LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED at the General Post Office, Saint John, between the 5th and 20th October, and remaining undelivered on the 5th November, 1854.

A
Aalrin, John
Adams, Esq, James
Adams, Debora
Aitkin, Mrs Wm
Allen, Rev Wm
Anderson, James
Ash, Richard
Ash, Caroline
B
Barry, Edw (2)
Baird, Mrs Rebecca
Baran, John
Beagley, Jeffry
Blanchard, Mrs J. A.
Bonds, Cynthas
Bourke, Mary
Brown, Wm
Boyle, Wm
Brown, Henry
Brown & Hasty
Broadlass, Thos.
Brunner, Mrs
Briggs, James
Brimes, Alex
Brown, James
Brady, Ellen
Burns, Mrs
Buchannan, J
Buck, Thomas
Burk, Wm
Butler, Jane
Burns, James
Burns, Mrs H
Bunting, Mrs. M.
C
: William
'ell, Mrs
John W
', Donald
I R.
r
hn
iss
mes
, James
ely, Mary
tt, John
nor, Mary
onstable, M C
Cobham, James
Connors, Charles
Corker, James
Corbett Daniel
ollins, Timothy
mmley, Ann
ouley, Dennis
wford, James
en, Henry
er, Esq., R
ingham, John
D
Dav James
Davi Miss M A
Devin Wm
Derlin Mrs. S.
Dearing Esq., J J
Desmond Mrs D
Doherty, Ann
Doherty, EJ
Dolen, John
Duffy, James
Dwyer, James
F
Flin, Mrs. M A
Flagler, Miss S
Forsyth, ——
Foster, Miss S
Fought, Martha A.
Foster, S R
Fanne, Christopher
G
Gallaher, Ellen
Gamble, Mary
Gallagher, J.
Gerow, Mrs D.
Godfrey, Samuel
Grimes, Geo.
Gunter, A G
H
Havlil, John
Hamlen, Ann
Hannan, Jeremiah
Haslain, D
Hanley Miss M
Haynes, C B
Hasks, Miss H
Hamilton, James
Head, James
Hegan, Jane
Higgins, F J
Hills, Robert
Hurley, Patrick
Hunter, Mrs W
Hernn, Mrs.
J
Jameson, James
Jemmison, Mrs C B
Jameston, Eliz (2)
Jordan, Mrs M A
Jones, Robt.
Johnson, T
K
Kearns, Chas. B
Kenney, Mrs C
Kerr, John
Kirby, G K
Kennedy, Eliza.
Kilgour, William
L
Lawrence, Mrs E A
Loughlin, John
Lawrence, David
Lanegan, Dudley
Lachance A M J
Lerry, P
Lenthall, J
Lewis, Wm
Lindsay, Andw
Linan, Thos.
Lowe, Thos
Lyons, Patrick
M
Mathison, Sarah
Magee, Jane
Martin, Duncan (2)
Mehan, Michael
Millar, Henry
Morse, E.
Morris, John
Morris, Jerome
Monks, James
Murphy, Mr
Mc
McAvoy, Miss E
McCarty, John
McCollough, John
McCallin, Hugh
McCay, Eliza
McDermod, Alex (2)
McDaide, John
McDonald, Joseph
McDonald, Wm
McDonnell, J
McEwen, Thomas
McFarlane, Mrs
McGarrity, John
McGrath, Wm
McGee, Robert
McGerr, Terence
McGilvery, Hugh
McInnis, John
McKay, Walter
McKene, Samuel
McKelvey, Mary Ann
McKean, Samuel
McKinney, A
McKinnon, Robert
McLean, Patrick
McLearn, Neil
McLean, Wm.
McLeod, E
McLeod, John
McManus, Wm.
McNally, R H
McNeill, James (2)
McQuarry, Neil
McVetee, John
N
Nickerson, James
Nowlin, Patrick
O
O'Brian, Daniel
O'Hagan, Owen
O'Sullivan, Daniel
O'Neil, Michael
P
Paikes, Wm
Patherson, Robt
Pelee, Edward
Pill, James
Pike, Wm
Perry, Levi
Phillips, Wm
Pratt, Henry
R
Randall, G
Raines, John
Ray, John
Regan, Michael
Rhyne, Mrs
Riddle, Thomas
Rigby, Mary
Rourke, Catherine
Robertson, Sarah
Robinson, C
Roberts, C
Robertson, J L
Ross, A D
Rolls, John
Rook, Sarah
Rodens, Daniel
Ross, Alexander
Russell, James
Runciman, M
S
Sculon, Mary J
Seamen, Mrs Thomas
Sewtor, Mrs
Shinahan, Wm
Sheon, W
Sinnott, P
Sinclair, Catherine
Smith, Miss Jane
Smith, Captin O
Smith, Captin G
Smith, O F (2)
Smith, D T
Smith, Miss M
Stoner, J A
Stewart Wm
Stutt, Margaret
Stephen, J
Stephens, Robert
Stephenson, Charles
Stuart, James
Stephens, John
Strang, Robert
Sullivan, Timothy
Summerfield, C
Sullivan, Peter
Sylvester, Elizabeth
T
Tamlin, John
Thompson, John
Tidman, A C
Tompson, Jeremiah
Trimble, Joseph
Turnbull, John
Tuttle, Geo. H
V
Vaugh, Matilda
Vincent, Margaret
W
Walsh, Betsy
Watterberry, C
Warwich, Margaret
Washburn, R
Welsh, S
Wheeler, C
Wheten, E
Wilson, James
Withern, John
Wright, Danel
Wyman, A

