

death parade; and, secondly, that even in that awful progress, when officer and soldier felt themselves hurried by doom inextricable error, they still kept their ranks, went fiercely on, rode up hills, stormed batteries, and sold their lives as dearly as the manifest odds against them would allow.

The error was one of unusual simplicity, and requires no science to understand it. There was no surprise, not even to a short notice.—There was no misconception of the enemy's strength. There was no inevitable train of consequences, in which disaster was the slow result of successive operations. This grand military holocaust was a wholly distinct affair. The Russians, masters of the four redoubts taken from the Turks, and of a few cannon found in them, had been effectually checked by the 93d Highlanders and a charge of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade. They had paid for their temerity by a considerable loss, and had been compelled to surrender a good part of the ground they had won. It was about noon, when they had rested for some time, and were apparently preparing to retire with the guns they had captured, that the fatal movement took place. The Cavalry had received an order to advance rapidly to front, to follow the enemy, and prevent them carrying off the guns; and, as the circumstances under which the order was given were not a little formidable, they were told that the French Cavalry were on their left.

How far the order was itself the result of a misconception, or was intended to be executed at discretion, does not appear and will probably afford the subject of painful but vain reexamination. It was interpreted as leaving no discretion at all, and the whole brigade advanced at a trot for more than a mile, down a valley, with a murderous flank fire of Minie Muskets and shells from hills on both sides. It charged batteries, took guns, sabred the gunners, and charged the Russian cavalry beyond; but, not being supported,—and under the circumstances, perhaps it is fortunate it was not,—and being attacked by cavalry in front and rear, it had to cut its way through them, and return through the same cavalry and the same fire. The brigade was simply pounded by the shot, shell, and Minie bullets from the hills. Not more than a dozen were killed by the Russian cavalry, who, if they had been good for anything, would have taken care that not a single British soldier should return to tell the tale. Causeless as the sacrifice was, it was most glorious.—A French General who saw the advance, and apprehended at once its fatal issue, exclaimed, "C'estes magnifiques, mais ce n'est pas la guerre." The enthusiasm at the moment, and the fellow-feeling of the two armies, almost led the Chasseurs d'Afrique to follow the British brigade to its doom, but they were wisely restrained, and did much better service by charging a Russian battery on the flank, and for a time checking its fire.

It is difficult not to regard such a disaster in a light of its own, and to separate it from the general sequence of affairs. Causeless and fruitless, it stands by itself, as a grand heroic deed, surpassing even that spectacle of a shipwrecked regiment, settling down into the waves, each man still in his rank.

JACK AT THE GUNS.

An immense amount of gunpowder, shot, and shell has been carried up from Balaklava to the lines, and is placed in park and reserve ready for use; but there are many guns landed for which we have no present use; and large numbers of heavy pieces and ammunition and ball remain in the town magazines or in the field magazines along the road.—Jack has been of essential service in this hard work. The only thing against him is that he is too strong. He pulls strong carts to pieces as if they were toys. He piles up shot-cases in the ammunition waggons till the horses fall under the weight, for he cannot understand "the ship starting till the hold is full." He takes long pulls and strong pulls at tow ropes till they give like sewing silk, and he is indefatigable in "rousing" crazy old vehicles up hill and running full speed with them down hill till they fall to pieces. Many a heap of shot or shell by the roadside marks the scenes of such disasters; but Jack's good humour during this "spree on shore," is inexhaustible, and he comes back for the massive cargo from the camp with the greatest willingness, when he is told it must be got up ere nightfall. It is most cheering to meet a set of these jolly fellows "working up a gun to the camp." From a distance you hear some rough hearty English chorus borne on the breeze over the hillside. As you approach the strains of an unmistakable Gosport fiddle, mingled with the squeaks of a marin fife, rise up through the unaccustomed vales of the Crimea. A cloud of dust on the ascent marks their coming and tugging up the monster gun in its cradle with "a stamp and go," strange cries and oaths sworn by some thirty tars, all flushed with honest exercise, while the officer in charge tries to moderate their excessive energies, and to induce the two or three hairy Hercules who are sitting astride on the few horses in front, with vine leaves in their hats or flowers in their hair, to dismount and leave off the

music. The astonishment of the stupid furred Crim Tartars, as they stare at this wondrous apparition on its way, is ludicrous to a degree: Turk, Crim, Russian, or Greek, are all the same to Jack, and he is certain to salute every foreigner who goes by, while in this state, with the universal shibboleth of "Bono! Bowno! Johnny!"

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Dear Sir,—Having seen an elogy to a Cigar, not long since published in your paper, I forward you a few lines written to an Old Pipe, which, if you think worth a place, please publish.

TO MY PIPE.

My good old Pipe! I love thee well,
Thou black old friend, rich clouds ascend
From thy black bowl, they bear a spell
And well my heart can tell,
How their bright wings are fraught with magic power
To bear my spirits up in sorrow's lonely hour.

