THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

The most recent accounts from Europe prove, that the first accounts of the battle of Balaclava were greatly exaggerated. It is now ascertained, that the attacks of the Russians on the allied armies were victoriously repulsed, with immense loss on the side of the Russians; while also these harrassing inroads and sorties on the part of the enemy have invariably been defeated, and have never resulted in impeding the operations of the siege. Those operations, at the latest advices, were steadily advancing; and had approached so near to the wall of Sebastopol, in which a practicable breach had been effected, that the order for storming the devoted town was hourly expected. In the mean time, some 4000 or 5000 British troops were on their way to reinforce the English Army; and 50,000 French troops were also embarking for the east in French and English transports and Steamers. We shall have no Mail *via* Halifax, this week; the Mail Steamer being chartered by Government for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea; but the next advices from Europe will be most anxiously looked for on this side the Atlantic.

The damage to the Waterworks by the late unprecedented freshet was of a very serious nature; and required great exertions and considerable time to repair. It appears that the Directors of the Company have lost no time, and spared no exertion, in effecting the restoration of the works; and although the privation of water has since been severely felt throughout the city, and has rendered our citizens naturally anxious with regard to accidents by fire; yet the inconvenience is unavoidable and will not be of long duration; and is no cause of reflection upon any party concerned. Ever since the accident to the dam, as many men as could work to advantage have been employed in repairing it, aided by a pile-driving machine and steam-engine; and although the extraordinary continuance of heavy rains of late has somewhat impeded the work, yet there is every reason to believe that in about ten days the repairs will be completed, and rendered as secure as can be effected at this season of the year. It is expected, also, that before another winter, measures will be taken, to ensure a permanent and sufficient head of water at the Works, independently of dams; which will prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

FATAL COLLISION.—On the evening of Friday, the 24th ult., several steamers, as usual, left Boston for various ports to the eastward. At the same time, the Cunard Royal Mail Steamer, *Canada*, was approaching Boston Harbour from Halifax, under the charge of a Boston Pilot. One of the American Steamers, the *Ocean*, Capt. Donovan, attempted to cross the bows of the Canada, but made the attempt too late; and was unfortunately run into by the latter, before her headway could be stopped, abaft the larboard wheel, and cut down to the water's edge. The collision also overthrew a stove, and set the doomed steamer on fire. The Ocean had about eighty passengers on board; many of whom, in the first alarm and confusion, threw themselves overboard, and a number were drowned. The greater part, however, were picked up by the boats of the Canada and other Steamers. A number of dead bodies also were recovered; which, with several wounded and burnt passengers, were immediately conveyed to Boston. The Ocean was run ashore, where she remained burning for several hour, till totally destroyed. The accident was caused by the fact, that four outward bound ocean steamers were in close company between Deer Island and Long Island, when they were unexpectedly met by the Canada; and although the engines of the latter vessel were reversed the moment the danger was perceived, it was too late to prevent the collision. But if the Ocean had been struck by the Canada at full speed, she must instantly have gone down with all on board.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—About sixty Members and guests of this Society celebrated the anniversary last, (St. Andrew's Day,) by paying their devotions to a most orthodox supper at the St. John Hotel. The vesper service on this occasion, as we are informed, was sustained in the elegant style of [illegible] terises such performances by the St. Andrew's Society; being enlivened by a due proportion of well executed songs and recitations. The kindred societies of St. George and St. Patrick were represented by their respective presiding officers. At the accustomed "*wee short hour ayont the twal*," the company separated, well satisfied with the experience of the evening.

Mr. George Crosby, a son of Mr. H. B. Crosby of this City, was seriously injured on Wednesday last, by a sudden fall from a height of nearly twenty feet, while working at the repairs of the Water Company's works at Little River. We are glad to learn, however, that though he suffered a severe concussion of the brain, he is now improving, and in a fair way of recovery.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Legislature of this Province was to assemble for dispatch of business, on Saturday last. It is generally expected, that the Reciprocity Treaty will be accepted by our sister Province, without difficulty.

