# THE OBSERVER.

**St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.**

DEPARTURE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—On Wednesday last his Excellency Sir Edmund Head held a farewell Levee at the Court House in this City; which was numerously and most respectably attended by our Citizens. On this occasion three Addresses were presented to his Excellency, one from the Mayor and Corporation of St. John, one from Magistrates and Inhabitants of the City, and one from St. George's Society; to all of which his Excellency returned very graceful and feeling replies. We subjoin the Address from the Corporation, and the reply thereto. On Thursday morning his Excellency, Lady Head and family embarked on board the Steamer *Governor*, and finally bid farewell to our shores, after a residence of nearly seven years. They arrived at Portland on Friday morning, and after passing a few days in the United States they will proceed to Canada.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, beg leave to approach Your Excellency on your departure from this Province for the purpose of assuming the Governor Generalship of Her Majesty's North American Colonies.

We naturally recall the state of general depression and commercial embarrassment under which the Province at large and this, its emporium of trade, laboured when Your Excellency arrived among us as Her Majesty's Representative; and while contemplating with pride the altered aspect of our affairs, we refer with gratitude to the many trying occasions during Your Excellency's prolonged administration, on which the wisdom, the talent, the firmness and the strict impartiality which have characterized that administration were displayed by Your Excellency with unceasing energy for the public good.

While we do not hesitate to declare the sincere regret we feel at Your Excellency's removal, we cannot refrain from tendering our warm congratulations on Your Excellency's advancement to the highest office in the gift of the Crown on this Continent. And in assuring Your Excellency that we shall ever feel the deepest interest in the personal welfare of yourself, Lady Head and family, we are satisfied that we express not only the sentiments entertained by the community which we represent, but also those of the inhabitants of every section of the Province.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Common Seal of the City to be hereunto affixed this 26th day of September, 1854.

By order of the Common Council,
R. L. HAZEN,
Recorder and Deputy Mayor.
JAMES R. RUEL, Deputy Common Clerk.

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Corporation and of the City of St. John.—

It is no doubt true that during the time of my administration of this Government, the energy of your own people, under the blessing of Providence, has worked a favourable change in the circumstances of New Brunswick. If I have been an instrument in assisting this change, I thank God for it; but I cannot hope that qualities such as those for which you give me credit, have exercised much influence.

Attaching as I do, however, some value to the good opinion of every lumberer in your forests and every farmer in your fields, it would be strange if I were not deeply affected by the language now addressed to me in this growing and intelligent City.

That I do not merit the compliments which such language conveys I know too well: but the feelings which it expresses touch me most sensibly. It almost seems as if at the close of my residence among you, this voice of the great community were raised to justify the fresh confidence which our Gracious Queen has been pleased to repose in me.

My belief is that St. John is destined to take its place among the first cities of North America. I shall watch its progress with deep anxiety, and I shall ever pray that its prosperity may increase as rapidly as it now promises to do.

With this wish on the part of myself and all belonging to me, I bid you heartily farewell.

EDMUND HEAD.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of St. John.

Our new Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton, is expected to arrive here by the Steamer *Governor* from Portland, to morrow evening; accompanied by his Lady, five children and suite; as we learn from a Telegraphic despatch received by Mr. Geo. Thomas last evening from M. H. Perley, Esq.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Rev. William Donald has received by last Mail, from Wm. Young, Esq., W. S., Secretary to the Church of Scotland's Colonial Committee, Edinburgh, and Treasurer of the Funds contributed by the Church in aid of the wives and families of Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the Eastern War, the following acknowledgment of the collection made for this purpose in St. Andrew's Church of this City:

"*Edinburgh, 13th Sept.* 1854.—Received from the "Rev. Wm. Donald £65 2s. 2d. Stg. (£79 11s. 7d. "(cur'cy.) being a collection made in St. Andrew's "Church, St. John, N. B., in aid of the wives and "children of the Soldiers and Sailors engaged in the "Eastern War." W. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*"

In his letter to Mr. Donald, Mr. Young says:—"It will be gratifying to you to know that the St. "Andrew's Church collection is the largest I have "yet received."