My good old Pipe! thy burnt, brown face,
Smileth on me with light more free
From guile, than friends of mortal race.
'Tis truth's own resting place;
For let the sun of fortune, smile or not,
Thy faithful spark, still cheers thy master's gloomy lot.

My good old Pipe! communion sweet,
Thou sometimes sad, we two have had,
When thought, and might, and silence meet,
Thou bearest then, a charm replete,
With solace to the wounded heart, that sighs,
Weaving soft wreaths of sad and tender memories.

What thoughts of friends, of hearts that beat,
Perchance no more, and smiles that were
Welcome to me; oh! it is sweet, tho' we no more may meet,
To think of those old friends, and those old times
Whilst upward thy soft wreaths on wavy pinions climb.

Then come my friend! come let me press
Thee to my lip; others may dip
Their souls in ruddy wine, and dress
With smiles their weariness,
But thee, my silent friend! my pipe, to thee
My heart shall turn, my troubled spirit flee.
Restigouche, 27th November, 1854.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The Subscribers have just received per *Facide*, from Glasgow, Highland Chief, and Wallace, from Liverpool, a large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of:—

Long and square Paisley, and Wool SHAWLS; Drab and Black Indiana do.; Coburgs, Lustres, Belaines, Cashmeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Prints, Ginghams, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, Stripes, Irish Linens, Linen and Union Towelings, Duck, Osanburk, Linen and Worsted Table Cloths, Hulled Linings, Plain and Printed Silicious, Hollands, Canvas Carpeting, Broad Cloths, in black, blue, brown, and drab, Bever and Pilot Cloths, Whitney and Reversible Cloths, Cashmeres, Doeskins, Molekins, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., in an endless variety suitable for this and the coming season.

ALSO,

A large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over Coats, Dress do., Froak do., Pants, Vests, Shirts, Neckties, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Also, a few Seal Skin Coats, of a superior quality, all of which are now open, and ready for inspection. The above mentioned Goods are of a superior quality, and they are determined to sell them lower than any other in the market.

To arrive—300 bundles assorted COTTON WARPS.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, 3rd November, 1854.

£5,000

WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD AT THE

BRITISH HOUSE,

Chatham, commencing on MONDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, at 9 o'clock, morning.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

KELLY & GALLAGHER.

Chatham, November 10, 1854.

IN STORE.

8 Hhds. Hennessy's dark BRANDY,
12 do Holland GIN,
50 Barrels Bottled Porter and Ale.

Now Landing from schr. Mary, from Quebec:—

20 barrels No. 1, Superfine FLOUR,

32 Tonnets BUTTER.

For Sale cheap for Cash.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, November 4, 1854.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

The Subscribers have on hand a number of very superior Single and Double Sleighs, which they will sell low for Cash.

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Chatham, November 4, 1854.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorised Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

BOSTON.—Scollay's Building.
NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.
PHILADELPHIA.—N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Streets.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Reciprocity Treaty, as it is called, is creating considerable discussion in the Assembly of the sister Province.

The following Resolutions condemnatory of the course pursued by the British Government, in respect to this Treaty, has been introduced into the Assembly by the Hon. Mr Johnston:

"Whereas the legislature and people of Nova Scotia have repeatedly made known to their sovereign and the imperial government, in the strongest language, the high appreciation in which they held the inshore fisheries at an element of wealth and prosperity; and this house on two occasions during the session of 1853 addressed our gracious sovereign on the subject; on the 17th February they expressed themselves in the following terms: 'We have learned with deep interest that negotiations are pending between your Majesty's government and the government of the United States, involving not only questions of reciprocal trade between the two countries; but the surrender of national and colonial rights of a very important character.

"Warned by the experience of the past and the result of treaty stipulations, in which the interests of British America have been seriously compromised without the provincial governments and legislatures being consulted, the house of assembly pray that no treaty may be negotiated by your majesty which would surrender to foreigners the reserved fisheries on our sea coasts, or any participation therein, without an opportunity being afforded to the government and legislature of Nova Scotia to consider and express an opinion upon its terms."

"And on the 29th March they laid at the foot of the throne their prayer in these terms: 'Your Majesty's loyal subjects therefore pray your majesty to continue the protection which was extended to them last season, and by force repel all foreign aggression on their reserved fishing grounds, the exclusive enjoyment of which is solemnly renounced to the British by the convention of 1818, between your Majesty and the republican government; fully believing that the admission of foreigners to participate in that fishery would have a most disastrous effect, can be purchased by no equivalent, and would tend to weaken the confidence of your Majesty's subjects in the policy of a government which does not protect your people in the legal enjoyment of their unalienable right.'

"That the Queen was advised to answer both addresses, that her Majesty had been pleased very graciously to receive the same."

