THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1854.

THE LEGISLATURE, after a session of fifteen days, was prorogued on Friday last; having accomplished the business for which it was specially convened, and also another very special and remarkable piece of business, which was not expected of it, which was not laid before it in His Excellency's opening speech, and which has taken the whole country by surprise. The short session of 1854 will, indeed, be memorable in the political annals of New Brunswick, for the successful accomplishment of one of the most cunning y devised and adroitly managed *ruses*, that ever occurred in Legislative history. The *late* opposition, finding the number of their adherents considerably increased in the House of Assembly by the recent General Election, boldly formed a plan and organized a force which, after a week's hard fought battle, terminated in completely overthrowing the existing government, and getting the reins into their own hands. This remarkable contest appears to have elicited an amount of talent, elocution and tactical skill, on both sides, never before equalled in our Provincial Legislature; and whatever may be the final results of the strategy, it has demonstrated that the present House of Assembly, as a body, is characterised by political and oratorical ability of no mean calibre. A vote of "want of confidence" in the late Government having been virtually carried, by the adoption of the amendment to the address, by a large majority; the whole of the Executive, in a body, tendered their resignations to His Excellency. These were accepted, and Mr. Fisher was called upon by His Excellency to form a new Government; which, after a few days' consultation and discussion with his colleagues and supporters, he succeeded in doing. The members of the new Executive (a list of whom we give,) were immediately sworn into office; and having thus achieved the object of their ambition, we leave them to be judged by their future acts and deeds. Three seats become vacant in the House of Assembly, by the acceptance of office by Messrs Fisher, Johnson & Tilley; these gentlemen must therefore immediately go back to their constituents for re election; and thus their respective constituents will have a constitutional opportunity of declaring their opinion of the new regime.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Nova Scotia is now the only Province whose assent is required to this important measure. Our own Legislature, (as will be seen in another column,) has passed the necessary assenting enactments for this Province; including an Act to repeal the duty on American Flour and some other articles of import; and Canada has made provision for admitting American goods into that province, until the final completion of the measures necessary for bringing the Treaty into full effect, "under special bonds to her Majesty conditioned for the payment of the Custom duties legally chargeable at the time of importation, in the event that the Treaty and act do not go into operation and take full effect within six months from this date."

THE WEATHER.—Since our last, we have had some indications of the approach of winter. After considerable rain and fog in the early part of last week, the temperature suddenly changed, and hard frost came on Saturday night, which continued during the succeeding two days. This day, with a southerly wind, it is much milder, and the weather is cheerful and pleasant.

"THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Vol. I.—*Printed under the authority of an Act of the Legislature.*" We have received from John Simpson, Esq., the Queen's Printer, a copy of the above work, which has just been issued from the Royal Gazette Office. The Volume contains the revised or codified collection of all the public laws of the Province, passed previously to the Session of 1853, excepting those relative to the practice of the Law. It is to be succeeded by two other Volumes, containing the acts passed last Session, those relating to legal practice, and the numerous existing Incorporation Acts. The present volume is handsomely printed, and well bound; and presents the main body of the Provincial Laws in a very portable and convenient form. Whether the future results of this codification and verbal abridgment of the laws, will be worthy of the talent, labor, and expense bestowed thereon, experience only can decide; but we are informed that many professional men entertain great doubts on the subject.

"AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE." By ROBERT SEARS.—We have received from the enterprising publisher, Mr. Robert Sears, of New York, a copy of a large and handsome octave Volume, of 672 pages, bearing the above title, and just published by him. Mr. Sears is an industrious compiler, and has collected in this Volume from various sources, a large amount of interesting information, relative to the aggressive empire and people, which are now so signally attracting the notice of the civilized world. The Book is beautifully printed and bound, is copiously embellished with numerous well executed engravings, and is well adapted for popular reading. We wish it an extensive sale. It can be obtained at the Store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, in this City.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November, has reached us through Mr. B. O'Brien, King street, by whom it is on sale. It is an excellent number, well filled with attractive reading, and beautiful pictorial embellishments.

We have also received from the same source, the November number of "*The Illustrated New York Journal.*" This favourite monthly contains an immense amount of literary matter of a high order, and is very freely embellished with superior engravings. The "Journal" is a capital *family* periodical. For sale by Mr. O'B.

