Funeral of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier.

The funeral of the late "Hero of Scinde" took place at Portsmouth September 8. The troops who took part in the proceedings were understood to be volunteers. Most of them came from Gosport, and their numbers amounted to between 2500 and 3000. All the shops were shut on the occasion. At the Artillery Barracks a number of military and naval officers in full uniform assembled in order to join the procession; and Sir James Graham and the Lords of the Admiralty attended at the same place till the *cortege* arrived. The First Lord was dressed in a suit of mourning, but the Naval Lords were in uniform.

The hearse and mourning coaches were plain and unostentatious, nor was there any following of private vehicles, but all along the cross roads of the route, from the mansion to the Landport of Portsmouth, a distance of seven miles, the country people had collected and with uncovered heads waited till the carriage had passed, and then returned to their homesteads. The townspeople too, poured out far beyond the limits of their moats and ditches to witness the sight.

The procession was formed about two o'clock. The masons all in full mourning, the corporate officers in their robes, the hearse with nodding plumes, and the row of dark carriages, followed by the blaze of uniforms, had an effect all the more striking perhaps, that no sound was audible save the tramp of feet, and the grating roll of wheels, for "not a drum was heard—not a funeral note," save the slow booming of the deathbell, so that a wondrous silence reigned over the whole scene. Major Tr vers, one of the pallbearers, is the only officer who now remains alive of all who messed and lived and fought with the dead General in Spain, and it is somewhat noteworthy that the very batalions in which they both served should have furnished men to accompany the funeral procession.

The charger of the late General, "Red Rover" —a handsome light bay—which bore him through many a hard day in India, followed the hearse, led by a groom, and decorated with military trappings, while the boots which had so often pressed his sides in the *reconnoissance* or the gallop, hung dangling idly in the stirrup-leathers. As the officers and seamen passed, the soldiery closed in from the sides of the street, and formed a dense column across it, bringing up the rear of the procession. The *cortege* took about 15 minutes to pass, and arrived at the entrance to the Garrison Chapel before 3 o'clock. Inside the Garrison Chapel a great number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, and outside the crowd was very dense. The coffin was removed from the hearse at the entrance of the church-yard, and the chaplain of the garrison (Mr. Milner,) meeting it there, proceeded to read the sublime funeral service of our Church. It was observed that the coffin was not highly decorated or even ornate. The inscription simply stated, that Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Nepier, C. B., was born on such a day and died on such another.

On the lid were the General's hat, with plume, &c., of the deceased. There were two swords upon it also; one of them was worn by the General for many years, and memorably in the last India campaign. The guard was torn up and bent backwards towards the blade from the hilt. This was the work of a musket or ginjal ball at Hydrabad. The second was a *sabre d'honneur*, a very richly mounted and handsome weapon, presented to the General by Lord Ellenborough, when Governor-General of India.

When the coffin was lowered into the grave—a plain bricked-up pit, some five or six feet deep, by the side of the path from the gate to the church—and the solemn words "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were pronounced, not a few of the old soldiers present were unable to restrain their emotion. As soon as the service was concluded, Sir. W. Napier, standing by the side of the grave, turned round to the soldiers, who formed three sides of a square around it, and, as well as we could hear, said,—

"Soldiers! There lies one of the best men—the best soldiers—the best Christians—that ever lived! He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just"

The gallant officer could proceed no further. He had evidently intended to speak something at greater length, but was unable to command his words, and slowly and sadly the group around the grave broke up, and the military filed away. The crowd gradually thinned, and at last nothing was to be seen in the church-yard but the men who were closing up the mortal resting-place of one of the noblest soldiers England ever sent forth to do her service.

In a letter in the London papers, Sir Wm. Napier says, that it was Ney, not Soult, who protected the deceased when captured in Spain.

THE CORN TRADE.

[From the London Times]

