

| | | |
|-------------------|----|----------------------|
| 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 | 5 | 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 | 2 | do |
| Myshwall Joseph | 5 | do |
| Hutchison Richard | 3 | do |
| M'Dougall John | 5 | do |
| Johnston Robert | 2 | do |
| Underhill T W | 2 | Kouchibouguac River |
| Hutchison Richard | 6 | do |
| Mooney James | 3 | do |
| do | 3 | do |
| do | 3 | do |
| Caie W S | 4 | do |
| do | 5 | 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 | 5 | do |
| do | 10 | 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 | 3 | do |
| do | 6 | do |
| do | 5 | do |
| do | 7 | do |
| do | 7 | 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 | 7 | do |
| do | 7 | do |
| Walker Edward | 6 | do |
| Desbrisay L P W | 3 | Molus and Bass River |
| do | 4 | Molus River |
| do | 5 | do |
| do | 5 | do |
| do | 5 | do |
| Holderness J W | 2 | do |
| do | 8 | do |
| Walker Alexander | 2 | do |
| Desbrisay L P W | 5 | Aldoune River |
| do | 3 | do |
| do | 4 | N B Richibucto |
| do | 3 | Richibucto River |
| Holderness J W | 2 | do |
| do | 6 | do |
| do | 4 | do |
| do | 4 | do |
| do | 10 | do |
| Wolhaupter B | 4 | do |
| Sowerby Isaac | 2 | do |
| do | 2 | do |
| do | 2 | do |
| Desbrisay L P W | 2 | Hudson's Brook |
| do | 7 | Big Cove Brook |
| do | 3 | Coal Branch |
| do | 2 | do |
| do | 3 | do |
| do | 4 | do |
| do | 2 | do |
| do | 2 | 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 | 4 | do |
| Mooney James | 2 | Chockpish River |
| do | 2 | do |
| McPhelim James | 5 | S B Richibucto River |
| do | 4 | do |
| do | 4 | Buctouche River |
| Seovil W H | 6 | do |
| McPhelim James | 10 | do |
| do | 6 | do |
| do | 2 | do |
| *Salter George | 3 | Cocaigne River |
| do | 3 | do |
| *Kaye Edmund | 2 | do |
| *Wright Alexander | 3 | do |
| do | 2 | do |
| *Salter George | 2 | do |

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

Marshal St. Arnaud and General Raglan returned to Constantinople on the 23rd ult., after having conferred with Omar Pacha at Varna, and paid a flying visit to Shumla, to inspect the Turkish army. Although it was at first given out that the Allied army was instantly to march to Adrianople, common sense seems slowly to enlighten our contemporaries. Nevertheless the Constitutionnel this week published their "plan of the campaign," in which it was gravely announced that the Anglo-French army was not only to march to Adrianople, but to go on to Widien; and, in one quarter, this was pronounced to be the most rational plan of the campaign yet propounded. The facts are as we all along predicted. Varna is plainly the first point to which the different generals will converge their troops.—Prince Napoleon had set in motion his division.

All the available French and English transports were being rapidly laden, but on the 29th of May they had not left for Varna. It was said that one French steamer had gone on past Scutari, without stopping, and no doubt existed that a very considerable Anglo-French force would be in Varna, forthwith, to march on to Silistria, and relieve that fortress. In the meantime, Omar Pacha, now that he finds the Anglo-French forces really on the spot, will not, we trust, consider it any longer necessary to cling to the line of the Balkan, merely acting on the defensive; but will boldly advance towards the Danube, and form a junction with the Anglo-French forces. Of course, if transports are not at hand to convey all the troops to Varna by sea, some must necessarily go by land, but as a mere strategic movement, we feel very confident that the line of the Balkan is not any longer of that vital importance it was a month ago. The Anglo-French forces will not merely defend the Sultan's dominions, they will extrude the invader of his territories at the point of the bayonet. It seems very clear that up to the latest dates, the Turks, as we said they would all along, have gallantly repelled the enemy. At Silistria the Russians, with their almost overwhelming army, have failed to make any impression on the fortress. We have authentic accounts of fruitless attacks upon that place, in which the Russians have lost 5000 killed and wounded. In one encounter, a Count Orloff, said to be the eldest son of the favourite of the Czar, was shot in the eye, and was killed on the spot. General Sylvan was killed. Again, at Turnu, the Turks surprised the Russians, and only a small remnant of the enemy escaped the sword, and fled to the left bank of the Alouta. We know very little of what is going on in the Dobruza but when once our men are at Varna, we shall have no further misgiving about Russian aggression. We cannot believe that the Russians will risk a general battle on the right bank of the Danube but they must either do this, or beat a retreat as fast as they can. The Austrians are hanging on the left of the Russians, and immense armies line the whole frontiers of Transylvania and Moldavia.

