THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854.

THE ATTACK UPON P[illegible].—Full [illegible] Papers contain [illegible] of the attack [illegible] English and French [illegible] on Petropaulovski [illegible]. From these it appears that on the [illegible] of September, [illegible] consisting of three British and three French ships, attacked the [illegible], and [illegible] very severe contest, during which the English ships alone fired [illegible] balls against the walls. The object of the attack was to destroy the Russian means of war and not to take the town, which would have been a useless capture. They failed, however, the fortifications [illegible] more formidable, and the resistance of the besieged more [illegible] than they had been led to expect, and finding that their force was not sufficient to effect their purpose, they withdrew; [illegible] by the combined fleets, [illegible] English and one French [illegible] their fleet to more vessels, when they will probably return and complete the work. Very satisfactory results, however, were obtained by this attack. Several of the Russian batteries were destroyed, a great number of guns spiked by the besiegers, and many prisoners [illegible] the public magazine of [illegible], and large quantities of stores and provisions destroyed. The two Russian frigates, [illegible] and Dwina, of 44 guns each, were so crippled and dismantled, as to render it impossible to repair them sufficiently for sea service, before they are frozen in the ice; so that they are completely [illegible] Spring; and finally, the day after the attack, [illegible] captured two Russian vessels which were [illegible] the port; one of which [illegible] was laden with a valuable cargo of munitions of [illegible] (estimated at $200,000), [illegible] the [illegible] the fortress; and also [illegible] Russian [illegible], also was going to take the command of the place, [illegible] who will now be relieved from [illegible] of that important duty.

ELECTIONS.—Two of the Three Elections, rendered necessary by the recent changes in the Government, have resulted in the [illegible] return of the former members. In York, the Hon. Mr. Fisher was elected by a show of hands: thus receiving a virtual vote of confidence and approbation, as the leader of the new Government, from one of the largest constituencies in the Province.—In St. John, the constituency of which is one of the most important and influential in the Province, the Hon. S. L. Tilley was similarly re-elected, on Wednesday last. At the hustings, Mr. Tilley made a modest and sensible address to the electors, explaining his reasons for opposing the late Government, and for accepting office; and declaring his entire readiness to relinquish it whenever required so to do by the voice of the people. We are glad to find, that Mr. T., in the course of his speech, stated that he had opposed the late unpopular act of the House of Assembly, in raising the pay of Members to twenty shillings per diem. The election for Northumberland, where the Hon. Mr. Johnson requires the confirmation of his constituents on his taking office, has not yet taken place.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Having finished the criminal business, the Court has been engaged for the last few days in trying civil causes. Yesterday, we learn, no business was done; it being found impossible to collect a jury; a striking and practical comment on the absurdity and inconvenience of the change in the periods for holding the Circuit Courts in St. John. We hope ere long to see the repeal of this unpopular enactment.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Next Monday evening the Lecture season of this Institution will commence. The Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Halifax, will deliver the opening Lecture, whose subject, we understand, will be "*The Use and Progress of the various branches of Natural Science.*"

The disastrous flood, which we briefly noticed in our last week's paper, appears to have caused the destruction of a vast amount of property, both public and private. In addition to our last week's particulars, we now learn that many mills and almost all the bridges between St. John and the Petitcodiac on the east, and between this city and St. Andrews on the west were carried away. The beautiful little suspension bridge, so recently erected over the Hammond River at Betty's ferry, (and which was so universally admired) was entirely destroyed, by the [illegible] forced against it by the [illegible]. Messrs. Shaw's woollen factory at Mill Stream was [illegible] swept away. Mr. Shaw, Jr., and [illegible] resided in the building, [illegible] lives. [illegible] Mr. Davidson's Mill on the Great Salmon River; Mr. Ratcliffe's [illegible] Loanrd; Mr. Reynold's new saw mill on [illegible] preaux River; and Mr. Jas. Vernon's at [illegible] Head, are all destroyed. Various other mills have been more or less damaged, and great numbers of logs swept away; and vast quantities of [illegible] carried away or spoiled where it stood. Altogether, the damage has been enormous; and the tremendous and destructive freshet will long be remembered, as the greatest and most disastrous flood ever witnessed in New Brunswick. We had heavy rains again on Saturday and Sunday last and the sky is now overcast with dense clouds which will probably produce a snow storm.

His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor General, arrived [illegible] at Quebec, on the morning of the 7th inst., in the Steamer *John Munn*, from Montreal. They were received on the wharf by Colonel Thorndyke, R. A., Commandant of the Garrison, Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C., Captain Hamilton, Military Secretary, &c. No public demonstration took place, as the day of His Excellency's arrival was not previously notified, [illegible] the Steamer arrived unusually early in the morning; a large number of persons were assembled on the wharf to witness the debarkation.