We have likewise received from Mr. B. O'Brien, an excellent steel plate Portrait of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, command-in-chief of the Allied fleets in the Baltic. The plate is large, and is exceedingly well drawn.—Also, a beautiful Lithographic view of Sevastopol, the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea. These excellent plates, together with views of Cronstadt, Sweaborg, &c., may be had at the Store of Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street. Price only 2s. 6d. each.

USELE TOM'S CABIN, &c.—This Panorama was exhibited in this city on Friday evening and last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, to large audiences. The Panorama also includes "A Voyage down the Mississippi," and "the Rendition of Burns." The moonlight scene on the Mississippi is truly excellent, and worth the price of admission. These magnificent pictures will be exhibited on this and to-morrow evenings at the Institute. Our pleasure-loving citizens should not miss the opportunity of seeing them.

We acknowledge the receipt, this forenoon, in pamphlet form, of a copy of the "Report of Committee on Sewers and Water Supply," including a Plan of the System proposed. Heads of the Bills, &c., printed by H. Chubbs & Co.

At the annual meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of this City, held at the Saint John Hotel on Thursday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Office bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Adam Jack, President;
Alexander Jardine, Vice President;
William Thomson, Treasurer;
R. Cruickshank, Secretary;
Robert Thomson, Andrew Scott, Wm. W. Emslie, } Committee of Charity.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council was in session on Tuesday and Wednesday. After a lengthy discussion and several divisions upon a declaratory of their assent to the Bill relating to Sewerage and Water Supply, the same was carried. Fairweather moved that £900 be a credit in his accounts as an equivalent for the property at Fort Lawrence. The consideration of this question was postponed, on the grounds that it is at present the subject of a correspondence between the Mayor and Commissioner Elliott. The citizens must feel dissatisfied on learning that it was expedient to resort to such an argument to induce the Board to defer the consideration of a proposition which should be indignantly rejected.

On both days the claim of the Gas Company, to an increase in the allowance for the street lamps, was the subject of discussion. Some seven years ago the Company proposed to the Corporation to put up lamps in the streets, supplying posts, lamps, &c., keep them lighting all night, every night throughout the year, provide for the lighting and extinguishing, keep the lamps in repair, &c., &c., at the rate of £6 a year for each, without limitation as to number, and for a term of ten years. The Corporation by a resolution accepted the proposal, but declared that not more than 60 lamps should be put up. From time to time other lamps have been put up, until there are now 189 in all. The Company declare that £6 does not pay: that under present circumstances each light costs them nearly £10 a year, and they now demand £10 a year for each lamp over 60, which number only they say they are bound by the original arrangement to supply at the rate of £6 each. They add that unless the Corporation accede to their terms they will shut off all but sixty and so consign a great part of the city to its primitive state of darkness. The additional cost to the city would be for 129 lamps, at £4 each, £516, and this expense the Council is unwilling to impose upon the tax payers. The consideration of the matter was postponed, and so it stands for the present.—*Freeman.*

RAPID SAILING.—Two of our St. John ships have just made extraordinary rapid runs to Britain, which call for especial notice. The *British Tyrant*, built by Messrs. P. Ruddick & Brothers, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult., in *sixteen days and a half* from this port, and the *Onangondy*, built by Mr. Thomas McLeod, Carleton, made the run from this port to Greenock in *sixteen* days. Both vessels were heavily laden, and on their first trips. Their sailing qualities were therefore tested under unfavorable circumstances.—*Cour.*

COPPER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We understand that the copper mines recently discovered by Mr. Robert Davis, on the Messrs. Bull's property at Woodstock, are likely to prove very valuable.—It is expected that in a short time operations for opening the mines will be commenced on an extensive scale.

THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.—Sir Robert Peel suggests the immediate exercise of private benevolence for the sick and wounded of our army in the East. He says:—"10,000*l* might be raised in a week. I enclose a check for 200*l*, and a like subscription from 40 to 50 others would at once provide the necessary funds. A committee of five might be appointed to superintend the purchase of a few comforts, and as delay would, of course, much lessen the value of the gift, in ten days, with success, a favourable opportunity might present itself for dispatching these to the hospitals of Constantinople or Sebastopol; and each individual contributing might thus have the satisfaction of testifying to some extent his gratitude and admiration for the brilliant courage and discipline with which our soldiers have not only sustained but almost eclipsed the ancient reputation and character of the British army."