It will also be gratifying to the friends of the Church of Scotland in this Province to know, that Mr. Young intimates to Mr. Donald, that the Colonial Committee have made two appointments of Missionaries to New-Brunswick, namely, the Rev. Robert Stevenson, and the Rev. Peter Keay; and that Mr. Stevenson is now on his way out by the Europa, which was to leave Liverpool on Saturday last.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.—We have received through Mr. B. O'Brien, the October number of this cheap and interesting periodical. Its contents are as usual, of a high order; both instructive and entertaining. It is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King Street.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the New Brunswick Bible Society, the receipt of £31 15s. collected by Mr. James Girvan from the friends of the Bible cause in Richibucto, in aid of the Chinese New Testament Fund. The contribution is most liberal and praiseworthy.—*Church Witness.*

☞ A very absurd rumour having been circulated last week relative to the solvency of the Commercial Bank, a run was made upon that institution on Friday and Saturday last, by the labouring people, who had a few pounds of the paper of the Bank. Being finally convinced that they could get specie by calling for it, and the intelligent portion of the community freely offering to take the notes of the Commercial, the excitement very soon subsided. It is said that it was caused by a forged note on the Bank of British North America (of which it is reported there are several in circulation,) having been offered at that Bank, which was detected, and very properly withheld.

Our readers at a distance may place the most implicit reliance upon the stability of our Banks. We believe we may safely say that sounder, and as a general thing, better managed institutions do not exist in any country.—*New Bruns.*

The ravages of the cholera have nearly terminated at Pittsburgh; likewise the yellow fever at Savannah and adjacent towns.

MERIT REWARDED.—The following paragraphs are interesting. The one tells a story of exemplary bravery, in a British private soldier, justly appreciated by the Turkish Monarch; the other shews an equally creditable zeal, of a different kind, in another private soldier, and its beneficial results. Such instances of meritorious exertion may well serve to stimulate others to imitate such excellent examples:

"Intelligence has been received at Chatham that Private Andrew Anderson, 10th company Royal Sappers and Miners, who distinguished himself at the siege of Silistria has been rewarded by Omar Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, in the name of the Sultan, who personally presented to private Anderson a gold medal, for his valuable services. Anderson on that occasion was severely wounded.—Report states that he is fast recovering. He is expected at Chatham next month, with others of the corps."

A private of the 7th, named O'Flaherty, has made such good use of his time since he has been at Varna, that he understands both Greek and Turkish, and was passed as third class interpreter by Sir George Brown."

We learn that the two locomotives for the Railway line between the Bend and Shediac are now on the ground, and will be made to assist materially in furthering the work on the road. We are told that one hundred and fifty navvies are coming to night from Boston, by the steamer Adelaide, and that the operations will now be conducted with vigor.—*Courier.*

FIRE.—About eight o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the London Clothing Store, on the North East side of the Market Square, which had been lately fitted up in a very attractive style by the Messrs. Doherty & M'Tavish. Almost in an instant the beautiful glass front was destroyed. The engines were quickly on the ground, and were worked with much vigor; but the flames were not checked until the building was a total wreck. Of the stock, which was a very valuable one, any that was not destroyed by fire must have been rendered a most worthless. We are unable to ascertain to what extent the building and stock were insured. The enterprising owners are men to whom the city owes much, and we trust their loss may prove inconsiderable. The adjoining houses though of wood, were but slightly injured. *Freeman.*

NEW VESSELS.—A new ship called the *Meroo*, was recently towed down here from the Bend, where she was built by Mr. Malcolm Cochrane. She measures 1015 tons N. M., is of remarkably strong construction, and is named after a river in Australia.

Another fine ship, called the *Sunny South*, was also towed down down here a few days ago, from Dorchester, where she was built by Mr. Daniel Forbes, for Capt. Michael Thompson, of this City. She measures 1196 tons N. M.—*Cour.*

The receipts of the Police Office for fines and costs for the month of September were £210.—*Freeman.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—Lord Elgin left here this morning in a special train on the Quebec and Richmond Railroad, for the Western part of the Provinces. He intends to make a tour of Upper Canada previous to his departure for England, and will be present at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition to be held at London, C. W. about the middle of next week.

Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government, that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect till the necessary legislation shall have taken place in England and in all the colonies interested.