NAUTICAL MAGAZINE, &c., Griffiths & Bates, 79 John street, New York.—We unintentionally omitted in our last paper to acknowledge the receipt of this valuable periodical, for November. So far as we are enabled to judge, we feel warranted in saying, that the *Nautical Magazine* is an indispensable work for Ship-builders, and all engaged in maritime pursuits. The number before us abounds in valuable articles, beautifully illustrated by diagrams. In another part of our paper will be found some interesting extracts from this work, emanating from the pen of Peter Stubs, Esq. of this city, and which are well calculated, so far as they go, to elevate the character of New Brunswick Ships, or at all events to sustain them in their present high position in the estimation of the world.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 2d of December. It is expected that the Reciprocity Treaty is the main object of the call at this early period. Other subjects, however, may also come before them.

The mail for England, via Halifax, was despatched last evening, by Steamer as far as the Bend, in order to expedite its arrival at Halifax,—travelling being very tedious and difficult by the ordinary land route; many of the Bridges having been swept away by the late heavy freshet.

The Fredericton *Reporter* comes to us this week enlarged in size, and containing a corresponding increase of readable matter. Its enterprising proprietor appears determined to use every effort for success.

Dicken's Household Words.—We have just received through Mr. B. O'Brien, the November number of this popular Magazine, published by McElrath & Co., New York. Its literary selections are excellent, and it is well worthy of public patronage. For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street.

☞ The review of several "New Books" is unavoidably postponed to-day for want of room.

In Maryland they are about to have a joint stock farm, on a large scale, and connected with the College for instruction in the art of agriculture.

ACCIDENT TO THE "GOVERNOR."—This steamer, [illegible] St. John on Monday [illegible] for Portland, broke her crank the same evening, when off Tabor's Island. She was [illegible] soon after, and on Wednesday was taken in tow by the *Eastern City* and brought back to Boston.—*Cour.*

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Monday night last, [illegible], of the Brigt. *Palermo*, of Windsor, lost his life by falling into the new slip [illegible] the roadway near the steps at Reed's Point, a short distance from the large gas lamp. He was on his way towards his vessel which was lying at [illegible] in Lower Cove. He leaves a wife and child at Kentville, N. S.

We trust the Corporation will now see the necessity of having the roadway and a portion of the landings at Reed's Point guarded by a sufficient railing.—*Ib.*

Grand Trunk Railway.—Extensive as are the [illegible] for the transaction of business at Portland, they appear quite insignificant in comparison with those in progress at Montreal. The Company have [illegible] for their depot grounds at Point St. Charles over 100 acres [illegible] of which [illegible] are now erecting [illegible] works [illegible] for passengers and freight, are already in progress.—*Staten Islander.*

In the Canadian Legislature, on Friday last, Sir A. McNab stated that the government had appointed a commission, at the head of which was Mr. C[illegible], of Montreal, to inquire into the [illegible] and [illegible] on the Great Western Railroad. He said that the government had heard of the great loss of life with deep feelings of regret. Mr. Robinson said the accidents on that road were so frequent as to demand investigation.

FIRES.—Last night two destructive fires occurred here, the first broke out at 1 o'clock destroying St. Paul's church, buildings occupied by Crawford & Hamilton, and Sullivan Cone and others, and the stores of Delaney & Power. The 2nd fire commenced at 4 o'clock, in the St. George Assembly rooms, corner of Wellington and Barrott streets, and destroying the entire block, Meagher's building, two stores, house, and four buildings on —— streets. A large number of families were driven houseless into the storm during the night.

The steamer Prince Albert was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were fortunately subdued before much damage was done.—*Kingston, (Canada) Nov. 11th.*

RECIPROCITY.—From information in another column, in the form of a Treasury-circular from secretary Guthrie, it will be seen that the Reciprocal trade is practically established as far as the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are concerned, and it only requires the concurrence of Nova Scotia, & the assent of the Imperial Parliament to become a law. The Parliament of England was prorogued till the 16th inst., when it is expected to assemble for the transaction of business, but the ratifications having been long since exchanged between the two governments, the U. States and G. Britain, the assent of Parliament is regarded as a matter of form only.

That ancient and most respectable Province, Nova Scotia has, however, yet to pass upon the matter, and were it not for her deep interest in the question, there might be some trouble should the Imperial Government [illegible] force from the fishing grounds, and allowed the Yankees to fish where they pleased, without asking permission from Nova Scotia. The authorities of that Province decided not to call a special session of Parliament, as was done by the neighboring Provinces, but the only effect of their policy seems to be to shut out the coal, plaster and other products of the Province from the only market they can ever have, that of the United States.

