

Sutton Richard	2	Black River
Mackie John	3	Bay de Vent River
do	2	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	6	do
do	9	do
do	6	do
do	5½	do
do	3	do
Hutchison Richard	2	do
Johnston Robert	3	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
Fraser Alexander	2	do
Muirhead William	3	do
Fraser Alexander	3	do
Muirhead William	2	do
Johnston Robert	3	do
Hutchison Richard	3	do
Kerr George	2½	do
Myshraill Joseph	5	do
Hutchison Richard	3	do
M'Dougall John	5	do
Johnston Robert	2	do
Underhill T W	2½	Kouchibouguac River
Hutchison Richard	6	do
Mooney James	3	do
do	3	do
do	3	do
do	4	do
Caie W S	4½	do
do	5½	do
do	2	do
do	7	do
do	3	do
do	4	do
do	10	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	3	do
do	2	do
do	3	do
do	5½	do
do	19	do
do	3	do
Holderness J W	10	Kouchibouguac Riv
do	2	do
Desbrisay L P W	6	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
do	3	do
do	6	do
do	5½	do
do	7½	do
Holderness J W	5	do
do	9	do
Desbrisay L P W	4	Bass River
do	3	do
do	6	do
do	2	do
Holderness J W	2	do
do	7½	do
Walker Edward	6	do
Desbrisay L P W	3	Molus and Bass River
do	3	Molus River
do	4	do
do	5	do
do	5	do
do	5	do
Holderness J W	2	do
do	3	do
Walker Alexander	2	do
Desbrisay L P W	5	Aldoune River
do	4½	do
do	3½	N B Richibucto
do	3	Richibucto River
Holderness J W	2	do
do	6	do
do	4½	do
do	4½	do
do	10	do
Wolhaupter B	4½	do
Sowerby Isaac	2	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
Desbrisay L P W	2½	Hudson's Brook
do	7½	Big Cove Brook
do	3	Coal Branch
do	2	do
do	3	do
do	4½	do
do	2½	do
do	2½	do
Holderness J W	7	do
Ford John P	2	do
do	2	do
do	3	do
Sowerby Isaac	2	Trout Brook Richi-
do	2	bucto
do	2	do
Desbrisay L P W	2	St. Nicholas River
do	4	do
Doherty William	2	do
do	2	do
Fulton Robert	4½	do
Mooney James	2	Chockpish River
do	2	do
McPhelim James	5½	S B Richibucto River
do	4	do
do	4½	Buctouche River
Scovil W H	6	do
McPhelim James	10	do
do	8½	do
do	2	do
*Salter George	2	Cocaigne River
do	3	do
*Kaye Edmund	2	do
*Wright Alexander	3	do
do	2½	do
*Salter George	2	do

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Papers by the Niagara of May 27.
THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The French steam corvette, the *Caton*, and the English steam-frigate *Furious*, have captured a certain number of vessels in the bay north of Sebastopol; quite close in shore, under the eyes and within musket range of the 1000 or 1200 men forming the garrison of Eupatoria.

The 42nd Royal Highlanders embarked on Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth, on board the General Screw Company's steam-ship *Hydaspes*, Capt. Baker, a fine screw-ship of 1800 tons burthen, for conveyance to the East.

Lord Raglan, it is said, holds out hopes of employment to many of the enthusiastic spirits who are eager to signalise their valour. Corps of volunteers are likely to be formed and attached to each division of the British army.

Our advices from Malta, dated the 17th of May, mention that the continued arrival of English and French troops en route to the eastward, forms the only subject of local information of the least interest. Up to last night at gun-fire the following is the gross total of French troops, with horses and mules—viz., troops, 10,357; horses, 2463; mules 67. It is not a little remarkable that the amount of casualties among the French horses has been of a very insignificant nature, while the English have lost a considerable number, and among them some very valuable animals. The glanders has appeared among the French horses, and five of them have been destroyed.

We have overland advices of the 7th from Sebastopol, but there is no mention of any bombardment. Not only the port of Sebastopol, but the whole coast of the Crimea, is blockaded by 27 ships belonging to the combined fleet. We have the Constantinople mail of the 11th, and the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 9th. The vessels which on the 6th quitted Sebastopol for the Circassian coast were the *Vauban*, *Magellan*, *Descartes*, *Charlemagne*, *Sanspariel*, and *Agamemnon*. According to the *Journal de Constantinople*, a great number of transports had arrived with horses, artillery, and ammunition for the British troops.