Thursday 21st ult was observed throughout Nova Scotia as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to God for his mercy in preserving the people of that Province from the ravages of cholera.

The papers received from all quarters are complaining of the high prices of the necessaries of life. The Halifax *Sun* says that in consequence of the good crops in Nova Scotia, not four barrels of flour will be required from abroad the coming year where ten barrels were consumed during the past two years.

The Deseret *News* is clothed in mourning for the death of Elder William Richards, *one of the Mormon Saints*, who leaves twenty desolate wives to mourn his loss.

YANKEES IN CANADA.—Squatters from the United States are settling upon the mineral lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, the Provincial Parliament of Canada having passed an act granting to aliens the right of purchasing and conveying lands to the extent of four hundred acres each. Large tracts of land in that region having been put into market by the government at one dollar, and one dollar and a quarter per acre, without reserving the mineral lands, the Yankees have prospected for copper and iron, and having made rich discoveries, squat upon the lands, enter their claims, and jointly or separately purchase them.

*Railroad between Montreal and Quebec.*—The Grand Trunk Railroad, by way of Richmond, is so far completed that a locomotive passed over the line on the 10th Sept. making the trip in eight hours. The road is to be open for passengers and freight about the middle of October.

WEST INDIES.—Kingston papers to September 11, inclusive, have been received at New-York. The Governor had dissolved the Assembly, and the measure seems to have given satisfaction. It is supposed, however, that a large proportion of the present members will be returned to the new Assembly. The writs are made returnable on the 19th of October.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamer George Law arrived at New York last Tuesday night, from Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam. She brings the California mails of Sept. 1st, $1,202,272 in treasure on freight, and 737 passengers.

The Bishop of Victoria, describing his late tour in Southern India, says that there is now a Brahmin in the Judge's Court, and educated in Madras University, who gained the prize for the best essay in favor of the Christian religion, and who yet remains a heathen!

FUNERAL OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The obsequies of the Right Rev. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, the provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New York, took place on Saturday last at Trinity church, N. York, with the solemn services of that denomination.

About two hundred clergymen were in attendance; among them Bishops Doane of New Jersey, and Whitehouse of Illinois. The chants were sung by Mrs. Bostwick, who was a member of the Choir of Grace Church during the time Dr. Wainwright officiated in that parish, and this accomplished vocalist was seconded by a numerous chorus. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev Dr Higbee, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity church. After the conclusion of the ceremonies the body was removed from the Church and attended by the relatives and a few intimate friends, was taken to the Episcopal Cemetery at Manhattanville, for interment.

The pall bearers were—Rev Drs Creighton, McVicker, Hawks, E M Johnson, Muhlenburg, Anthon, Tyng, and W Richmond.

The Coffin Plate bore the following inscription: "The Right Reverend J. M. Wainwright, D. D., "D. C. L., Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of "New York, Died, September 21, 1854, Aged "62 years 6 months and 28 days."

Dr. Wainwright was born in England, but came to New York with his parents, while quite young.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—At the evening session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention yesterday, it was agreed, after considerable opposition, to proceed to the election of a Bishop, in place of the late Rev. Dr. Wainwright, at ten o'clock this morning.

In the Convention to day a committee of nine was appointed to report what measures are necessary to testify their sense of the loss sustained in their sore bereavement, and to do honor to the memory of the late Bishop Wainwright. Rev. Dr. Creighton was unanimously elected President, and Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt, Secretary of the Convention. Various committees were appointed, and Rev. Dr. Haight presented a report from the standing committee of the diocese, embodying a record of the acts of the late Bishop. Adjourned to Thursday morning.

*Great Yield of Gold.*—Fourteen thousand dollars the result of five days labor of four men, was taken from the claims of Clifford & Co., on Oregon Hill, last week. This was one of the first hills on the Nevada Coyote lead in 1851, and has been constantly worked ever since. All the companies on this hill are doing well. It has been one of the richest localities in California, and will continue to afford good working ground for years to come. —[Nevada Democrat, California.

The New York *Tribune* says a steam-engine capable of doing the work of twenty slaves can be purchased for the price of a single one, and fed at less cost than a single labourer.

