

now be rendered absolute and complete. The Russians are a people who will deny to the last that any advantage has been gained over them, and Prince Gortschakoff boasts in his account even in this sanguinary defeat that he was extremely successful in carrying off his army. Fighting, as they are, in closed lists, without the means of escape, the defeated Russian army should be compelled to lay down its arms, or to fight a general action, which would crown the series of our successes by a still more decisive victory. The peninsula itself is besieged and well nigh invested by our fleets and armies, and if the command of a single road be lost, the whole line of retreat, and the only line by which supplies and communications can reach the Russians, is gone. Such we take to be the relative position of the belligerents in the Crimea, and with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET: PROJECTED DESTRUCTION OF REVEL.

The Times correspondent, dating of the Island of Seakar, August 24 to September 2, writes as follows:—

The demolition of the arsenal of Sweaborg and its numerous stores of the munitions of war will, according to information which has reached me from a source entitled to belief, be speedily followed by an attack on another of the enemy's strongholds in the Gulf of Finland. A supply of rockets, furnished by the French Government, has recently arrived at Margen. These destructive engines of warfare are reported to be constructed on a novel principle, having a range of 7,000 yards, and loaded with a shell 30 lbs. in weight.—If on trial they are found to possess the qualities assigned them, they will be distributed to the steam gunboats and rocket boats, and by them be thrown into the town of Revel, for the purpose of reducing it to ashes, whereby another decisive blow will be struck this year in the Baltic by the allied squadrons.

Sweaborg, from the fact of its batteries of granite not being injured during the recent bombardment, is still a fortress of considerable magnitude. Any further attack upon it is postponed until the campaign of 1856, by which time it is believed ample means of insuring its downfall will be furnished. Operations on a minor Russia in these seas, are being actively carried on in the Gulf of Bothnia, by Rear-Admiral Baynes, who has under his orders several small steamers, with a due proportion of gunboats, whose draught of water admits of their penetrating the narrow creeks and channels of that locality. The ships of the fleet are distributed in sufficient numbers along the coasts of both gulfs to preserve a most effective blockade of all the ports, the effects of which are being daily more severely felt by all classes under the dominion of the Czar.

Four of the larger class of screw liners are reported as likely to be detached for service in the Black Sea, to relieve the sailing ships Abdon Rodney, London, and Queen, the former of which has been upwards of five years in commission. As no urgent necessity exists for the presence in the Baltic of such a powerful fleet, its strength will be gradually diminished, but a sufficient force will be retained until absolutely compelled to depart to avoid being frozen in. Many of the ships, consequently, will not be in England until towards the close of the year.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes on the 3rd instant, from Revel Roads:

From various accounts derived from the islanders in and around Helsingfors, we have had confirmation of the accounts previously transmitted of the effects of the conflagration consequent upon the bombardment of Sweaborg, and, in addition, learn that the three decker, La Russie, of 112 guns, which moored head and stern across the passage between Bak Holmen and Gustafsyrd, was so crippled by the gunboats' shot, that the day after we left she sank in deep water, and is lost to the imperial navy. One 13-inch shell passed through three of her decks and killed 11 men, wounded 40 others; and this the Government papers even admit. The islanders also report the destruction of two new steam-frigates building, supposed to have been ready for launching this autumn, besides 18 small craft, all Government vessels.

A letter from Elsinore, in the Cologne Gazette, states that a rumour is current of its being the intention of the British Government to let the fleet winter in the Swedish port of Landskrona, which rarely freezes. Negotiations on the subject are said to be going on between Stockholm and London.

#### EVENING SCHOOL.

The Subscriber most respectfully informs the Young Men of Chatham, that he will open an EVENING SCHOOL, on the 15th of next month, where their time may be profitably spent in acquiring a knowledge of such branches of Education as they may deem most useful.

Those who feel inclined to join the School, would do well to give in their names at an early period, for a limited number will only be taken.

Terms easy, and made known on application to  
G. T. SMITH, Madras Teacher.  
Chatham, 29th September, 1855.

