

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 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—

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This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 241, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

MR. OLIVER'S AFFAIRS.

FROM the latest London Shipping Gazette received by the last Mail, we copy the annexed paragraphs, relating to the failure of the above named individual in Liverpool. It will no doubt be read with interest, as unfortunately, several of our Merchants and Shipbuilders have had extensive business transactions with him:

"We regret to find that the late failures of Messrs. Allen and Anderson, M'Henry and Oliver, are likely to be more serious in their results than was first expected. The several establishments appear to have caused considerable difficulties in Dublin, and many firms are likely to be heavy sufferers there; and the losses among tradesmen on both sides the Channel will, we fear, be extensive. It is to be hoped that these failures will prove a lesson to the Joint Stock Banks and discount houses in Lombard street, who many be said to have encouraged this unsound system of credits, introduced, we believe, from America. Mr Oliver may be said to have taken, with red ink and paper, a fleet of 104 sail, of some 40,000 tons. The whole system of Colonial shipbuilding appears to be unsound; and hence it is placed in what may be deemed unfair competition with the shipbuilders of the outports. The sooner this state of things is remedied the better. The extent and importance of the failure of Mr Oliver may be seen from the following list of creditors, to each of which we affix a number instead of the name, each number representing a firm:—

List of Mr Oliver's Creditors, secured and unsecured.			
1	£120,000	14	£11,000
2	60,000	15	10,000
3	60,000	16	10,000
4	45,000	17	10,000
5	32,000	18	9,000
6	25,000	19	8,000
7	25,000	20	7,000
8	25,000	21	6,000
9	25,000	22	5,000
10	20,000	23	2,000
11	20,000	24	800
12	15,000	The Public	100,000
13	15,000		
			Total
			700,000

"Still we do not agree in the opinion that the failures to which we refer—especially that of Mr Oliver—are likely to lead to a succession of similar disasters; and the following statement, which we copy from the Liverpool Standard of to-day (Tuesday), is so much in accordance with our own views, that we cannot do better than give it space in our columns:—

"So many conflicting statements have been made with reference to the affairs of Mr Edward Oliver, that it is difficult to form a correct opinion; but it is of the highest importance that danger should not be created by groundless apprehensions. As far as concerns the estate of M'Henry & Co., there seems little reason to doubt but that it will prove extremely unfavorable to the creditors; and it is reported that some other houses, particularly in Ireland, have failed in consequence. This fact, coupled with the stoppage of Mr Oliver, has led to the expression of fears that the example will be contagious, so that before Christmas we may witness something of a commercial panic. Had the present failures been occasioned by a serious depreciation of any important mercantile commodity, there might have been some grounds for such apprehensions; but the fact is notoriously otherwise. All the great markets have been unprecedentedly steady, fluctuations in prices have been comparatively slight, and, with very few exceptions, the amount of business done has been well maintained. In whatever way the affairs of Mr Oliver may be arranged, the loss, if any, is directly attributable to his great speculations on insufficient capital, and his suspension of payments ought not to effect the credit of any other house, though it may, in some degree, embarrass those who have been most largely concerned with him. Commercial

panies have always been distinctly traced to the operation of markets affecting the many interested, and never to the recklessness of one house, however large its transactions, where the failure is clearly traceable to individual conduct. If it be true, as has been asserted, that the liabilities of Mr Oliver have been incurred for investment in shipping, which is a species of property not immediately realisable, no reasonable depreciation can more than slightly effect the ultimate interests of creditors: however apparently large, the difficulty will be one of time rather than amount; its worst effect will be upon those who are large owners of shipping, though it cannot apply to those who have it profitable employed. But it is folly to contend that it can, in any way, effect the numerous mercantile firms whose operations are in commodities which bear their full value in the markets, and where there is no prospect of a falling off either in price or quantity. For these reasons we deprecate indulgence in unnecessary fears, which, in too many instances, are the cause of their realisation."