The unfavorable change in the weather which took place last week at a critical moment for the harvest, the uncertain state of the Eastern question, aggravated by the stoppage of the Danube navigation and the interruption of the Wallachian corn trade, and lastly, the large purchases of corn made in this country by French and other foreign dealers, have had a powerful effect on our markets. The last returns from Mark-lane show a clear rise in the price of wheat of no less than 4s. per quarter on the week; and the aggregate average price of the preceding six weeks is 52s., which is 12s. a quarter higher than the comparative average for the corresponding period of last year. The top price on Monday was from 55s. to 58s. a quarter, and flour rose to 60s. a sack. This extraordinary increase of price, at the very time of year when a turn generally takes place in the market, is attributed to the demand abroad even more than to the fears excited for our own harvest. Although the French government endeavours by assurances in he *Moniteur* to persuade the country that the crops have turned out better than was expected, the measures it has taken and the active speculations of the French corn trade prove that considerable scarcity is apprehended. Louis Napoleon judges, rightly enough, that nothing is more likely to embarrass his government, and to arrest the immoderate commercial speculations now afloat in France, than a sudden rise in the price of provisions. Accordingly, he some months ago suspended the sliding scale of the French Corn Law, and has since removed the differential tonnage dues on cargoes of corn. The supply of flour which we have received from France for the last few years has ceased, and the French dealers begin, on the contrary, to import largely. The floating cargoes in our ports were bought up, and we soon found that when we went to the Baltic and Black Sea ports for further supplies, there, too, French orders had sent up prices. At Dantzic fine high mixed wheat, weighing 62 lb. a bushel, cannot be bought under 58s., free on board; at Stettin the same advance had taken place; in Holland the best Rhine wheat was fetching 60s. and 61s. Nor is there much prospect of any large supply from the Black Sea, for freights at Odessa have risen to 17s. a quarter, and are 3s. higher from the ports of the Danube. There is, moreover, a great probability that the supplies from the East will be largely required in the South of Europe. The Belgian government has also taken the alarm, and the low duty established in that country by the Corn Law of 1850 is suspended; wheat and every other kind of grain are to enter the Belgian ports free. Our correspondent in Paris relates how rapid has been the rise in the price of flour in that city, and corn is selling in several parts of France at 100 per cent. above what it would have fetched a few months ago. The demand is everywhere excessive. The fear of continued high prices is, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated; but the stocks of old wheat are low, and the returns of the present harvest are generally scanty. It is scarcely necessary to remark than this unfortunate scarcity in many parts of Europe is aggravated by the hostile attitude of Russia in the principalities, and by the ill-judged opposition of the Porte to the terms re-

barous states are pleased to inflict those evils on the world, and to increase the hardships of a natural calamity.

Mr. Marcy's Letter on the Kossta Affair.

The following summary of Mr. Marcy's letter on this subject has been telegraphed from Washington to the Bosson papers. The letter has been approved by the President and Cabinet:—

Koszta is claimed as an American citizen, unlawfully seized by the Austrians.

In reply to the demand of Austria that the United States government shall direct Koszta to be delivered to that government,—That it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in the Smyrna affair and render satisfaction for that outrage, Mr. Marcy enters into an analysis of the doctrine of allegiance, and contends that the conflicting laws on that subject are of municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them; that neither of the parties to the question in dispute has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws to settle the matter in dispute which occurred in the jurisdiction of a third independent power; that neither the Austrian decrees nor American laws can properly be invoked in this case, but the international law furnished the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna, are its true features to be discerned. Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented by treaty stipulations to give them vigor in his dominions.

Mr. Marcy, after defining the law of nations bearing on the subject of allegiance, contends that to surrender political offenders like Koszta is not a duty, but on the contrary would be a dishonorable subaerviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind.

He then refers the Austrian Minister to the refusal of Turkey in 1849 to surrender the Hungarian refugees on the demand of Austria and Russia, a refusal which the civilized world justified and commended, and which those two powers eventually acquiesced in without imputing to Turkey a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights. Koszta was one of these refugees, and his case was then fully discussed, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require any extradition either under the law of nations, or by existing treaty stipulations.

The justice of this decision was admitted by the rulers, statesmen, and people of every country, and the Sultan commended for the firmness and humanity of his course. Mr. M. then alludes to the claim put forth by Austria to seize Koszta by virtue of certain treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to Consular Jurisdiction; he doubts the existence of any such treaties, and gives cogent reasons for so doing.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1853.

The *America* arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last. Dates from Liverpool to 17th ult.

The ship building yard and machinery factory of Messrs. Scott, Russel & Co., at Millwall Poplar, near London, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. the estimate loss was over £100,000.

The ship Marco Polo arrived at Liverpool from Australia with £280,000 in gold. Her advices are to the 8th of June.

The weather in England having again become threatening and unfavorable to harvest operations, owing to heavy rains having fallen, the expected decline in the corn market had not taken place.

At Mark Lane, on the 12th, the supply of English wheat was not excessive, and the quality of the new wheat by no means fine; the previous week's prices were therefore pretty firmly maintained. Importers of foreign wheat were also firm. American flour was held very firmly at previous rates.