The *Patric* says, the siege operations before Silistria have been suspended. A sudden rise in the waters of the Danube compelled the Russians to abandon the batteries in the island commanding the position.

OMAR PACHA.—The *Vienna Lloyd* of May 20 says:—Omar Pacha has taken up a position before Shumla, with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district where he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle with the Russians. It is asserted that Omar Pacha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest.

Constantinople, May 15.—The English troops are ready to leave, but the French are not yet wholly arrived. New notes for 80,000,000 piastres have been issued. Russian troops are concentrating in considerable force in Asia. Russian munitions of war have been removed from Fokschani to Berlet, further north in Moldavia. About 1000 Wallachians of the better class are in prison, on charges of sympathizing with the Turks.

Vienna, May 25.—It is credibly related that Austria and Prussia yesterday sent a summons to Russia to evacuate the Turkish territory.

Constantinople, May 15.—We have received here bad news from the seat of war on the Danube. The Russians are advancing from the Dobruzsch. They have cut off communication between Silistria and Varna, as well as the sea coast, and they have done the same between Varna and Shumla. The allied armies are in motion, in order to co-operate with Omar Pacha, and form his reserve. A French force must by this time have arrived at Adrianople. A French division is on its march from Gallipoli to Constantinople. The English division of the corps of light infantry at Soutari has received marching orders for Tuesday next. It is thought the route is for Varna. News has been received to the 9th inst. from the Black Sea. The two fleets were then cruising off Sebastopol, the Crimea, Batoum, and other parts of the Black Sea. No naval engagement had taken place. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is recalled.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

A Swedish officer in Stockholm, who some years ago took a drawing of the fort of Sweaborg, demands for it not less than £4,000.

News has arrived that the castle of Gustafshaven south of Hango, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1500 Russians have been taken prisoners. The fort of Gustafshaven is situated in the island of Hango, near the port of that name. The island, on which there is a light-house, has a very deep port, sheltered by the rocks and the high lands of the Cape. Cape Hango is a very important military position, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and the pass leading to the Archipelago of Abo. The object of Sir Charles Napier and his coadjutor is plain. They intend to destroy the fortresses right and left as they sail up the gulf, to demolish the Russian gun-boats which have been crammed in the inner channel, on the Sweaborg side, and thus step by step concentrate the force of the combined fleets on the destruction of the fortifications of Cronstadt. The *Daily News* remarking upon this, and upon the formidable and destructive power of a steam fleet when opposed to stone batteries, says:

The assailing ships when moved by steam (as most of ours are), or assisted by steamers which act as tugs, can at their will take up the positions where the fixed land batteries of the enemy can bring the fewest guns to bear upon them; and when armed, as is also our case, with cannon of a longer range than those mounted on the fortresses they go to act against, can take up places beyond the reach of the enemy's guns. More than this, recent improvements in the construction and arming of our men-of-war enable them to concentrate the whole enormous broadside of a ship like the *Duke of Wellington* upon an almost indecibly narrow space. Our ships are thus enabled to crumble the walls and silence the batteries of their antagonists almost without exposing themselves. The imperial port of Odessa, with all its stores and shipping, was ruined and destroyed, and many of the defenders slain, while only one life was lost of the English, and only two by the French assailants. Availing themselves of this advantage, the admirals of the allied fleets in the Black Sea, it appears from the most recent trustworthy accounts, are following up the blow at Odessa by relieving the Circassians from the last remains of Russian garrisons on their coast; and in the same way Sir Chas. Napier appears to have made up his mind, without exposing his crews to unnecessary danger, to take and destroy the seaward forts of northern Russia one

after another. When he has made all sure in the rear, the turn of Cronstadt will come.

The number of forts, with numerous guns, which command the channel leading into Cronstadt, are boastfully enumerated whenever an attack upon that citadel is spoken of; but by the tactics upon which the allied admirals are acting, the whole weight of ships' batteries of the allies can be made to play upon each fort in succession, and from a distance at which its guns cannot injure them. Fort after fort will thus be made to fall in succession, until the way to Cronstadt is cleared; and then its man-of-war harbour, with all the ships therein assembled, will be subjected to the fate of the imperial port of Odessa, its stores and ships.