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—The London Times in speaking of the loss of the steamship Arctic, observes:

"The annals of marine calamity do not make mention of any more dismal scene than the sweeping extinction of so many lives in that dense mist off the inhospitable coast of Newfoundland.—When we come to examine into the causes of the calamity, it is obvious enough that the reason of it was that Capt. Luce persisted in maintaining a speed under a heavy canopy of fog which would only be justifiable in clear weather and under favoring skies. Custom naturally breeds indifference to danger, which may be either heroism or frenzy. We have before us at this moment an account of another captain who in the same waters would persist in going at thirteen knots, all but run his ship on an iceberg, and lost his presence of mind at the critical moment. The ship was saved by the mate. Mists and fogs at sea are the most unpleasant incidents of a sailor's career; still by prudence, the perils resulting from them may be reduced. For signals and moderation in speed reduce the chances of injury almost to zero, but we fear that these precautions are far too frequently lost sight of by the captains who strive for a rapid passage, to the exclusion of all other considerations. But the pitcher goes to the well once too often, and the Arctic is the broken pitcher."

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Later Particulars.—Accounts from Buffalo, dated the 28th, state that the accident occurred through the bursting of the head of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel train. Two cars were crushed into splinters, and the horrors of the scene were beyond description.

It appears that the loss of life has been underrated in the first accounts. Forty-eight persons were killed instantly, and two of the wounded have since died.

The Buffalo Commercial of Saturday adds: The locomotive and express car were thrown over, crushing the first and second-class cars into mere splinters, demolishing the next, and making a wreck of the third car. Passengers in the last cars escaped unhurt or with slight bruises.

Almost the entire load of the second class cars were killed or wounded. All were not extricated until more than fore hours after the collision.—The conductor of the gravel train was on a rear car with signal light. Saved himself by jumping.

It has been ascertained that 25 men, 11 women, and 11 children, had been killed, and 21 men and 20 women and children badly injured, one-half probably fatal.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—*Tidings from the Missing Ship Enterprise.* The last California advices bring intelligence of the safety of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, which entered the Arctic Sea, through Behring's Straits, in the summer of 1851, in search of Sir John Franklin. The Enterprise, after passing nearly three years in the frozen sea, was compelled to abandon her attempt to unlock the secret mysteries of the icy North, and commenced her return passage, arrived at Point Barrow on the 9th of August. At last accounts she was shortly to sail from Port Clearance for Hong Kong. During her explorations she had found traces of the Investigator's passage in many places, and went within ninety miles of Winter Harbor; but not being able to proceed farther on account of the ice, went up Wellington Strait, and there fell in with Dr. Rae's expedition. In the spring of 1852, travelling parties were despatched over the ice, one of which reached Melville Island after great hardships. The natives met with during the voyage were of a peaceable and kind disposition, ready at all times to be of assistance in any manner in their power. There is now only one expedition to be heard from in the Arctic, that of our adventurous country-man, Dr. Kane who spent the last winter in the Arctic, and whose return is daily expected. Although he is provisioned for still another winter, should he be so unfortunate as to be unable to extricate himself this year.—*Isle of Man.*

The National Intelligencer, Washington, of the 28 h inst., in an article relating to the discovery of Sir John Franklin's remains, says:

"In all probability, the journals of sir John, or of some of his officers, may be recovered by visiting the spot. They would tell of his progress and his discoveries, and are, therefore, well worth the attempt at discovery. We hope a party will next year be sent to the place to glean particulars and collect journals. The importance of such an expedition is so obvious that it needs only to be suggested, not argued. The story of their fate comes only from the Esquimaux, but it carries with it such an air of probability that no one seems to question its main feature."

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—*Tidings from the Missing Ship Enterprise.* The last California advices bring intelligence of the safety of her Majesty's ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, which entered the Arctic Sea, through Behring's Straits, in the summer of 1851, in search of Sir John Franklin. The Enterprise, after passing nearly three years in the frozen sea, was compelled to abandon her attempt to unlock the secret mysteries of the icy North, and commenced her return passage, arrived at Point Barrow on the 9th of August. At last accounts she was shortly to sail from Port Clearance for Hong Kong. During her explorations she had found traces of the Investigator's passage in many places, and went within ninety miles of Winter Harbor; but not being able to proceed farther on account of the ice, went up Wellington Strait, and there fell in with Dr. Rae's expedition. In the spring of 1852, travelling parties were despatched over the ice, one of which reached Melville Island after great hardships. The natives met with during the voyage were of a peaceable and kind disposition, ready at all times to be of assistance in any manner in their power. There is now only one expedition to be heard from in the Arctic, that of our adventurous country-man, Dr. Kane who spent the last winter in the Arctic, and whose return is daily expected. Although he is provisioned for still another winter, should he be so unfortunate as to be unable to extricate himself this year.—*Isle of Man.*

THE OYSTER TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Evening Post* learns that the mortality which has recently occurred in that city, and is attributed to oysters, has completely suspended the oyster trade. On Thursday the sales did not average one tenth the usual amount, and Friday up to 11 o'clock, one of the leading houses on the East river reported that they had not sold a single basketfull.