The American Congress was to meet yesterday. Among other topics to be included in the President's Speech, it is expected that the arrangements recently made between the American Government and these Provinces, under the Reciprocity Treaty, for the reciprocal admission of the produce of the respective counties, will be a prominent one; and that provision will be recommended for the return of duties collected since the making of those arrangements.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This popular and superb periodical, for *December*, has just reached us through Mr. B. O'Brien, and Mr. W. K. Crawford. Its contents are, as usual, excellent; and indeed bear evidence of the determination of the enterprising publishers to give their magazine increasing attractions. [On sale at the bookstores of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Crawford, King street.]

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL for December has been received through Mr. O'Brien. The present Number fully sustains the established character of this sterling and valuable periodical. [It is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King Street.

We were visited by another great storm on Monday morning. About 3 o'clock, A. M. the wind blew with great fury, from the East, and the storm continued to rage until the afternoon. Some vessels in the harbor drifted towards the Carleton side. A brigantine went ashore near Negro Point, and one or two schooners are reported ashore in the Bay.—[Freeman.

The storm continued with equal severity last night and this morning. The steamer Adelaide, for Boston, has not yet been able to proceed on her passage in consequence of the gale.

California now boasts of having fifty-four newspapers—all well supported.

☞ We are requested to state that there will be no lecture at the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow evening; the Hall being engaged on that evening by the St. John Harmonic Society.

FIRST SNOW.—Winter is upon us. About six inches of snow fell yesterday, and to-day our streets are alive with the bustle of business and pleasure.—Fast horses are out, driven by the fast boys, under whose operations and the influence of old Sol, who is also out in all his glory, the sleighing is disappearing rapidly.—*Waterville (Me) Mail.*

Early on Wednesday morning, snow commenced to fall and continued all day. Our streets are covered sufficiently to permit sleighs to drive with safety. A considerable number of our public carters were induced to resume their sleighs, and all round us is fast assuming the pure and white canopy of heaven.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE HARD TIMES.—The New York Post paragraph the effect of the hard times upon the various kinds of business in that city. Real estate has fallen thirty to fifty per cent., the eating houses and hotels have lost half their business, the pawn-brokers are overrun with trade, the theatres more crowded than usual, and, strongest sign of all, some of the ladies wear their old bonnets.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES.—The Albany Express says Messrs. Van Santvoord & Co., agents of the Swiftsure line of freight barges received and forwarded yesterday a cargo of "Extra India Mess Beef," weighing 110 tons, consigned to a firm in London, and intended for the Crimea. It was packed at Chicago, and the charges paid on it for transportation to Albany amounted to over one thousand dollars. It will undoubtedly prove more digestible to our British brethren than the Minnie rifle balls to the Russians.

Capt. Luce, it is said, is about to embark in business on shore. Mr. Collins declines re-employing on his steamers any of the persons who were in his service on board of the Arctic.

THE WEALTH OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, has a list of the persons paying taxes on real estate alone, in that city, for the present year, in the sum of $500 and upwards. The list numbers 286, of which number one pays upwards of $20,000; one (Cin. Gas Light & Coke Co.,) $21,000; one $5,000; two $4,000 each; eight $3,000; eight $2,500; eighteen $2,000; sixteen $1,500; sixty $1,000; and one hundred and eighty-one $500 and upwards.

Mr. Lewis Lewisson of Providence sets a free table next Thanksgiving day from seven in the morning until night for all the poor of every persuasion, and promises to send a Thanksgiving dinner to such of the poor as are too infirm to visit his table. The blessing of the poor will come on him.

In New Haven, of 56 prosecutions under the liquor law, 52 have been sustained, and the fines have put about $1500 into the town treasure.

182,400 copies of the N. Y. *Tribune* were printed in 30 hours, Oct. 26 and 27. The paper used weighed about 22,800 lbs., and would have made a pile 70 feet high.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* pays from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars a year for its paper.

It is estimated that the enormous sum of 8,000,000 dollars is annually brought into the United States by emigrants.

Two new free school houses, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred pupils, have been opened in San Francisco.

The amount of the Toronto city debt is £172,261, independently of £120,000 railway shares.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NOV. 5TH.—The following despatch from Lord Raglan was delayed by an interruption of the telegraph wires between Bucharest and Vienna, and was only received in London midnight of the 16th.

