THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854.

The inconvenience and unpopularity of the recent change in the periods for holding our Circuit Courts, have now been fully manifested. In a session of fifteen days, after disposing of the criminal business, only *five* of the forty-five civil causes on the Docket could be tried; it being impossible to procure the attendance of Jurymen at this busy season of the year. Our mercantile men declare that they would rather pay the fines ten times over, than neglect their business for the sake of doing duty as Jurymen, at a season so peculiarly requiring incessant attention to their own affairs; and therefore they *will not* attend the Courts in May and November. It having been found impossible, therefore, to collect a Jury, His Honor Judge Wilmot was compelled, on Wednesday last, to adjourn the Court to the second Tuesday in January next; leaving nearly the whole of the civil business to be disposed of then; and thus returning to the old and regular period for holding the Court. Thus, the whole effect of the new regulation has been, to deprive the country of a Circuit Court in August; to keep prisoners in Jail untried or unsentenced many months longer than they ought to have been kept; to delay suitors also for many months, thereby causing great inconvenience, expense and injustice, and in some cases even a total denial of justice, by preventing the obtaining of evidence which might have been secured at an earlier period; and at last, after an abortive attempt at holding a Court in November, compelling a return to the usual period in January. These facts undeniably testify the absurdity of the recent change, and the absolute necessity of repealing it, and restoring the Circuit Courts for St. John to the months of January and August.

None of the prisoners convicted at the late Circuit Court were sentenced; points of law being reserved in each case, for decision by the Supreme Court; one of which was, that the Indictments should have been framed under the old criminal law, and not under the Revised Statutes. These objections cannot be argued till February next, till which time the prisoners must remain unsentenced; whereas, had they been tried, (as some of them might and should have been,) in August last, the decision of the Supreme Court on points reserved would have been given in October, *four months earlier.*

The Indictments against Ward for Rape, against a soldier for Larceny, and against another person for Adultery, were necessarily ignored; from default of appearance in prosecutors and witnesses.

Out of five civil causes tried, at the recent Circuit Court, two were left undecided, for want of agreement in the Juries. Thus the respective parties lost their time, trouble and great expense, for nothing; and are left in all the anxiety and difficulty of a lawsuit, to begin again, and go through the whole process a second time; while the time of all parties attending the Court was flagrantly wasted in each case. Cases of this kind are now by no means rare; they have greatly multiplied of late; and the public are now beginning to perceive the absurdity and injustice of requiring unanimity in a jury of twelve men. It is a principle, which very frequently defeats its own object; and enables prejudice, personal interests, party spirit, or any other unjust motive, to triumph over conscientiousnes, impartiality and uprightness. It has now been too often proved, by incontestable experience, that it is always in the power of one or more obstinate, interested or prejudiced men doggedly to weary out the patience of thier fellow-jurymen, and to worry them into a resolution, that "*they cannot agree, and there is no prospect of their agreeing*;" whereupon they procure their own discharge without finding a Verdict; the suitor [illegible] the time of the Court and all parties concerned wasted for nothing, and justice is denied. This mischievous state of things has now attained such a pitch, as to call loudly for a remedy; that remedy can only be, by legalising the giving of a verdict by the *majority* of a Jury; and that simple remedy we hope will forthwith be afforded by our Legislature.

The injury to the Dam of the Water works, by the recent destructive flood, appears to be much more extensive than was at first supposed. Upwards of 80 feet in length, by 15 feet in depth, of the dam, near the waste-way, were swept away; which so lowered the level of the water, that although a large number of men have ever since been actively engaged in repairing the breach, no water has yet been obtained for the use of the city. The inconvenience to our whole population, and the imminent danger, in case a fire should break out during this state of things, are therefore extremely great.

If the City thus depends for its whole supply of water, on the strength of a single Dam, which is always liable to similar damages; it is surely time to devise some better and more certain means of constant supply. It is said, that by carrying the main pipes to Loch Lomond, the level of which is much higher than the highest part of the City, this desideratum may be obtained; and if so, it is surely well worthy of consideration, although involving considerable outlay of capital.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The lecture season was opened last evening to a crowded audience. The Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Halifax, delivered an excellent lecture on "The Use and Progress of the various branches of Natural Science."