We regret to say that the report which we gave last week of the capture of the *Tiger* by the Russians at Odessa, has turned out to be too true. For several days the report was almost discredited, but subsequent authentic accounts confirm the fact. It seems that the *Tiger* was in chase of a Russian vessel which took refuge in Quarantine harbour, while her Majesty's ship ran aground about four miles from Odessa, at Fontana Farm. The Russian soldiers immediately surrounded her in overwhelming numbers. Captain Giffard lost one of his legs, and a midshipman both legs, and five seamen were wounded. The Russians had two killed and several wounded. Finally the ship surrendered, and two hundred and twenty-six prisoners were captured by the Russians. As the vessel could not be got off, she was set on fire and sunk the same day, previous to which the Russians carried her guns as trophies to Odessa. It seems that the *Vesuvius* and the *Niger* could not get to the assistance of the *Tiger* but they speedily communicated with the fleet and on the 10th several large men of war and a number of frigates appeared off Odessa, and sent in a flag of truce to the town. Nothing further is known whilst we write, but we may be sure the Admiral will make serious reprisals. The Turkish fleet has proceeded to the Circassian coast for the purpose of destroying the Russian forts, which service as the Russian fleet is now well watched, may be performed with success.

LATEST NEWS.

Plan of Operations in the Black Sea.—A despatch from Marseilles states that arrangements had been made at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in twenty-four hours.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* given the following as the plan of operations said to have been determined upon, namely, to land 30,000 men in the Crimea, while the fleet will attack and destroy Sebastopol, the Anglo-French fleets then to leave the Turco-Egyptian squadron in the Black Sea, and Cronstadt to be attacked by the whole overwhelming forces of the combined fleets.

Admiral Hamelin has requested that troops should be at once forwarded to the Black Sea, and the arrangements, respecting the despatch of the English contingent to some point known at Constantinople on the 15th, gives a certain degree of probability to the above.

It is said France will send a hundred and seventy thousand men to the East, to prosecute the war vigorously.

Warsaw.—Grenadiers marching will be so posted as to act either against Austria or Prussia.

Count Nesselrode Hissid.—A private letter from a lady of high rank at St Petersburg, states that Count Nesselrode had been recently insulted by the people of that capital on passing through the street in his carriage; he was hissed, hooted, and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Chandler returned from Washington on Saturday evening, by the Eastern City. The Fishery Treaty was not concluded when Mr. Chandler left. The Governor General is expected in Portland tomorrow (Thursday) on his way to Montreal. *St. John News*.

POSTSCRIPT.—State of the Poll at Richibucto at 12 o'clock, to day.

Desbrisay 136; McPhelim 125; Cutler 121. Fisher, Taylor, McPherson, and Hathaway returned for York, by large majorities.

NEW GOODS.

Direct from the Cheapest Manufacturers in Britain, a large Assortment of LADIES' DRESSES, in Madora Robes, Craps Cloth, Coorgs, Lustras, Alpaccas, and Delaines.

Cloaking and a variety of other Dry Goods. FURS, and Ready-Made Clothing, STRAW BONNETS, PARASOLS, Ladies' Cloth, and Prunella Patent Boots, Leather SHOES.

Also, a variety of Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries. At the lowest Cash price by R. HOCKEN.

Opposite BOWSER'S HOTEL. Chatham, 27th April, 1854.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

The Subscribers are now Landing from Schooner ANDRE, from Quebec,

100 Barrels No. 1 Fine Flour,
10 Barrels Pork,
10 Barrels Bread.

And for Sale at moderate terms. BURKE & NOONAN. Chatham, June 2, 1854.

FASHIONS. DIRECT FROM LONDON.

Just received by the Subscribers, and now ready for inspection, a fashionable assortment of Satin Fancy, Diamond Figured, Rich Mexican, Cordoned, Rose Patent, China Bedford, Plain and Fancy Tuscan, Black Willow, Craps and French Crinoline

BONNETS.

Girls' Batiste Hats and Bonnets. Ladies' Dress Caps, in great variety. A Splendid assortment of RIBBONS AND FLOWERS, for the Season. Also, A few Ladies' Black GLACE SILK CAPEs, at exceeding low prices, by FORBES & Co. Chatham, 24th May, 1854.

NOW LANDING.