SHIP LIST.

Ambassador, (bark) 2
Anne, (brig)
Actress, (bark)
Amelia, (bark)
Admiral, (bark)
Argyle, (bark)
Acadian (bark)
Beta, (bark)
Barbara,
Barosso, (ship) 2
Berkley, (brig)
Ann Clark, (brig) 3
Cluney Castle,
Cascade, (brig)
Countess of Durham, 2
Grace, (bark)
Glasgow, (bark
Mary Grotten, (schr.)
Home, (ship) 2
Jane & Elizabeth (ship)
Ocean Gem, (2)
Jessie Munn
Kestral (barke)
Neobe, (brig)
Mobe, (ship)
Britons Pride, (ship)
Banton, (ship)
Anglo Saxon, (bark)
Western Star (ship)
Lizzie Thompson, (ship)
Elie Whitney, (ship)

Millward, Wm
Matherson, James
Murphy, James
McIntosh, James
McWilliams, James
Ogden, James
O'Mahony, Michael
Palmer, Jonathan
Pratt, David
Patchell, Israel
Ring, Wm J
Robinson, Samuel
Ritchie, James
Smith, William
Thompson, William
Thompson, Thomas
Thompson, James
Thompson, Robt G W
Wilson, John
Ward, Robert
Whealon, Seth
Wells, William
Ward, John
White, William
White, Robert
Babkisk, Jonathan
Brown, Stephen (2)
Bartrim, Thomas
Boggs, Robert
Cleveland, Miss Amelia
Clarke, Thomas
Davis, Daniel
Davis, Miss Mary Ann
Driscoll, Jeremiak
Davis, Mrs Elizabeth
Donovan, Mrs. Ann
Dewar, John
Flood, Isaac (2)
Gorie, James
Hamilton, Elizabeth
Higgins, Miss Ellen
Harris, Joseph
Keigins, James
Molloy, Patrick
McCafferty, Edward
McGinnis, Miss M Ann
Murphy, John
McKay, Hugh
Morrison, Mrs Margaret
Marshall, Miss M Ann
O'Connell, ——
Paterson, John
Koss, Colin
Thompson Stackham
Smith, Wm. A
Smith, Peter
Turner, Hannah
Wash, Mrs Jane
Whitman, John

INDIAN TOWN WAY OFFICE.

Burke, James
Bowen, Robert
Clark, Rufus W
Cronkhite, Abraham B
Collins, Thomas
Forsyth, William
Forsyth, James
Greyans, Alexander
Hammond, Samuel
Hamilton, James
Kimble, William
Lindsay, Michael
Lee, Hartley
Low, Alexander
McKinnion, Hector (2)
McAllum, Archd.
McGilvray, Angus
O'Donnell, Roddy
Petted, Margaret
Roach, James
Wheaton, Samuel

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say "*Advertised.*"

J. HOWE, *P. M. G.*

CARLETON WAY OFFICE.

Anderson, James
Armstrong, James
Callaghan, Philip
Currie, Robt D D
Crozier, James B
Dowling, James
Dumsford, Richard
Dalton, Michael
Dewar, John
Davis, Mary Ann
Donovan, Mrs Ann
Duke, Duncan
Eagles, Richard
Earle, James
Francis, Rev John
Flood, Isaac
Ferguson, Mrs Margt.
Griffiths, Alexander
Gorie, James
Gallagher, Edward
Hocking, T
Hicks, Benjamin
Hicks, William
Hamilton, George
Holt, John
Keeffe, William
McIntyre, James
Mitchell, John
Murdock, Mary Ann
McIntrey, Roderick

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province has issued a proclamation, (published in a Royal Gazette Extra of the 11th inst.) admitting provisionally the importation of a variety of articles of merchandize from the United States, and allowing the export of American cut Timber brought down the River St. John, free of duty; but under special bonds to Her Majesty, for the payment of all such duties as are otherwise legally chargeable thereon, in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty not going into full operation within six months from the date of the proclamation.