SHIPWRECKS OF 1853.

THE following summary of casualties, &c., to British Shipping, during the last year, has been compiled by the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the Admiralty returns just published:

"It appears that in the year 1853 there were 832 vessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingdom. Of these 369 were totally wrecked, 52 were sunk by collision, 386 were seriously damaged and had to discharge their cargoes, and 25 were seriously damaged by collision. The greatest number of wrecks, 123 occurred in December, and the fewest, 26 in June. 253 wrecks occurred on the east coast of Great Britain, 76 on the south coast, and 130 on the west coast; 81 wrecks took place on the coast of Ireland; 6 vessels were cast away on the shore of Scilly, 11 at the Channel Islands, 3 at Orkney and Shetland, and 12 at the Isle of Man. The remaining 260 wrecks occurred in the surrounding seas. The loss of lives during the year, as far as has been ascertained, amounts to 989. There are 108 lifeboat stations, and 131 mortar and rocket stations in England; 7 stations for lifeboats, and 22 for rockets and mortars in Scotland."

LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.

Chatham, St. John's Church, October 11, 1854. The thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary Bible Society, was held, Mrs. Dr. Thomson, President, in the Chair.

It appeared from the Report, that 222 copies of the Scriptures, and 24 Metrical Psalms had been imported during the year, at the cost of £20.10.2 sterling. That there have been sold from the Depository 20 Bibles and 48 Testaments. And that there have been given gratis 3 Testaments, 1 Psalm and 2 Bibles, one of which, in pursuance of a resolution at the last Annual Meeting, being a grant to the Church at Copp Settlement, North West.

The Secretary received a letter from Mr Knolleke, assistant Foreign Secretary of the B. F. B. Society, dated February last, intimating that the Revd. Philip Kent, Domestic Agent in Great Britain, would visit British North America during the Summer, for promoting the objects of the Society. The Committee have noticed in the public papers the arrival of this gentleman in New Brunswick, but have not as yet been informed whether he will be able to visit this community; there can be no doubt, could he make it convenient to meet with the friends of the Bible here, that his presence would have a salutary effect in stimulating them to increased exertions in the good cause.

The Sales for the year were found to amount to £3 15s. 1d., and the free contributions to £42 1 10s., making total receipts £45 17s.

Resolved that £15 sterling, go to purchase account.

Resolved, that balance of Funds, be sent as donation to Parent Society.

Resolved, that Sabbath Schools, may have Society's books at 25 per cent less than selling prices.

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be presented to the collectors.

That the collectors for the ensuing year be for Chatham, Misses Thomson, McDougall, Brown and Bulman. For Douglastown, Misses Wyse and E. Chalmers. For Napan, Misses Grey and Wilson. For Newcastle, Miss Sargeant. For Nelson, Miss Harley.

Abstract of Account for the year ending October, 1854.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand last year,	£64 4 10
Sales by Revd. J. McCurdy,	3 15 1/2
Per Mr McCurdy,	
Don. from Mr James Tweedie,	0 5 0
Sub. from Mrs James Tweedie	0 5 0
Don. from Tweedie Settlement per Rev. Mr Snowball,	0 12 0
Per Collectors.	
Miss Thomson, Chatham,	11 14 4/2
Miss Wyse and Miss Chalmers, Douglastown,	12 2 2/2
Miss Gray, Napan,	2 18 1/2
Miss Brown, Chatham,	2 14 4/2

position, which is rendered more difficult by the ravines descending towards the town from the heights. These outworks must be the first objects of the assailants, and one of the first measures of the siege will probably be to silence their guns and to carry by assault these portions of the Russian lines. When these detached forts or redoubts are in the possession of the allies, the wall of the town can offer no serious resistance to a combined attack; but in the meantime, the place will have suffered most severely from the fire of the powerful batteries erected against it. It is, however, superfluous to anticipate or to conjecture the course of events which have at this moment already taken place. Ten days have elapsed since the fire of the trenches opened on the town, and we trust that the message of victory is already on its way to terminate this period of suspense and anxiety.