JAPAN.—The New York Herald publishes a letter written on board the steam frigate Powhatan. The Herald describes it as written on Japanese paper of a delicate hue of a fine texture, but strong and cohesive, three distinct specimens of paper all of different patterns and curiously ornamented.

## Latest News from England.

The mail steamer *America* arrived at Halifax last week from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th September.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen and Court are at Balmoral, Scotland.

David Scott, Richard & Co., Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy, and may affect several Liverpool firms. Currier, Dale & Co., have also failed.

The celebrated yacht America is advertised for sale.

THE CHOLERA.—The deaths in the Metropolis from Cholera, in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 9, were two thousand and fifty, and for the week preceding, twelve chundred and fifty-seven; and in the week previous to that, eight hundred and forty seven. The Registrar General's report says that the decline of the temperature and the analogy of former epidemics, justify the belief that this will ere long gradually subside.

REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CORN TRADE.—The London Mark Lane Express of Sept. 12th says:—

Nothing has transpired since our last to induce a less favorable estimate to be taken of the result of the harvest than that previously entertained.—On the contrary the impression has been strengthened that the yield and quality of the principal corn crops will be very superior to the usual produce of good average years. An opinion is, nevertheless, beginning to gain ground that the fall in prices which we have had to notice several consecutive weeks may have been somewhat greater than warranted by the actual position of affairs; and within the last few days there has been less anxiety to sell, and more disposition to buy. That a slight reaction may take place after so important a decline, is more than probable; but it may we think, be questioned whether prices will rule higher permanently than they are at present.

If our farmers had any quantity of old wheat remaining on hand at harvest time, we might perhaps, notwithstanding the war with Russia, have seen the value of this article as low as in any former years since the commencement of free trade; but there was no reserve and the new crop had to be immediately commenced upon. This is also the case in most of the corn producing countries on the continent; indeed in France and Belgium stocks were worked up even closer than in Great Britain and what has thus far been brought forward of the produce of these countries has proved quite unequal to meet the consumptive demand which accounts for the extensive purchases of wheat and flour have for some weeks been making on French and Belgian account in the English markets. Past experience would have led us to fix the price of wheat in Great Britain with free trade and a good average crop at 40s. to 45s. per quarter; but the circumstance above alluded to, the complete clearance of old stocks on the continent of Europe, in America and Great Britain, may, we think, cause quotations to rate about 10s. per quarter higher than they have done in preceding years, such as 1850, '51 and '52.—Should we be right in this conclusion, no very material variation from the present rates need be calculated on; good new wheat, weighing 63 lbs per bushel, is now worth from 48s. to 52s. per quarter. If the deliveries from the growers should fall off, so as not to keep pace with the consumptive demand—which is not unlikely to be the case for a time—a rise of a few shillings might take place; but farmers will, we believe be satisfied if they can obtain 50s. to 55s., a price which cannot bear heavily on consumers.

From Ireland we have also very satisfactory reports in regard to the progress of the harvest, but we fear that the potato disease will prove quite as destructive as previously anticipated, and that notwithstanding a good yield of wheat and barley and a large crop of oats, Ireland will have to import foreign breadstuffs to cover the deficiency of food caused by the failure of the potato.

The advices from the continent continue to speak very favorably of the general result of the harvest; very little new corn having, however, come forward, and stocks of old being everywhere light, prices had not given way to the same extent as in the English markets. There can, however, be very little doubt that quotations abroad will sooner or later be regulated by ours; but until the deliveries of new increase, prices are not likely to recede materially.

THE WAR.

The expedition to the Crimea has sailed. It was the largest naval force ever concentrated, consisting of seven hundred ships, carrying at once 70,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabions, tents, provisions and all the material of war. The fleet is manned by 25,000 seamen, and carries 3,000 cannon. The land force comprises 25,000 English soldiers, 35,000 French, 10,000 Egyptians 5,000 Tunisians, and 5,000 Turkish soldiers. On the 3d, the greater part of the English squadron, with the British troops on board, and on the 5th, Marshal St. Arnaud and the Turkish part of the force left Varna to join the expedition at Fedornee or Serpent Island, off the mouth of the Danube, and opposite Eupatoria, on the Crimea.—The debarkation will take place at a point near Baba, near the mouth of the river Katcha, where there is 15 fathoms of water. Once landed the allies will entrench themselves. The Russians must next be driven from the field, or they will occupy the heights above the city. From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack. A position has already been discovered by which the Russian fleet can be enfiladed, either set on fire in the harbor or compelled to come out and fight. Not much is known of the Russian preparations. Prince Menschikoff in person will conduct the defence of Sebastopol. He attaches great importance to Forts Oczakoff and Kherson, and about a thousand men are engaged in strengthening those places. Continual reinforcements arrive at Odessa, and passon, 60 000 are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships were being converted into fire-ships. All the available pilots were being distributed among the ships.—The Allies were, seemingly, prepared for their coming out.