ENGLAND'S BATTLES BY SEA AND LAND.—We have received from Mr. Hunter, the Agent, part 5, of this valuable work. This is one of the most excellent works of the day, both in literature and the fine arts. This is an excellent number. The illustrations for this Number are a very fine copper-plate portrait of *His Royal Highness* THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. C. B., and a scene from the war of 1809—a French 74 pouring a broadside into H. M. 18 Gun Brig "*Recruit*," commanded by *Captain Chas. Napier.*—It is on sale at the Agency, over Kemp, Adams & Co., Market Square. Price only 1s. 3d.

The Musical Bouquet.—We have just received from the Publisher, Mr. P. D. Orvis, (per Mr. B. O'Brien,) a copy of a new publication bearing the above Title, which contains selections for the Piana Forte, from the opera "*La Favorita*," by Donizetti. It will, no doubt, be well patronized by the Ladies of this city. For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out about half past 11 o'clock, this forenoon, in the Coach factory, owned by Mr. James E Marsters, Sydney St., which was wholly burnt down, together with the building occupied as a Match Factory, Messrs. Clarke's steam Last factory and Turnery, Mr. Bakslee's candle manufactory, and all the buildings known as the Golden Ball corner. The scarcity of water, in consequence of the late injury done to the Water Company's Works, much impeded the operations of the Firemen.

THE ELECTION.—As we anticipated, no opposition was raised to Mr. Johnson, and he was re-elected by acclamation, at the Court House, at Newcastle, on Tuesday last. He was proposed by Mr. John Bagnell and seconded by Mr. Alexander Jessemine.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

The line-of-battle ship Boscawen, the flag-ship of Admiral Fanshawe, arrived at Bermuda, from Halifax, after an exceedingly stormy and dangerous passage. When to the Northward of Bermuda, about 90 miles, on the 21st ult., she encountered a gale, during which she lost all her quarter-boats, the main top gallant mast; [illegible] and close-reefed main top-sail were torn into ribbons.

The Boscawen, bearing the flag of Admiral Fanshawe, C. B., sailed on the 4th inst. from Bermuda for Jamaica, where he expected to meet the Line-of-battle Ship Colossus, 80.

MAGNETIC IRON.—The Lake Superior Journal states that some very fine specimens of magnetic iron have been discovered on the shores of that lake, and that samples of it are to be tested in the manufacture of steel. If the test shows this iron to be what the account of it represents, this discovery will be important and valuable. So important is a superior quality of magnetic iron, that manufacturers in England have this season sent scientific men to this country and the Canadas, to test the iron ores with a view to discoveries of it.

The Bostonians along the course of the River from here to Woodstock, speak in high terms of the improvement made in the navigation, during the last summer. There is not, they say, a single point of difficulty on the route, which has not been greatly improved under the supervision of the Commissioner, Lieut. Colonel Maclaughlan. A new channel has also been opened at the approach to Woodstock, which is recognized as a great improvement. The work will, we believe, be prosecuted next season on the line to the Grand Falls.—*Fred. Reporter.*

We are happy to learn that our views—requesting the Hon. James Brown to accept office, and the constituency pledging themselves to re-elect him as one of their representatives—have met with very general approval throughout the County. Meetings have been held and we learn those present were unanimous in supporting Mr. Brown. It is pleasing also to notice from our exchanges, and in other parts of the Province, the desire that Charlotte County should secure his services in the various offices of Executive Councillor, Surveyor General, and representative in the popular branch of the legislature. The people have willed that he be re-elected, and no opponent would stand the most remote chance of election. —*Standard.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—This afternoon, Mr. John Gleason, an advocate, was brought to the bar of the House of Assembly, for sending a challenge to Mr. Cassaut, a member of the House. The cause of offence was some questions put to Mr. Gleason by Mr. Cassaut before an election committee. Gleason, acknowledging his error, was discharged.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—In the House of Assembly this afternoon the third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill was passed by a vote of 62 to 39, the minority consisting of high church tories and extreme reformers, the latter voting against the bill because it allows the stipendiaries to commute their life claims.