Breadstuffs.—The market had again assumed a decidedly upward tendency, and the sales of all articles were large, with *daily rising prices*, closing on Friday, 16th. *at the highest figures* yet attained; advance 6d. to 7d. on wheat; on flour 1s. to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. to 2s. onIndian corn.

Bank of England has raised their rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Wednesday next 14th, will be the first anniversary of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Buchanan, the new American Minister, has declined an invitation to dine with the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Asiatic Cholera was spreading in England. Cases are reported at Liverpool and London, and over 100 at Newcastle. 50 deaths had occurred at Gateshead, and 50 on board the *Great Britain* steamer, at Vincent, up to August 25th.

In Ireland the weather was very fine and the crops are quite safe. In Britain the weather was broken.

In France attention is occupied by the price of food. The *Moniteur* contains a decree reducing the duties on Corn and Cattle. The Prefect of the Seine has been authorised to pay the Bakers the difference between the cost price of the loaf and the maximum fixed by Government. Tickets were to be issued to the poor entitling them to receive bread at a nominal rate.

It is said that the cholera is making great progress in Rnssia, especially in the southern provinces, where large bodies of troops are stationed.

"Jenny Lind" has now the delightful task imposed on her of singing "lullaby" to her own little boy, The mother and baby, as every one will delight to hear, are both doing well.

The Sultan of Turkey, although only thirty years of age, has already fifteen children, two of which are twins.—[It is, of course, quite fit and proper that Christian states should make war for the perpetuation of polygamy].

Extensive goldfields have been found in Siberia.

The *Patrie* mentions a report that the Parthenon at Athens is to be comp'etely restored, and consecrated as a place of Catholic worship.

Death of Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, *K. C. B., K. C. H.*—This distinguished officer died on the 1st instant, at Brussels, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased served during the most trying scenes of the Peninsular campaigns, and for no less a period than twenty-two years commanded the 79th Highlanders, a regiment of which he subsequently became the colonel-in-chief, and which is now, with Napier's regiment, the 22nd Foot, at the disposal of Lord Hardinge. He was a native of the city of Glasgow, and was descended from the old Earls of Angus, through the Douglases of Cruxton and Stobbs.

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the reception of Mr. Soule, the American Envoy, was discussed by the Council of Ministers at La Grande on the 2d. It was understood that Mr. Soule would be received, although several journals had advocated an opposite course.

Telegraphic accounts from Vienna, announce that the lost Jewels of Hungary, affirmed by the Austrian Government to have been stolen by Kossuth and his Ministry, had been discovered near Orschova buried under ground; the jewelry comprises the Hungarian crown and insignia, and the cloak of St. Stephen; the latter was almost destroyed by the damp.

Telegraphic accounts from Constantinople to the 29th August, state that the Turks were waiting impatiently for a manifesto from the Sultan, explaining the position of Turkey with respect to the other powers. The Egyptian troops, after being reviewed by the Sultan, were to march to Shumla. All regular communication between Constantinople and the Russian ports was interrupted.

It is reported the Persian city of Ispahan was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of July.

The German papers assert that the United States are backing Switzerland in her opposition to Austria and promise her active assistance, the boldness of the Americans in the Koszta affair being the main grounds for this.

Turin, Sept. 8.—Some days since a number of refugees, about fifty it is said, were arrested by the gens d'arms on the frontier, in the neighborhood of Sarzana, under suspicious circumstances.

The Eastern Question.—The Czar has refused the Turkish Note, and the impression was that war is now almost inevitable. It was currently reported, although no foundation was apparent for the rumour, that the Turks had attacked the Russian outposts, though no general engagement had been fought. The rumour is doubtful. The Vienna Despatch says:—"The Czar rejects the Turkish modification, but abides by the Vienna Note and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple." This yet leaves one chance for peace. Another Despatch says, a new manifesto was expected from Russia. The Turks were quite rife for war and Omar Pasha had difficulty in restraining his troops from hostilities Fanaticism on both sides was at its height. Anonymous placards, cailing on the faithful to attack the Russians, had much excited the people and it was only on the special demand of the representative of the Powers that the Sultan consented to postpone issuing a manifesto to his people. From Bucharest the Russian Commander-in-chief had issued an order of the day to his troops and concluded saying:—"Russia is called to annihilate Paganism, and those who would oppose her in that sacred mission shall be annihilated with the Pagans. Long live the Czar, viva the God of the Russians."