The *Royal Gazette* also contains the short *Act* passed at the recent Special Session, *repealing absolutely* all import duties on *Molasses, Grain, Flour, Meal,* and *Salted and Cured Meats of all kinds.* This Act commenced its operation on the 3d of November, instant.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT appears likely to settle down very quietly to its official functions; no opposition to the re-election of any of its Members being yet heard of. People seem every where disposed to give it a fair trial, and the opportunity to originate such measures as it may deem requisite for the general benefit of the country. On the construction and successful adoption of such measures therefore, hereafter, will the fate of the new Government depend; and it will not be till they have been fairly brought to the test of public examination. It is rumoured that, Mr. Steves will resign the office of Surveyor General, being unable to devote sufficient time to its duties; and that Mr. James Brown may probably be persuaded to accept it; in which case, a new election for Charlotte County must take place. This, however, is as yet doubtful.

CITY ELECTION.—To morrow is the day appointed by the High Sheriff, for the nomination of Candidates for the seat in the Assembly, recently vacated by Mr. Tilley's acceptance of office. Mr. Tilley has published his Card to the Electors, offering himself again for their choice, and promising to explain his reasons for taking office, and the principles which will rule his conduct if re-elected. As yet, we have heard of no other Candidate; and the probability, therefore, is, that Mr. T. will be elected on the nomination day by show of hands. Should, however, any, opponent appear, and a poll be demanded, it will take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture Season of this popular Institution will commence on Monday, the 27th inst. The Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Halifax, will deliver the opening Lecture; and will also in the course of the season, give a course of Lectures on Botany. This will afford an excellent opportunity to all, who derive pleasure from the cultivation of flowers and plants, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the nature and qualities of those delightful natural products. The Directors of the Institute have already secured the promised aid of a goodly number of well qualified Lecturers for the coming season; and are also in treaty with others.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—We are pleased to find, that there is every probability of our Citizens being once more enabled, occasionally to enjoy a rational feast of harmony, emanating from domestic talent. A number of the musical Amateurs of this City, being determined to establish an association, for the cultivation of musical taste and skill, held a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last, for that purpose; when, after about two hours' harmonious and practical discussion, a Society was duly organized, under the name of "THE ST JOHN HARMONIC SOCIETY; its Constitutions was framed agreed to, and the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the first year, viz;

Mr. George H. Lawrence,	*President,*
" George Hutchinson,	*Vice President,*
" George Blatch,	*Secretary,*
" John W. Beard,	*Treasurer,*
" Henry Card,	*Conductor,*

who together with Messrs. John Magee and Asa D. Blakslee, will form the Committee of Management. The Society will devote its attention to the cultivation of music in general, both sacred and secular, vocal and instrumental; meeting every Wednesday evening for practice, and occasionally giving public Concerts. We heartily wish the new Society every success in their laudable project and are sure that our Citizens generally will join in the wish.

THE WEATHER has undergone extraordinary changes since our last issue. Last week commenced with rain and fog, after which we had two or three days of intense frost, and severe cold; which was suddenly succeeded by a warm southerly wind and torrents of rain, which for quantity and continuance, constituted one of the most tremendous rain storms we have ever witnessed. Commencing on Saturday evening, the clouds continued to pour down their fluid contents, in impetuous masses, and accompanied by strong driving winds, almost without an interval, until this morning; during which period heavy rain has fallen for at least upwards of 50 hours. The storm has now apparently abated, but we shall doubtless hear of much damage occasioned by it.

The *whole* of the Great Marsh near this City is under water, and is traversed at this moment by boats; nothing but the tops of fences being visible; roads, creek and all being submerged in the overlying flood. We are informed, that this destructive freshet has carried away the Hammond River Bridge, Mr. Philps' paper mill, Messrs. Estabrooks & Rings' Flour Mill, with a large stock of wheat therein; and one building belonging to Messrs. Reeds' Flour Mill; and also made a great breach in the Water Company's Dam at Cold Brook. The River St. John is rising rapidly, and we fear we shall hear of much destruction on its banks and the low lands.