Capt. Price, of the British bark Rhea Sylvia, has been acquitted on his trial for shooting two men who came to and attempted to board his vessel, using violent language, and whom he took to be thieves or crimps.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Lower Town which destroyed an entire range of buildings, with nearly all their various contents. The buildings were occupied by Harrison, chronometer maker; Flaherty, ship chandler; Railway office; Grant, Frank; Lloyd's shipping office; Dr. Rowland's, Dean & Cole's, and James Mc Kenzie's offices, and the extensive bureau of the Supervisors of cullers. The Neptune Inn, and Messrs. Hartigan's paint store were also more or less included in the conflagration. The amount of property destroyed is very great.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The public accounts of Canada show a very favourable condition of the treasury. The financial statement laid before Parliament for the year ending 31st January last, shows an expenditure for the last year of £867,681—while the receipts during the same period were £1,320,659, leaving a surplus balance in the treasury from last year of £150,978. And besides this, on the same day there was a balance to the credit of the consolidated fund of £383,600, making a total amount to the credit of the country of £834,668, or about enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government for the current year, without tax or duty of any kind.

HALIFAX, NOV. 18.

The extent to which *robbery* and *house-breaking* is being carried in this city, is really quite alarming. Scarcely a night passes over our heads without some daring acts of this kind being perpetrated. Where the villains come from who are carrying on this business with such success, we can but conjecture; but it certainly does appear to us that no sufficient means are being used to prevent it. One cannot but think that the mighty occurrence, for so long a time, of these high-handed acts, argues something rotten in our civic institutions. What are our watchmen and police about? there are strong grounds for suspicion that our police force either needs a complete remodelling or an accession to its strength as at present constructed. Some folk are strongly of opinion that our policemen are more given to looking after their own comfort and amusement than watching over the public safety. People do say that some of the watchmen have very cosy retreats to resort to of nights from which they only emerge when the weather is such as to make an evening walk agreeable. If our police force is not sufficiently strong, let its strength be increased. Let our civic authorities endeavor to get up a few clever detective officers. If we must pay taxes, let us derive some benefit from them. We believe in a police that *will* trace out offenders and bring them to justice; not in men who say they *would if they could.* Our policemen with the city marshal at their head, and the City Council which makes them, had better wake up, make an impartial estimate of the amount of energy they possess, and if they find it insufficient for a proper discharge of their duties, give up their situations to men who are better qualified.—*Recorder.*

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railway in the United States upon the first day of January next. The longest railway upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central which is 751 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

The Germans in New York city are estimated at 80,000.

[illegible] the New Jersey Coast, and about one half of them perished in the wreck. The New York [illegible]

On Monday the 13th inst., the Ship New Era, with upwards of 500 passengers, went ashore on [illegible] giving a list of those washed up and buried, which amounted to 142, says:—"Altogether between thirty and forty bodies were then lying near the house of Mr. West, and will probably be interred this morning. This far the sea has thrown up nearly one hundred and eighty of the victims of the fearful calamity. Many of these were undoubtedly suffocated in the steerage of the ship immediately after striking."

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—The English papers state that the number of the repeating pistols, or revolvers, manufactured by Mr. Colt during the last two years, amounts to two hundred thousand. The Viceroy of Egypt has lately ordered 5000 of them for the equipment of his cavalry; and the British Board of Ordnance despatched, some time ago, ten thousand to the Baltic fleet.—*New Haven Register.*

A SOLEMN LESSON.—The National Intelligencer introduces the address of Judge Mitchell in pronouncing sentence upon Dr. Graham, with the following remarks:—

"We insert below the impressive address delivered by Judge Mitchell, at New York, in pronouncing sentence upon Dr. R. M. Graham, a citizen of New Orleans, of highly respectable standing, convicted of committing, while in a state of intoxication, a most cruel murder on an estimable gentleman, almost in the presence of the victim's devoted wife. When we consider the domestic misery, widespread social evils, and shocking crimes caused by intemperance, with the accounts of which the public journals daily teem, it is not to be wondered at that philanthropic and religious men should make an unremitting war upon the evil, and even by the most stringent laws to abate the besetting mischief. [illegible] case before us, if any thing [illegible] and extreme [illegible]

In regard to the sen[illegible]

could induce the drinking man, whose senses leave him when under the influence of the intoxicating draught, to pause and reflect on the consequences, we think the melancholy fate of Dr. Graham would have such an effect. Here are two interesting families plunged into the deepest woe by the rash act of a drunken man. Dr. Graham, acknowledged by all who knew him to be kind, amiable, and charitous, does that when excited by liquor which he would give worlds to have undone in an hour, perhaps a minute afterwards. If, too, he were the only sufferer, he could doubtless bear the consequences to himself with comparative fortitude; but, besides inflicting enduring misery upon the family of his victim, making a destitute widow of her who was a few moments before a happy wife, he consigns the partner of his own bosom to a condition worse even than that of widowhood. The punishment in the penitentiary being in its very nature the stamp of ignominy, it attaches itself by the inexorable judgment of the world to the innocent family of the offender, and punishes them with an intensity which time itself can scarcely assuage, certainly not eradicate.