Regarding the question of "*reciprocal trade*" as practically settled, we cannot forego the expression of our gratification at this result. We regard it as the most important [illegible] question of the age, the consequences of which no one [illegible]. We regard it [illegible] of peace, between the [illegible] Anglo Saxon [illegible] more accurately [illegible] English language.

[illegible] * * * [illegible] the artificial restraints [illegible] Canada and New Bruns[wick] [illegible].

[illegible] of kindly feeling [illegible] the Elgin Treaty, to cross the border, without being subjected to any charge [illegible]. This is one point, [illegible] a most important point, gained. They have nearly, or substantially, the same interests. Compared with European states each is destitute of capital, and deficient in the labor required to carry out its plans of improvement.

We regard the present measure as a precursor of other and still greater changes [illegible] of both countries. We look with [illegible] to the enlargement of the basis of reciprocal trade.

The Elgin treaty embraces only the products of the sea, the forest, and the farm. We would add [illegible] list products of the workshop and of manufacture.

[illegible] it strikes the Canadian as strange [illegible] to the U. States without duty, [illegible] the form of a water bucket or clothes horse, it at once becomes subject to an onerous duty. So to [illegible] Portland mechanic sends household furniture or an [illegible] across the line, he is met by a similar charge.

We gladly accept the measure, however, as far as it goes. We are aware of the difficulties in the way of extending its provisions to the products of the shop and to all branches of manufacture. This however will come in good time.—*State of Maine.*

The sale by auction of the library belonging to the late Bishop Wainwright [illegible] New York on the 22d inst. The consecration of Bishop Potter is fixed for the same day, in order to meet the convenience of people who will gather on that occasion.

ILLNESS OF MRS. HAMILTON.—The people throughout the whole country will be grieved to hear of the illness of the venerable Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. She has been a resident of this city for many years, and is universally beloved. She is the daughter of the patriot General Schuyler, of the revolutionary army, and is now in the ninety-seventh year of her age. It is fifty years since the death of her distinguished husband.—[National Intelligencer.

It is computed that the number of blacks held in slavery in different countries is seven and a half millions, of which 3,095,000 are in the United States, 3,240,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish colonies, 140,000 in the republics of Central America, and 85,000 in European establishments in Africa.

A YOUTHFUL TEA PARTY.—A nice little tea party met together in the town of Duxbury a few days since, comprising two brothers and four sisters, whose united ages were four hundred and seventy years. The eldest brother was eighty six years old, the second eighty-four, and the sisters respectively eighty-[illegible], seventy-five, seventy-three, and seventy. In the ordinary ways of Providence, so large a family is seldom preserved to so great an age.

The newspaper is a new book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtful, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferent, it may also instruct the most profound.

The whole number of deaths from cholera in New York, from the first appearance of the disease, June 31 to the 22th October, of the present year, was 2412.

THE FALL CANAL.—The Detroit Enquirer says [illegible].

completed by the fifteenth day of November.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the Works, have been notified to be present on the twentieth of the present month to judge of and accept the work, if found to be in fulfilment of the terms of the contract.

CENSUS OF NEBRASKA.—According to a proclamation issued by T. B. Cuming, acting Governor of Nebraska, officers were to commence taking census of that territory on the 24th of October.—The proclamation declared that no names would be enrolled except those of actual and permanent residents of the territory.

ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON.—On Sunday last, Mr. Dennison Wallis of Hamilton, while attempting to drive a heifer in his barn yard, was knocked down by the animal, and in falling struck the back part of his head upon a stone wall, injuring him so severely that he died on the same day. Mr. Wallis was a gentleman of great respectability and worth, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all.—*Salem Journal.*

INCIDENT AT A WEDDING.—On Thursday evening, while the ceremony of marriage between a happy pair was proceeding at St. John's (Episcopal) Church, at Charlestown—the lady, the daughter of one of the first citizens of the place—there being in attendance no less than sixteen bridesmaids and groomsmen and a large concourse of relatives, friends and interested spectators, the [illegible] of a portion of the church gradually settled, [illegible] eight or ten feet. Though much alarm was experienced, no actual accident occurred to any of the vast concourse, and the ceremony was completed, [illegible] to the [illegible] of all present.—[Telegraph.

WONDERS WILL NOT CEASE.—Saturday there passed through this place, on their way to the Springfield (O.) Cattle Show, a sheep with wool upon it three feet in length—a sheep with four horns, each 14 inches in length—a Shetland cow smaller than the long wooled sheep, and weighing but 220 pounds—a calf of the cow, now about two years old, and never [illegible] gives milk. The big sheep is the world's wonder. It girths 8 feet, and its fleece is estimated to weigh between 40 and 45 lbs. All these monstrosities are owned by Mr. James Bickesell, of Aurora, N. York. Mr. B. has six of these kind of mammoth sheep, and is introducing the breed throughout the West. Visitors at the Springfield Cattle Show should not fail to examine the animals shown by the New York Exporter.—[Sandusky Register.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, reached her dock here shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. She brings 144 passengers. On the 5th inst., 2 15 A. M passed steamship Europa, 8 miles north of Tuskar; 13th, 7 P. M., passed steamship Pacific from New York for Liverpool. The propeller Charity, from Quebec, had arrived at Liverpool.