The *Post* estimates that three millions of oysters are daily brought to the city of New York and sold. There are at least 200,000 daily consumers in the city alone. It is very evident from this fact that there can be no general disease among the oysters, for, if there were, the mortality among the consumers must have been much greater than it has been. There is no article of food so universally used among us at this season of the year as oysters, and we venture to say that there is no kind of meat in general use which induces less disease.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The counterfeiters recently convicted here, Hunt, Wellington, Gleason and Tree,—have each been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. Westover, Cowler, and Gillings, three of another gang, have been convicted and sentenced for shorter periods. Several others remain in jail, to take their trial at the next term.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Last night, in the Legislative Assembly, a stringent bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, passed a second reading by a vote of 95 to 5.

ROYAL VISITORS.—Two lions, attended by a silver jackall, a zebra, and a laughing hyena, have arrived at this port in the Springbok, from Cape of Good Hope.

Before the steamer Atlantic left New York on Saturday week, each officer was provided with two cases of Colt's revolvers, with instructions that if ever another Arctic calamity, with its heartless desertions occurred, to use them.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape Town dates to Sept. 11, by the Springbok at this port, advice that the project of an alteration of the duties on imports, involving some great changes in regard to articles of American produce, had been under discussion in the colonial legislature, but its further consideration had been postponed to the next session of that body, which will be in January next.

Nothing new had transpired in regard to the discovery of gold in South Africa; but the existence of other ores, including copper, which may prove much more profitable in the colony, had been ascertained.—*Boston Paper.*

A Virginian has beaten the Yankees at their own weapons. John J. Rollew, of Fredericksburg, Va., has invented a machine which will husk and shell corn at one operation. The ears with husk is thrown in its mouth, and in the twinkling of an eye the corn falls at one point, the clean cob coming out at the other end.—Its capacity is about four hundred barrels per day.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The amended address as agreed to, was presented to His Excellency on Monday, 30th ult. His Excellency's reply was as follows:

"I thank you for your address. I rely with perfect confidence on your loyalty to Her Majesty, and you may be well assured that I regard as sacred the Constitution of the Province."

On Tuesday the Carleton (St. John) Water bill was read a third time, and a bill (introduced by Mr. Wilmot,) to repeal the duty on Flour, Corn Meal, Coals, Molasses, and Salted Meats, was passed; and also a bill fixing the pay of the Members of the Assembly at 20s. per day.

Mr. Street, as a private member, introduced a bill to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect.

On Wednesday the bill introduced by Hon Mr. Fisher, to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give the majority of the people power to obtain a charter, was committed and passed.

On Wednesday, Hon. Mr. Ritchie announced the new Government, as follows:—

Hon. CHAS. FISHER, Attorney General;
Hon. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Solicitor General;
Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary;
Hon. WILLIAM H. STEVES, Surveyor General;
Hon. WILLIAM J. RITCHIE, Hon. JAMES BROWN, and Hon. ALBERT SMITH, } Executive Councillors, without place.

The Reciprocity Bill was committed, and supported by Messrs. Ritchie, Partelow, Boyd, End, Gray, McAdam, Brown, English, Macpherson, and Gilmor, and opposed by Messrs. McPhelim, Cutler, and Ryan.

The bill finally passed. Division on the third reading—19 to 4—Mr. Gilbert voting against it.

On Friday the Legislative Council passed the Reciprocity Bill, and the two Houses passed the following Address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in general Assembly convened.

May it please your Majesty.

Freemen in every land are watching with intense anxiety the progress of the present despot of the North, and we beg permission to offer our congratulations on the success of your Majesty and your allies on the recent glorious victory of Alma.

It is with pride and thankfulness that we have witnessed the patient skill and bravery of the soldiers of Great Britain and France and the Ottoman Porte, and enough has already transpired to convince the civilized world that the fleets and armies of the Europe are worthy of their sires, their country and the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

That the God of battles may bless your arms, that your reign may become as brilliant in war as it has hitherto been resplendant in the arts of peace, is the constant prayer of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in this part of your wide spread dominions.

