt, Glasgow, deals and battens—Wm. Thomson; Compeer, Scovill, Glasgow, deals and battens—Chas. McLauchlan; Schr. Marcia, Davis, Philadelphia, laths—H. Hunt.

27th—Barque Acadian, Rogers, Greenock, timber and deals—Wm. Thomson; Schr. Eliza, Telford, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill.

28th—Ship H. M. Hayes, Elliott, Liverpool, deals and battens—J. L. Woodworth; barque Linden, Gillan, Sligo, deals and battens—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Belle, Graham, Eastport, palings—Master.

Oct. 29th—Ship Superior, Mason, Londonderry, deals—J. Robertson; Brigt. Antelope, Holder, N. York, laths and plaster—T. McHenry; schr Granville, Greenwood, Sydney, apples—R. P. McGivern.

31st—Brig Pomona, Younger, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; schr. Mermaid, Gallant, P. E. Island, assorted cargo—B. Tilton.

The American ship Lapland, from St. John for Liverpool, 24th inst. is on shore 12 miles to the westward of West Quoddy; bottom out, and deals drifting.

The American ship William Sturges, from this port for Liverpool, is also ashore near Prescott, Maine. Damage not known.

The Schr. Digby Packet, about whose safety much anxiety was felt, has arrived at Digby.

The brig Hamilton was towed into this harbour on the evening of the 28th inst., having been on shore near Londonderry N. S.

Arrived at Quebec, 28th ult., barque Prince of Wales, Brown, New York; at Jamaica, 6th brigt. Juverna, Cunningham, New York.

The Schr. which the Admiral was in contact with, was the schr. Linnet, Spates, of and from St. John, N. B., for Alexandria. The schr. lost bowsprit, head and cutwater, and was badly damaged otherwise, causing her to leak 100 strokes per hour. She was taken in tow by the A. and towed to Monhegan, started windlass bitts and parted hawser, and finally succeeded in getting into Bath, 22d.—*State of Maine.*

Eastport, Oct. 26—A tremendous south-easterly gale commenced here on Monday night, and continued throughout yesterday, hauling to the southwest. Brig Albert Fearing parted her cables in the harbour, and came in contact with brig Carryl, which also parted her chain; both vessels came violently ashore, tearing their bowsprits out, and doing other damage to their top works. Schr. Flora also got on a ledge in the dock and was badly broken.

MARKET SQUARE.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per Packet Ships *Imperial* and *Eudoria* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon* from London, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, adapted for the

AUTUMN and WINTER TRADE,

consisting of—

A RICH variety of Norwich, Paisley, and all-Wool Long and Square SHAWLS; Rich Check'd, plam, Shot and Gluei SILKS; A large variety of ROBES, in Cashmere, De Laine, Bizadere, Barathea, Crape, &c.; An immense assortment of plain, figured and printed

Orleans, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, and Cassimeres, Moscow, Reversible, and Vienna CLOTHS; Witney, BEAVER, and PILOT CLOTHS; Mantle Cloths and Fancy CLOAKINGS; GALA PLAIDS, TWEEDS, &c.; **FURS**, in Stone Martin, Fitch, Squirrel, &c.; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and KERSEYS; Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Osnaburgs, Ticks; Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS; COTTON WARPS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest possible prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

St. John, November 1st, 1853.

LADIES' SATCHELS.—The first of Domestic Manufacture, and superior in work to those imported. Also—Ladies *TRAVELLING TRUNKS*, leather covered, large size, and superior in quality