Omar Pasha notified Prince Gortschikoff that if the Russian gun boats approached too near the Turkish batteries they would be fired on. Gortschikoff briefly replied, "if they are fired on they will return the fire." The Turks have carefully fortified the line of the Balkan, between Shumla and Trinovn.

It is said that the French Ambassador urgently attempted to persuade the Porte to recal the modified note even after it was sent to St. Petersburg. The Russian party in Conptantinople prophecy a change in the Turkish Ministry. Riza Pacha, ex-Minister of War, to supersede Mehemet Ali, the determined enemy of Russia. Trouble continued between the Hospodars and the Porte.

A Courier took his departure for Marseilles with orders to embark there at once. It is said he is bearer of a despatch to the English Ambassador from his Government, enjoining him to employ every possible means to induce the Sultan to accept, without delay, the note of Vienna without modifications. In case the Porte should object that it cannot restrain the population the Ambassador is authorised to allow the English squadron to enter the Bosphorus and to disembark troops for the purpose of causing the dicision of the Sultan to be respected. A Courier is also to be sent at once to Omar Pasha forbidding him to commence hostilities in any way. France and England agree perfectly on the Eastern question.

Vienna, Sept. 8.—The warlike preparations of the Turks are carried on with unabated vigor, both in Europe and Asia. The troops work literally day and night at the fortifications, on the right bank of the Danube, and a cavalry cordon has been formed from Widdin to Shumla, and from Shumla to Varna; towards the end of August, another detachment of 2300 men was conveyed on board a steam frigate, and another vessel to Varna. The Turkish army in the neighborhood of Varna is estimated at 90,000 men, with 250 guns. In the various fortresses and in the passes of the Balkan are guns of a large calibre. In Varna there are six batteries of heavy metal. The order and discipline maintained in Omar Pacha's camp are highly spoken of, but the financial dificulties with which he has to contend are great.

The Turkish government had entered into a contract for the supply of 300,000 great coats, lined with leather, for the troops, and this wasthought indicative of a further complication of the question, and consequently the probability of hostilities.

Italy.—Seventy-four other victims had been sentenced by Court Martial to heavy punishment for their share in the Milan insurrection. The Governor of Temi had been put to death by the people, for insulting their petition for cheap bread.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The American steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 21st September, four days later.

Flour has again advanced 1s. per barrel.

The Turkish question is still unsettled, and the uncertainty occasioned in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is being made the most of by speculators, much to the depression of trade generally.

The Cholera is spreading in England, and is raging to a considerable extent at Newcastle.

Ship News.—Arrivals at Great Britain—Corinthian, from St. John; Languesund, do.; John Garrow, do.; Perthshire, do.; John Barbour, do.

The Zanoni, for Boston, has been lost at sea.—*Tel. to New-Brunswicker.*

The Late Gale.—By telegraph to the News Room, we learn that the gale of Thursday last was very severe at Richibucto, Shediac, &c., and that a number of vessels were driven ashore at those places.

The following is a list of vessels which were driven ashore at Richibucto:—British barque Elizabeth Grange, of Pulbili; British barque Adelaide, of London; and Norwegian barque Faresmindes; all loading outside. The ship Albion, of Liverpool, with inward cargo for Richibucto, and the ship Jupiter, of Liverpool, are ashore on South flats, inside the harbor. The brig Doctor is ashore near the Bridge. The schr. Pique, of Arachat, is high and dry on Marsh Point. Almost every vessel in the harbor drove from her moorings, and received some damage. The Norwegian ship Christiana rode out the gale. The schr. Happy Return, from Bedeque, for Miramichi, is ashore and stranded upon the end of Buctouche. A brig belonging to Exeter, and bound to Miramichi, is ashore on the Sands, beyond ordinary tides, about half way between Buctouche Bar and Chockfish River. Much damage has been done to the Wharves, booms, scows and boats in the harbour of Buctouche. It was the heaviest gale that has been experienced there for many years.

A despatch from Shediac says:—The barques Evergreen, loading, is ashore; and the Recovery, discharging, is also ashore. The schrs. Rival, and Plough Boy, are ashore, and five other schooners, names unknown.

The brig Australia, bound to Shediac, was spoken off Pugwash. This vessel has on board Railway materials for Messrs. Jackson & Co.

We have since heard that the Evergreen dragged her anchors, and merely touched the bottom in 12 feet of water. The report relative to the Recovery is doubted.

No accounts have yet been received from P. E. Island, where the gale must have been felt in all its fury.

The storm did not extend along the American coast, and was scarcely felt at Boston.