The Governor came down at half-past three o'clock, and gave his assent to the Reciprocity Bill, the Municipal Amendment Bill, the St. John and Portland Water and Sewerage Bill, the Bill providing for the Members Pay, &c., and the Bill for the abolition of duty on Flour, Pork, &c. The Legislature was then prorogued with the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the consideration which you have given to this important subjects to which I called your attention at the commencement of the last Session.

"I have already given my assent to the Bills which you have passed, and I trust that they may contribute to promote the Commercial interests and to improve the sanitary condition of the Province.

"The congratulations which you have offered to Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies, at the recent victory of Alma, will be laid before the Throne, and will, I am confident, be received by Her Majesty with satisfaction and pleasure, as an additional proof of the well known loyalty of Her Subjects in this part of Her Dominions.

CALIFORNIA.—We have received the Alta California of September 30. It contains the address delivered at the dedication of the School House in the Fifth District of the City of San Francisco, Sept. 23, 1854, by Frederick Billings, Esq. The following paragraph will illustrate the style of the address:

"As I stand here within its walls to-day, my thoughts go back to the early days of our city, when there were no school houses, and there was no occasion for them, because there were no children to fill them; when our population could be counted by hundreds, and consisted of men who were dwellers in tents, or in wooden buildings that were not buildings, but only caricatures.—And I see how vast and rapid has been our growth in moral, social and general greatness. I thought then that San Francisco would never be great and good until the advent of bricks and children—of bricks, as the accompaniment and exponent of permanence, regularity, confidence, security, and sound basis of what may be called the business and the external society; of children, as the accompaniment and exponent of gentleness, goodness, truthfulness and integrity of what may be called the spirit and the internal of society. The city built up of wood and cloth is not more easy or certain to be consumed by fire, than society made up of men alone is to be destroyed by vice. That the bricks and the children have both come, again I say mark this building."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrivals of gold on Monday, amounted to £105,000, including £195,000 in the Arabia from New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, and £210,000 in the clipper Red Jacket from Australia on Sunday.

The public curiosity was intent upon events of the war in the Crimea, from which very little authentic news had been received.

The funeral obsequies of Marshal St. Arnaud were celebrated at Paris on the 16th with great poomp.—The procession was formed by the Garrison of Paris, and the Imperial Guard.

Queen Victoria with Prince Albert and the Royal family returned from Scot and to London on Saturday the 14th at ½ past 5 o'clock, by the Great Northern Railway from Great Grimsby, and proceeded immediately by the Great Western to Windsor Castle, where she arrived a quarter before 7.

The Queen and Royal party having passed Friday night at the Station Hotel in Hull, and having on Saturday morning, visited the objects of interest, passing through the principal streets, proceeded to the Corporation Pier, where they embarked on board the steam yacht Fairy. Before embarking the Queen conferred the honor of Knighthood on the Mayor of Hull, Sir Henry Cooper.

The clipper ship Red Jacket, Capt. Reid, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 15th ult. in 73 1-2 days from Melbourne, notwithstanding having lost some time in the ice. She left Melbourne Aug. 1, and has brought 44,943 ounces of gold, and 28,270 sovereigns. This is said to be the quickest homeward passage on record. She made the passage out from the Rock Light to the anchorage at Melbourne in 69 1-2 days, and therefore completed the voyage out and home, in five months and eleven days. The escorts for the week had brought down, previous to the sailing of the Red Jacket, 33,327 ounces of gold. Provisions were extremely dear.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON BALAKLAVA AND SEBASTOPOL.—The following important despatch from Lord Raglan, describes the movements of the allied forces after the battle of the Alma, to the date of their taking position at Balaklava, in the Southerly direction from Sebastopol. It appears that this movement was made in consequence of the formidable obstructions which had been interposed to the more direct, and sea coast route, the strength of the fortifications on the North of the city, and to discovery that the approach from the South was comparatively undefended.

BALAKLAVA, Sept. 28.

My Lord Duke,—I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession of this important place on the 26th inst., and thus established a new and secure base for our future operations.

The allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23d, and moved across the Katcha, where they halted for the night, and on the following day passed the Belbek.

It then appeared that the enemy had established a work, which commanded the entrance of the river and debarred its use for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and materiel; and it became expedient to consider whether the line of attack upon the North side should not be abandoned, and another course of operation adopted.