"*Translation of a Telegraphic Despatch received by the Duke of Newcastle, on the 16th of November, 12 30 A. M., from Lord Raglan.*

"*November 6th.*—The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the down of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and Part of the Third and subsequently by the division of General Bosquet and other corps of the French Army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens have been wounded. They are doing well.

"The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers has been excellent.

RAGLAN."

THE BATTLE OF NOV. 5TH.—Lieut. General Sir George Cathcart, Brig. General Strangways, and General Goldie, were killed in the action of the 5th. This news was received by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

A mass of telegraphic despatches have been received during the night, the following, however, are the only items of intelligence which have not previously been published:

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him.

The English had 2000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7 and 8000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople, sick. He is suffering from diarrhœa. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. General Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians have left the heights of Balaklava, and were expecting reinforcements. The typhus fever was raging at Sebastopol. The Allies were continually receiving reinforcements. The steam frigates have arrived at Batoum to convey 4000 troops to the Crimea.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th, state that 6000 French troops had sailed from the latter place for the Crimea, with a favorable wind.

The Sultan had degraded Suleyman Pacha, the commander of the Ottoman troops in the Crimea.

The Turkish man-of-war Abadische had foundered, with the Turkish Admiral and 700 men on board. An Egyptian frigate had been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses for the hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constantinople Nov. 8th.

SEA OF AZOFF.—Admiral Lyons has cut off the communications between Tamana, Anapa, and the land, and is watching the sea of Azoff.

Gen. Luders, it is said, will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia if Sebastopol falls, as the Allies will then act against Odessa and Ackermann.

The steamers of the Baltic fleet still remained in Kiel Bay.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg order that their goods should not be shipped in British vessels, as they feared the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being so few British cruisers in the Baltic.

The indications are strengthened that the Czar evinces a willingness to negotiate. This concession, however, goes no further than an offer to treat on the four points of the guarantee.

It is reported that Lord Raglan has suspended Lord Cardigan from his command for rashness in the charge which proved so disastrous at Balaklava.

FRANCE.—Count de St. Aulaire is dead. He was a member of the Institute of France, and under Louis Philippe was ambassador at London and elsewhere.

A Paris correspondent of the Observaetur Belge, states that he has good grounds of knowing that part of the British cabinet, especially the Earl of Aberdeen, is opposed to Lord Palmerston's mission—whatever it may be, to France.

It is now openly talked of that a loan is impending to the extent of 500 or 600 millions of francs. A new levy of 200,000 men will also be made. The Legislative Corps will be speedily convoked to give the requisite authority.

Letters from the French prisoners in the Russians' hands speak well of their treatment.

From the London *Times*, Nov. 17.

The following is another record, from the best sources, of the allied progress in the seige up to the 3d instant:—

The French are steadily sapping towards the town. Our engineers have been equally active. A large covered way has been constructed, which extends from Gordon's battery towards the Russian Redan fort, and turning off at a right angle, faces the latter formidable defensive work. This will serve to cover our storming party when the decisive day arives.

A body of 1,000 Turks have been attached to the First British division, and are employed in the trenches and in constructing the covered way. A skirmish took place on the night of the 30th, between French and Russian advanced pickets.

The Russians have thrown up works in the town which enfilade our front batteries, and we have raised others to meet the new difficulty. The Lancaster guns have been moved further in by five hundred yards than they were at first; and the French, being better situated for advancing their works, are now firing away at a distance of only four hundred yards from the outer houses. For some days Lancaster shells and rockets have been thrown into the town but they have reached nothing that would produce a conflagration. A few poor houses have been fired occasionally, but they have been pulled down at once by the enemy before there could be any communication with the neighbourhood.

On the 29th of October the weather set in bitter cold, and the outlying pickets, English and French, must have felt it severely. It is, however, some consolation to hear that, though the enemy in Sebastopol are in good barracks, their force on the flank of the allies is unprovided with tents. On the 1st of November the Emu arrived from Constantinople with one thousand French troops.