Woodstord.—Wind N. W. and cold. River rising. No damage yet reported.—*Tel. to News Room. Nov. 14.*

England's Battles by Sea and Land.—We have received from the Agent in this city, the fourth part of this most interesting work, which fully sustains the character of its predecessors, both as regards illustrations and literature. The illustrations for this number are a sketch of the *Horse Guards,* and the departure of the *Grenadier Guards* for the East,—It may be had at the Agency, over Kemp, Adams & Co., Market Square. Price only 1s. 3d.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November has been received by Mail. It is an excellent Number, containing a great quantity of attractive literary matter, and as usual embellished with a goodly number of well-executed engravings.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.—We have received the November Number of this sterling periodical from Mr. O'Brien. Disdaining the aid of pictorial attractions, this excellent publication depends only on the solid and superior quality of its literary contents; in which, indeed, it is one of the choicest and cheapest periodicals of the day, and wortly of universal patronage. It is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King Street.

The Merchant's and Farmers' Almanack for 1855, published by Mr. W. L. Avery has come to hand. It is, as usual, well filled with all such matter as is appropriate to such publications; and is on sale at Mr. Avery's bookstore.

NEW PAPERS.—Prospectuses of two new weekly Newspapers have just reached us. The one announces *The Westmorland Times,* to be published by Mr. George Lugrin, at the Bend of Petitcodiac; the other, *The Family Gazette and Charlotte County Advertiser,* to be published by Mr. John Parkinson, at St. Andrws. We wish their enterprising publishers every success.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Saint John Society Library, on Monday 6th, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., President; Geo. D. Robinson, Vice-President; Isaac Woodward and John Kinnear, Committee; James R. Ruel, Secretary.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday, the trial of Robert Reynolds for the murder of Samuel Fanjoy, in Carleton, in May last, was commenced. This morning the Jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter.*

NEW VESSELS.

A very superior vessel called the *Thomis,* was launched lately from the Building Yard of William Olive, Esq., at Carleton. She measures 488 tons, N. M., is owned by the builder, and will class seven years.

A very superior Ship called the *Concordia,* was towed into this port on Monday last from St. Mary's Bay, where she was built by Mr. Edward Everett, for John Wishart, Esq., of this City. She measures 1009 tons N. M., and 1039 tons O. M.

On Monday last was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. Joseph Sulis & Sons, in this City, a splendid Ship called the *Witch of the Wind,* built under special inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, to class seven years, being constructed principally of Hacmatack and Pitch Pine, and fastened throughout in the most substantial and approved manner. She measures 1313 tons, new measurement—1289 old, and is considered, by competent judges, equal in all respects to many of our clippers. She is owned by the builders, and commanded by one of them—Capt. Thos. W. Sulis—and we trust will prove as profitable to them as she is creditable to their enterprise and mechanical skill.

We learn that on Wednesday there were launched from the building yard of Messrs. Lister & Hatheway, two large ships, being built generally for the British market, amounting to over twenty nine thousand tons register, the largest being 839 tons, and the smallest 221—all of which are under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor at this port. We opine that Mr. Tucker and his assistant must have their hands full in attending to all these, together with the ships that are now in course of construction.—*Courier.*

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The following article from the National Intelligencer confirms the information given two days since on the authority of a telegraphic despatch:

We are gratified to learn that the Provinces of *Canada* and *New Brunswick* having affirmed the Reciprocity Treaty by legislative enactment, and made the necessary orders for carrying it into immediate effect, our executive has very promptly signified his willingness to admit the produce of those Provinces into the United States on the same terms as have been extended to colonial fish; thus greatly facilitating trade, and adding to the good feeling which now exists between the two countries. The colony of *Prince Edward Island* will no doubt be admitted into this arrangement as soon as the necessary official information is received from that quarter, its Legislature having met and passed the requisite enactment. *Nova Scotia* alone does not avail itself of this arrangement, its government still neglecting to take any movement respecting the Treaty.

As an evidence of praiseworthy dispatch on both sides in giving effect, as far as possible under existing circumstances, to the Treaty, we may mention that the Legislature of New Brunswick passed the necessary act last Friday evening, and, through telegraph and a rapid movement of official agents, official information of the act was received in Washington yesterday morning by the British Minister, and by three o'clock the business was arranged by our government with him.

LORD METCALFE'S EPITAPH.—The "London Press" concludes a long review of the life of the late Lord Metcalfe, as follows:

"In presence of such a character, dying as a Christian, we feel that words are cold; and even the epitaph written by Mr. Macaulay, records tamely as we think, the personal trials so sweetly undergone by the Christian statesman. It is the only specimen of Mr. Macaulay's lapidary style with which we are acquainted, and we therefore extract it."