ENGLAND.—From England there is no local news of importance. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, in view of the calamity to the *Arctic*, have issued the most stringent regulations for the guidance of their vessels in fogs. Mr. Smith O'Brien returned in the last India steamer, and left her at Gibraltar. He will probably take up his residence in Italy.

The [illegible] Market [illegible], has the following on the state of the grain market:—

"The reaction which has so soon taken place in the corn market, at all prices may tend, is good evidence that the late extensive rise in prices was not founded upon any reliable data from which could be ascertained beforehand the future state of the trade. The feverish excitement that prevailed in the market a fortnight or three weeks ago, has subsided, and although prices may not recede to the figure that some persons anticipated at the close of the harvest, there is strong ground for believing that they will take a [illegible] range. On Monday, the prices at Mark Lane were barely supported at the level of the previous Monday. On Wednesday the market was again dull, and to effect sales holders had to accept lower terms. In the majority of the country corn markets held in the early part of this week, a decline took place, varying from 2s to 3s. per quarter. Prices were also considerably lower in the Irish Scotch and Mark Lane markets, yesterday. Of the French markets, some are reported higher and others lower. From New York a considerable advance in price is looked for, but the effect, no doubt, will be to bring forward greater supplies. Orders are stated to have been sent from this country to New York, to Alexandria, and to places on the Baltic, to buy corn—to forward for spring delivery; and at the present prices ruling in the English markets, it is expected that the quantity required will be obtained.

The news from the seat of war leaves matters in great obscurity. The Russian despatches say that the Allies suffered two severe defeats, namely: that the French had their works destroyed and sixteen guns spiked, and the English cavalry were routed, with a loss of five hundred horses and, of course, many men, having been attacked by Menschikoff at Balaklava. The Anglo-French reports do not give any explicit denial; they only say that the Russian reports are exaggerated and improbable.

The Allies state that two Russian ships-of-war were destroyed in the harbor, and that the Quarantine Fort had been silenced, and a bastion of Fort Constantine blown up by the explosion of a magazine. It is, at least, evident that very sharp fighting took place.

The following despatch received by telegraph via Marseilles, gives a [illegible] account of the operations before Sebastopol:

"*Balaklava, Oct. 17.*—We opened fire this morning with 74 English and 53 French guns against 130 Russian. At 8.45 a French magazine exploded. At 12.45 the French ships engaged the sea forts, with the [illegible], the Retribution, and the Britannia. At 1.25 another French magazine blew up. At 3.10 [illegible] took place in Sebastopol. At 3.35 the magazine of the Russian [illegible] blew up. The Russians, however, returned to their guns. At 5.30 the ships fired on Fort Constantine at short range. The fire was kept up until 6 o'clock, and did great damage to the Russians."

Balaklava, Oct. 18.—The Russians have remounted their guns, which are much heavier than ours. Our loss yesterday amounted to 96. The Retribution and Leander both caught fire, and five had their masts carried away. The [illegible] and the round tower keep up a brisk fire. We got our munitions up with difficulty.

Paris, Friday morning.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that General Canrobert's report of the 23d states that the attack continued without any remarkable incident, and that all were full of confidence as to the result.

According to further accounts received from Sebastopol to the 25th, some English engineers employed in Sebastopol had made their escape, and reported the town filled with dead left unburied, and that provisions were becoming very scarce. The upper works of Fort Constantine had been completely destroyed, and two ships of the line sunk.

The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office, just before the departure of the Asia, from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe:

"*Constantinople, Oct. 28—midnight.*—The captain of the English steamer Transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms to a great extent the information brought this morning by a French sloop. It appears that the Russians attacked the fort in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th, their number being about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first, were Ottoman troops and some Scotch regiments. The Turks gave way and even left their guns, which the Russians seized and turned against them. The Scotch however remained firm in their position.

"The French took part in the affair, with admirable bravery.

"Other forces arrived and the Russians were obliged to yield. The Russians remained, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies. Two regiments of English cavalry, exposed to the fire of the Russian batteries, suffered [illegible].

"On the next day their position was attacked by 8000 Russians, as well as from the Sebastopol side as that of Balaklava. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and according to the reports of the wounded officers who had arrived at Bujukdere, the belief was still firmly entertained that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the allies.