On the 3d of November the fire of both sides had been more brisk than for several days previously. On the same day the Russians in large force reconnoitered Balaklava, which it was expected would be soon attacked, and under this idea 450 marines were about to be transferred thence from Eupatoria, the holding of which will be exclusively confined to marines and blue jackets.

A despatch from General Canrobert, dated the 3d, has been received by the French government. It announces that the trench works of the French camp were then at 140 metres from the enceinte, and that the difficulties of the soil precluded the possibility of their being pushed nearer. The place d'armes was about to be established where the attacking columns were to be assembled.

The works were carried on under cover of the batteries on the right, which had opened their fire on the 1st. The cannonade was most energetic on both sides. The enemy was constructing incessantly new batteries behind the *enceinte*, which has a view on the works of the allies. The struggle was obstinate, but the fire of the besieged was commanded by that of the besiegers. The enemy's force, whose numbers it was difficult to estimate, were fortifying themselves on the heights to the north-east of Balaklava, which they menaced on the left. The utmost vigilance of the allied generals was directed to that point. The loss of the allies was of little importance in comparison with that of the enemy, which was known to be very considerable. The condition of the army was excellent. The weather was fine, though cold.

From the Manchester Examiner, Nov. 18.

It is not believed that any assault will be made until the allies are strongly reinforced. The weather had become extremely cold. The Russians were carrying stores to the north side of the harbor, and were making arrangements for the transport of troops to that quarter. This induces the belief that they did not expect to be able to retain the south side. Scarcely a house in Sebastopol has escaped shot and shell. The reports of the burning of a hospital and of a flour magazine and of the great mortality of Sebastopol, appear to be correct. There was plenty of water on the north side. Russian prisoners state that the authorities had induced the hatred of the soldiers and people of the allies to the greatest intensity, by stating that the Russian prisoners and wounded were treated with barbarous cruelty. The men were, therefore, determined to resist to the last. Spirits were freely distributed to the troops engaged in the earth works.

The French, in carrying a mine towards the fortifications, discovered a strong Russian mine, intended to blow up a French [illegible] The French then countermined, and removed 18 cwt. of powder from the Russian mine.

From the Times.

Officers of the highest rank are dying, not only by the usual casualties of war, and by exposure to cold, but by sheer hard work. None of the proper proportions are maintained. The besieging army is not in the proper proportion to the garrison, which is not in proper proportion to the guards; the men in camp are not in proper proportion to those in the trenches; the hours of rest are not in proper proportion to the hours of work. Everything is stretched. The army is extending itself, as it were, to dimensions not its own. Such a violation of the laws of strength and health is sure to revenge itself. If a man is always walking beyond his strength, or straining his muscles, or over-exerting his voice, or working his mind too much, he may do it for a time with impunity, but the day will come when he finds that he has done himself an irreparable injury. He learns wisdom just in time to be a warning to others. It is possible by next Christmas we may find ourselves a most excellent schoolboy example of the dangers of delay.

At this moment, happily, we are at peace with all the world, excepting only Russia, and our military operations are confined to Sebastopol. We have our work before us, and it is really a shame if we choose not to do it well. All that is wanted at present is, to keep up the force in the field to the amount of 30,000 at a point barely a fortnight's steaming from Portsmouth—that is, not so far in point of time, trouble, and expense, as Spain was forty years ago. If we cannot do this—or, rather, if we will not do this—we may as well give up at once, and say "good bye" to the British Empire.

The pictures which letters present of the state of Sebastopol is terrible. It is, in fact, one vast ruin; the dead strew the streets and public places, and the bodies remain without burial. Pestilence was said to have been engendered by this hideous accumulation of corpses; but the present letters make mention only of aggravated cholera, occasioned by the privations and terrible sufferings of a population so long given up to all the horrors of a siege.

CHINA.—HONGKONG, Sept. 27.—The mail of the 9th of August arrived here on the 19th inst., one of the quickest passages on record.