The time is approaching when drunkenness must be viewed as no extenuation of crime, but an aggravation of the offence which may be its sad consequence."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool Nov. 11, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday night last.

The African royal mail steamer Forerunner was wrecked on Lorenzo Point, Madeira, Oct. 25, and fourteen passengers out of fifty were lost.

Thirty-five ships, belonging to Edw. Oliver, are advertised to be sold at Liverpool, 23 inst.

The Victory, 104, Captain J. C. D. Hay, flag of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K. C. B., hoisted anchored guidands of flowers on Saturday, and was dressed in honour of the 43rd anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent incorporating the Rev. Frederick Barker to be consecrated Bishop of Sydney, and to be Metropolitan Bishop in Australia.

THE RECRUITING SYSTEM.—By the present arrangements a recruiting sergeant receives £14, for every man who passes the medical examination previous to admission into the army, and such is the readiness with which men join, that one recruiting officer has alone made £55 within three days. —*Sun.*

THE WAR.—Sebastopol still holds out stoutly, and the substance of the news from that quarter is, that the allies had met with an important check, and had not made much progress since the last accounts. Gen. Canrobert sends officially to the French minister of war dates to Oct. 22, in which he states that:—

"The French approaches towards the walls of Sebastopol continue to advance agreeably with my previous plans of working; but the difficulties met with are two-fold; first, in the rocky nature of the ground upon which the parallels have to be opened; and second, the exceedingly heavy calibre of the ship artillery which the Russians have mounted profusely upon the walls, against which the French have only to oppose their 68-pounders and 12-inch mortars. This fully explains the delay in the progress of the siege.

On the night of the 20th the enemy made an attempt to spike the French guns, but failed signally, whatever Russians did enter the batteries being killed. The loss of the French are not so great as might be expected, and their wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where hospitals are in effective condition.

The health of the army is, on the whole, satisfactory, although some sickness had appeared among the gunners from the ships.

(Signed) CANROBERT."

The total loss of the French forces from the 17th to 28th of October was 500.

Private accounts in the Moniteur contain French narrative of the progress of the siege to the 30th of October. On the 25th, 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks, drove them from it and took possession. The 22nd [illegible] immediately attacked the Russians, and took a messenger to Gen. Canrobert, who hastened with the second division of the army and a squadron of chasseurs to their relief. The French and English cavalry united and quickly repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was maintained about five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The loss of the English was 100, but the French loss was not quite so great.

Menschikoff's statement is that Gen Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, leaving the other two, which he had fortified. The Russians estimated the loss of the English cavalry at 500. Sixty of the English were taken prisoners.

On the 26th, the French had advanced their trenches within 300 yards of the fortress, and the chasseurs de Vincennes picked off every artilleryman whose head appeared above the embrasures.

The following despatch from Odessa, dated Oct. 29, was received this morning. Nothing decisive has as yet happened. The great assault by the allies was looked for during the night of the 28th.

The steamer Banshee brought news to Constantinople to the 30th. Up to that time the cannonade was violent on both sides, and the damage done was great. On the 1st November the allied siege ranks were so far advanced that the third parallel was opened, and the whole line would be completed in eight or ten days.

Menschikoff reports via St. Petersburg that up to the evening of Nov. 3 the siege continued with no result. The fire from the English had become weaker, and the damage to the Russian fortifications were not so great but that they were repaired immediately.

Nothing can be attempted against the northern side of Sebastopol, and the communication on that side still remains open to the Russians. It was reported that the grand duke Constantine was in the city but the report was doubted.

The English reports say that the city of Sebastopol is in ruins; and that the unburied corpses poisoned the atmosphere, and that the allied commanders had refused to Menshikoff three hours' cessation of hostilities, which he had asked to bury the dead.

The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000.

The English assert that Menschikoff had hoisted a hospital flag upon the principal magazine in Sebastopol, but the trick being suspected, it was shelled and blown up.

A Turkish bulletin says that a disturbance had occurred among the people in the town of Sebastopol, who wished to surrender; and that a meeting of the troops had taken place with the intention of plundering the store houses. The statements were doubted; but Polish deserters say that it has been so.