A new levy of ten men in every thousand throughout the Western part of the Empire has been made.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.—The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Varna, of the 27th ult., which gives further details relative to the expedition, which are not without interest. The Constitutionnel says:

The first convoy of transport vessels will sail on the 2d September, being composed of 30,000 French, from 20,000 to 25,000 English, and from 8000 to 10,000 Turks. The three squadrons will be able to land 15,000 men, so that the whole number will be about 80,000 men. A second convoy will afterwards follow. The coalesced armies are provided with an immense *materiel*, and the field artillery in particular will have a terrible superiority. The English embark with all their cavalry. Ours is too numerous to form part of the first convoy. It is to assemble at Bourgas, and will be conveyed in two trips. Fourteen ships of the line will form the fighting body of our naval force, being more than sufficient to beat the fourteen Russian ships at Sebastopol, should they dare to meet us. Three thousand pieces of cannon can, in the three hours required for disembarking the troops, throw 300,000 balls and shells on shore. An immediate battle is looked for. The dash of the French, the imperturbable courage of the English, and the emulation of the Turkish division, ensure our success. The siege of Sebastopol will then be only child's play. As at Toulon, in 1793, the fate of the Russian fleet will depend on the capture of a work of no great strength. All the *materiel* for a siege is on board—fascines, gabions, and earth-bags: and never in any war was the body of engineers and sappers and miners more numerous, or better instructed. How is it possible to doubt of the success of an enterprise entered on with such means? Suppose, next, the army of Omar Pacha to be at Perecop, and say what the Crimea becomes? We are entirely free from cholera. Not a single case entered the hospital during the night.

THE DANUBE.—The Russians have evacuated Braila and Galatz, consequently the navigation of the Danube is free. On the 4th Gen. Luders removed his head quarters from Galatz to Reni.—Before leaving, he blew up the fortifications and strand batteries.

It is reported that the Turks entered Fokschamy on the 6th.

The *London Daily News* reports that there are already disagreements between Omar Pasha and the Austrian commanders.

The *Times* says that on the 25th August, the Turkish Minister left Teheran for Erzeroum.

The rupture between Persia and the Ottoman Porte is complete.

CZAR'S REPLY.—The answer of Russia has been officially notified by Austria to the representatives of the western powers. The Independence Belge gives its substance. Russia expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals to St. Petersburg, unaccompanied by any concession on the part of the western powers; she therefore rejects them. The Czar infinitely regrets that he has been unable to accept the last overtures made by Austria. He considers that he has made every concession compatible with the honor of Russia, and it only remains for him to do the same as his enemies; that is, to try the eventualities of war in order to arrive at some solid basis of negotiation.

The Czar has directed his Governor General in Chief to pass the Pruth with his troops from strategetic motives, and Russia will keep on the defensive within her frontiers until more equitable conditions are offered to her. He will avoid increasing the complication of the war, but will repel with the greatest energy all attacks against him from whatever quarter they may proceed.

THE BALTIC.—There is a report that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England, which causes apprehensions that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic and commit depredations upon commerce in the open sea. There is also a rumour that Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign.

The Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ulricasborg, near Sweaborg, destroyed some gunboats and set the town on fire.

FRANCE.—Military exercises continued at Boulogne. On the 13th the Emperor reviewed 10,000 men in the camp at Ambleteuse. On the 14th, a grand sham battle was enacted. An invading army of 10,000 men advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne. They were met by the army of defence, 40,000 strong, and after immense display of fire and smoke Boulogne was supposed to be taken. On the 16th the Emperor left Paris.