NEAR THIS STONE IS LAID
CHARLES THEOPHILUS, first and last LORD METCALFE,
a statesman tried in many high posts and difficult conjunctures,
and found equal to all.
The three greatest dependencies of the British Crown were successively entrusted to his care.
In India his fortitude, his wisdom, his probity, and his moderation
are held in honorable remembrance
by men of many races, languages and religions.
In Jamaica, still convulsed by a social revolution,
he calmed the evil passions
which long suffering had engendered in one class, and long domination in another.
In Canada, not yet recovered from the calamities of civil war,
he reconciled contending factions
to each other and to the mother country.
Public esteem was the just reward of his public virtue,
but those only who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship could appreciate the whole worth
of his gentle and noble nature.
Costly monuments im Asiatic and American Cities attest the gratitude of nations which he ruled;
This tablet records the sorrow and the pride with which his memory is cherished by private affection.
He was born the 30th day of January, 1785.
He died the 5th day of September, 1846.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—Last night, on the suggestion of Mr. Hincks, the Legislative Assembly came to an understanding to vote a sum of money to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the Allied armies who fell in the recent battles. The amount will probably be $100,000.

H. M. Troop-ship Resistance, Commander M. Bradshaw, having on board the 16th Regt. from Jamaica to relieve the 26th in this garrison, who are under orders for Bermuda, arrived yesterday.—[Quebec, Nov. 6..

The steamship "Ottawa," with the 54th Regt. on board, sailed hence on the 5th ult. and arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult., having made the passage in eleven days six hours.—[Quebec Gaz.

Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond died recently. He was in command in Upper Canada during the war of 1812 between England and the United States. He administered the Government of Canada after the retirement of Sir Geo. Prevost.

A young man named Calder, of about 29 years of age, came to his death at the Pictou Mines under the following circumstances:—He had occasion to pass the mouth of one of the old pits, at which workmen have been engaged, when mistaking the position in which the light was placed, he walked directly into the pit mouth, and fell to the bottom, a mangled corpse. The depth of the shaft was upwards of 160 feet.—*Halifax Paper.*

Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of Canada, and suite, left Boston for Montreal yesterday, via Fitchburg, Cheshire and Rutland and Burlington Railroad.—]Boston Traveller, Thursday.

RECENT ENGLISH LEGISLATION.—The entire repeal of the Usury Laws in Great Britain, says the New York Courier & Enquirer, has been accomplished at the recent session of Parliament. The act by which this was effected is known as ch. 90, 17 and 18 Victoria, and is now in operation. It is now lawful in Great Britain to loan money at any rate of interest, and on any description of property, either real or otherwise.

Five members of the Canadian Parliament are natives of the Udited states.

A MAGNANIMOUS DEED.—It is pleasant to vary the records of battle and the petty details of international bickerings, with mention of a generous deed, nobly performed, and with a hearty contempt for reputed jealousy. On the Fourth of July last, the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan, the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia, and H. M. B. steam sloop-of-war Encounter, Captain O'Callaghan were lying at anchor before Shanghae. The latter ship fired a salute in compliment to the National day; and in the execution of that duty, a seaman had his arm blown off. There upon the Officers and crews of the two American ships raised amongst themselves the very handsome sum of £283 sterling, which was enclosed to Captain O'Callaghan in a brief and manly letter, begging that Jack would "accept it from his brother seamen as a proof of our heart-felt sympathy." Now we call that a notable and graceful deed. There was no speech making, and no fuss; it was all about a poor fore mast man; but it was the right thing, well done. Captain O'Callaghan, in returning thanks on behalf of the subject of such liberality, takes occasion to dwell very happily on the good will and kindly feelings which exist, and ought to increase, between the two nations—[*N. Y. Albion.*

THE FLAG STAFF OF THE ARCTIC.—Capt. Lukes, of the clipper John Clemens, sent by the U. S. Consul at St. Johns, N. F, to cruise for the Arctic's boats, appears to have performed his duty faithfully, and to have cruised in the proper direction. In addition to the India rubber mattrass, and the large chest, before reported seen by him, he picked up a flag staff. An officer of the steamship Baltic, spoken by the John Clemens during the cruise, recognized the flag staff as having belonged to the Arctic.

ANOTHER OF THE ARCTIC'S BOATS.—The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's steamer Victoria, arrived at New York on the 10th, with the boat of the ill fated steamer Arctic, in her davits, which she picked up off Cape Race, on board one of the life boats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The banking house of Messrs. Ellis & Sturges failed to-day, and their liabilities are said to be a million of dollars, and their assets one million four hundred thousand. The Citizens' Bank also failed to-day; and a heavy run is now proceeding on the Bank of Messrs. T. S. Goodman & Co. These failures creating an immense excitement in this city.

Evening.—Messrs. T. S. Goodman & Co., and John R. Morton & Co, closed their doors this afternoon and suspended payment. All the suspended houses report excess of assets. There was a run on the Bank of Messrs. Hatch & Langdon this Afternoon, but they continued to pay up to the close of bank hours. No run was made on any other houses.