It has been ordered that the blockade shall extend to all Russian ports on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

London, Friday, 8 P. M.—There is no later news from the Crimea. The Moniteur of this morning publishes late despatches received by the government from Gen. Canrobert, dated before Sebastopol, Oct. 28:—

"The works of the siege are being continued. On the 25th the Russian army appeared on the Mamelons of Inkerman. They were attacked, and a battle ensued, which had no particular consequences except that the English experienced some loss from a formidable Russian charge, which was repulsed by them with great vigor. On the following morning 5000 men left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of the English, but they were repulsed. The Russians, moreover, failed in their attack, when they were again repulsed with considerable loss. CANROBERT."

Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberations of the Germanic diet upon the war question until the arrival of the czar's reply to the last Prussian note.

The Russian Reply.—Indications are thrown out that Russian will reply to the Prussian note, that Russia will obtain a guarantee from France, England and Austria, that they will not go in their demands beyond the four points laid down, Russia will be willing to negotiate on that basis.

A new route has been organised for the receipt of intelligence from the Crimea, by which the time will be three days and eighteen hours.

The different Greek firms at Manchester have drawn on themselves much censure for their public rejoicings at any ill success of the allies against the Czar and before Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* has a conciliatory article on the subject of Mr. Soule passing through France on his way to Madrid.

All the available troops are being hurried off to the Crimea.

The following despatch has been published:—

Paris, Friday.—The visit of Lord Palmerston to this city will be on an official mission concerning the policy of France and England in the event of an attack upon Cuba by the United States.

BELGIUM.—The King in his speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th of November, says:—"Belgium feels more strongly than ever the value of neutrality." He also mentions that industry and art flourished, and that a commercial treaty has been concluded with Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 9th of November, Lord Mayor's Day, was duly celebrated in London. The new Lord Mayor, Alderman L. Moon, gave a grand banquet to the Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors, including Mr. Buchanan, all of whom were present. The French Minister expressed a hope that at that moment the Allied flags were waving over the ruins of Sebastopol. Lord Aberdeen reverted to his efforts to preserve peace, and said that the Allies would soon push the war to a successful conclusion on a permanent peace basis.

Arrival of the Ships at Kingstown.—This fine steamship arrived in Kingstown harbour with the 72d Highlanders, from Halifax, having made the run across the Atlantic within eleven days. The regiment disembarked this day, and proceeded to Dublin, *en route* to Limerick. The 72d is to proceed shortly to the east.

A new route has been organized for the receipt of intelligence from the Crimea, by which the time will be three days and eighteen hours.

The different Greek firms at Manchester have drawn on themselves much censure for their public rejoicings at any ill success of the allies against the Czar and before Sevastopol.

The extensive tanning house of Messrs. Brow & Sons, of Arbroath, Scotland, has failed, with liabilities amounting to £200,000 sterling.

Four Days Later from Europe.

SANGUINARY BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS!—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE!!

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York on Sunday, with four days later news. The accounts from Sebastopol caused intense sensation in England and France. Reinforcements have been urgently sent for, and fifty thousand French are already waiting conveyance. The steamers Europa, Alps, Indiana, and others, have been taken up by the Government.

On the 4th Nov. there was a sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th, a terrible combat including a sortie, and general attack by Menschikoff's whole army took place. The Battle lasted from daylight until 4 P. M. Both sides claim the victory. The English took some hundred prisoners, the Russians stormed several batteries, and silenced the guns. The loss of the allies was 5,000 men; that of the Russians 8,000 men. The Czar's two sons were in the battle.

On the 6th the battle was resumed by the Russians, but the result is yet unknown.

The garrison of Sebastopol numbers 65,000 men, and a large force under Menschikoff is in the field.

The Allies are outnumbered, but the siege is continued with desperate valor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet, with a decline of 6d. on Flour, 2d. on Wheat, and 6d. on Corn. Canada 96s to 97.

THE SEBASTOPOL FORTIFICATIONS.—M. Kohl says:—

"The greater parts of the best of the fortifications of Sebastopol date only from the reign of the present Emperor. The materials have been furnished by the soft limestone found in the neighbourhood, which a good deal resembles the shell limestone used in the building of Odessa. It is of so yielding a texture that bolls would remain sticking in as in sand. It would however, be so much the more vulnerable to the attacks of time, as may be judged from the houses of Odessa, which are already falling to decay."