The yellow fever was still spreading at Burmuda at the latest dates. His Excellency the Governor of the Island has fallen a victim to the disease.

Three vessels have arrived at Shediac with materials for the Railway.

Jubilee Fund.—A collection was made last Lord's day evening by the Congregation of the Rev. Mr. Stavely, amounting to £5 8s. 9d.

A collection will be taken up to-morrow evening at the Jubilee Meeting, in the Centenary Chapel, in behalf of the Jubilee Fund. It is expected that the friends of the cause will be liberal. This fund is to be appropriated to the following objects:—Special grants of Bibles and Testaments to Prisons, Schools and Missions—special grants to Ireland—special efforts in India, Australia, and other British Colonies—special grants to China—and the establishment of a special and separate fund, from the annual product of which precuniary aid may be granted, at the discretion of the Committee of the Parent Society, to persons in the employ of the Society, including the Colporteurs abroad; and to their widows and children, when in circumstances to require such aid.

Rev. Mr. Starr died at Mobile, Sept. 20, being the third Methodist clergyman who has died in that city of yellow fever.

Harper's Magazine.—The October number of this excellent magazine has been received from Mr. O' Brien, by whom it is for sale. It contains a large amount of interesting literary matter, of a diversified character, and is embellished with numerous well executed wood engravings.

Commodore Vanderbilt has returned to New York from his pleasure trip to Europe in his steam yacht, the North Star. The trip is said to have cost him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The estate of Henry Clay, at Ashland, was purchased by his son, James B. Clay, a few days since, at the rate of $140 per acre. The property consists of 337 acres.

Flogging in the U. S. Navy.—On Wednesday evening, at Boston, a medal, the gift of the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Germantown, was to be presented to Mr. John P. Hale, late Senator from New Hampshire, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in behalf of the abolition of flogging in the navy.

The hull and materials of the American brigt. Daniel Weld, sunk near the Beacon, and the cargo of plaster, were sold on Saturday, for the benefit of all concerned, by Thos. Hanford, and were bought by Mr. Crosby for $1,950.

Railway Operations at the Bend.—We learn from the Bend, that on Wednesday last a commencement was made by the *navvies* lately arrived at Shediac, at cutting down a hill and making a culvert, near Humphrey's Mill, and that at Shediac a mile or two of the road is already graded and ready for the sleepers and rails.—*Cour.*

The public are much indebted to Messrs. J. & R. Reed and W. & R. Wright, for the very efficient line of Liverpool and St. John Packet Ships established by them this season, which has tended so much to the convenience of the community; and we have no doubt that their enterprise and good management will (as it ought to be,) be well rewarded. We understand that these gentlemen contemplate placing screw steamers on the route, and we should not be surprised to witness one of them arriving in our harbour early next season. Such an establishment, and indeed the business of the port generally, require more deep-water wharf accommodation, and we trust those whose business it is will attend to it.—*Ib.*

Fatal Accident.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, as two of the crew belonging to the ship *Elizabeth*, lying at Rankin's wharf, were going on board that vessel, one of them, named Wm. Knight, fell between the vessel and the wharf, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was recovered this morning.—Deceased was a native of Bristol, England, and was a young man of steady habits and attentive to his duties. He had performed a circuit round the world in the above vessel, and unfortunately met with a sudden death, when he was anticipating rest and safety on shore.—*Chronicle.*

Fraud.—The Freeman remarks that Bank Bills have been altered and are passing current in the City, by converting a dollar into a pound note. Four months ago we directed public attention to this fraud; and now it would seem it has been revived by the guilty parties.—*News*

The new steamboat built at this place by Mr. Davis, was launched on Friday last. She is nearly completed, and will probably be ready to run as soon as the water rises.—*Woodstock Reformer.*

Extensive Fire at Quebec.—A boy it is said, living in the house of Mr. John Giblin, grocer, Pres-de-ville, having left a candle burning in his bed-room, when he went to sleep, a fire broke out there this morning, at two o'clock, which has proved lamentably disastrous. Between fifteen and twenty houses have been completely destroyed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Lamartine has accepted from the Porte an annual pension of $3,411 for twenty-three years, in consideration of relinquishing the grant of a large tract of land which was made on the supposition that he would become a Mahometan.

A Letter from Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic, to Senor Lanzas, the Mexican Envoy at the British Court, is published in the London Daily News, in which he says, under date of August 1st, that he shall not rest nor retire from the government until he sees established a railway, a bank, and a good system of government. In the same letter he asserts that the whole republic enjoys the most perfect tranquility, and that he daily receives from all parts of it "the strongest proofs of adhesion to and respect for" his government.