It having, after due deliberation, been determined by Marshal St. Arnaud and myself, that we should relinquish our communication with the Katcha, and the hope of establishing it by the Belbek, and endeavor by a flank march to the left to go round Sebastopol and seize Balaklava, the movement was commenced on the 25th, and completed on the following day by the capture of this place by her Majesty's troops, which led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbek to Sebastopol, the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left in the first instance to the cavalry and artillery; and the divisions were ordered to march by compass and made a way for themselves as well as they could; and, indeed, the artillery of the light division pursued the same course as long as it was found to be possible, but, as the wood became more impracticable, the batteries could not proceed otherwise than by getting into the road above mentioned.

The head-quarters of the army, followed by several batteries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called in Major Jervis's map, Mackenzie's Farm, and at once found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division, on the march to Bashi-Serai.

This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had diverged a little into a bye and intricate path, could be brought up. A vast quantity of ammunition and much valuable baggage fell into our hands, and the pursuit was discontinued after about a mile and a half, it being a great object to reach the Tschernaya that evening.

The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken, among whom was a captain of Artillery.

The march was then resumed by the descent of a steep and difficult defile into the plains, through which runs the Tchernaya river, and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before dark, followed in the course of the night by the Light, First, Second, and Third divisions; the Forth division having been left on the heights above the Belbek till the following day, to maintain our communication with the Katcha.

This march, which took the enemy by surprise, was a very long and toilsome one, and, except at Mackenzie's Farm, were two well-yielding a scanty supply, were found, the troops were without water but they supported their fatigues and privations with the utmost cheerfulness, and resumed their march to this place on the morning of the 26th.

As they approached Balaklava nothing indicated that it was held in force; but as resistence was offered to the advance of the rifle brigade, and guns were opened from an old castle on the head of the column, I showed itself on the road leading into the town, I deemed it prudent to occupy it as two flanking heights by the light division and a portion of Captain Bradling's troop of horse artillery on the left, to remain terminated by the surrender of the place, which had been occupied by very increased considerable numbers of the enemy.

Shortly after we had taken possession we were greeted by Captain Meads, of the Agamemnon, and soon after by Sir Edmund Lyons himself.

His co-operation was secured to us by the activity and enterprise of Lieutenant Maxse, of her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, who reached my camp on the Tschernaya, on the night of the 25th with despatches, and who volunteered immediately to retrace his steps through the forest, and to communicate to Sir. Edmund the importance I attached to his presence at the mouth of the harbor of Balaklava the next morning, which difficult service (from the intricacy of the country infested by Cossacks) he accomplished so effectually that the allied fleet was enabled to appear off the harbor at the very moment that our troops showed themselves upon the heights.

Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival, and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag entered this beautiful harbor; and the Admiral, as has been his invariable practice, co-operated with the army in every way possible.

We are hourly engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I moved my two divisions yesterday to its immediate neighborhood, where I was enabled to have a good view of the place, and Lieutenant-general Sir Joseph Jones, and General Bizot, the French Chief of Genie, are occupied in reconnoitering it closely today.

The march of the French army on the 26th was still more fatiguing and prolonged than ours. Being behind our column they could not reach Tschernaya till the next day, and I fear it have suffered greatly from want of water.

I regret to have to acquaint your grace, that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 25th, when he was suffering very much, and he felt it his duty to resign the next morning. I view his retirement with deep concern, having always found in him every disposition to act in concert with me. He has since become much worse, and is, I fear, in a very precarious state.

Fortunately he is succeeded by an officer of high reputation, General Canrobert, with whom I am satisfied it will all have great pleasure in acting, and who is equally desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with me.—I have, &c.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The above despatch, although dated on the 29th, brings the narrative only on the 26th. The following later letter, (it does not appear from what source) announces the encampment of a portion of the English army on the heights near Sebastopol. The telegraphic reports which follow of a later date, but of somewhat doubtful authority, and partially contradictory of one another, state that the investment of the city would be completed on the 2d or 4th of October, and that the allies would probably be in possession of it by the 8th.

HEIGHTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL,

SEPT. 28.—The allied army has at length arrived before Sebastopol. The fourth English division, after two forced marches, arrived yesterday, and is now encamped before Sebastopol, near a large farm, described in the map as "Khutor Teuzde-otar." The third division is slightly in the rear of the left, and the second and first divisions lean towards Balaklava, where head quarters are established. The French are encamped to and about the latter place, but will, in time, take up their position on the extreme right.