SEBASTOPOL.—The Paris correspondent of a London paper makes the following remarks with a view of mitigating the public impatience for news of the surrender of Sebastopol:—

"The siege of such a place as Sebastopol is a very complicated process at any time; and it becomes still more so when defended by a garrison of several thousand desperate men. The tedious process of making the approaches requires a great deal of time; an unusual caution is required on this occasion, as it is believed the enemy has mined a great portion of the ground. For these reasons several eminent military men have given as their opinion that we cannot reasonably expect the place to fall in less that ten or twelve days after the commencement of the bombardment. I have every reason to believe that General Canrobert has expressed his opinion that the place is not likely to yield before the 26th, or perhaps the 28th of this month; and I believe the French government do not look for the news of the final capture before the 2nd or 3rd of November. It is well that this should be known in order that the public may not be alarmed if the news of the capture should not arrive as soon as is generally expected. It should also be known that the French government, though believing that this delay must take place, is as confident as ever as to the ultimate triumphal result."

HER MAJESTY.—This steamer, built by Mr Denny of Dumbton, on the Clyde, for Captain Thomas Dick, is now been out ninety days, on her voyage to Quebec, and we grieve to say that there are no hopes of her safety. She was built for the Niagara and Toronto route, and is 200 feet long and between 300 and 400 tons burthen. She was of iron, of the strongest construction, and of that model which is considered to combine the greatest speed with safety. Her builder went in her as far as Cork, and describes her as having behaved well during the passage. She had a crew of twenty on board, picked men, and Mr. Denny will not believe that the greatest storm which ever blew would cause her to founder; he thinks that she must have been destroyed by fire. She had coal for 13 days consumption on board, which would have brought her to Newfoundland if not to Quebec.

LITERATURE.

I. "MARTIN MERIVALE, *his X mark.*—By PAUL CRAYTON." No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.—(BOSTON; Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1854.)

These five numbers conclude this truly charming and impressive Tale, and contain some of its most exciting and beautifully narrated incidents. The *denouement* is very satisfactory, and admirably brought about; the concluding chapters are full of pathos, interest and noble sentiment; and the final elucidation of what really was "*his X mark*" is most skilfully and naturally managed. If PAUL CRAYTON had never written any other book than "*Martin Merivale*;" it would have established for him a name, as a writer, a moralist, and a delineator of nature, of the highest order.—(On sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.

II. "IN DOORS AND OUT; or, Views from the Chimney Corner.—By OLIVER OPTIC."—(BOSTON: Brown [illegible]

In advance of publication, (as appears by the date on the title page,) we are received from the publishers, (through Mr. B. O'Brien,) a copy of the above work. Mr. W. T. Adams, its Author, is in this Volume of "Oliver Optic's" pleasing *Tales* [illegible] with twenty-[illegible] application, and illustrations of *Scotches*, "of the social and domestic duties of life." These objects are well carried out; the various subjects and incidents are naturally and artistical narrated, in excellent language and very attractive style; many follies and foibles of the day being skilfully depicted and humourously satirized. The contents of this Volume will very pleasingly amuse a leisure hour, and may subserve more important purposes.—(On sale by Mr. B. O'Brien.) B.

☞ Just received, "IDA MAY," by MARY LANGDON; and a copy of "*Marlin Merivale*," complete, and bound. To be noticed soon.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured a Bad Leg of Eighteen Years' standing.—Mary Smith, of St. John, New Brunswick, (wife of Thomas Smith,) was for eighteen years a great sufferer from a bad leg, which was swollen from the knee to the ancle, as large as a child's body, the doctors appeared uncertain how to treat her, as her health was so impaired, that she was unable to move, and during the greater part of 1853, she seldom left her bed. On the 16th of October last, she commenced using Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in three months the swelling abated by using the Ointment, and the Pills strengthened her to a very considerable extent. In another month, she was completely cured by these fine remedies alone!!!! 6

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE USE OF TWO Boxes of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1853.

☞ This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and after using *only two boxes* was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best Liver or Antibilious Pills ever offered to the public.