"And whereas the House has learnt that by a treaty concluded at Washington on the 5th June last, by Lord Elgin on the part of the British government, and Mr Marcy on the part of the United States, and subsequently ratified by both governments, not only has the privilege of enjoying the inshore fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia, in common with her Majesty's subjects, been surrendered to the United States, but the right to land and use the coasts and shores for purposes connected with the fisheries, has been conceded, subject to arbitration as to the portion that shall be exempted as being in the occupation of the inhabitants.

"And whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State hastened to open to the fishermen of the United States the privileges thus conceded before they were entitled by the Treaty to their enjoyment, and before the equivalents could be realized by Her Majesty's subjects.

"And whereas the members of the Provincial Government have communicated to this House, that the opportunity was not afforded them by the Imperial Government, or any functionary thereof, to represent at the negotiation of the Treaty, the opinions, feelings and interests of the people of Nova Scotia on the vitally important question it involved.

"Resolved, That in view of these facts, this House owes it to itself and to the people it represents, solemnly to declare—

"First,—That the Fisheries within three ma-

rine miles of the shores of Nova Scotia belong exclusively to British subjects; that this right is appertaining to this Province as a territorial incident founded on the law of Nations; that the peculiar interests of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, in the enjoyment of the inshore fisheries, and the authority of their legislature and government to make and enforce laws for their regulation and protection against encroachment, have been acknowledged by the Imperial Government; and that the possession of these Fisheries is of very great value, as affecting the enterprising and useful class of our fellow citizens, by whom they are conducted, and in promoting in the most essential manner the commerce, navigation, and ship building of the Province, and in preparing an intelligent and hardy body of provincial seamen; and as the people and government of the United States have ventured to question the exclusive exercise of this privilege, it is proper to notice their own estimate of the principle on which it rests, when their interests call it into exercise, as illustrated in the Treaty under consideration, in which they have excluded from the reciprocal right to fish, a portion of their coast altogether, and have excepted all that is valuable in that portion over which a reciprocal right is nominally given.

"Second,—That in surrendering to foreigners the equal participation with the inhabitants of this province of a right—territorial in its nature, colonial in its enjoyment, and in itself of great magnitude and value, without the opportunity being afforded of remonstrance or of modifying the terms of surrender by abridging the concession of enlarging the equivalents—the imperial government and Lord Elgin have exercised a power of questionable right, have not faithfully respected the pledges implied in past correspondence, and, irrespective of pledges and of authority, have not duly regarded either the essential and peculiar rights and interests of the feelings of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Nova Scotia.

"Thirdly,—That this House indignantly protests against that part of the treaty which gives to foreigners an equal right to use the coasts and shores of this colony, subject only to such exceptions as commissioners may please to make in favour of actual occupants, and which, as if in contempt of the essential right of freemen, makes it dependant on the turn of the dice whether an interest so important in all its aspects shall not be placed in the hands of three commissioners, of whom two shall be citizens of the United States.

"This House denies the right of Lord Elgin to concoct, and of the imperial government to ratify, a stipulation by which no Nova Scotian fisherman can place his foot on any part of his native coast in the confidence of its exclusive enjoyment, and by which a foreign power is sanctioned to intrude upon our shores throughout the whole extent, under a title which, if well founded, would be paramount as emanating from the crown, and may be made the pretext of setting at naught the authority of the Legislature and Government of this Province, and at the caprice of a Foreign State be vindicated by force and the cannon.

Fourthly,—That the terms of the Treaty are unequal and unjust, because the right it gives to British subjects to fish on the American coast is valueless and delusive, and because the free interchange of commodities for which it provides, (and the great value of which to this Province this house most freely admits), if the principles of free trade be sound, is in itself of reciprocal and equal advantage to both parties, and hence the fisheries of Nova Scotia have been given up without equivalent, and the withholding of the right of American registry for our ships, and a free and reciprocal coasting trade, was inconsistent with justice and fair dealing.

"Lastly,—That the Legislature of this Province is placed in a position inconsistent with the independence and dignity that belong to the representatives of British subjects—called upon to deliberate on a question of the deepest moment to their country after the principal subject of deliberation has been arbitrarily removed from their control; and invited to discuss the adoption or rejection on their part of a treaty, after the object of most value has been absolutely alienated without their concurrence and beyond their recall. And those members of this House who are of opinion that the territorial right conceded to the United States ought not to be surrendered, may be compelled as an act of necessity to acquiesce in a measure which, had they the power, they would reject, as incompatible alike with the honour and the interests of their country."

The Halifax Sun of the 12th instant, received by the mail yesterday afternoon, says that the Reciprocity Bill passed yesterday 32 to 10.—On this subject the Morning Journal remarks:

"We blush to record the humiliating fact that the Resolutions proposed by Mr Johnston were rejected by a large majority in the Assembly; and that the eloquence of a Howe failed to conduce the stolid and unreflecting majority that they were bartering away the privilege of posterity for a mess of pottage, from an unscrupulous nation.

"Had the Assembly passed the Resolutions how the great heart of the British North