The donation of 400,000 francs, is proposed.

The Count de Morny has been recalled from Berlin, and Ferdinand Barrot appointed in his place.

The Island of Aix at the mouth of the Charente, is assigned as the residence of the Russian prisoners.

The cholera was rapidly abating in Paris.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The Western powers have expressed themselves satisfied with Austria's resolve to remain for the present in armed neutrality.

The Germanic Diet resumed its sittings on the 14th, when the Prussian representative informed the Diet that Prussia never having bound herself by the gurantees demanded by the Western powers will in future remain strictly neutral.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Since the announcement of the departure of the expedition against Sebastopol, all is bustle in the Mediterranean ports.—Several ships having left Toulon for the Levant with troops. The Thabor sailed from Marseilles on the 6th, with Colonel Dahesme, of the 7th Dragoons, Chef d'Escadron Abrantes, of the Staff, 9 captains and lieutenants, 17 surgeons, and several commissariat officers. The Dauntless, fast screw steamer (33 guns), has gone out with sealed orders.

It is reported that recent seizures of arms in Italy have led to the discovery of a secret society at Lyons intimately connected with the Italian revolutionary party.

It is suspected that King Otho, not sufficiently warned by the severe lesson he received in the summer, is again contriving how to get up troubles in Greece. It has been observed that he ceases to hold any communication with his Minister of the Interior. The French government keeps a wary eye upon this silly monarch's proceedings.

The marine authorities at Cherbourg have received orders to prepare for the reception of the entire Baltic fleet by the beginning of October. Admiral Deschenes, at the head of 45 French ships of war, and accompanied by 10 English vessels, carrying part of Baraguay d'Hilliers' army, will anchor at Cherbourg previous to the division of the fleet between that port and Brest.

An edict by the Russian General Krusenstern has been published, ordering the inhabitants of Odessa to set fire to that city if it were attacked and retire into the interior.—The London Times gives sufficient credence to this document to make it the text of a leading article. It is not well enough authenticated to deserve such attention.

SPAIN. The intelligence from Madrid is important. The republican party is extremely active, and new outbreaks are considered inevitable. It has been discovered that republicanism has been extensively organized, and was almost ready for action throughout Spain.

Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon. Her travelling title is Countess Disawenda. She will embark at Oporto for France.

The Count de Monte Molin has issued a circular to the Carlists, advising them to remain quiet.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The mail is telegraphed with dates from Calcutta to Aug. 12; Bombay 1st. Shanghae July 15; Canton 20th; Hong Kong 22d.—Trade in India is very favorable. Trade in China is dull. There was great confusion at Canton, the insurgents having taken several places near, and now threaten Canton. The foreign residents are placed under the protection of the batteries and the ships.

OPPOSITION.—A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage any where in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition.—Opposition is what he wants, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm will not fluncing or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside, to be overbottomed and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the wind blows, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

COAL.—The New York Shipping List of 27th Sep states: "The price of hard coal is to be reduced today fifty cents per ton, viz. to $7 from vessel and $7 50 from yard."

The screw steamship "City of Manchester," from Liverpool 7th sept. arrived at Philadelphia on the 26th, with 694 passengers.

A pumpkin vine sprouting out of a manure heap at Pittsfield, produced 34 pumpkins whose aggregate weight is 592 pounds. These must be what people call "some pumpkins."

*Holloway's Pills, a Certain Remedy for the Cure of Sick Headaches, Dimness of Sight, and Deranged Stomachs.*—Extract of a letter from Mr. Dimsdale, of Newcatle, dated July 1, 1853—"To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I have been a great sufferer for some time from a deranged stomach, sick headache, and dimness of sight; my digestion was so impaired that I could not venture to eat any solid food, and was so weak as to be incapable of walking a hundred yards. I tried a great variety of medicines without the least benefit. I then commenced taking your Pills, and this invaluable medicine has restored me to perfect health.

*LITERATURE.*

I. "KANZAS AND NEBRASKA: the history, geographical and physical characteristics, and political position of those territories; an account of the *Emigrant aid Companies*, and directions to Emigrants.—By EDWARD E. HALE.—With an original map from the latest authorities."—12mo. p.p. 256.—[BOSTON: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—NEW YORK: J. C. Derby.—1854.]