We have but meagre news to report this mail. The principal matter of interest is the departure since the 11th ult., of the three Plenipotentiaries for Shanghai—His Excellency Sir John Bowring and Mons. Bourboulon, in Her Majesty's steamer Rattler, on the 15th, and His Excellency Mr. McLane in the Powhattan, on the 20th. The arrangement of the duty question, and the revision of the treaty, it is said will occupy their immediate attention. Any attempt to proceed to the Peiho will be attended with loss of time and difficulty, owing to the north-east monsoon having set in.

Political affairs at Canton have again assumed a threatening aspect. The rebels are in force a little distance from the city, and fighting going forward, and also down the river. There appears no prospect of amendment in the present state of affairs.

There is no trade except in rice. Teas do not come down, and the two vessels loading find difficulty in completing their cargoes. Piracies on the river are frequent, and the mail boat was seized a few days ago, and all the letters carried off.

Our dates from Shanghai are of the 13th inst. We have no news of a political nature to report. Shipments of tea and silk going forward, and the latter advancing in price. No demand for imports. Freights falling from an over-supply of shipping. Nothing heard of the British Admiral since he sailed from Woosung on the 26th, supposed for Japan, and no reports about the Russian squadron.

Our dates from Foochan are to the 16th. All was quiet, and the export of tea going on freely. His Excellency Sir John Bowring's late visit has not been attended with the expected success. The Mandarins make great difficulties for the settlement of ground, for which the natives ask extravagant prices.

We learn from Amoy, under date the 21st ult., that the insurgents were collecting near there. The Government had lately been successful in dispersing a body of them in the interior. Trade was going on actively, and the city was quiet.

Around Namoa the rebels were in force, harrassing the town and the small villages in the neighborhood.

Pirates are swarming and very bold on the coast, and no attempt made to keep them down. A merchant ship of 400 tons, bound to Foochan, was recently attacked three times by them, and escaped by running before the wind. There is constant apprehension of some fearful tragedy taking place.

The sickness in the garrison continues, but is slightly on the decrease.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.—The following paper purporting to be a despatch, dated from before Sebastopol on the 6th, was handed about Paris on Monday. It was regarded by many as a forgery, but the Paris correspondent of the Times says he has reason to believe that the report of Prince Menschikoff corresponds substantially with it.

"The arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks of the army that the General thought it well to turn it to account.—Consequently, on the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol made two sorties—the first, at one o'clock in the afternoon, against the English camp; the second, at two o'clock, against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind and it is said the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt, those battalions retired in all haste, when a French division (that of General Forey) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place. It was however received with a most murderous fire.

In a moment the Russians dashed against this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, General Liprandi, who had perceived the movement of the French, believing that a general attack was made by the Allies, at once detached a part of the force of his corps against the English for the purpose of effecting a division. Prince Menschikoff, on his side, surprised by this aggression of Gen. Liprandi, who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There then occurred a most sanguinary struggle on both sides, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff, admits in his report a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, and he adds that in his opinion the loss of the Allies was at least equal.

"According to his report, 22,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. He announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Bakshisera, Simpheropol, and other places in the neighborhood, and he expresses his hopes of decisive success. According to him, the Allies are reduced to about 50,000 men, notwithstanding the partial and successive reinforcements they have received."

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston left London on the 16th, for Paris. He was accompanied by his wife. Although numerous rumors are afloat as to the object of his mission, there is little probability of the true one having transpired. Some say to arrange the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, others assert that his main business is to prevent the United States from absorbing Cuba, Hayti, and the Sandwich and other islands.

Both houses of Parliament are further prorogued till December 14th.

The Patriotic fund now amounts to £90,000 sterling, and subscriptions keep coming in.

One hundred is about the average number of names on the army list soliciting commissions; since the war began the number has constantly increased, and there are now 1,200

Cunard Steamer NIAGARA withdrawn from the Line for the conveyance of Troops to the Crimea.—A Liverpool paper of November 19th, says—

"The Government have taken the Cunard steamer Niagara for the purpose of conveying troops to the Crimea, and in consequence, there will be no conveyance by which to despatch the North American mails on the 25th inst. At present, it is not expected that there will be any further disarrangement of the American mail service, and the inconvenience arising from the withdrawal of the Niagara will be trifling as there will be an American boat leave here on Wednesday next."