SEBASTOPOL SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.—We read in a Constantinople letter of the 19th Oct., in a Vienna newspaper:—General Canrobert acts in perfect accord in all things with Lord Raglan. The two commanders have made the last summons to Sebastopol to yield, so as to prevent the effusion of blood. A messenger has besides been sent, with a flag of truce, to the commander of the fortress with the proposition to send away the women, children, old men, and sick, and to hoist the flag on the hospital in order that it may be spared. We are assured that the allied commanders have resolved to respect the town itself, but to bombard the forts and batteries, the public establishments and these of the crown. The last lines of circumvallation approach so near the town of Sebastopol, that the allies who occupy the heights can see the inhabitants walking about.

THE FRENCH BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The following letter has been received from a French officer:—

Off Sebastopol Oct. 8.—Our operations proceeded with rapidity. The trench was opened on the 3rd, and by the 6th the first parallel was finished. The works proved less difficult than we had expected, after our first examination of the spot. At first after removing the superficial earth, we came upon a tufa rock, which however, was of no great extent. Last night our engineers traced the lines of a powerful battery of thirty-five guns. The position of this battery is at the extreme left, behind the Quarantine Port, and near a lazaretto; it will protect the first parallel, and sustain the attack on the left. We hope to get it completely established in eight and forty hours. Work in the day is made difficult by the enemy, but I can tell you we make good use of the nights.

The other works will commence to-morrow, that is to say judging for all appearances. The left battery is likely to have the honour of opening the fire; it will occupy the enemy, and thus protected we can continue our further approaches. We shall have 200 pieces of artillery. The Russians have also a large number of guns, and those very heavy. They have fired red hot shot, which has done us no harm.—Hitherto we have found no indications of the mines by which the environs of Sebastopol were intersected, as we were told. Any mines that they may have made can hardly extend further than 250 metres. The cholera is sensibly declining.

THE NURSES FROM THE EAST.—Mrs Nightingale, who is to conduct the nurses to attend the sick at Gallipoli, left England on the 21st. Her staff of nurses (between 30 and 40) includes a number of recruits from Miss Sellon's establishment and others from a society of Sisters of charity attached to a Romanist society in London. They were to embark at Marseilles on the 27th, on board the Vectis, and be conveyed by that vessel to Constantinople. Miss Nightingale is the daughter to Mr. Nightingale, of Emily park near Southampton. She has devoted herself to the education of the more humble of her sex and is described as a lady of high accomplishments.

THE RUSSIANS WOUNDED AT ALMA.—Off Sebastopol and Black sea, October 8.—We have lately been told again and again that the increased civilization and humanity of modern times will greatly mitigate the horrors of war. To a certain extent this is undoubtedly true. Our list of Russian prisoners proves it. On the Danube the Turks made no prisoners and the Russians equally got rid of such incumbrances by the summary method of the bayonet. I felt proud of my country when I saw little groups of English soldiers tenderly nursing the wounded and dying Russians on the field of Alma the day after the battle, particularly when my indignation was hardly calmed at the well-proved stories of ferocious feeling manifested by these same wounded. In several instances they treacherously fired at or stabbed the doctor who had dressed their wounds, or the kind Samaritan who had slaked their parched throats with a draught of water, thus shewing all the extinguishable hatred of a dying wild beast, and none of the noble chivalry of a civilized soldier. Notwithstanding the ingratitude of these poor Russian slaves an English doctor, to his eternal honour, volunteered to remain behind and endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of 700 wounded Russians who had been removed from the field of battle on the south bank of the Alma to the deserted village on its north bank.