Ex Schooner "Ariel," from Quebec, 30 barrels CORN MEAL, 3 hogsheads HOLLAND GIN, (approved Article.) Cheap for Cash. BURKE & NOONAN. Chatham, 12th May, 1854.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, Wholesale and Retail.

The Subscriber has received a splendid and choice selection of the Newest Styles of

SUMMER GOODS.

which he is enabled, and is determined to sell at low prices, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PURCHASERS. Ladies' Dresses in Organdies, Bareges, Muslins, Brocaded Satin, Barege, and Cashmere Shawls; Bonnets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Glace Silks, Ture Satin, Neck Ties, Parasols, Ladies' Glazed Silk Bonnet Covers; Veils, Flowers, Trimmings, Gloves, &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Sago, Starch, Raisins, Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Rice, Biscuit, Cheese, Filberts, Confectionary, &c

FURNITURE.

Bureaus, Sofas, Rocking Chairs, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Tables, Tea Poy's, Wash Stands, Bed Steads, Feather's, Brooms, Buckets, Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Saws, Hay Rakes, Hand Bushel Measures. FRESH ABERDEEN AND SWEDISH TURNIP SEED. COOKING STOVES, &c.

JOHN MACDOUGALL. Chatham, June 2, 1854.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED to the Stone Building, lately occupied by W. J. Fraser, Esq., where they expect shortly to receive in addition to their present Stock, a large assortment of

New and Fashionable Goods,

lately selected in the British and American Markets, and which they will dispose of at their usual low price.

FORBES & Co.

Chatham, 1st of May, 1854.

NEW BOOKS.

The LAMPLIGHTER, Miss Edgeworth's Works, Complete, Scottish Chiefs, Napoleon's Russian Expedition, Elementary Works in French, Tennyson's Poems, McKenzies 5000 Receipts, Baptist Hymn Book, Gift Books in great variety, &c., &c. Twelve Box-Wood FLUTES, for sale likewise. D. P. HOWE.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his Retail Customers, begs to notify them that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. Forbes & Co., where they can be supplied as formerly at the Stone Store, lately occupied by him.

W. J. FRASER.

Chatham, 1st May, 1854.

CORN MEAL AND TEA.

Ex Bark Laroy, from New York:—200 Barrels Kilo Dried CORN MEAL. 40 Chests best CONGOU TEA. By W. J. FRASER & Co. Chatham, May 19, 1854.

General Information.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed from Hawbolt's Store, and will in future carry on his business as usual, in the WAKEM BUILDING, nearly opposite the Steam Ferry Landing, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of the hitherto liberal patronage of the Public.

A FRASER.

Chatham, Lower Water St., May 12, 1854.

Flour, Oat Meal, and Butter.

Just Landed Ex "Ariel" from Quebec, and for Sale at low rates. 100 Barrels FLOUR, 10 Barrels OAT MEAL, 10 Tinnets BUTTER.

P. WATT.

Newcastle, 19th May, 1854.

YOUNG RULER.

The Entire Horse YOUNG RULER, imported by the Agricultural Society last Autumn, from England, will travel through a portion of this County during the Season, and will be at the following stands on the following days, at Chatham on Saturdays, at the Stables of Mr. B. Stapledon; at Mr. Fish's in Newcastle on Mondays, calling at Douglstown at Mr. John Wyse's, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., leaving Newcastle at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays for Mr. McChies, in the South West, returning on Wednesdays, at 9 A. M., Crossing South West for Nelson, at Richard Sutton Esq.'s, and remaining until Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms £1 10s for the Season payable one month after the first service, persons requiring the services of the Horse, are requested to leave their names at the above-named places at least one day before. Chatham, 19th May, 1854.

North West Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Directors in the above Company, will take place at the Office of the CLERK OF THE PEACE, Newcastle, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the Directors are requested to attend.

EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary. Newcastle, June 1, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX SCHR. VICTORY FROM BOSTON. Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Dried Apples, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Ginger, Patent Starch, Mason's Excelsior Soap, Washing Powder, Confectionary, Tobacco, Cigars, Table Salt, Ginger Syrup, Corn Brooms, Buckets, Wire Slaves, Shoe Pegs, Room Paper, Window Glass, and a variety of other Articles. WILLIAM J. MILLER. Newcastle, June 1, 1854.