Pilkington, Wilson & Co., Liverpool, owners of the clipper Red Jacket, have been applied to to convey the mails to Australia, in consequence of Government having taken the mail steamers as transport ships. P. and W. offered to land the mails at Melbourne within 65 days, but Government insisted that the ship should call off the Isle of Wight, which they declined.

If we are to trust the St. Petersburg Journal, the Emperor of all the Russias seems by no means inclined to give in. The Russian Court organ, in its number of the 20th October, contains the following paragraph:

"It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European conservatism. To obtain this object Russia must carry on an obstinate war, which will break down England's avarice, and unconditionally terminate Turkish insolence."

A KIND-HEARTED COUNTESS.—The Countess of Erroll, who accompanied the earl to the war, and has shared with him the hardships of the campaign, is said to have performed many kind offices for the sick and wounded.

By death of Vice Admiral Arthur, Rear Admiral of the Red William Fitzwilliam Owen, becomes Vice Admiral of the Blue; and Rear Admiral of the Blue Edward Boxer, Rear Admiral of the White.

The total number of infantry now ready for the Baltic is 12,000. The number is expected to be doubled at the beginning of March.

The only infantry regiments stationed in Ireland (exclusive of depots of corps on foreign service) are the 90th, 62d, and 1st battalion 91st. The cavalry comprises 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd do., 5th do., and 16th Lancers.

Eight more regiments of militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty.

The Dauntless, 33, screw frigate, Capt. Ryder, has been ordered to prepare for sea with all possible despatch. It is reported for the West India station, to reinforce Admiral Fanshawe's squadron. The Harriet, 10, screw sloop, commander Story, left Spithead 28th Oct. for the West India station.

Rev. W. F. Nance, an English clergyman, has undertaken to preach the gospel in coal pits. At his first descent he had an audience of sixty persons, who were so much pleased that they urged him to repeat his visit, which he promised to do. Some friends remonstrating with him for thus exposing himself, he replied that his life was of no more importance than the poor man's life.

Kossuth is at present domiciled at his residence in St. John's Wood, about a mile from Hyde Park Corner. He is living retiredly, but sees a good many of his political friends, and it is understood he is carrying on intrigues in Germany, through numerous agents attached to the revolutionary cause.

The sale of Mr. Oliver's ships has been postponed from the 23rd Nov. to the 7th Dec., when seventyfour vessels will be sold in the Cotton Sales Room. These included the ships now in port or abroad. Parties holding Mr. Oliver's paper may purchase to the full extent of the bills they hold, which will be taken as payment, subject to the usual conditions.

The Irish regiments have sworn to shave off their whiskers if the Zouaves mount the breach before them; and the latter solemnly declare that they will cut off their mustaches if they are not the first to enter Sebastopol.

Since the news of the victory of the Alma has been received, the number of applications for admission into the British army is said to have been increased tenfold.

The Bishop of London is owner of the Paddington estate, which is worth the enormous sum of a hundred thousand pounds sterling a year.

The total number of deaths from cholera in all France amounted, up to the date of the last accounts, to 88,626.

Charles Kemble, the great tragedian, died at London on the 11th, aged 79.

MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.—A proposal for a monument to Sir William Wallace is about to be carried out. Funds have been raised, and the Hill of Barnweill, near Craigie, between Kilmarnock and Ayr, is proposed as the site. The hill in question is supposed to be that on which the "valiant Wight" stood and took a last look at the blazing "barns of Ayr," to which he had set fire, after barricading the doors and windows to prevent the escape of the Englishmen feasting inside.—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

Governor Reeder and a party of his friends have made an extensive tour through the territory of Kansas. He was very cordially received at the city of Lawrence (the New England settlement), and partook of a public dinner there.

A man in Detroit has been fined $50 and sent to jail for 60 days, having whipped his wife the *second night* after marriage.

An indignant oysterman in New York is represented to have encouraged the failing appetite of his customers by saying, "If any man can prove that I died in consequence of eating my oysters, I'll pay his expenses in Greenwood!"