The celebrated "*Nebraska Bill*," lately discussed in the Congress of the United States, has convulsed the great Republic from its centre to its whole circumference; and it may yet prove the cause of the most momentous consequences to the Union. That Bill is now *Law*; and, having destroyed the so called "*Missouri Compromise*," which provided against the increase of slavery in the United States, now *permits*, (but does not *establish*,) the institution of Slavery in the new Territories of Kanzas and Nebraska. These territories include the vallies of the Rivers Missouri, Nebraska and Kanzas, and comprise an enormous extent, of the most beautiful, fertile and desirable country in the world; their magnificent and productive prairies invite the settlement of man, and offer him the most abundant returns of wealth and luxury for his agricultural labour. To secure the settlement of these fertile territories by a population opposed to slavery, is the earnest desire of the philanthropists of America; and hence they have established "Emigrant Aid Companies" and other Associations, to effect that desideratum. As the first Legislature organised in the new States, will have to decide the question, for or against the adoption of Slavery; it is vitally important, that the new population shall have a preponderance of opponents to that infamous institution; and therefore every effort is now making, to secure that preponderance, by offering every aid and facility to intending settlers, opposed to slavery. With this movement we heartily sympathise, and therefore we hail with the greatest satisfaction the publication of the present Volume. It contains in a moderate compass, a most interesting (and apparently faithful,) description of the new Territories of Kanzas and Nebraska; accurate details of the geological, physical, and agricultural characteristics of the country; a full Report of the Debates on the "Nebraska Bill"; a *perfect copy* of that Law as finally enacted, and as constituting the future Constitution of the new Territories; and full and sound instructions to intending settlers. On the whole, it is replete with interesting information, and well worthy the perusal of every enquiring mind. It is also embellished with a neatly executed map of the two Territories.

II. "ISABEL CAROLLTON: a personal retrospect.—By KNELLER GLEN.—12mo. p.p. 340.—[BOSTON: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—NEW YORK: J. C. Derby.—1854.]

The apparently epicenic designation of the Author of this Volume gives no clue to his or her sex. "*Kneller Glen*" may, for aught we know, be a nom de plume for either male or female; but, if the pen of the particular genius could have written this charming Volume. We cannot conceive it possible, that any other than a woman could so thoroughly have delineated feminine feelings, thoughts, habits, desires and characteristics, as they are here beautifully developed in the autobiographic records of "Isabel Carollton." The Tale is full of exciting incident, be prent with *naive* and lively humour, admirably various and marked in distinctively drawn characters, clothed in choice and elegant language, and imbued throughout with moral and religious principles of the highest tone. It is impossible to peruse the book, without feeling the deepest interest and the liveliest sympathy from beginning to end. The only blemish we remark, is the prevalence of that morbidly absurd American false delicacy, which dreads to call things by their right names; and which therefore eternally substitutes the silly word "*limb*" for "*leg*," when speaking of an injury to one of those very necessary appendages to the body of a young Lady. Setting this defect aside, (and a few errors in grammar,) "*Isabel Carollton*," is a truly charming book, and worthy of all commendation.

III. A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the first invasion by the Romans, to the accession of WILLIAM and MARY in 1688.—By JOHN LINGARD, D. D.—In 13 Vols.—Vol. VII. 12mo.—[BOSTON: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—1854.]

The *seventh* Volume of this admirable republication and *improved edition* has reached us. It contains the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and part of that of Elizabeth; and is embellished with a superbly engraved Vignette, of "the marriage of Philip and Mary at Winchester."—[All the above works are on sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.] B.


**WORMS! WORMS!**

☞ A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852,

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, 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 Vermifuge.* All others, in comparison, are worthless. 3

☞ DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion, (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indicision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

*** A fuller description of this valuable discovery will be found in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisements.


## Married.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Jas. Bennett, Mr. William H. Lambert, to Miss Anne Jack, both of Carleton.

On Thursday evening, at the Wesleyan Mission House, by the Rev. Jas. G. Hennigar, Mr. Hamilton Cochrane, to Miss Margaret Kelly, all of this City.