Taking the Veil.—The N. Y. Freeman's Journal states that on Saturday morning, Miss Alicia Shubrick, daughter of the late Capt. Shubrick, and neice of Com. Shubrick, received the white veil at St. Catherine's convent, Houston st., at the hands of the Rt. Rev. J. B. Bayley, Bishop elect of Newark.

There arrived in New York on Tuesday week, seven millions of cigars from Havana.

Thd total foreign imports at New York during the months of July and August exceed those of the same months last year by twelve millions of dollars.

The directors of the Crystal Palace advertise the exhibition now complete in all its parts, and that it will close sometime in the month of December.

The yellow fever was rapidly declining at New Orleans and Mobile; but it was extending into the interior, nearly all the towns on the Mississippi, as far up as Nashville, Tennesse, being afflicted by it. At Galveston and other places in Texas it was prevailing extensivly. Some cases have occurred in Philadelphia.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road Company met at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day; forty-three millions were subscribed by 57 persons from all parts of the country. The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

General James Tallmadge, Ex-Senator and Ex-Minister to Russia, died very suddenly at the Metropolitan Hotel on his return from a visit to the Crystal Palace.

At the Episcopal Convention to-day the colored church of St. Philip was admitted by an overwhelming majority of votes, both clerical and lay members voting in the affirmative.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Advices from St. Georges, Bermuda, of the 18th, state that the yellow fever was still spreading there and had become very fatal. The Governor of the Island had fallen a victim to the disease.

Clippers.—Among the fleet of fishing vessels lying in our harbor yesterday, were a large number of finely-modelled "Clipper fishing schooners," belonging to this State and Massachusetts. They are well calculated for the business they follow, as the word is "hold fast what you've got, and *catch* what you can." In appearance, they may vie with any gentleman's yacht, and show a strong contrast with the fishing smack of "ye olden time."—*Portland Argus.*

Crystal Palace.—The Mineralogical Department of the Exhibition is now open. The display of specimens of ores and minerals is exceedingly rich, the entire cabinet being valued at $100.000. The gold specimens alone are of the value of $60,000. They comprise some fine lumps from California, and nuggets from Australia. The number of exhibitors is two hundred and seventy-three. The estimated value of the goods on exhibition in all Departments of the Palace is set down, as we understand, at $5,000,000.—*New York Times.*

New York City.—An examination of Mr. Wilson's New York Business Directory for the present year, shows that there are in that city, 1378 Boarding Houses, 239 Book Sellers, 1138 Boot and Shoe Makers, 772 Butchers, 514 Clothiers, 85 Daguerreotypers, 199 Eating Houses, 2828 Retail Grocers, 1340 Lawyers, 92 Magazines, 168 Newspapers, 224 Oyster Dealers, 2348 Porter Houses, 623 Tailors.

Thomas Meagher, sen., has been presented by his countrymen in New York with a testimonial cane cut from the grave of Washington.

The Methodists in Maine are taking measures to raise $25,000 for the establishment of a female collegiate institute.

New York, Sept 28th.—The steamer Golden Age left her dock for Australia via Liverpool, with about 140 passengers, this P. M., but has anchored at quarantine.

Deaths on Ship Board.—Ship Winchester, of Boston, which arrived at New York 27th inst., from Liverpool, with emigrants, had 79 deaths on the passage, out of 459 passengers.

Pittsburg.—The Chronicle, Despatch, and Visitor, continue to employ females in the daytime as compositors; the experiment is completely successful.

A Whistler.—A boy in Vermont, accustomed to work alone, was so prone to whistling, that as soon as he was by himself he unconsciously commenced. When asleep, the muscles of his mouth, chest, and lungs were completely concatenated in the association; he whistled with astonishing shrillness3. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother that it would end in death, if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as soon as he began to whistle.

A Modern Traveller.—Sir George Ross, from Montreal, arrived in this city on Sunday morning, by the Michigan Southern railroad. He has *twenty-one* dogs with him, three servants, *four tons* of baggage,—comprising any qantity of guns, knapsacks, and other shooting utensils.—He leaves in a few days for Minnesota, to take a hunt, from thence he will proceed to Texas to spend the winter, and designs taking an excursion to the Rocky Mountains, in the Spring.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Buildings in San Francisco.—A late number of the San Francisco Sun gives a statement of the exact number of brick, stone and iron houses which were standing in that city on the 1st September last. The statement, which enumerates the buildings of each street seperately, embraces 537 brick, 30 stone, and 68 iron buildinge. There are also several brick and iron churches.