BEES.—John Ross, an experienced apiarist of Warren, has a hive of Bees from which he has taken during the past year, two hundred and forty pounds of extra honey. The bees were fed upon a preparation made by himself, and by the use of which they do far better then when left to collect their own food.—[*Northampton Courier.*

In the City of New York, Mr. Fernando Wood, democrat, is elected Mayor.

THE CANADA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Detroit Inquirer states that *forty-two* persons have died, of those who were injured by the collision on the Great Western Railroad. The remainder are doing well.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—20 LIVES LOST.—We learn from the Detroit Tribune, that on Friday night, 27th, an accident occurred on the Lake Shore road, near Toledo, by which 20 lives were lost.—[Hamilton Gaz.

About five millions of dollars will be expended in building vessels in Boston this year.

The Rev. London Farrill, a colored man, was followed to the grave in Lexington, Kentucky, a few days ago, by nearly two thousand persons.—at the time of his death, though originally a slave, he was pastor of a Baptist church of colored persons. He had been so for forty years, being at the time of his death sixty-five years of age. His communicants numbered, a short time since, eighteen hundred and twenty; all, or most of whom, joined his church under his preaching.—During his ministry he had baptized five thousand converts.

A MODEL PRICE CURRENT.—The following price current, we find in the Fort Des Moines (Iowa) Star of the 26th ult. It bears a marked contrast with prices ruling in Eastern markets.—Butter, 12c. per lb.; Lard, 8c. do.; Bacon 7 to 10c. do.; Coffee, 14 to 18cc. do.; Sugar, 7 to 15c. do.; Dried peaches, 10c. do.; Wheat, 75c. per bushel; Corn, 25c. do.; Oats, 25c. do.; Corn Meal, 50c. do.; Potatoes, 50c. do.

THE CAPITOL.—Although Congressmen will not reassemble for a month to come, the Hall of Representatives is nearly ready for their reception. The carpets have been put down, and the heavy rich drapery put up. The spittoons, too, are in proper place, capacious enough to contain the tobacco expectorations of the most devoted consumer of the Indian weed during a night and a day session. The desks have been handsomely polished, for, among other uses, the resting place of honorable gentlemen's heavy-soled boots; and the old winter stuffed chairs reintroduced for the comfort of the republican dignitaries.—*Washington Sentinel.*

In Washington last week, two ladies, nieces of Gen. tephenson, and wives of clerks in the departments, were taken suddenly sick and died; their mother was also attacked; the cause was that the house stood over a *common sewer!* When will the laws of health be regarded?

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DEMONSTRATION.—The learned geologist, Dr. Hitchcock, has published an article, in which he maintains that the history of our globe, as read by the first geologists of the age, points out times when direct creative power *must* have been exerted. He says the mind cannot escape this conclusion, when it contemplates steadily the state in which the globe has at some time been. No organic life could have now existed without direct creation. This exhibition of the geological facts, as giving an irresistible negative to every atheistic hypothesis, is the work of a strong mind possessing almost unequalled familiarity with the subject.—*Boston Bee.*

SOMETHING RARE.—There is a gentleman in this city, who still considers himself partially juvenile, having just entered upon his *ninety-third* year. He is rather a new comer to New Orleans, having resided here only seventy-two years. This sprightly and vigorous veteran complained a day or two ago of something strange—one of his teeth ached him. He had never lost a tooth, and had never, up to that time suffered the slightest pain in any of the thirty-two brilliant masticators which still adorn his mouth. Beat that who can!—*New Orleans Bee.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived here at half past 5 o'clock this afternoon, with the California mails to 16th October, and nearly $1,700,000 in specie, and about 500 passengers.

The steamship Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco Sept. 30, for Panama, was lost on the following day. She had on board 800 passengers and crew. She struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguello, 15 miles above Point Conception. About 15 lives, and all the specie on board, about $150,000, was lost. The ship was a total wreck, and in a day or two was broken up by the sea and was washed to pieces. A dense fog hung upon the coast, and the captain supposed the ship to be twenty miles from land when she struck. Some terrible scenes of pillage, and it is said, of murder, took place on board the vessel after she struck, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah, plying between San Francisco and San Diego.

The French fleet, consisting of three frigates and sloops of war, had arrived at San Francisco. They had, in conjunction with the English fleet, made an attack on the Russian town and fort of Petropanlooski, in Kamtschatka, from which the allied fleet were repulsed, with a loss in killed and wounded of 209 men. The British Rear Admiral Prince, who commanded the allied fleet, was killed by a pistol shot during the engagement. It is supposed that he accidentally shot himself. Two Russian ships were captured by the allies. The British ships afterwards sailed for Vancouvers Island.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Per Steamship America at Halifax.