"Among the names of the killed and wounded we find no general officer.

"STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

Lord Dunkellin is promoted from captain to Lieut. Colonel.

Up to the 25th of October the siege and bombardment of Sebastopol continued with regularity and success, and the loss of life in the town of Sebastopol was so great that the air was said to be tainted by the number of unburied and putrefying dead. [illegible] Nicholas had been killed by a shell. The loss of the allies is comparative[ly] small, and Lord Raglan is understood to be favorable to [illegible] bombardment in preference to an immediate assault. On the other hand, the Wein[illegible] publishes the following:

"*Bucharest, [illegible], Oct. 29.*—On the 25th, Gen. Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English a fifth of their heavy cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, [illegible] escaped with great difficulty. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner by the Russians."

Greek accounts from Ghosta confirm this, and say that the English cavalry lost five hundred men. It is certain that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, and a still stronger corps was expected from Perekop.

In the recent attack made upon the forts at the mouth of the harbor of Sebastopol, the vessels of the allies were much damaged. The British were said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works but the French works were not strong enough, having been much injured. A deserter stated that the Russian loss was very great.

Contradictory rumours are current as to the progress of negotiations, and Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. There is a talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her policy in the East.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN GUARDS.—A letter from St. Petersburg thus describes the last ceremony in which the Czar figured in public:—"the reserve of the Imperial Guard, composed of 30,000 men, has just been placed on a war footing. The Emperor has reviewed them, and has availed himself of the opportunity to bless, at the head of his troops, the two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, who, it is said, are to join the active army. The benediction took place with much pomp. The two Grand Dukes went on their knees to receive it, and all the troops also knelt."

A despatch of the 23d states that the Czar's eldest son, the Grand Duke Alexander, had left St. Petersburg to join the Guards on their march to Warsaw, their new head-quarters. The same city is also the head-quarters of the Grenadiers, under General Rudiger; and of the active army in Poland under Marshal Paskievitch. A Vienna journal computes that on the arrival of the Guards at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 166,000 men; viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 22,000 Grenadiers, and 16,000 cavalry, besides the usual proportion of artillery.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS FOR THE CRIMEAN WAR.—We have much gratification in announcing the promotion of the two lieutenants who were so prominently mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches to the rank of commander—viz: Lieutenant S. H. Derriman (1842) Commander of the Caradoc, who was appointed by Admiral Dundas as his Lordship's aide-de-camp at the battle of the Alma. Lieutenant Frederick A. Maxse (1852), one of the juniors of the Agamemnon, 91, who returned through the forest with Lord Raglan's despatches, and thus enabled the Agamemnon to reach Balaklava at the desired moment. Lieutenant Maxse's promotion will be rather to a "brevet rank," to be confirmed as soon as he has served his full time of two years as a lieutenant.—*Evening Paper.*

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The screw steamship *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, arrived at Kiel on the 24th, [illegible] of Sir Charles Napier's squadron. It has been on shore at the Island of Femeren, but is not damaged. Sir Charles Napier was expected at Kiel on the 25th. As regards the movement of the fleet, it was stated that on the arrival of the steam transport *Holyrood*, with stores &c., the fleet would take on board a sufficient quantity thereof for their consumption up to the 10th of December; their departure for England must therefore take place the latter end of November. On arriving home the ships will separate and be sent to the various seaports—one portion going to Portsmouth, another to Plymouth, and a third to Sheerness, and the remainder (probably the sailing ships) to Queenstown. It is said that on the crews being paid up their wages, the respective Admirals of the fleet will strike their flags for the winter.

THE BATTERIES FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign, includes thirty-five vessels—namely: five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their exterior with 100 plates, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly [illegible] cannon shot (These vessels will be armed with six of the heaviest [illegible] guns); [illegible] on the Lancaster principle; ten bomb vessels, to be armed with [illegible] or three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gun-boats, drawing about four feet of water—the latter being specially intended for service in the river Neva.

The detachment of the Grenadier Guards ordered for the Crimea left town on Tuesday morning, a little before 9 o'clock, by the South-Western Railway, for Portsmouth, for embarkation in the *Queen of the South*. The troops, 500 officers and men, marched with the light band playing, and as they passed along the Strand, were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness their departure.

An official application has been made to the Admiralty for permission that the Russian and French officers, who left Sebastopol on parole for Lewes may be permitted leave on parole to visit London; and, further, that the cadets may also be permitted to enjoy the same privilege. A satisfactory answer has been received, granting the boon asked for by them.

GREAT GUNS.—The large iron works at Low Moor are fully employed. Last week an order was received for 100 of Lancaster's oval guns, which will throw a ball weighing 94lbs. Besides this, the company have another large order for cannon, which they are executing at the rate of eighteen guns per week.