MARS. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington st.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. 01

☞ The most inveterate Liver Complaint and diarrhœa, which had resisted all medicines for years, yielded to Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.—Our old friend the great Indian traveller and antiquary, Major Edie writes as follows:— London, 20th March, 1853.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered fearfully for two years from an enlargement of the liver and an inveterate diarrhœa, brought on in India and China, and having tried the advice of the most eminent professional men in China, India, and at home, without any other result than gradual decay, I was on the brink of the grave—unable to lift my arms from perfect exhaustion, when Capt. Arnaulton of the H. n. E. I. C. Service, recommended me to try Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food, and to discard the drugs I was then taking. The result of eating this delicious Food is the perfect restoration of my health within a month; and I take a peculiar pleasure in recommending all sufferers to follow my example. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. I am, &c.

W. EDIE, Major, H. M. S., Unattached.

☞ Further particulars are found in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. William J. Smith, to Miss Sarah F. Robertson, both of this City.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Robert Nevett, to Miss Elizabeth M. Williams, both of Lancaster.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Mr. James Hepperstall, to Miss Catherine Ray, both of this City.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., [illegible] of Roxborough, Mass., U. S., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Georgen, of Aylesford, Nova Scotia.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Currie, of Portland, to Miss Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Barker, of this City.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Alexander Fraser, to Miss Sarah Hamilton Smith, both of St. John.

On the 23rd inst., by the same, Mr. Samuel Jones, to Miss Eliza Pardey, both of Carleton.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. George Seely, Minister of the Sand Point Methodist Church, Mr. James F. Lilley, of Carleton, to Miss Maria Augusta McAuley, of the same place.

At Indian Town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. John Treat, to Miss E. Craig.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Thomas Budge, to Miss Mary Nixon, both of this City.

At St. Marys, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Mr. Alexander Marshall, to Miss Louisa Dunlap, both of that place.

At Upham, on the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. Henry G. Fowler, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Fowler, jr., all of Upham.

At Upham, on the 11th inst., by the same, Robert Douglas, Esq., of Simonds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. William Delow, of Upham.

At Eastport, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Nathaniel Butler, Mr. Mark Willingale, of St. John, to Miss Mary E. Eaton, of Eastport.

At Prince William, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, A. M., Mr. William J. Lawrence, of Dumfries, to Miss Jane Adam, daughter of Mr. John Adam Farmer, of Prince William.

At Amherst, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. Townsend, Mr. Samuel Black, jr., of Sackville, to Mary E. third daughter of Mr. Reuben Watts, of the same place.

Died.

On the 9th inst., Abigail, wife of Mr. H. P. Allen, of Eastport, aged 27 years.

On Thursday evening last, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Michael Collins, late of Mill Street, York Point, a native of the Parish of Ballymadee, County of Cork, Ireland, aged 50 years, leaving a widow and seven young children to mourn their bereavement. Mr. C. has been a resident of this City for the last twenty-two years, and always maintained the character of an honest and upright man.

In Portland, on Sunday morning, 19th inst., Mr. John Murphy, in the 75th year of his age.

In Portland, on Wednesday morning, Mr. James Shanks, in the 33rd year of his age.

On Sunday last, Capt. Thomas Beveridge, of the ship "Royalist, of Alloa.

At Carleton, on Saturday last, Samuel, aged 3 years and 3 months, third son of the late Mr. Samuel Fanjoy.

At the Bend, on Saturday morning last, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. William Steadman, Sen., a respected inhabitant of that place, leaving a widow and a large family with numerous friends, to mourn their loss.

On Monday last, at St. Mary's Bay, Mr. John Emerson, Shipbuilder, after an illness of a few days, much and deservedly regretted.—His remains were brought to Portland, and interred on Friday.

At Pill, Bristol Channel, 28th Oct., William Herbert, only son of Capt. Wm. Bell, of the "John Miller," of this port, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 10th inst., respectable inhabitant, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

In San Francisco, California, on the 24 ult., John Lewis, son of Capt. John Tait, aged two months and five days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Admiral Crisp, Liverpool, 55—W. [illegible] Lawton, Cargill, Liverpool, 46—to order. Barque Lord (Was bound to Quebec.) [illegible] der, coalgiza, Campbell, New-York, 12—J. W. Schr. Ada, flour, &c.

Wednesday—Barque W. B. Dean, Hilton, Boston, W—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Prince Albert, Frost, Halifax—Master, molasses, &c.

Thursday—Schr. Abby P. Fenno, Mussels, Boston, 5—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Saturday—Ship Petronella, Peal, Norfolk, 13—S. Wiggins & Son, timber.