TO MAKE INDIAN BREAKFAST CAKE.—Wheat flour, one pint bowlful. Indian or corn meal ditto, three well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, and a pint of milk—bake in small pans buttered—a quick oven.

It is with glory as with beauty; for as a single fine lineament cannot make a handsome face, neither can a single good quality render a man accomplished; but a concurrence of many fine features and good qualities make true beauty and true honor.—*Bruyere.*

Never Failing Remedy.—Among the immense number of patent medicines discovered, there are but very few that possess any real merit. Of this last class, the discoveries of Dr. Holloway, a celebrated English Physician, may be ranked as among the best, both on account of the character of the ingredients of which the medicines are composed, and the variety of diseases which have been effectually removed by their use. The Professor has established Depots in every part of the World, for the sale of the same, where parties may be supplied with them wholesale or retail.—*New York True National Democrat.*

LITERATURE.

I. "IDA MAY; A Story of Things actual and possible.—By MARY LANGDON." 12mo. pp. 478.—[BOSTON: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—NEW YORK: J. C. Derby.—1854.

Had "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" never been written, this remarkable book would have worthily taken its place in the world's estimation. Without exaggeration, destitute of hyperbole, devoid of over-colouring, and wholly eschewing high-flown sentiment; the quiet sober, rational, yet soul-convincing narrations and arguments of this thrilling Tale cannot fail to enthral the senses and enchain the convictions of every unprejudiced reader. Moreover, this extraordinary narrative opens a *new phase* of the vile institution of Slavery to our astonished conceptions. Happy residents in a land of *essential* freedom, British subjects could never have conceived of the horrors, the agonies, the family desolations and misery, too frequently resulting, in the Southern States of the neighbouring Republic, from the atrocious practice of kidnapping *white* children, (especially females of the better classes,) and selling them to slavery, for the vilest purposes! Such an exposure is the object of this powerfully written book. Its title page states, by way of motto, "*We speak that we know, and testify that we have seen.*" If this be so, then the records of American slavery present phases of iniquity, and depths of atrocity, that human never could have imagined, and that humanity never can endure. This beautifully written volume details a story of the most entrancing interest, in the most classical and elegant language; is imbued with a spirit of the most exalted piety; is impregnated with principles of the highest order; and at the same time that it exhibits social atrocities of the foulest kind, also vividly portrays the *fairest* aspects of the system of slavery, and the feelings and inclinations of the most philanthropic and humane of slave holders, struggling against an institution, which in their hearts they condemn, but which they are powerless to overdrow. In fine, this is a book, to be read, to be admired, and to be pondered o'er by every well regulated mind.

II. "MARTIN MERIVALE, his X mark.—By PAUL CRAYTON." (*Illustrated.*)—12mo. pp. 558.—[BOSTON: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—NEW YORK: J. C. Derby. 1854.

This truly charming Tale is now completed, and forms a handsomely bound Volume, of 558 pages. Having freely expressed our opinion, from time to time, during its serial publication, we need only now observe, that *Martin Merivale* is one of the most captivating Tales we ever perused, and does equal honour to its Author's head, heart, and spiritual tendencies. We commend it to the world. Both the above Works are on sale by Messrs. J. & A McMillan.

B.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL,

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A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge to a child of her's, four years old, which brought away between three hundred and four hundred worms—many of them large. The child is now well, and living in Rivington place. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

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Married.

On Sunday evening, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, MARSHALL J. C. ANDREWS, Esq., [illegible] Andrews, to ISABEL CHRISTIANA, eldest daughter of Lieut. S. Huyghue, H. P. 60th Regt.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. James Bennett, Mr. William Crawford and Miss Catherine Beers, both of St. John.—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. William Blair and Miss Eliza McKay, both of St. John.

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. Henry Clay King, of Lubec, State of Maine, to Miss Emma J. Turnbull, of this City.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Frederick Crawford, to Miss Lydia Jane Belyea, both of the County of King's.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. Robert McJunkin, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, both of the City of Saint John.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Logan, to Catherine, seventh daughter of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. James Russell, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Mary A. Floyd, of the Parish of St. Martins.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. William Staves, to Miss Mary S. Gross, second daughter of Mr. Richard Gross, all of Hillsborough, Albert Co.