This day a Russian column issued from the town, and the fourth division under Sir George Cathcart, advanced to meet it. The Russians then retired on the enemy's having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions were ordered to advance, and they are still under arms.

A great quantity of stores were burned down this afternoon by the enemy. From the encampment of the fourth division the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of its inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts.

The landing of the siege trains at Balaklava commenced yesterday, and will be energetically pursued. Before they can be brought to bear, at least four days will pass. Sebastopol will fall, it is expected in the highest quarters, before twelve days have elapsed.

The generalship displayed by the allied commanders in turning the town was admirable.—Every effort has been directed by the Russians to render the land forts on the north side impregnable. So demoralized was the enemy after the defeat of Alma, that not the slightest resistance was offered by the advance of the allies, although the most favorable positions for harassing their march continually offered themselves.

The rivers Belbec, Katcha, and Cherniy were undefended. No bridges had been destroyed, no difficult roads broken up. The British cavalry had a few trifling skirmishes with enterprising Cossacks, but no engagement of the slightest importance took place. A small barrack was surprised by the Scots Greys and a major of artillery.

Balaklava, where several of our ships, including the Agamemnon, are now lying, was taken without any serious resistance on the 25th of September. Our steamers threw in a few shells, and the second battalion of Rifles, attached to the light division, scaled the heights, and fired in a few shots, when the garrison, composed of seventy men, with small mortars, surrendered. Balaklava will be of great importance to us as a point of communication with the fleet. Its harbor is a great curiosity, and the immense Agamemnon is anchored within a few feet of the quay. An ancient Genoese fortress, now in ruins, and an earthwork, were the only defence of the place.

VIENNA, OCT. 11.—It is stated in dispatches just received from Constantinople, that upon the 3rd the batteries intended for the attack upon Sebastopol were almost completed, and that the trenches had been advanced within 1500 yards from the external works of the fortifications. It was intended to commence the bombardment on the 4th or 5th. The allied army had cut off the source from which the town of Sebastopol derived its supplies of water. The Russians, it was said, were prepared to sink the nine vessels of the line which yet remain to them. The allies expected to carry the place in a very short time.

From another Vienna despatch, advices from Balaklava of the 3rd inst., state that it was confidently expected that Sebastopol would be taken in a few days. Lord Raglan has been confirmed President of the Council of War.

PARIS, OCT. 11.—By the Bertholet, which left Constantinople on the 4th, we learn that the investment of Sebastopol was completed on the 2nd, and that the allied forces would in all probability be in possession of the place on the 8th instant.

ATHENS, October 6th.—2000 French and all the English troops in the Piræus have been ordered to the Crimea; others replace them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.—All the allied troops who were at Varna have sailed for the Crimea.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD TO THE ARMY.

"Head-quarters, Meshendi, Sept. 26.

"Soldiers,—Providence denies your chief the satisfaction to lead you in the path of glory which opens before you. Vanquished by a cruel malady with which he has vainly struggled—with profound sorrow he contemplates—but he will know how to fulfil—the imperious duty which circumstances impose upon him, that of resigning the command, the weight of which, a state of health ruined beyond remedy no longer permits him to support.

"Soldiers,—You will pity me, for the blow which strikes me is immense, irreparable, perhaps unexampled. I hand over the command to the General of Division, Canrobert, whom the Emperor, in his careful solicitude for this army, and the great interests it represents, has invested with the necessary powers in a sealed letter which I have now before me. It is an alleviation of my sorrow to place in such worthy hands the duty which France had intrusted to my care. You will surround with your respect and confidence this general officer, for whom a brilliant military career, and eminent services rendered to his country, have procured for him the most honorable renown in the country and in the army. He will continue the victory of the Alma; and he will have the happiness—a happiness I mean for my self—to lead you to Sebastopol.

"MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD."

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers,—France and the Empire will be satisfied with you. At the Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the companions of Eylau and Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well defended positions. Soldiers, you will soon meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day, to the cry of "Vive l' Empereur!" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you have well deserved.

Field of Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20.

CLERICAL STRICE.—At Urbana, Ohio, recently, on a Sabbath, the bell of the Presbyterian Church rang the second time—the congregation sat waiting and waiting, but no minister came. After the lapse of about half an hour, a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the minister, who said he would not preach for them any more till his salary was paid up.