The Turks have now possession of Lesser Wallachia; and if the Allied Armies make a junction speedily, the position of the Russians seems to our non-professional judgment most imminent, if not desperate. No doubt our army will at first suffer much for want of beef and other supplies, but being masters of the sea provisions will soon be plentiful enough. It is very evident that Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan have set to work with right good will; and as the cavalry cannot be far off, we hope an effective army of at least 60,000 men will take the field, and leave a reserve of 30,000 to proceed to Sebastopol, and see what is to be done in that quarter. We see that Lord Howden has resigned his post at Madrid, and, like an old warrior, sniffs the trumpet sound, and must join the fray. An important command has been offered to his lordship (better known as General Cradock), and it is believed he has accepted it. The news from the Asiatic frontier is highly satisfactory. The Russians have abandoned Ouzgeti, and have retired towards Kutais. The Georgians immediately informed the Turks of this movement, and Selim Pacha took possession of Ouzgeti. It will no doubt be discovered shortly that Schamyl lives a long way inland, with Russian inland stations intervening between him and the Black Sea coast, so that communication with that renowned chief is difficult.

There has been a partial change of the Turkish Ministry, Mehmet Kepresli Pacha has become Grand Visier, but the change has no political importance. But our own impression still is, from a perusal of the latest news from Constantinople, that about 70,000 of the Anglo-French forces will find their way to Varna and the line of the Danube, leaving a force of about 30,000 to be directed to Sebastopol.

As regards the news from the Baltic, we are literally without a single fact of importance, subsequent to the exploit of Hango Point, which we recorded last week. From all we learn, both the north and south coast of the Gulf of Finland is strictly invested by divisions of Sir Charles Napier's squadrons, and each advancing so as to approach Cronstadt, but as respects Helsingfors and Sveaborg we have no information, and we suppose these fortresses will be looked after before that of Cronstadt. Very great alarm prevails at St. Petersburg. Various plans of defence are spoken of to resist any descent upon the capital, all which involves the foregone conclusion of the possible fall of Cronstadt. The relative attitude of Austria and Prussia continues the same.

It is very evident that the relation between Russia and Austria have been cooling for some time, but we are very confident that both France and England are satisfied with the declarations made by the cabinet of Vienna. Messengers are continually passing to Stockholm, and Russian influence is greatly on the wane in the Swedish court.

Vienna, June 4.—It is credibly asserted that all personal relations between the Austrian and Russian Courts have been interrupted during the last fortnight. The troops are to be in their positions on the Gallician frontier by the 19th June. Provision has been made in Galicia for 120,000 troops and 40,000 horses.

Movements in Circassia.—Intelligence has been received from Admiral Dundas that Redout, Kaleh, and Boti, on the coast of Circassia, have surrendered to the allied squadron. It is also stated that the independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and that the Princes banished will be recalled.

Constantinople, May 25.—60,000 Russians are advancing on the two roads leading from Silistria to Schumla; and 40,000 are investing Silistria. Orders have been transmitted to the Turkish authorities in Albania, to receive the troops which Austria is about to send thither. The Porte will forego any further proceedings against Greece.

Letters from Trebizonde state that on the 11th ult., an aide-de-camp of Selim Pacha, commanding

at Thuruck-Su, arrived there with news that the Russians had abandoned Ouzgeti and were marching on Notais. The Georgians of the former place lost no time in informing Selim Pacha, and the town was at once occupied by the Ottoman troops.—Selim Pacha appointed one of the primitives of the country as governor.

The English have proposed an exchange of prisoners, and offered two colonels, whom they have prisoners, but the Governor of Odessa could give no answer till he communicated with his superior.