## The Politician,

### THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Morning Herald.  
THE ISOLATED ARISTOCRACY.

If they have isolated themselves from the people, shut up their parks and their houses, turned aside bye-paths from their grounds, taken no individual interest in the happiness, as well as the improvement of those about them, can they wonder that isolation has its own fruit, and that the people have become isolated from them as much as they are from the people? Can they wonder that the people set up for themselves other leaders of their own ranks, or the ranks which are nearest to themselves? It must, at the same time, be remembered that the great mass of the population of this country have become and are becoming daily very different in character from what they were five and twenty years ago. Education has not been without its effect upon them; science and machinery also have not been wanting in bringing about a mighty change. Railways and steam have added their contingent; and the result is a wise and industrious population gaining in self-respect, alive to the advantages for themselves, conscious of their own power, improving the eye, the ear, and the hand, and being thought of by changes of scene,—almost to a man combining science in some form or other with their ordinary pursuits and their daily bread. You cannot treat such men with condescension; it is out of the question. They will not fail in respect to their superiors, but then their superiors must show that they respect them. And this is just the tone and the spirit of Lord Stanley's address: "Every year," he observed, in another part of it, "we see more plainly than in education as in most other matters, self-help is the best help. We have come to see that a little which men do for themselves is better than a great deal that they get others to do for them. These are truths with which the working men of this country have for some time been familiar. In the strength of them they have been building up an education for themselves, not refusing aid, not without full gratitude to those who, like Lord Stanley, have shown themselves willing and able to help them; but yet with a conviction that to respect themselves and respect others, 'self help' is the great maxim. Would that, for their sakes—but if possible still more for the sake of those about them—the gentry and nobility of this country would say to those about them, 'The house has been thrown open—there are persons in our parks and our gardens—who will show you what is worth seeing.'

From the London Morning Chronicle.  
DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Next to the fall of Sebastopol itself, the most important event is the annihilation of the Russian fleet. The dismay and consternation with which the news of this catastrophe will be received at St. Petersburg may be estimated in some degree by the importance which the emperors have always set thereon. From the days of Peter the Great the one constant, settled prevailing principle in the policy of Russia has been to acquire dominion on the ocean. Her restlessness in the ice-bound regions of her original territory, and her steadily, though cautiously, aggressive movement have been dictated not more by the lust of territorial aggrandizement than by the desire to obtain possession of a seaboard, that she might create a powerful navy, and train her subjects to familiarity with the sea. With slow and stealthy, but sure, steps, she had crept forward to her design, and had equipped navies which, on a review at least, presented a formidable appearance both in the Black and in the Baltic Seas. How much of the internal weakness the gay show concealed might be unknown to the rest of the world, but it seems that the Russian government was never blind to the fact, that much was still necessary before those fleets could meet adversaries on equal terms. No pains were spared to make them so, and in the meantime it was hoped that the painted shadows would suffice to impose upon their neighbours for formidable realities. It is impossible not to revert now to the congress at Vienna, and all the long, elaborate, and most fruitless conference which took place there respecting that very navy which now ceased to exist. The events of war have cut the Gordian knot, which the wits of the keenest diplomatists were unable to unloose. We shall now hear no more of those protocols—we need be under no dread of a renewal of them. No statesman in Europe will think it worth his while to spend days and months in solemn conclave, on the argument how many ships Russia will be allowed to maintain in Sebastopol, and how many the allies shall send to the Black Sea by way of compromise. It must be owned that diplomatists fought hard to maintain their country's honour. The massacre at

Sinope may now be considered to be fully avenged. Of the insolent fleet which began the war by an act of unparalleled aggression there is not now a single ship afloat; and as if to add impressiveness to the catastrophe, and impart something like poetical justice to the closing scene, the Russians have been compelled to become their executioners.—Their own hands have avenged the guilt which they perpetrated. While we cannot forbear admiring the terrible tenacity of the enemy, that with his own hand fired his town and sunk his ships rather than they should fall into the possession of the allies, we must not forget that all this could not have been done without bitter pangs. The labour of centuries has come to this disgraceful end! How the war is to be further prosecuted on land, it is not for us to say. Whether the northern forts will be able long to hold out, or whether, now that a new line of operations have been secured and the battalions that were before occupied in the trenches are set free from other purposes, the brief remainder of the season will be employed in a campaign into the interior, and an attempt to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, a few days will probably show. But one thing is at least clear—there is no further employment for the allied fleet in that sea. The mighty navy which has been kept so long outside of Sebastopol, their crews fretting in forced inactivity, and chafing against the insuperable obstacles presented to an engagement, in the granite towers and the sunken barrier, may now return home, leaving a frigate or two for the purpose of keeping up the communications between different parts of the coast. The foe they went forth to encounter has been utterly annihilated, and if they have not the glory of the destruction, it cannot be said that they have done anything to derogate from their ancient fame.