Died.

On Friday morning, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John Kirk, after a painful illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine will.

On Friday morning last, Mr. James Foster Kelly, aged 77 years, a native of Ireland. Mr. K. was many years a successful instructor of youth; he lived in the enjoyment of Religion, and as his life was holy and useful, his death was peaceful and happy.—He has left a wife and daughter to mourn their bereavement.

Suddenly on Crown, on Sunday night, 3rd inst., George Lindsay Pritchard, son of Capt. Pritchard, aged 16 months.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence in Carleton, Mr. George B. Vaughan, in the 59th year of his age, in pious resignation to the Divine will, leaving a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

At Carleton, on Wednesday, 29th ult., after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Charles Edward, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Mays, aged 17 years.

At Upper Sussex, October 12th, Mary, only child of Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow, aged 17 years.

At Sussex Vale, on the 12th ult., Mr. Alexander Musson, a native of Ireland, aged about 72 years. He was Sergeant Major in the Enniskillen Dragoons at the Battle of Waterloo and has since drawn a pension from the British Government.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 29th October last, Mr. Robert Robertson, aged 104 years and 5 months. He was a soldier under General Burgoyne in the American Revolutionary war, and has resided in Yarmouth since the close of the war. He carried with him to his grave scars on his head, breast, and hands, from sword wounds received in different battles, and also a musket ball in his leg. He leaves three surviving sons and a daughter.

At Springfield, Tuolumne County, (California,) Sept. 30th, of dysentery, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, aged 53 years, formerly of Woodstock, New-Brunswick.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Schr. Topsy, Crowell, Philadelphia, 10—C. M. Cove, flour and wheat.
Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.
Ellen Nancy, Crane, Portland, 1 1-2—Master, flour.
Germ, Crosby, New-York, 6—C. M. Cove, flour, &c.
Superb, Swain, Prince Edward Island, 18—Master, oats and potatoes.
Osier, Rice, Prince Edward Island—Master, oats.
Wednesday—Brigt. Armagh, Conlon, Portland, 2—Master, flour.
Thursday—Barque Roila, Cole, Shields, 60—Jos. Hamilton, coals.
Saturday—Barque Hope, McDonald, Boston—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Ellen Oliver, Wetherall, Boston, 2—William Thomson, ballast.
Schr. Pearl, Whelpley, Boston, 30 hours—G. Eaton, general cargo.
Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.
Sunday—Brig Progressive, Age, Holmes, Belfast (Me.) 2—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
This Day—Ship Lancashire, Crone, Liverpool, 27 Nov. 25th, Lat. 42 49 Long. 59 56 Spoke Packet ship Middleton from Liverpool bound to St. John

CLEARED.

Nov. 28th—Ship Burditt McLean, Greenock, timber and deals—John McLaren; Brig Columbus, Lindsay, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Robert Stephenson, Robson, London, deals—J. L. Woodworth.

29th—Brigt. Benjamin Franklin, Chute, Matanzas, assorted cargo—T. R. Gordon; Antelope, Holder, Matanzas, boards—T. R. Gordon.

30th—Brig Albert, Harvey, Matanzas, sugar box shooks—T. R. Gordon.

Dec. 1st—Ship Themis, Corson, Liverpool, timber and deals—Wm. Olive; Barque Sylphax, Crosby, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Amelia, Flint, Troon, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Mary Jane, Elson, Boston, boards—E. D. Jewett & Co.; Mary Grotton, Sloan, Boston, boards—J. W. Pollard & Co.

2d—Ship Arlington, Plummer, Londonderry, deals; Herbert Parker, Pritchard, Greenock, timber and deals; Turon, Steel, Liverpool, do; Barque Arthur White, Cook, Baltimore, chalk.

Fishing Thread.

LAWTON & VASSIE,
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HAVE now on hand a very superior article of 3 Cord THREAD, in large Hanks, suitable for Nets. (in papers.) Dec. 5, 1854.

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THE Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. LEAVITT, will, until further notice, sail for *DIGBY* and *ANNAPOLIS*, (carrying Her Majesty's M