Barque Argentine, Hastings, Philadelphia, 6—to order, flour, &c.

Brigt. Rainbow, Cochran, Glasgow, 60—J. W. M. Irish, general cargo.

Cyrene, Bogart, New-York, 10—flour, &c.

Robert Reed, Dakin, Alexandria, 8—flour and wheat.

P. I. Nevins, Hobbert, Sydney—coals.

Mary, Mahony, New Bedford, 7—Master, ballast.

Schr. P. J. Ladd, Johnston, New-York, 6—flour, &c.

Alert, McLellan, Prince Edward Island, 15—Thos. Hanford, oats, barley, &c.

Sunday—Brig Phœnix, Isaac, London, 53—Kirk & Worrall, coals.

Monday—Brigt. Margaret, Heneberry, New-York, 9—T. McCarthy, assorted cargo.

Albert, Steves, New-York,—A. S. Parkins, flour.

Schr. Abi Albon, Bent, Alexandria,—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Harriet, Welch, Halifax, 10—master, general cargo.

Lewis Smith, Parr, Alexandria, 12—master, wheat.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

This Day—Brig Hamilton, Corbett, New-York, 67 hours—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Nov. 21st—Barque Louisa Jewett, Waters, Greenock, timber and deals—E. D. Jewett & Co.

22d—Ship John Lunn, Reed, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Robertson; Simoda, Potts, Liverpool, deals—Kirk *and* Worrall; Schr. Sagamoo, Evans, Weymouth, (Mass.) clapboards—A. Cushing *and* Co.; Hudson, Knight, Boston, boards—J. W. Pollard *and* Co.

25th—Ship Eliza Keith, Sargent, Cork, deals; Eleanor, Vaughn, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Diadem, Reid, Limerick, do; Pilgrim, Mackeller, Demerara, fish, etc; Chas. McLauchlan, Burns, Cork, timber and deals; Brigt. Bream, Scott, Boston, alewives; Schr. Franklin, Mussels, Lynn, lumber; Margaret A, Anderson, Boston, do.

27th—Ship St. Peter, Gardner, Dublin, deals; Rankin, McIntyre, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; Windsor Forrest, Graffan, Londonderry, deals; Brig New Era, Winchester, Eastport, ballast.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the VARLEY WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL, hereby notify the Public that the said School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, both Male and Female, on MONDAY the fourth of next month.

All persons desirous of placing Children in this Institution, will have the kindness to attend at the School Rooms, immediately adjoining the Wesleyan Centenary Church, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., during the next week, where they will find one of the Teachers present to receive their names.

R. KNIGHT,
Nov. 25.—2i. *Chairman of the Committee.*

NOTICE.

St. John Gas Light Company.

A DIVIDEND for the six months ending the 1st inst., of 3½ per cent., on £33,000, being the amount of the paid up Capital Stock prior to the 1st of May last; and also a Dividend of 1 3-4 per cent., on £3250, the amount of additional Stock paid up on the 19th July last—making the sum of 2s. 3d. per Share—will be paid to the Stockholders of the above Company, at their Office, Carmarthen-street, on or after the 1st day of December next.

By order of the Board.

R. BRITAIN,
St. John, Nov. 25, 1854. Treasurer.

Sons of Saint Andrew,

GIE TENT!

THE Members of the Saint Andrew's Society and their Guests intend to Sup together, at the *St. John Hotel*, on the evening of "Saint Andrew's Day," THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 7 P. M.

Non-resident Scotchmen are invited to join.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Hotel.

R. CRUIKSHANK,
Nov. 28. *Secretary.*

PORTLAND and BOSTON.

THE Steamer "ADELAIDE" Captain WINCHESTER, will make THREE trips more this Season, from St. John to Boston, leaving St. John on MONDAY Morning, at eight o'clock; and leaving here on Monday morning the 18th December, the last trip for this Season.

Returning, will leave BOSTON on FRIDAY A. M., at 10 o'clock, and PORTLAND the same evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, or on arrival of the Cars leaving Boston at 2 P. M.

The new and fast Steamer "Queen," Captain MITCHNER, will connect with the above Steamers at Eastport, for *St. Andrews, Robbinstown and Calais.*

Apply to

WATERHOUSE, CROSS & CO., *Agents,*
Nov. 28. South Wharf.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of MYLES & HOWARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE M.