On Saturday evening last, at the Union-street Church, by the Rev. Charles McKay, Mr. Archibald Rowan, of this city, to Margaret S, daughter of Andrew Watson, Esq., of Wickham, Q. C.

At Carleton, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst., by the Rev. F. Coster, Rector, Mr. Matthias Hamm, of Indian Town, to Catherine, fifth daughter of James Ketchum, Esq., of Carleton.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. James Vair, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Horton, of the same place.

In Portland, (Maine,) 26th ult, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Mr. Burgess, Rev. Wm. H. DeVeber, of St. John, N. B, to Miss Maria Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock, of St. John, N. B.

At Didgeguash, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Millen, Mr. John A. Crory, to Miss Mary Hanson, both of the above place.

At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr. John Burton, Saint John, to Miss Mary Murphy of Saint Patrick.

## Died.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Miss Magee, Prince William-street, in the 22d year of her age, Ellen, daughter of the late Thomas Nolen, Esq., Chief of Police for the County Antrim, Ireland.

On Tuesday the 26th inst, at half past four p. m. after an illness of nine weeks, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of W.R. Henderson, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and two small children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On Thursday morning, after a severe illness of nine weeks, James, eldest son of Mr. John Bogan, of this City, aged 30 years.

On Friday evening, Annie Payson, wife of Mr. James Keohan, aged 29 years.

On Friday morning, at the residence of John Quinn, Kennebeckasis, William Todd, aged 29 years.

At St. John, on the 14th ult., Abraham James, only child of A. G. and Maria Gunter, of Fredericton, aged 14 months and 10 days.

At St. Martins, on the 21st inst., Anne, wife of Capt. Thomas Lamb, aged 73 years, a native of the parish of Limehouse, London. Her end was peace.

At Studholm, K. C., on Sunday, 17th inst., Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Roach, in the 15th year of her age.

At Canton Settlement, Studholm, King's County, on the 16th inst., Susan Ann, in the 38th year of her age, wife of Mr. Joseph Frazer, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their sudden bereavement.—At the same place, on the same day, Charles Henry, eldest son of Mr. James S. and Sarah J. Harrington, in the third year of his age.—At the same place, on the 17th inst., Eliza Jane, second daughter of Mr. David and Elizabeth Cook, aged 7 years, 3 months and nine days. The funerals of the above took place, at the same time, and place on the following day. It was a scene seldom witnessed in a rural district. "Truly in the midst of life we are in death."

At Sheffield, on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Fitch, wife of the Rev. W. D. Fitch, and daughter of Enoch Lunt, Esq.

At Moncton, on the 15th ult., Mr. James Lewis, in the 70th year of his age.

At the same place on the same day, Miss Nancy Harris, in her 16th year, daughter of Mrs. Mary Harris.

At same place on the 4th inst., Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, in the 31st year of her age, formerly a resident of St. John.

In her 65th year, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Sewell, of that city, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

At St. George, on the 10th ult., of consumption, in the 13th year of her age, Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Silas Williams, now in California.

At Callao, South America, of yellow fever, on the 1st of July last, aged 29 years, Charles, youngest son of the late James Hendricks, Esq., of this city.

At Kirkpatrick, Durham, on the 3d August, Jas. Gilbert, infant son of James P. P. Lester, Esquire, Surgeon, late of this city, aged thirteen months.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Barque Queen, Clutterbuck, New York, 10—Master, ballast.

Schr. Abby P. Fenno, Mussels, Boston, 3—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

Franklin, Mussels, Boston, 4—Cudlip & Snider, flour.

*Wednesday*—Steamer Governor, Wood, Portland,—G. Thomas, passengers, flour, &c.

Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

*Thursday*—Bark Investigator, Clements, Portland, 11-2—Chas. McLauchlan, coals.

Anglo Saxon, Swan, New-York, 6—W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

*Friday*—Bark Svanhide, Boye, New-York, 7—Lunt & Pickup, ballast.

Brigt. Isaiah, Fitzpatrick, New-York, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Schr. Abi Albon, Bent, Alexandria, 13—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Lewis Smith, Jr., Parr, Alexandria—Estabrooks & Ring, wheat.

Pilot Fish, Grace, Boston, 2—Master, ballast.

Mary 