Belgrade, June 2.—Omar Pacha writes on the 25th ult. from Shumla, after receipt of a communication from Admiral Dundas, dated Baltehek, May 25:—"Redout Kale and Poti have been occupied by detachments from the allied squadrons; arms and munitions have been landed on the Circassian coast. French and English officers have gone into the country, and opened communications with Schamyl.—The Circassians are assembling in all directions." In the Turkish head-quarters (Shumla) a report had been received of Schumyl's having gained a great victory over the Russians at a place called Zochum, or Shochum.

We have received the following despatch from Vienna, dated the evening of the 7th:—"Constantinople, May 29.—The bombardment and occupation of Redout Kaleh are confirmed.—Anapa was evacuated, and, as is said, Kutais also." Advice from the Black Sea state that the Russian garrisons of Tonap and Anakria, on the Abassian coast, having evacuated those forts, and being on their march to join the centre of the Russian army of the Caucasus, were encountered by a body of Circassians, and cut in pieces.

Trieste, June 7.—Intelligence reached Constantinople on the 29th May that Schamyl was preparing to attack Tiflis.

TRADE.—The course of trade in the manufacturing districts has been somewhat interfered with by the occurrence of the Whitsuntide holidays, and the trade reports represent general quietness. In the general commerce of the country there is little of notice, save a more confident tone, inspired by an easier money market and an improvement in consuls which this week advanced to 94, a point not reached for some months past.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Turkey.—The only fresh news we have from the East is to the effect that a fresh Russian corps d'armee was about to enter Moldavia.

By way of Vienna, we learn that only two Turkish brigades remained in Little Wallachia.

Intrigues in the Turkish Council.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives some strong statements respecting intrigues in the Turkish councils, which show that some of those in whose hands the safety of the country is placed are far from doing their duty, and that their dereliction is traceable to causes not of the most honourable nature.

Further Disarming in Russian Poland. Warsaw, June 1.—By order of General Radiger, farmers, gamekeepers, and others, who, by special permission have been allowed to possess firearms, are to deliver them forthwith to the local authorities. Possession of firearms will henceforth be permitted solely to the military and civil officers of the empire.

House of Lords.—In answer to a question from the Earl of Derby the Earl of Aberdeen stated that his noble friend Lord J. Russell had accepted the office of President of the Council, remaining in the House of Commons. It had been decided that a division of the functions of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies should take place, and it would be carried into effect before the next meeting of the House. The new Secretary for the War Department would possess all the powers, and exercise all the functions, at present possessed and exercised by the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. He would, however, have nothing to do with the financial department of the army.

The New Colonial Minister.—The Post says that Lord John Russell having declined this office, it has been accepted by Sir George Grey.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Grand Temperance Demonstration came off on Thursday, according to announcement. The City was filled with strangers, and the streets were crowded with both sexes and all sizes from "early morn till dewy eve." The procession started from the place appointed about 11 o'clock, and after passing through the streets laid out in the programme, arrived in the field at the head of Jeffrey's Hill, where a platform was erected, which was occupied by the members of the National Division and other gentlemen, and some able speeches were made to the large encourer of persons. Representatives were present from distant parts, including some of the leading men of the cause in Canada and the United States, and the benefits of Temperance were urged with zeal and energy—no one disputing.

The grotesque body of Polymorphians turned out to amuse the people in the afternoon, and their appearance excited much curiosity. In the evening the Waverly House was finely illuminated.—Throughout the day the greatest good order and good humor prevailed, and we are pleased to learn that strangers have expressed themselves so well satisfied at the hospitable treatment they received.

The following is the exact number of votes polled for the successful candidates for the County of York:—Fisher 1185; Macpherson, 967; Taylor 958; Hatheway, 932. Mr Pickard polled 823 votes, and Mr Needham 640. The others were much lower on the poll.

We observe by the American papers that the Sunday riots at New York and Brooklyn continue to disgrace those communities they are stimulated or occasioned by street preaching—and have become so serious as to alarm the City Governments. Several persons were killed on Sunday last; but the street preachers were protected, and in several localities addressed large audience without molestation.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland papers state that a considerable number of vessels had arrived from the ice with splendid fares of seals, and this important branch of industry gives promise of a profitable return for the season. Upwards of 400,000 seals had been brought in, leaving 240 vessels to arrive; many of the latter were known to be well fitted.