From the London Morning Herald.  
THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

What are to be the consequences of the fall of Sebastopol? This is a question which even in the moment of triumph one may be forgiven for asking. While the joyous exclamations of exulting multitudes, and the thunder of the rejoicing cannonade, are still echoing through the city, we may be pardoned if, even at such a moment, we ask of Englishmen to pause and reflect upon the mode in which the most may be made of this dear-bought triumph for the cause of human freedom and civilization. With the immediate consequences of this victory in a strategic point of view it does not seem very difficult to deal. At this distance from the theatre of war, and with the imperfect information which telegraphic despatches supply, it is almost like presumption to hazard an opinion on the immediate movements that will follow the abandonment of Sebastopol by the Russian troops. Nevertheless, we think we may venture to say that it is impossible for the defeated army to hold for any length of time the position upon the northern side of the harbour. The alleged strength of the fortresses which exist there does not affect the question. The southern side of the harbour once in possession of the allies, it is in their power completely to invest the entrenched camp which the Russians must form upon the other. For this service the allied forces now in the Crimea are amply sufficient. The impossibility of obtaining supplies by the Russian army so invested prevents the possibility of a protracted occupation of the fortresses to the north of the harbour, and we think it improbable that there will be, or can be, a defence of the northern side like that memorable resistance, which, for twelve long months, has attracted the attention of the world to the defences of the south.—There is still, no doubt, in the Crimea a Russian force strong enough while undefeated, to keep open the line of communication with the surviving fortresses on the north of the harbour. Were our generals to attempt the investment of the north side the result must be a general engagement—an engagement brought on either by an attack of the Russians upon our advancing lines, or by an attempt of the allies to dislodge the troops of the Czar from their formidable position.—But we believe the truth to be that there are other considerations which will force on such an engagement. All accounts appear to confirm the statement that the Russian armies in their present strength cannot maintain themselves in the Crimea. It might be possible for them, no doubt to leave a small garrison in northern Sebastopol, although we question whether they could even provision such a garrison for a six months' siege. Such a line of tactics supposes the withdrawal of the army of observation, and the consequent abandonment of all opposition to the investment of the remnant of Sebastopol by the allied armies. If those tactics be adopted by the Russian generals we would then have before us the winter's prospect of a regular siege of the northern fortification with a complete investment of the besieged. Unless such a siege be raised by an external force it must end in a capitulation.

The only calculation upon which this course could be attempted by the Russians

would be, that they would return in the spring in sufficient force to compel the besieging army to retire; or that diplomacy may, in the interim, relieve them from the disasters of the war. Unquestionably, if they have provisions and stores sufficient to maintain a moderate garrison through the winter, there are many reasons to induce the Russian generals to take the course of retiring upon their strong lines towards Simpheropol, and leaving to the allied armies the winter's task of sitting down in inaction in a siege, with, perhaps, the chance of the repetition of the same blunders which made last winter one of such terrible suffering and disaster.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

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.

### CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the days immediately preceding the discount days.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 24, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### NEW CARLISLE.

A Correspondent writing to us from New Carlisle, under date of September 28, furnishes us with the following items of news:

"We have had an unusual wet and stormy season since the early part of August, and though the Hay crop is good, so far as quantity, a great portion is I fear of inferior quality, having suffered from the heavy rains. The Harvest is very backward in this quarter—scarce one third of the grain being cut. The Wheat in some localities has suffered from weevil.—We had severe frost about the 20th which has injured the last sown grain, and stopped the further growth of the Potatoe. But on the whole I think the yield of every kind of Agricultural produce exceeds that of any of the last few years.

"Potatoes are of excellent quality, and I hear no complaints of the old disease, though I have seen it plainly developed in a small patch, in Port Daniel.

"The Fishery was good to the 18th ult.—I think that is the summer fishery—but since that period very little Codfish has been caught—bait being scarce, with a prevalence of boisterous weather."

### COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Bathurst, 4th October, 1855.

Nothing of a local character has transpired during the past week worthy of record. The weather continues exceedingly mild for the season. Two new ships alone in harbour. The Cattle Show and Ploughing Match, of the Gloucester Agricultural Society came off on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, which will be officially reported.

But the great event here, as elsewhere throughout Briton's wide spread dominions, wherever it has reached, has been the news of the glorious triumph of the Allied army at Sebastopol.

Who is there, claiming the name of a British subject, whose heart has not expanded with intense delight and gratitude at this announcement? The first meagre telegraphic intelligence was received late on Friday night, and was marked by the firing of several guns from the establishment of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co., which served to prepare the country around for the glad tidings which awaited them on the morrow.

On Saturday, the news spread far and wide, each countenance was lighted up with joy, and the scene brought forcibly to mind the lines of an old English poet:

"Men met each other with exalted look,  
Their steps were higher than they took,  
Friends to congratulate their friends made haste,  
And long-remembered foes saluted as they passed."

The English mail arrived on Sunday night, and a more public manifestation of enthusiasm was reserved for Monday evening, when a large bonfire was lit up in front of the Temperance Hall, in a situation to illumine the shores of the harbour at sea, which continued to burn throughout the whole night; the Hall also was illuminated and displayed several appropriate transparencies. Till midnight the firing of guns was to be heard in all directions, when "God save the Queen," "Cheer Boys Cheer," and other patriotic airs from various instruments, as well as from some "sweet merry voices," came floating pleasantly on the ear from various quarters. Such genuine manifestation of loyalty—of sympathy with the perilous labours in which