THE WAR.—*Latest.*—There is nothing important via St. Petersburg, we learn from Sebastopol, 21st, that the operations of the besiegers continue, and that their fire is effectively answered. The fortifications of Sebastopol are said to be but damaged.

PARIS, Friday night.—There is yet no confirmation of the report of the Russians had entered the Dobredscha. The movement is therefore doubted, Sir. John Burgoyne had on the 11th, fixed sites for batteries, which, when completed, would command the shipping and was expected to destroy them. They are to be mounted with four eight and ten inch guns, and are about 1000 yards from the vessels.

The Moniteur of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumrie. They lost thirty guns and all their baggage. A Russian general was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumrie, when the Russian corps, the same which had defeated the Turks at Bayazid, advanced from Erivan to its rescue. They were, however, repulsed and shut up in a defile, where they suffered a considerable loss.

Sebastopol is not yet taken. The latest accounts show that 20 days had elapsed between the arrival of the besiegers at Balaclava and the opening of the fire on Sebastopol. Both French and English had their batteries ready on the 15th, and on the 17th the fire was opened on the place, both from land and sea, and the bombardment continued until night. The Russians lost five hundred in killed and wounded. The Russians Admiral Kornilof was killed.—The Russian fortifications suffered very little. Next day, the 18th, the bombardment was resumed from the land batteries.

When the mail left Constantinople on the 16th, five steamers had arrived from Balaclava with men wounded in repelling a sortie of twenty thousand Russians from Sebastopol.

Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, requiring the women, children and sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted on hospitals.

The allied armies are divided into a siege army and an army of observation. The latter is posted on the extensive table land which separates Balaclava from Sebastopol, accessible only from two points, the ravine of Tchernaya on the northwest, and the pass of Balaclava on the southeast. This position is defended by sixteen redoubts.

The Russians are hovering on the outside of the positions of the allies. On the 7th they made a strong demonstration on the northwest extremity of the camp, but they were kept in check by the artillery and retired without giving battle.

On the 2d, 5th, and 11th, the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties, and destroyed some small works. On the evening of the 5th, a convoy of 4000 Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol. The city does not appear to be surrounded yet, menaced on two sides.

The allies now number 110,000; and 8000 French were ready to embark from Merseilles on the 21st; 800 Turks were ready to leave Varna for the Crimea.

Letters of the 12th say that the nature of the ground around Sebastopol, hard rock covered with about a foot of earth, renders scientific approaches impossible, that the allies have, however, three hundred guns in battery, and after a few days bombardment will attempt to storm the fortress.

The garrison of Sebastopol is estimated at 40,000 men, who have plenty of amunition and supplies. It is supposed that, even should the allies carry the town, the Russians could make a protracted resistance in Fort Constantine. It is true that the Russians have sunk eight ships across the channel, seven hundred yards wide, and that a line of battle ship is anchored close to the shore, completing a strong barricade. Altogether, the prospect of a speedy fall of Sebastopol is not so favorable to the allies, notwithstanding the intelligence of the victory is hourly expected by the people of England and France.

Admiral Nachimoff, who command at Sinope, is commandant of Sebastopol. He has issued an address to the garrison, saying that he will defend the place to the last, and any one is welcome to shoot him if he does not.

Advices from Constantinople to the 15th, say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, and that the English garrison of 500 men retired with the loss of one gun. The report is denied in the English papers.

An allied force, under Gen. Bosquet and Achmet Pasha, had been sent to Perekop to prevent the advance of the Russians. Heavy rains had retarded their march, but the weather was again fine.

A rumor became current in the allied camp on the 11th, that the Russian army from Sebastopol would attack Balaclava, and that the Greeks would simultaneously fire the town. The Greeks were accordingly expelled.

Austria.—Affairs look back between Russia and Austria. A great council of war had been held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided. Baron Hess was present. It is reported that Austria summonds Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallicia.—The whole Austrian army is to be put upon a war footing, and the garrison of Vienna has orders to be ready for marching at forty-eight hours' notice. Russia, in the meanwhile, continues to menace the frontiers of Austria.

Russia.—The Czar has gone to Warsaw. His eldest son takes command of the Royal Guards; Gen. Rudiger commands the Grenadiers. Prince Pasdiewitch is Commander-in-chief of the army of the West. All are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. Little doubt is entertained at Vienna, that, ere long, actual hostilities will take place.