An Incident in Real Life.—Some sixty-nine years ago a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and toilsome journey, descended the Ohio river, and encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stand. They were separated from the several "stations" in Kentucky and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging each other, in a spirit prophetically romantic, to meet on the same spot fifty years from that day. This agreement was made on the 4th day of November 1782. In the year 1832, on the 4th day of November, precisely fifty years after the agreement, four of the old band met on the spot to fulfil their promise. One of them was over ninety years of age; the rest was under three score and ten. After remaining a few days they turned their steps homeward—not through a wilderness as they did half a century before, but through scenes of busy life and the hum of industrial millions! Nor did they promise any other meeting, as that was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place! They are all dead.

Disaster at Sea.—The American barque Saragossa, from Havana, bound for Cork, with a cargo of sugar, put into Halifax on Sunday morning last, dismasted, with seven feet water in her hold, having encountered a gale on the 9th inst., which carried away her masts and bulwarks, and washed one man overboard.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle of the 22d says:—A most extraordinary fish was caught in the salmon net of Mr. Hazlett Hamilton, of Bundoran, in the Donegal Bay, last week. It is a beautiful creature—the head, shoulders and waist resemble a woman; the lower part that of a salmon. When we saw it it was alive in a vessel of salt water, and Mr. Hamilton hoped to preserve it alive that way. The eyes are beautiful—its arms when touched become stiff and the whole body appeared sensitive to the touch. Many persons considered it a young mermaid.

Canada and the United States.—The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* says: The Americans want Cuba, and the same writer has frequently told us they want Canada.—Canada is fast going to them. Our lumber goes to New York, our flour and cattle to Boston or Portland, our very steamships go to Portland in the winter, and it must be borne in mind that a commercial is the most solid of all political annexations. Canada is already part and parcel of the United States, and we are sorry at it. Nothing but a rush of immigration can save us. The tide of public opinion and public power is on the turn. Loyalty to Great Britain is on the ebb.

To the Editor of the St. John Observer.

Sir,—As you are ever foremost among your contemporaries in advocating and promoting the cause of the Bible and the Bible Society, I am led to ask a small space on your sheet, for the few following remarks respecting the "Jubilee Meeting" of that Society, to be held on To-morrow evening. At that meeting, a Collection, we are notified, will be made on behalf of the "Jubilee Fund," and I desire by these lines, specially to remind your readers of that Collection. It is not my intention to anticipate the eloquent and earnest speakers who will probably address the meeting, among other things, on the subject of that Fund—its special objects, and special necessities; but rather to aid in giving such addresses their due *effect*, by urging upon all who intend to be present on that joyful occasion, to go *well prepared*—that is, prepared in proportion to the present great prosperity, and the greater event which it is intended then to celebrate. Let us carry with us *jubilee hearts* and *jubilee purses.*

In the late Railway Demonstration our citizens have shewn what St. John can do in temporal matters, when roused to an effort. Neither labor, time, nor money were spared, but every one with heart and hand and purse, contributed to render the celebration worthy of its occasion. And shall we do *less* in honor of that Book, whence we derive our just laws, our blessed freedom and safety, our civilization and prosperity, besides all our hopes of everlasting salvation?—Indeed, on this occasion, *so much* is not demanded, for not our labour or our time, but our money only is required.

In Fredericton, on the opening of the Cathedral lately, about £250 were contributed among some 1500 persons, chiefly the members of one denomination;—it is supposed that nearly as many will be present at the coming "Jubilee Meeting:"—*What will they give towards the Jubilee Fund of the noblest and greatest Society in the World, in its composition, its one object, and its vast operations?*—To-morrow evening the question must be answered. Meantime I am, Sir, obdtly. yours,

SPES.

Books Received.—"The Conflict of Ages; or the great debate on the moral relations of God and Man."—By Edward Beecher, D. D.

"Lingard's History of England," Vol. III.

Copies of the above publications have reached us, from Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston; but two late for notice to-day. We shall give due attention to them next week. B.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

Blossburg, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of *the great consumption* of your "worm specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We would feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y. 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully. WM M. MALLORY.
Messrs. J Kidd & Co. Per W. E. Porter.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for **Dr. McLane's Vermifuge**, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British Provinces.

☞ Sold in St. John by Chaloner & Hunt and T. Walker & Son.

Married.

This morning, at the residence of Francis Ferguson, Esquire, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., George Sutherland, Esquire, to Miss Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds, England.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. William Burton, Mr. Robert Cameron, of this City, to Miss Rebecca Bean, of the Parish of Simonds, County of St. John.

On the 22d. by the same, Mr. Merritt Scribner, of this City, to Miss Eliza Lelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Boyne, of Portland.

On the 24th ult., by W. W. Eaton, Mr. John Mercer and Miss Maria Wesley Dodge, both of this City.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr George D. Ballentine, Merchant, Bend of Petitcodiac, County of Westmorland, to Charlo Everitt, second daughter of John Fisher, Esq, of this City.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Carleton Cottle, of Gagetown, to Miss Eliza Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. David Belding, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Josiah Nightingale, of Portland, to Miss Ellenor McNamara, of Waterborough.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. Josiah Nightengale, of Portland, to Miss Eleanor McNamara, of Waterborough.

At Fredericton, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. William Henry Quinn, of St. Mary's, to Miss Mary Ann Carr, of Fredericton.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. William Long, of Maugerville, to Miss Jane Kelly, of St. Mary's.

At St Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, A. M., Mr. Charles McCormick, of Prince William, to Miss Margaret Morrow, of Fredericton.

On the 8th ult., at her father's residence, Young's Town, Niagara County, N. Y., by Elder William Barrett, Mr. Frederick M. Currie, of St John, N. B., to Miss Eliza A., youngest daughter of Mr. Elijah Perry, of that place.

On the 24th inst., by W. W. Eaton, Mr. John Mercer, and Miss Maria Wesley Dodge, both of this City.

At St. Martins on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Jackson, Mr. Gabriel Marchbanks, to Mrs. Molasky, eldest daughter of Deacon Stephen Mosher, of St. Martins.

On the 13th Sept. by the Rev. R. H. Emerson, Mr. Robert M. Baily, of Sheffield, to Miss Matilda Wisely, of Maugerville—By the same, Sept. 20th, at Jenseg, Mr. John F. Palmer, of Sheffield, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Wiers, of Bliss-field, Oromocto.

At Hillsborough, on the 12th May, by the Rev. William Sears, Mr. Hiram Steves, to Miss Mary Ann Hoyt, both of Hillsborough.—On the 18th Aug., by the same, Andrew Bishop, of Harvey, to Miss Susanna Woodsworth, of Hopewell—On Sept. 15th, by the same, Mr. George A. Fillmore, of Coverdale, to Miss Lavina Fillmore, of Harvey.

At Butternut Ridge, on the 18th Sept., by the Rev. Merritt Keith, Mr. John Keith, to Miss Elizabeth Mullin, both of Studholm, K. C.

Died.

At the residence of Mrs. Doherty, Dorchester-street, on the 27th ult., James McGowan, aged four years, eldest son of Dennis McGowan, Esq., M. D., Boston, Mass.

On Friday morning Sarah Jane, only daughter of James and Mary McGill, aged one year.

On Monday morning, Edmund M., aged thirteen months, youngest son of Mr. John Heueberry, Indian Town.

On Tuesday, Honora, aged seven months, youngest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Doherty.

On Friday morning, John Nimick, aged 2 years and 2 months, son of Mr. John M'Afee.

On Sunday morning, 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, Catharine, wife of Mr. Robert Graham, in the 22nd year of her age.

On Sunday last, John, only son of the late John Golding, in the 36th year of his age, after 23 years of severe suffering, which he bore with Christian resignation to the will of his Redeemer. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, on the corner of Union and Coburg streets, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Monday, of scarlet fever, Eliza Jane, third daughter of Mr. Ambrose Bowles, an interesting and amiable child. Funeral on to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence Union-street, near the Hay scales.

At Waterloo street yesterday afternoon, Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Crothers, (Baker,) aged five months.

At Cedar Bank, on the 30th ult, in the 30th year of her age, Mary Cowan, wife of the late Samuel Steven, Professor of Music.

At Kennebeckasis, Friday evening, Mrs. Jane Ramsay, relict of the late Samuel Ramsay, in the 84th year of her age.

At Lakefield, King's County, on Thursday morning, after a short illness, Lieut. Colonel Caleb Wetmore, in the 86th year of his age—a respectable inhabitant, and one of the early settlers of the Province.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on Friday evening, 23d ult. Charles J., youngest son of Charles J. Peters, Esq., aged five years and four months.

At Oak Bay, St. David, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs Mary Ann, consort of Mr. Joseph Smith, aged 42 years, leaving a husband and