SCOTCH SOLDIERS AT THE WARS.—Thirty men from Forfar, and attached to the Artillery, Scots Fusilier Guards, 42nd, 79th, and 93d Highlanders, met at Varna on the evening before embarking for the Crimea, and agreed that those surviving the attack on Sebastopol should transmit to their relations at home an account of their fate.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a letter from the Emperor of the French to Madame St. Arnaud, awarding her a pension of 20,000f. as a national recompense.

The Sultan has granted the widow of Marshal de St. Arnaud a pension of 25,000 piasters per month.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, who was on the heights of Alma, taking notes of the events of the day, had a horse shot under him.

The Great Britain screw steamer arrived at Melbourne on the 25th of August—sixty-seven days from Liverpool.

It is reported at Brussels that Prince Napoleon, the heir-presumptive of the French crown, is about to espouse the daughter of King Leopold, a grandchild of Louis Philippe.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Arctic Expedition, had an audience with Sir James Graham on Tuesday, at the Admiralty, on the subject of his discovery of the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The interview occupied a considerable time; in the course of which Sir James Graham announced the intention of the Government to send out, early in the ensuing spring, an expedition, in order to make further search for the remains spoken of by the Esquimaux; and the command of the expedition was offered to Dr. Rae.

A VENTURESOME CREW.—A large mackerel boat of about 20 tons is now undergoing the necessary repairs and alterations at Newlyn, for the purpose of conveying a crew of five men to Australia. To enable the boat to sustain the many storms which may be expected on her voyage out, and to render her as secure as possible, the crew have coppered the lower part of her hull; in addition to which she is comfortably decked, cabins also being placed for the accommodation of the tars who intend to navigate her. The boat will be ballasted with fresh water.—*Cornwall (Eng.) Gazette.*

A BIG FIDDLE.—A musical instrument maker of the Paris Boulevards has lately exhibited in his windows a monster fiddle, which is to be his contribution to the Exhibition of 1855. The strings are young ropes, and the instrument itself measures about eight feet and a half, so that it would be impossible to reach the upper part with the fingers without the aid of the ladder; but, to accomplish that in a more artistic manner, a sliding apparatus is fixed, which acts much in the same manner as the tube of a trombone. Its tone is fully an octave deeper than that of the double bass.

The name of the Duke de Grammont appears among the list of passengers lost in the *Arctic*. It appears that the title must have been assumed by some person, as the Duke is at present much indisposed at his seat in the south of France.—*Illustrated News.*

It is estimated that 70,000 persons have died of cholera in Paris during the summer.

The *Cornwall Gazette*, speaking of the day of thanksgiving at St. Feock, says—"The vicar (the Rev. T. Phillpots, nephew to the Bishop of Exeter) expressed his regret to a Wesleyan parishioner, that on the day specially appointed for the nation to express its thanks, the whole parish should not meet under one roof, to bless God for his goodness together. The parishioner talked the subject over with his friends, and they consulted one of the preachers of the circuit, who entirely approved of the suggestion, as that which Wesley in his day would have commended and enjoined. The consequence was, that the Wesleyan chapel was not opened on Sunday morning, and the whole parish thronged the church, where the number of communicants was greater than probably was ever before known at St. Feock."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT BEDFORD.—The anniversary of the Bedford Literary & Scientific Institution was celebrated on Friday evening week by a soiree at the Bedford Rooms. The Mayor of the town presided, and among the company were Lord John Russell, Sir Edward Hamilton &c. The Mayor, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, Lord John Russell proceeded to move the following resolution, which was received with much applause:—"That literary and scientific and mechanics' institutions, have greatly tended to the benefit of the people in this country, by cultivating their minds, refining their tastes, and improving their social habits." His Lordship spoke in eloquent terms of the advantages arising from the establishment of societies which bring men together to study—teach them the lessons of history, enrich their minds, with poetry, and encourage them to fathom the depths of science; observing, also, that it was very desirable for the purpose of study—for the purpose even of writing—that men should have all those means, all those advantages which libraries and reading-rooms are calculated to confer. He then suggested, as a fit subject for the consideration of societies such as that he now addressed, the rise and fall of nations, pointing out the different channels into which such a question would lead the inquirer. The resolution was carried.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF RUSSIA.—Russia is rich in metals—in platinum, in iron, copper, lead, zinc, and pewter; and the official lists state that, at the Fair of Nijni Novogorod in 1842, the value of native metals amounted to 7,700,000 silver roubles. The governments of Tomsk, Perm, Vologda, Viatka, and Orenburg are the richest in iron and copper. Poland also produces iron but Finland has none. Lead is found in the government of Perm and in the mines Nertschinsk, which also yield mercury. Zinc is obtained in Finland, and abundantly in Poland. The official tables consulted by Kosegarten, from whom most of these details are taken, show that, in 1844, Russia imported 4,600,000 pounds of salt, although there abundant saline lakes in the Crimea, in the Nogais Steppes, in Bessarabia, and in the government of Irkousk. The government of Perm has saline springs; saltpetre is found in Bessarabia; asphalte and sulphur in the government of Orenburg; and naphtha in the neighborhood of Bakou. Central Russia is without stone; but the governments of Perm and Olonetz possess granite and marble, and granite is abundant in Finland. Perm yields jasper and loadstone, and, as well as Irkousk is rich in precious stones, amethysts, agates, and diamonds. In southern Russia, and even in some provinces of central Russia, where wood is wanting, peat is of great value, and that which is furnished by the governments of Tula, Kaluga, and Kirchikoff, and up to the Dnieper. It has also been found in Siberia.—*Duncan's Russia.*