THE CRIMEA.—The principal towns in the Crimea, the present seat of active war in the East, are as follows:

	Inhabitants.
Sevastopol,	41,925
Baktchi Serai,	12,291
Simpheropol,	12,104
Eupatoria,	9,8[illegible]
Kertsch,	8,228
Theodosia,	4,709
Stara Krim,	2,176
Balaklava,	461
Yaita,	371

The roads practicable for artillery in the Crimea are:—

1. From Simpheropol to Sevastopol, along the Northern declivity of the Taurian Chain; its length is thirty-six miles.
2. From Simpheropol to Yalta, across the Taurian chain, at the base of the Tchatir Dag; its length is forty-six miles.
3. From Yalta to Balaklava, along the South Coast.
4. From Balaklava to Sevastopol, around the Western termination of the Taurian chain; its length is nine miles.
5. From Simpheropol to Eupatoria.
6. From Simpheropol to Perecop.

Baktchi Serai is half way from Sevastopol to Simpheropol; the road between the two places skirts the basis of the Taurian chain.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York on Friday, with three days later news.

The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th Oct., but no details had been received. Omar Pasha has gone to the Crimea to attend a council of war. His army is expected to reinforce the Allies in the Crimea.

Menschikoff had been reinforced.

MARKETS.—At Liverpool, Wheat had advanced 1s; Corn 2s. Flour is quoted at 39s for Western Canal; Orleans 42s. Consols 94¾. Lard advanced. Freights largely advanced. Business at Manchester was dull.

The Circuit Courts for the City and County of Saint John, were opened at the Court House in this city, this morning, Mr. Justice Wilmot is the presiding Judge.

Scald or Sore Heads, and other eruptions.—A most remarkable Cure by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Mrs. Jackson, of Milk-street, Boston, has two children, aged three and five years, both of whom were afflicted from their birth with the most inveterate scald heads, which greatly interfered with their general health. The mother tried every remedy likely to benefit them, to no purpose. But a friend recommended Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which completely cured them in seven weeks. The mother has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure effected. 3

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR,—The reflecting Christian, who is accustomed to trace effects to their causes in connection with the economy of God's providence, cannot but be struck with many things that have occurred of late even in our own Province. The late "*coup de etat*" by which a complete change has taken place in the *Officials* of our government, though effected instrumentally by an association and an envy which even men of the world condemn, must be regarded as one of those demonstrations which the Lord frequently affords of his jealousy, and by which he declares that he will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images. It is well known that some of the Officials under the late government were friendly to the Popish Emissaries in this place;—indeed, it was the boast of the St. John Popish Newspaper that at the farewell *levee* held in this city by the late Governor, a certain Ecclesiastic, a servant of Popery, was *first* presented to His Excellency; and how could this have happened, if certain Officials had been true to the Protestant character of the British Constitution? Upon such occasions the Lord does so work in mercy, and His great mercy has given a demonstration to the Province by the sudden change made in their position, that, as he abhors Popery, which is doomed ere long to be destroyed in the same sudden and unexpected manner, so also He will not allow those to pass without some mark of his displeasure, who exhibit favor to Popery's Partisans. If the new Officials act with as little regard to the Constitution which they have undertaken to uphold, as their predecessors, they may expect that their reign will be one of trouble and perhaps but very short in its duration. But as some of them are God-fearing men and love the Lord's Word, we may hope that God's blessing will attend them and make their administration a benefit to the Province. Let our Rulers remember that the Lord has said "Shall I not be avenged on such a nation as this?" And let all Christians earnestly pray that the Lord may hasten that period, when "He shall make our Officers peace, and our Exactors righteousness.

Yours, AN OBSERVER.

LITERATURE.

I. THE ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.—By FRANCIS WAYLAND, President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy."—12 mo. pp. 426. [Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.—NEW YORK: J. C. Derby 1854.]

The cursory examination which we have as yet been able to give this attractive book has afforded us extreme satisfaction. The literary or intellectual eminence of Dr. Wayland needs no eulogium from us; but we cannot but testify, that the Volume before us is a striking proof of both. It comprises "the substance of the Lectures which, for several years, have been delivered by the author to the classes in Intellectual Philosophy, in Brown University;" so arranged and compressed within such a compass, as to fit it to serve the purposes of a text book to Collegiate and general students. The object of the author has been, as stated in his preface, "to present and illustrate the important truths in intellectual philosophy, rather than the inferences which may be drawn from them, or the doctrines which they may presuppose; (which may be pursued at any length, at the option of the teacher;)" and thus to prepare the way for the more ample and truthful development of such discussions. The learned author appears to