

distressed by the want of supplies, and eventually cut off by the return of Russia's best ally, the winter. But the climate of the Crimea is not that of Moscow. On the contrary, the southern coast, which is the most accessible to our ships, is the sunniest and most productive spot in the Russian empire; while the region in the Crimea north of the river Salghir consists of vast salt marshes and plains, unwholesome in summer, uninhabitable in winter, and thinly peopled by man. If the Russians are driven to abandon the southern coast, they abandon all that is most valuable in the country; but if they attempt to hold the range of mountains in the south, they run great risk of being cut off from their base of operation.

If the allied forces succeed in effecting their landing, and in repelling the troops which the Russians may bring into the field, their next step will be to invest Sebastopol. It is not improbable that the Russian engineers have succeeded in the course of the last few months in throwing up lines of considerable strength round the place by availing themselves of the mountainous ridges which encompass and command the town. If the Russians had like the Duke at Torres Vedras, the command of the sea, a position of this kind may be held for many months; but when the sea which surrounds three sides of Cape Chersonese and the adjacent country is entirely commanded by the enemy's fleets, the fate of a large army pent up in such a position, without possibility of escape, must sooner or later, be a capitulation. Moreover, from several points not contained within the circuit of Sebastopol, the arsenal and the harbour in which the fleet is lying are vulnerable. Even before the town can be taken the harbours in which the Russian fleet now lies in fancied security would be inflamed by the fire of the besieging army, and this vast naval armament would have to choose between the two alternatives of being burnt in port or of fighting a naval action outside. If Fort Constantine, on the north side of the harbour, can be reduced by a regular siege as rapidly as the forts at Bomarsund, the whole town and harbour are commanded; and we are informed by persons who saw this fort built, that its walls are very far from having the strength and solidity they ought to possess. So again, if the passage of the Czeremava be forced, the town may be assailed with rapid results in the rear. We know that last year it was defended by a single outer wall, without the support of external works. There has not been time to erect such works in masonry, which would be an undertaking of vast labour and magnitude, and the nature of the soil renders it difficult to throw up solid earthworks. The place had in fact, by the last accounts, no scientific external fortifications on the land side, and if once the proper position can be gained we shall not be surprised to learn that a breach has been made in a few days, or even hours. The real difficulties we have to surmount are not so much to take Sebastopol as to place the army in the Crimea and to keep it there. At present, indeed, so little is known on the subject, that a great part of these observations must be taken as hypothetical; they are, however, the result of some inquiry, and we believe that the event will show them to be not unfounded or incorrect.

## ON SALE.

The Subscriber has for Sale, a large stock of the articles named below,  
Tea, Congon and Souchong, common to very superior,  
Sugar, Brown and Crushed,  
Leather, Sole, Neats, Kip and Calf,  
Canada Stoves and Pipes,  
Timothy and Clover Seed,  
Buffalo Coats and Robes,

Molasses,	Tobacco,
Port,	Super fine Flour,
Cane Herring,	Rye Flour,
God Fish,	Oat Meal,
Butter,	Indian Meal,
Cheese,	Barley,
Candles,	Oats,
Soap,	Hard Bread,
Raisins,	Dry Goods, &c., &c.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, January 2, 1854.

## NOW OPENING!

GOLD VEST CHAINS, and another selected assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, as good as the last.

D. P. HOWE.

Chatham, 26th August, 1854.

## WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, for the Parish School, at Black Brook, Chatham, a second class Teacher would be preferred, for Terms and other particulars apply to the Local School Inspector.

ROBERT BLAKE,  
JAMES MURDOCK, } Committee.  
ALEX. LOGGIE,  
Chatham, 31st August, 1854.

## NOTICE.

The Co-partnership for many years carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN & GEORGE PARKER, was dissolved on the First day of October last, all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay their respective debts without delay to George J. Parker, who is duly authorised to settle the same and give discharges, and all persons having claims against the late firm will render their accounts to George J. Parker for adjustment without delay.

JOHN PARKER,  
GEORGE J. PARKER.  
Chatham, 5th July, 1854.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 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 Office is—

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

### THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

LAST week we alluded to the high price of all the necessaries of life, the rates of wages, and the serious results that will flow therefrom to our trade, if there be not a speedy and considerable reduction in these things. We perceive that all the Colonial papers have the same tale to tell, and we shall be very agreeably disappointed, if the approaching winter be not one of severe trial to all classes of our community, but more particularly to the farmer, who has to contend with the privations incident to a series of short crops.