Besides the articles enumerated in the above list, gold is found in great quantities in the Ural Mountains, among the sands of the mountain streams, and in mines; and lapis lazuli is also found in considerable quantities in the same regions. The total annual value of the raw produce of the Russian soil, Mr. Duncan tells us, is computed at 2,063,590,000 silver roubles, which, he also informs us is beneath the real value.

An infallible Remedy for Bile, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints.—*Holloway's Pills.*—Extract of a Letter from Ellen Fawcett, of Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to Professor Holloway.—"I suffered for seven months from Jaundice and bile, arising from a very disordered state of the liver, during this time, although I tried many remedies I obtained no relief to my sufferings. At length I purchased a quantity of your Pills, and after using five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and with confidence recommend them to others who are thus afflicted." (Signed) ELLEN FAWCETT. 5

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE

effected by Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years, with a sinking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonfull at a dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident in this city. For further particulars [illegible] public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. [illegible], corner of Rutger 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.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. R. D. McArthur, Chemist and Druggist, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. James MacGregor, Engineer.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Edward L. Price, to Miss Margaret Parlee, both of the Parish of Sussex, King's County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Hugh McCarthy Parlee, to Miss Sarah Scholes Barber, both of Sussex, K. C.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Thomas McCauley, to Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. Henry Dalton, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Louisa Emery, of the City of St. John.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel B. Belding of Hampton, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Clark, of Indian Town.

On the [illegible] inst., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Samuel H. Parks, of Westfield, King's County, to Miss Hannah E. Valles, of Petersville, Q. C.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. John Clark, of Waterborough, Q. C., to Miss Sarah McAuley, of Portland.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Hamilton Love, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Carleton.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Angus McKay, to Miss Jessie Sinclair, both of St. John.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Michael Lacey, to Miss Hannah Louisa Gibby, both of Greenwich, in the County of King's.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry Taylor, of St. John, to Miss Madeline, only daughter of Mr. William Cameron, of Portland, formerly of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

In Portland, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Wm. S. Whittaker, of Kingston, to Miss Mary Anna Bella Holder, of the same place.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Andrew McFarland, to Miss Sarah Ternan, both of this City.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. Aaron Steves, to Miss Lydia Steves, second daughter of Mr. Caleb Steves, all of Hillsborough, Albert County.

In New-York, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. D. Gilette, Mr. Henry Hobson, of St. John, to Miss Sarah W. Lafetra, of New-York.

At Mill Village, Parsboro, (N. S.) on the 2d inst., by the Rev. R. E. Crane, A. Bradley, Esq., of that place, son of Mr. John Bradley, of St. John, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James L. Chubbuck.

At Halifax, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. John Harris, Florist, to Ann, daughter of the late John Robb, of Halifax.

Died.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Farmer, aged 58 years leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, on Wednesday night, the 15th inst., Margaret, relict of the late Henry Porter, Esq., in the 66th year of her age.

On Saturday last, Mr William Barlow, in the 66th year of his age.

On Saturday last, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. W. H. Tyson, in the 43d year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 19th inst., Mr. John Murphy, in the 77th year of his age.

On Sunday last, at her residence near the Five-mile House, Parish of Simonds, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Graham, aged 54 years—a native of England.

On the 9th inst., at Mispeck, in the 66th year of her age, Ann, relict of the late Robert Stewart, a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

On the 9th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, Kingsclear, York Co., George Wildman Ritchie, Esq., Barrister-at-law, aged 35 years.

In this City, on Saturday, Anne Henry, aged 11 months, daughter of John W. and Emily S. Cudlip.

On the 27th of Oct., of Scarlet Fever, aged 6 years, Anthony, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vincent, of Long Creek, Parish of John[illegible].