Dr. James Thompson, Assistant Surgeon of the 44th Regiment and his soldier servant, de-

serve to be held up as heroes. For four or five days they alone had to wait upon and support this enormous mass of severely wounded men. The task was in many respects a most dangerous one. As we have seen, the patients themselves were not to be trusted. The Cosacks might also at any time make prisoners of them on the retreat of the allied armies. The dead were festering in heaps around the sick and dying. These two men frequently had to bury a horrible mass of carcasses and fragments before they could get at some poor wounded wretches. In this way they must with their own hands, have dragged out and buried some 200. There was no food of any kind for the sick, so the soldier managed to drive in a stray bullock, and with the aid of some Russian convalescents (their misfortunes seem to have humanised them) he killed it and made some soup for them. At length her Majesty's ships Albion, Vesuvius, and the screw transport Avon arrived. The whole crew of the first landed and removed the wounded on board the Avon, while the Vesuvius guarded the shore. In the midst of this humane occupation a Russian force of some 4000 or 5000 men approached the village and the sailors were obliged to hasten on board, as it was beyond the range of the ships' guns.—However 340 wounded were put on board the Avon under the charge of their heroic preservers, Dr Thomson and his servant. About 40 were left behind and many of these poor fellows who had previously seemed unable to walk, endeavoured with all their might, to hobble after their more fortunate comrades. The next day the Avon proceeded with them to Odessa.—Now, surely, when the Humane Society rewards a man who saves one single individual, society will not fail to do something for two men who under such dreadful trials, saved the lives of 340.

[The papers announce that Dr. T. died of Cholera a few days after his return to the British Camp.]

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted by a YOUNG MAN, who has just arrived from Ireland, a situation as Shop Man, &c. Advertiser has served his time to the General Grocery, Tea, Wine and Spirit Business in Dublin.—Also, understands the Provision Business, in all its different branches. For particulars apply at the Gleaner Office.
Chatham, 9th November, 1854.

FURS! FURS!!

Just received by the subscribers, a large assortment FURS, consisting of Ladies' Riding Boas, Cuffs, Muffs and Gauntlets, in Gray Squirrel, Pitch Siberian, Stone Martin and British Sable, Gents' Fur Caps, in British Sable, Astracan, Plucked Otter and Seal Skin, Gents' Fur Coats and Gloves, Lined, blue, black Caps and Cuffs, &c. Also, a few pair Ladies Foxed Snow Boots, and a few pair Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur Over Boots, very comfortable things for cold weather.
Ladies' Polka Jackets, Cloth Mantles and Dresses, suitable for the season, Gentlemen's Top Coats and Reefing Jackets, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash, by
FORBES & Co.
Chatham, 8th November, 1854.

FOR SALE.

That part of LOT No. 27, on the south side of Napan River, bounded on the upper side by the Farm of Mr Luke Fitzpatrick, and below by the Farm of Mr George Jardine, being 23 Acre front, and extending back to the rear line of John O'Donnell's Land on the port road to Richibucto. There is a large clearance on the lot, and the soil is equal to the best in the thriving settlement of Napan.
For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Matheson, the owner, Bathurst, or to
GEORGE KERR.
Chatham, 9th November, 1854.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The business heretofore carried on by the Subscriber, on the Richibucto River, under the style of Hector McDonald & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against the said firm, will present the same for payment to Mr McDonald, and those indebted to them will make immediate payment to him, as he is authorised to settle and receive all accounts due by or to the said concern.
HECTOR McDONALD,
JAMES CAMERON.
Richibucto, 16th September, 1854.

S. P. OSGOOD & Co.

MARBLE MANUFACTURERS,
KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
Persons wishing to procure MARBLE SLABS, HEAD STONES, &c., &c. with inscriptions thereon, can be supplied upon the shortest notice by leaving their orders at the Shop of Wm. A. LITSON, Chatham, who is our authorized Agent for Miramichi.
Chatham, 15th February 1854.

STOVES! STOVES!!

For Sale by the Subscriber. A variety of
Cooking Stoves,
Parlour Grates,
Boston Box Stoves,
Diamond " and
Canada square Stoves.
JOHN MACDOUGALL.
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.