The following article on this subject is copied from the St. John Courier:

"The bountiful crops with which all parts of the world have been favoured the present season, are not only to be regarded as a blessing in as far as man and beast will have abundance of food and to spare, but also as the instrument by which a commercial crisis which was impending over us, will in all probability be, for the time at least, averted, and we trust from the salutary check which has been given, may allow another cycle of prosperity to open before us. The present depression in our staple export, Timber, can be only temporary as long as the general business of the world is prosperous, and a general good harvest insures that point. It only requires, therefore, for us, that there should be as much as possible of general forbearance and accommodation until prosperity returns. A great deal of money has been made in this Province during the past three years, and our merchants and lumberers generally, are quite able to bear the partial losses which the present low prices of timber will occasion. The Banks we believe were never in a better condition to afford accommodation to the public, and they have all surplus profits enough to warrant them in extending instead of curtailing their circulation. Some little excitement was got up amongst the labouring classes a few days ago, arising from one or two forged notes having been detected and payment refused at one of the Banks. This led to a rumour that the Commercial Bank had failed, and quite a rush was made by the labourers' wives to get gold for their notes. As there was plenty for all who came, however, they are now becoming satisfied that the Bank is not broke yet, and the run is now about over.

"This foolish panic will probably have one effect that was not calculated upon. The Bank will very likely think it prudent to curtail its discounts, so that its notes may not be quite so easily obtained, and by this means labourers' wages will be apt to fall from two dollars to below a dollar a day.

"As Flour is now approaching eight dollars a barrel, and potatoes half a dollar a bushel, it is but reasonable that the price of labour should fall in proportion, and labourers have themselves to blame if they have helped to bring their own wages down a little faster than they otherwise would."

The following is copied from a late number of the Montreal Witness:

"One of these periodical convulsions which agitate the United States, and in a less degree Canada, is now upon us. A period of great extension and inflation was commenced by the gold discoveries in California and Australia, and carried on by Railway and other enterprises, till real estate, rents, salaries, wages, and the value of staple commodities were all forced up far beyond their previous value; and now the war in Europe has produced a reaction which is powerfully affecting this Continent. Business stagnates. Railway enterprises are discredited. City Banks are strained, and Western Banks have suspended. Money is called in. Country Merchants are in difficulties. City Merchants are failing. Real Estates and Rents are going down by the run; wages will follow. Extravagant expenditure is becoming disgraceful. Economy and industry are to be the order of the day, and a more solid and general prosperity than that which has recently turned so many heads, will doubtless be the result."

### COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THE Gloucester County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Ploughing Match, was held upon the 3rd of October, on Mr. Mathison's Farm, near Bathurst. It was altogether the most successful show that ever took place in the County. The weather was delightful and the stock of all classes numerous and superior. It was a subject of regret to observe so many fine animals taken from the ground without receiving prizes.

The imported Horse was on the ground in fine condition, as also was one of the imported Rams. There were 51 prizes offered and 110 animals, and 6 Ploughs on the ground and entered for competition. The number of members competing was 24, of these 15 only were successful, they having entered 94 animals, the remaining 9 competitors entered 16.

The Judges of Cattle were Hugh A. Caie, Esq., John Anderson and Charles Smith. Of Ploughing, Messrs. John Anderson, James Chalmers, and — Fall. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

For the best Bull, 2 years old, Thomas Hintin.  
Second best, do. Mrs. B. James.  
Third best, do. John Armstrong.  
For the best Bull, 1 year old, William Molloy.  
Second best, do. David Lindsay.  
For the best Bull Calf, William Molloy.  
Second best do., Francis Ferguson.  
For the best Cow, aged, Robert Ferguson.  
Second best, John Ferguson.  
Third best, Robert Barbour.  
For the best Heifer, 2 years old, William Molloy.

Second best, Robert Ferguson.  
Third best, Robert Barbour.  
For the best Heifer 1 year old, John Ferguson.  
Second best, Robert Ferguson.  
Third best, William Molloy.  
For the best Cow Calf, William Molloy.  
Second best, John Ferguson.  
Best Entire Horse, Thomas Murphy.  
Best Male Foal, Jeremiah Sweeney.  
Best Brood Mare, Francis Ferguson.  
Second best, William Eady.  
Best Female Foal, Robert Barbour.  
For the best Ram, aged, David Lindsay.  
Second best, Mrs. B. James.  
Best Shearling Ram, Francis Ferguson.  
Second best, William Napier.  
Best Ram Lamb, William Napier.  
Second best, Francis Ferguson.  
Best Ewe, aged, William Napier.  
Second best, Francis Ferguson.  
Best Shearling Ewe, William Napier.  
Second best Francis Ferguson.  
Best Ewe Lamb, William Napier.  
Second best, Robert Barbour.  
Best Spring Boar, William Molloy.  
Best Brood Sow, Francis Ferguson.  
Best Spring Sow, William Molloy.

WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary.

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Now that the Imperial Government have conceded to the Americans the right of fishing in our waters, and the Canadian Government allowed them the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, our neighbours manifest no desire to carry out the provisions of the treaty in part, but appear resolved that all the Colonies must give their assent to the measure, before any of them will be allowed to reap the advantages of its provisions. With this view it has been suggested that a short session of our Legislature be called, and the Press of St. John have been urging it on the attention of the Government. The following is copied from the Freeman.

The American Secretary of State has announced that his Government will not deal with the Treaty by parts, they will deal with it only as a whole, and will not open the American markets to the Colonists until all the Provincial Legislatures have passed the necessary bills or determined each for itself whether it will accept or reject the proposed terms. This course the American Government the more readily pursued as the fisheries will at all events be open to their fishermen.

Canada is making strenuous exertions to cause the Treaty at once to go into operation, between that Province and the United States.

It has been rumoured for some days that we are to have a short Session this fall. The Executive, who it seems could not understand plain English, having at length found out that this will be necessary. It is probable, however, that the interest of Canada rather than those of New Brunswick render such a step imperative. Neither here nor in Nova Scotia do the Government seem over anxious to meet the representatives sooner than is necessary. This Province is losing every hour it delays action; but what matters that if the position of the Government render delay desirable to them.

We may soon learn how far the Commissioners lately sent to every quarter of the Province have succeeded in securing a working majority for the Government in the new House.

### THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

We perceive that a large number of the United States Journals have resolved on making

changes to meet the extraordinary rise in wages, material, &c. All have decided in raising the price of advertising 25 per cent, and some purpose reducing the size of their sheets, and others to add 50 per cent to the price of subscription.

Some of the Colonial Journals find it necessary to make some alterations. The following notice appears in the last number of the St. John Morning News.

"After the present year expires, the Advertising Terms of this paper will be raised 25 per cent over the price now charged; the terms per annum will range from £5 (the lowest) up to £25—according to length. No advertiser will be entitled to more than three inches of space in any one paper, for £5; for each inch over three inches one pound extra will be charged; if one column is occupied £25.

"The scale will be in accordance with the above, which is little more than one half the prices charged in other Cities. Every thing has advanced enormously in price, and newspaper proprietors must keep pace with the times."

### DEPARTURE OF SIR EDMUND HEAD.

THE St. John papers inform us that Sir Edmund Head held his farewell levee in the Court House of that city, on Wednesday week, when he was presented with a complimentary address from the Mayor and Corporation of St. John, one from Magistrates and inhabitants of the city, and one from St. George's Society, to all of which he returned suitable replies. On the following day accompanied by Lady Head and Family, he embarked on board the Steamer Governor, and arrived at Portland on Friday morning.

We have HEARD of so few acts of Sir Edmund, and SEEN so little of him in the Northern section of the Province—he having but once officially visited us for a few hours, during his residence of nearly seven years—that our inhabitants feel indifferent about his departure.

The Observer of Tuesday says:—"Our new Governor, the Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton, is expected to arrive here by the Steamer Governor from Portland, to-morrow evening; accompanied by his Lady, five children and suite; as we learn from a telegraph despatch received by Mr. Geo. Thomas last evening from M. H. Perley, Esq."

### SALE OF CATTLE.

THE Northumberland Agricultural Society disposed of by Public Auction, on Thursday last, several brood mares, bulls, cows and heifers, of improved breeds, imported by the Directors from Prince Edward Island. A large company attended the sale, but the cattle were disposed of at a great sacrifice. This, we are inclined to think, did not proceed from an indifference on the part of our Farmers, but from the circumstance of provender of all kinds being scarce and high in price, which renders it expensive for them to keep a greater stock than their immediate necessities require. This is to be regretted, as it must operate as a check on the operations of the Board of Directors, and cause them to hesitate in their praiseworthy desire to introduce improved stock into the County.

### UNITED STATES.

OUR readers will be able to form some idea of the extent of crime in the city of New York, from the following extract from the Report of the Chief of the Police for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1854:—

"The total of the police force is 1,102 persons, and the number of persons arrested by them during the period named was 21,124, of which 11 were from arson, 94 for assault with intent to kill, 1569 assault and battery, 2465 disorderly conduct, 18 embezzlement, 12 forgery, 86 gambling, 6515 intoxication and disorderly conduct, 41 murder, 1722 larceny, 120 pickpockets, 77 passing counterfeit money, 1672 vagrancy, 19 runaway apprentices. In addition the reserved police force have arrested during the same period 3985 persons, of whom 4 were charged with murder, 12 assault with intent to kill, 18 embezzlement, &c. During the six months 24,472 persons were accommodated with lodgings and 1794 lost children were restored to their parents. Of the persons arrested for the more serious offences, 5500 were males and 3425 females; 2950 married and 6169 single; 8976 white, 158 black; 6435 could read and write; 488 could read only and 2002 could neither read or write; 1195 were under 20 years of age, and 1024 were 50 and over; 1759 were natives of the United States; 5177 of Ireland; 269 of Scotland; 761 of England; 52 of France; 4010 of Germany; and 810 of other places."