The arrival of the R. M. S. Merlin has put us in possession of St. John dates to the 15th inst. After the passage of the Currency Bill on the 13th the following day the Legislature was prorogued.—Halifax Morning Journal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Sydney News says:—The June Term of the Supreme Court to be held in this County, will commence in this place on Tuesday next.—His Honor Mr Justice DesBarres will preside.—The Trial of Nicholas Henry Martin, Esq., for shooting Archibald Otto Dodd, Esq., we understand will probably occupy the larger portion of the week. M. L. Wilkins, L. O'Connor Doyle and—Wallace, Esquires are engaged on the part of the defence. The prosecuting Officer will be the Hon. W. A. Henry S. li-

ditor General. There are also 30 witnesses reported to be subpoenaed to give testimony, either on behalf of the Crown or of the accused, at this trial.

P. E. ISLAND.—His Excellency Dominic Daley, Esquire, arrived from Picout in the H. Ingram, Packet, on the evening of the 12th inst. His Excellency has his residence for the present at the Victoria Hotel.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY the Eighth day of JULY next, at twelve o'clock, noon:

All that eligible situated HOUSE, SHOP, AND PREMISES, in Douglastown, lately occupied by the late Christopher Wishart, deceased.

Terms and Conditions at sale. For Further particulars apply to

R. HUTCHISON.

Douglastown, June 9, 1854.

Superior Farm at Bathurst, FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, at the Court House, Bathurst.

That Valuable Farm, owned, and formerly occupied by John Fraser, Esq., adjoining the Farm of Francis Ferguson, Esq., in the immediate neighbourhood of the Village of Bathurst. The Land is estimated to contain 185 acres, 54 acres of which are under grass and fit for the plough, the remainder well wooded with Birch, Cedar, Spruce, &c. It fronts on the Harbour of Bathurst, and the great road from Halifax to Restigouche intersects it. There is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on the Premises, besides Barns and Out Houses. Its close proximity to the Village and to the Mercantile Establishments of Bathurst, renders it available for pasture and other useful purposes, and on the whole it is well fitted for a purchaser who is desirous of settling on a well cleared Farm, near a Market.

If not sold in one Lot, it will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers.

At the same time will be offered for Sale, A LOT OF WOOD LAND, containing 100 acres, on the east side of the Road leading from Blackstocks Mill to the Dunlop Settlement.

Terms of payment to be 10 per cent at time of sale, 15 per cent on delivery of deeds and a credit will be given for the balance, of one, two, and three years with interest, the amount being secured on the Land by Bond or Mortgage.

Particulars on application to the owner, at Cross Point, Restigouche, or the subscribers at Bathurst.

WILLIAM NAPIER.

Bathurst, 20th April, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals from Britain and the United States, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple Fancy Dry Goods,

well adapted to the present season, which are now open and ready for inspection at their New Store, adjoining the old stand.

Also, one of the largest and best selected Stocks ever imported into Miramichi of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods, with quantities of the undermentioned Articles.

Honessy's best dark Brandy;
Holland Gin, London Porter, Ale;
Spirits, Lemon Syrup,
Teas, Sugars, Molasses;
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff
Soap, Tobacco Pipes;
Corn Brooms, Water Pails;
Chairs, Boiled, Raw and Linseed Oil;
Earthenware.

And numerous other Goods. The whole of which will be offered for sale at very small profits.

BURKE & NOONAN

Chatham, June 9, 1854.

FORBES & Co.

Having completed their Spring Importations, for the Season consisting of:—Fine and Fancy Goods, Silks, Cottons, Woollens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Woodware, Earthenware, Glassware, Leather Manufactures, Groceries, &c., &c., all of which have been personally selected, solicit a call from all persons wishing to get good Bargains, as they feel confident they can furnish Goods as cheap if not cheaper than any other House, on account of their purchases having been made upon the most liberal terms.

Chatham, June 7, 1854.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the Public general, 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.

MEDICINES.

The Subscriber is Agent for the following Patent Medicines and Curators.

Morse's invigorating Cordials,
Wild Cherry Bitters,
Cramp and Pain Killer,
Celebrated Russian Salva,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Moffat's Pills and Bitters,
Morehead's Magnetic Plasters,
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment,
Clarified Cod Liver Oil,
Hunter's Approved Cough Syrup.

ALSO

Those Invaluable Galvanic Belts, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Magnetic Fluid.

Almanacs and other treatises on the above Curatives given free at the Shop of

W. A. LETSON.