Prussia.—Austria has returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian Government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of 30th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety. The prince of Prussia has accepted the command of the federal fortress of Mayence.

FRANCE.—The Emperor of France has written a letter of condolence to Madam St. Arnaud, and bestows a pension of 20,000 francs as a national recompense.

The whole army of the South is to embark for the East as they may be required.

SPAIN.—Mr. Soule's return to Madrid causes quite an excitement, and a popular clamor was made to induce the government to solicit his recall. Queen Isabelle has abandoned the idea of abdicating. Cabrera is in Paris. The Legitimists are preparing for a revolutionary movement.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has just concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists, represented by Messrs. Andre of Paris, and Sena & Eskeles, of Vienna, railroads constructed and worked by Government in Hungary and Bohemia. The company pays 200,000,000 francs on which the Government guarantees five per cent.

CHINA.—We have telegraphic news from Canton to Sept. 9. The city was still besieged, and the distress among the inhabitants was very great. There was no tea for shipment. The insurgents yet held Shanghae. The American clipper ship Comet had arrived at Hong Kong, from Liverpool, in 84 days.—Trade in India was dull.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Another Polar Expedition is to be sent out next spring, to bring the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae will have the command.

Galvanic operations is in process of construction at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of blowing up the sunken ships in the channel of Sebastopol.

An extensive fire has occurred at Liverpool, destroying six warehouses and property amounting to £20,000, belonging to various merchants, chiefly to Messrs. Molyneux Hutchinson & Co. 4000 bales of cotton, and a quantity of naval stores were destroyed.

The national subscription for the wounded of the allied army now exceeds £10,000 sterling.

The clipper ship Vision, had arrived at Liverpool, 103 days from Hong Kong, with the first cargo of new teas.

The London Times says:—We are informed that Mr. Saule, the American Minister at Madrid, was on Tuesday, the 24th, refused permission to pass through France on his return from England to Spain.

It is understood in London, that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of field marsnal after the operations of Sebstopol. The Committee of the House of Commons reported in favor of additional field marshals of repute being made. It is also said that it has been decided to give his lordship £50,000 in lieu of pension; his private fortune was merely £10,000.

The transport ship, '*Lady Nugent,*' with all on board, upwards of 500 souls, has been lost in a hurricane in the Bay of Bengal. The troops comprised 350 rank and file of the 25th Madras Lt. Infty. The steamer '*Pluto,*' with 500 troops, also bound to Rangoon, escaped as if by a miracle.

On Weenesday, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Harding, and passed by the House:

"Whereas by the present existing Law of Great Britain, Wood Goods arriving in Ports of the Mother Country from British Possessions can be exported from such Ports only in Bond when removed from one Ship to another, without being landing, by which Wood Goods of British Colonial productions are placed in a worst position than Foreign Goods of like description; with a view to remedy this evil.

"*Resolved,* That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the immediate notice of the Imperial Government.

SPIRITUALISTIC NUPTIALS.—The Spiritualists, dispensing with justices and clergy, marry themselves. The service is quite poetical. "Have you seen the morning sunbeam kiss the opening blossom? Thus did our spirits meet and greet at the first interview, and as the invisible elements of nature unite and blend in one harmonious impulse, so are our spirits affinitized into one accordant living force. Whoever are thus united by the eternal laws of affinity, naught has authority to separate. We thus introduce ourselves unto you in the relation of husband and wife."

COMING.—Old Boreas, on Saturday evening, with a flirt of snow, whisked in our faces, commenced the overture of winter and fixed the keynote for a campaign. Indian summer evacuated in double quick time. It had so long been with us that we were almost deluded into the idea that winter would not commence his siege for some time to come, but he has only been making a feint to strike a more terrible blow. The Sebastopol of our autumn glory has fallen, and the enemy's flag is on the ramparts. His occupation will be long and firm. We have only to surrender at discretion and endeavour to ingratiate ourselves into his favor and warm up his cold heart by our own generous impulses in helping each other till spring brings succor.—*Bangor Journal.*

Holloway's Pills, a most effectual Remedy for Bilious Complaints and Indigestion.—CHARLES LAWSON, a Captain in the mercantile service, who traded many years between the Bahamas and Florida, suffered for a considerable time from severe billious attacks and indigestion, depression of spirits, bordering on melancholy, a sinking at the pit of the stomach, also an unnatural craving after substantial food; he paid an immense sum of money for medical advice without obtaining any benefit; however extraordinary it may appear, he was cured in less than six weeks by taking Holloway's Pills, and for the last two years he has not felt the least symptom of bile, indigestion, or disordered liver. 4

☞ Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food invariably restores health, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures, which had resisted all medicines.—"Cure No. 180, "Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation,