THE OBSERVER.

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

THE ATTACK UPON PETROPAVLOVSKI.—Full details of the attack upon Petropavlovski, the Russian port, the highest and fiercest [illegible] of the war, appear to have reached Portland, in the United States, on the 2nd September, in the form of a letter from the Sitka, or New Russian Settlements, on the Pacific, dated 1st September, and addressed to the Governor of the Russian Settlements. The letter states that the place was very strongly fortified, and defended by a very severe conflagration, during which the English ships alone fired more than 1000 balls against the walls. The object of the attack was to destroy the Russian ships of war anchored in that harbour, and not to take the town, which would be a costly acquisition. The fort, however, fortifications more formidable than any in the country, and the distance of the landing place from the town, have not been sufficient to deter the invaders. They succeeded in effecting a landing, and carried the town, but were finally repulsed by the combined fire of the fortress and the ships of war. The Russians said to have had 1 killed and 6 wounded, while they will probably return and complete the work. Very satisfactory results, however, were obtained by the Russians, who, in the engagement, took eight prisoners, and killed and wounded a great number of the enemy, which they will probably return and complete the work. Very satisfactory results, however, were obtained by the Russian batteries, which took a great number of guns, placed by the besiegers, and many prisoners, without loss of the men. Large quantities of warlike stores and provisions destroyed. The two Russian frigates, *Aurora* and *Diana*, of 44 guns each, were so crippled in dismantled, as to render it impossible to repair them sufficiently for sea service, before they are frozen in. The fleet so that they are completely laid up for the Spring and Summer. The day after the attack, two captured two Russian vessels which were [illegible] to the port of Sitka, the Sitka, which was loaded with a valuable cargo of merchandise, [illegible] (estimated at $300,000) intended for the Russian factories, and also [illegible] Russian Government, also was going to take the command of the place, by who will now be relieved from the conduct of that important duty.

ELECTIONS.—Two of the three Elections, rendered necessary by the recent changes in the Government, have resulted in the unopposed return of the former members. In York, the Hon. Mr. Fisher was elected by a show of hands, there receiving a virtual vote of confidence and approbation, as the leader of the new Government. In 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 changes in the periods for holding the Circuit Courts in St. John. We hope it is long to see the repeal of this unpopular enactment.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Next Monday evening the lecture course 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 all from 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 Magaguadavic River at Betty's ferry, (and which was so universally admired) was entirely destroyed, by the pressure of timber forced against it by the impetuous flood. Messrs. Shaw's woollen factory at Mill Stream was swept away. Mr. Snow, Jr., and family were resided in the building, narrowly escaped with their lives, [illegible] Mr. Davison's Mill on the Great Salmon River; Mr. Rice's mill near the Lomond; Mr. Ryan's new saw mill on the Jacquet River; and Mr. Jas. Vernon's at Martin's Head, were all destroyed. Various other mills have been more or less damaged, and great numbers of logs swept away; and vast quantities of timber 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 have 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 safely and unexpectedly here, on the morning of the 7th inst., in the steamer *John Mason*, from Boston. They were received on the wharf by Colonel Lindsay, R. A., Commandant of the Garrison, Lieut. Col. Irvine, A. D. C., Captain Hamilton, Military Secretary, &c. No public demonstration took place, as a party of Highlanders, a survival was not previously expected, but it ought to Steamer arrived unusually early for a morning, 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 dispatch of business on the 21st 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 dispatched 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 there are about to have a joint stock farm, on a large scale, and connected with it a college for instruction [illegible] agriculture.

ACCIDENT TO THE "GOVERNOR."—The Steamer Governor, Capt. Lee, St. John on Monday evening for Portland, broke her crank the same evening, when off Lubec's Island. She was towed to Eastport soon after, and on Wednesday was towed in by the Eastern City and brought down to Boston.—*Cour.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last, Mr. Alexander Gray, of the *Hogh, Palermo*, of Vessel, lost his life by falling into the new slip on 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 anchor in Lower Cove. He leaves a wife and child at Kennville, N. S.

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

Grand Trunk Railway.—Extensive as are the preparations for the transaction of business at Portland, they appear quite insignificant in comparison with those in progress at Montreal. The Company have made provision for their depot grounds at Point St. Charles over 100 acres in extent, and the buildings, and the private works on a scale commensurate with the vast and growing commerce of the country, and the great concourse of visitors, tourists and interested spectators, the company of a portion of the church granville set, [illegible] forced some eight or ten feet. Though much alarm was experienced, no actual accident occurred to any of the most concourse and the company was compelled, unless to the [illegible] of [illegible].—*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 224 pounds—one of the cow, now about two years old, and never had a [illegible] Far bigger sheep is the world's wonder. It girths 8 feet, and its fleece is estimated to weigh between 30 and 35 lbs. All these most unusuals are owned by Mr. James Bickerstaff, of Aurora, N. York. A. 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 411 passengers. On the 5th inst., 2.15 A. M. passed steamship Europa, 8 miles north of Tuskar; 6th, 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 legal news of importance. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, in view of the cholera in the Nile, have issued the most stringent regulations for the guidance of their vessels in port. 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 *Liverpool Mercury* of 3d, has the following on the subject of foreign news:—

"In the interior, which has so soon taken place in the Crimea, it is yet too early to speak evidence upon any reliable data from which could be ascertained the future state of the trade. The feverish excitement that prevailed in the market 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 easily supported at the level of the previous Monday. On Wednesday the market was again dull, and to affect sales, sellers had to accept lower terms. In the majority of the country corn markets held in the early part of last week, and a fair trade took place, various [illegible] per quarter. Prices were also considerably lower in the [illegible] and Manchester markets, yesterday. On the French markets, some are reported a shade lower. From New York a considerable advance in price is said to have taken place, no doubt, will be in 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 be ready for spring delivery; and at the present prices of 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 a severe defeat, 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 driven ashore in the harbor and that the Quarantine Cordon had been [illegible], and a portion of Fort Constantine blown up by the explosion of a magazine. It is, at least, evident that very sharp fighting took place.

"The following despatches were given by telegraph via Marseilles, [illegible] account of the operations before Sebastopol:—

"*Balaklava, Oct. 17.*—We opened fire this morning with 71 English and 56 French guns against 130 Russian. At 8 o'clock the French magazine exploded. At 12.45 the French ships engaged the batteries with the *Agamemnon*, the *Retribution*, and the *Britannia*. At 1.25 another French magazine blew up. At 3, [illegible] took place at Sebastopol. At 5 [illegible] of the Russian batteries blew up. The Russians, however, remained to the guns. At 5.30 [illegible] 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 36. The Retribution and Lucifer both caught fire, and have had their mainmasts cut away. The refloat 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 capture 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 ship. 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 on the allies. Turkish [illegible] which were exposed to the cross 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 Balaklava, 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 putrifying dead. General Nicholson had been killed by a shell. The loss of the allies is comparatively small, and Lord Raglan is in fact to be found in the saddle almost constantly. On the other hand, the Weimar [illegible] publishes the following:

"*Bucharest, Oct. 21.*—In the 25th, Gen. Luprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the five redoubts which protected their baggage. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made on the opposite side of the English by the Russian cavalry. Lord Cardigan who commanded the cavalry, acted with great delicacy. Lord Cardigan was taken prisoner by the Russians."

Greek accounts from Odessa 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 camp at Eupatoria, on the first 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 [illegible].

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 resolved of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. There is 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, consisted 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 Paskiewitch. A Vienna journal computes that on the arrival of the [illegible] at their destination, the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier will amount to 165,000 men, viz., 80,000 infantry of the line, 48,000 infantry of the Guards, 24,000 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. Dowkins (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 (1853), 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. Upon not Maxse's promotion will be rather to above rank," to be commander 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, as the precursor of Sir Charles Napier's squadron. It has been on shore at the Island of Fehmern, 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 *Halgwood*, 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 ports—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 off their wages, the respective Admirals of the fleet will strike their flags for the winter.

THE BATTERIES FOR THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.—The arsenal of Nove Bilbilis is to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the commencement of the spring campaign, includes thirty-five vessels—namely, five floating batteries, two decks covered with iron plates, eight inches thick, and their crews consisting 1000 soldiers, four inches thick, rendering them perfectly bullet-proof; and the other vessels will be armed with six of the longest guns on the Lancaster principle, which vessels, it is stated, will be [illegible] three months of the most powerful description, [illegible] steamers, drawing but four feet of water—the latter being specially intended for service in the river Neva.

The dedication of the Guards under order for the Crimea took place on Tuesday in an open field before Tsarskoe Selo, the Nicholas Railway, for Poland, for a [illegible] in the "Queen of the Seas." The troops, both officers and men, looked as healthy as possible, spirited, and as they passed about the Stand were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds which had collected to witness the sad parting.

An official inquiry has been made to the Admiralty for permission that the Russian and French officers who left Sevastopol on parole for 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 Fodar, and attached to the Artillery, Scots Fusilier Guards, 42d, 79th, and 93d Highlanders, met at Yeans on the evening before embarking for the Alliance, and agreed that those surviving the attack on the hopeful 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 26th of August—sixty-seven days from Liverpool.

It is reported at Brussels that Prince Napoleon, the heir-presumptive of the Emperor's 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, cabin also being placed for the accommodation of the two 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 Boulevard has lately exhibited in his windows a monster fiddle, which he has by his contribution to the Exhibition of 1855. The strings are young ropes, and the instrument 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 this in a more artistic manner, a sliding apparatus is fixed, which acts upon it 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 Duke must have been assumed by the person, as the Duke is at present much indisposed at his seat in the south of France.—*Rochefort Notes.*

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. Phillpotts, 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 inquiries would lead the inquirer. The resolution was carried.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES 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 Nertschik, 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 4,360,000 pounds of salt, although there abundant salt lakes in the Crimea, in the Nogais Steppes, in Bessarabia, and in the government of Irkoutsk. The government of Perm has saline springs; sulphur is found in Bessarabia; sulphate and sulphur in the government of Orenburg; and in the neighborhood of Bakou, Central Russia is well at scale; but the gem mines of Perm and Olonetz possess granite and marble, and granite is abundant in Finland. Perm yields jasper and malachite, and, as well as Irkoutsk is rich in precious stones, amethysts, agates, and diamonds. In southern Russia, and even in some parts of central Russia, where wood is wanting, peat is of great value, and that article is furnished by the governments of Tomsk, Kazan, and Kharkhof, and up to the Baltic. 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 Oral Mountains, among the sands of the mountain streams, and in mines; and topaz lazuli is also found in considerable quantities in the same region. The total annual value of the raw produce of the Russian soil, Mr. Duncan tells us, is computed at 2,063,500,000 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 EXTRAORDIARY 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 violent consumption, 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 spoonfuls 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 information, the public are referred to Mr. Hunter, No. 3 [illegible] place, or to E. La Grand Dey, [illegible] nor 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 Patton, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Louisa Fourry, of the City of St. John.

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

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Samuel H. Parlee, of Westfield, King's County, to Miss Hannah E. Valles, of Petersville, Q. C.

On the 8th 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 Kings.

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 Truman, both of this City.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. D. 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. Gillette, Mr. Henry Hobean, 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 80th 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 7th 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 5th inst., at Miepeck, in the 66th year of her age, Annabella of the late Robert Stewart, a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

On the 9th inst., after a long illness, at his residence, King-street, 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.

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.

Hibernia—Steamer Lancaster City, Fields, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers &c.

Superior—Schr. J. Parkinson, Miles, Portland, (Me.) J. Hutchinson, ballast.

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

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

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 Recluade, 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. Connell, Hopper, Boston, 7—master, ballast.

CLEARED.

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

18th—Barque Nugget, Cameron, Cork—assorted cargo—Jas. Macfarlane.

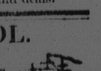
19th—Brig Pacific, Duncanson, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Thomas, McOurt, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Flying Cloud, Burdick, Melbourne, boards—R. A. Gregory.

20th—Packet Ship Imperial, Moran, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. D. Jewett & Co. and J. & R. Reed; Ship Calloden, Walney, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; schr. Sea Bee, Pote Weymouth, C. B., boards—J. W. Pollard & Co.

21st—Schr. Garland, McLean, Boston, timber, deals, boards, &c.

23d—Brig Rosalie Beveridge, Allen, 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 Brindram Bros. best White LEAD; Red, Yellow, Green, and Blue PAINTS; Casks WHITING; White CHALK; Do. Red and Yellow Ochre; Lamp Black; Do. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.—at lowest [illegible]
Nov. 21. W. TISDALE & SON.