At Halifax, on the 9th inst., the Hon. Henry H. Cogswell, aged 77 years.

At Aberdeen, on the 4th Oct., Capt. Alexander Leslie, well known as commander of the Brig *Albion*, and universally esteemed and regretted.

At London, Oct. 22, Anne, Lady Douglas, wife of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G. C. B.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Steamer Eastern City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers &c.

Saturday—Ship J. [illegible], Miles, Portland, (Me.) J. Bradshaw, ballast.

Barque Princess, Sullivan, Newry, 43—W. & G. Carvill, iron, &c.

Arthur White, Cook, London, 46—Chas. McLauchlan, chalk.

Brig Challenge, Utley, Yarmouth, 1—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Acadian, Flewelling, Boston, 7—master, assorted cargo.—Bound up the Bay, and put in for a harbor.

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

Monday—Barque Rectitude, Smellie, Dundee, 51—order, coals.

Ann Hood, Wade, New-York, 13—order, general cargo.

Schr. Margaret A., Anderson, Boston, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.

J. H. Connel, Hopper, Boston, 7—master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Nov. 17th—Ship Dorchester, Robinson, Liverpool, deals—McGrath, Harding & Co.; Barque Elizabeth, Wiancombe, Hull, deals—N. S. Demill; Brig Quebec Packet, Litchburn, Dumfries, timber and deals—Wm. Thomson.

15th—Barque Nugget, Cameron, Cork—assorted cargo—Jas. Macfarlane.

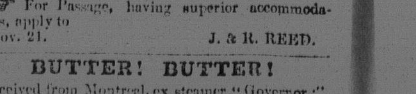
16th—Brig Bacona, Duncanson, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Thames, McOurt, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Flying Cloud, Ruddick, Melbourne, boards—R. A. Gregory.

17th—Packet Ship Imperial, Moran, Liverpool, timber and deals—E. D. Jewett & Co. and J. & R. Reed; Ship Culloden, Wallace, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; schr. Sea Bee, Pote Weymouth, U. S., boards—J. W. Pollard & Co.

18th—Schr. Garland, McLean, Boston, timber, deals, boards, &c.

20th—Bark Royalist, Beveridge, Alloa, timber and deals; Petrel, Avery, Matanzas, box, shooks; Brig Thomson, Barton, Dumfries, timber and deals.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The Packet Ships

will sail as under:—

"JOHN OWENS,"

Captain I. W. DOANE,

on or about the 1st December.

"LIBERIA,"

Capt. CRUICKSHANK,

on or about the 5th December.

☞ For Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

Nov. 21. J. & R. REED.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

Received from Montreal, ex steamer "Governor:"

25 FIRKINS choice BUTTER

For sale by

Nov. 21. JARDINE & CO.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

200 BARRELS, landing ex "Mary Jane."—For sale low while storing.

Nov. 21. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

PAINT, &c., ex "Barbara."

CASKS Brandram Bros. best White LEAD; [illegible] Red, Yellow, Green, and Blue PAINTS; Casks WHITING; White CHALK; [illegible] Red and Yellow Ochre; Lamp Black; [illegible] Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL—at lowest market rates, by

Nov. 21. W. TISDALE & SON.

EUROPEAN [illegible] CA[illegible]

Contra[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Cheap Hat, [illegible]

S. K[illegible]

Ladies' Fa[illegible]

NEW [illegible]

LADIES' [illegible] BOOTS

LANDING Extra S[illegible] Nov. 21.

TWENTY [illegible] PAGNE [illegible] house of B. & [illegible] by (Nov. 2[illegible]

Extr[illegible] Landing ex [illegible]

250 B[illegible] Nov. 21.

ST. JOHN [illegible]

A T a Special [illegible] ders of t[illegible] pursuant to Le[illegible] on Tuesday, 7[illegible]

Present.—T[illegible] nard, R. F. H[illegible] Mayor, Isaac W[illegible]

Read a Resol[illegible] ed 1st October [illegible]

Thereupon m[illegible] ed by Hon. Jo[illegible]

Whereas, the [illegible] Water Supply [illegible] Eastern side of [illegible] of Portland, will [illegible] furtherance of w[illegible] Water Company [illegible] prospective bene[illegible] counts now exh[illegible]

Therefore Res[illegible] that the stock o[illegible] Commissioners, [illegible] arrears of interest [illegible] since 1849, as p[illegible] 51, and further [illegible] R. F. Hazen, Re[illegible] be a Committee [illegible] the subject, and [illegible] this Company, t[illegible] cember next.

PUBLIC NOTIC[E] [illegible] journed Meeting [illegible] fice, in St. John [illegible] ber, 1854, at no[on] [illegible] Committee, and [illegible] determined.

Nov. 14.