

these countrymen are engaged is—when tempered with a christian spirit—delightful to behold in any people. On this occasion it is to be hoped, the sad cost at which this triumph was purchased, was not forgotten in the exuberance of joy, nor of thankfulness to HIM to whom it is properly due, for vouchsafing this great victory to his servants, "For the Lord has made them to rejoice over their enemies."

**LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.**

By the last English Mail, we received a copy of Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular, dated Liverpool, the 13th September, from which we take the following extracts:

"This market appears likely to get a full share of the shipments of Wood from the British Colonies. In the supply from Canada there is a large deficiency, but this short supply of square timber is made up in cubical feet by the excess from St. John and other ports; so far, however, this increased supply has reference to sales only.

"St. John Pine.—The stock is very light, and the demand good, the last sale was ex Mackinaw, 8 1/2 inches string, which brought 22 1/2 per foot.

"Hardwood.—St. John Birch, of good quality, is in demand; a parcel 15-inch average ex Mackinaw, sold at 20d per foot. Prince Edward Island and Novascotia realises, as to quality, 12d to 17 1/2d per foot.

"Spruce Spars.—They are abundant and are disposed of at 12d to 14d per foot. Spars 10 inches and above being sold girth, the smaller sizes calliper measure.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—Our table still shows a large excess in the import of Deals compared with previous years; the supply since our last has been more moderate, still quite sufficient to add considerably to our stock; consumption of Deals is also very large, which is further augmented by shipments to the Mediterranean for war purposes. The tone of our market is steadier the last few days, some holders preferring the risk of storing, to pressing their deals for sale at a period when such a course would only result in a considerable reduction upon present current rates."

The following are a few of the cargoes sold during the past fortnight:

"Ocean Star, from St. John, Spruce at £8 7s. 6d.; Perekop, from Miramichi, Spruce at £8 Pine £3; May, do., do., at £3 5s.; Dauntless, from Bathurst, Spruce at £8.

"We may observe that other large sales of St. John Deals are said to have been effected, but as the purchasers are understood to be also interested in the importation, they do not in any degree influence the value of other cargoes not similarly situated, except as far as storing has a tendency to create tendencies.

"Railway Sleepers.—The market is almost cleared of Hackmatack and Yellow Pine Sleepers—they are worth no quotations."

**THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.**

The following valuable remarks, translated from the French "Pays," will be found interesting at the present moment:—

"It is easy to comprehend the excellent situation in which the allied troops are now placed. They are separated from the Russians by natural works, which render any attack on the part of the enemy impossible. The port, the Careening Dock, and the other interior works, prevent the latter from making any of those sorties on our siege works, which kept our soldiers constantly on the watch, and which cost us so many struggles and regrettable losses. The hard and fatiguing works of the trenches are finished. Our troops are able to encamp more freely amidst the ruins of the town; it is only necessary for them to execute some works of defence to protect themselves from any projectiles which may be thrown against our new position by the forts on the northern side.—Hence it results that a considerable less number of men will be necessary for the service of the siege, properly so called, and that we may procure a restoring repose to a great part of the army, or reinforce, if necessary, the corps of observation on the Tchernaya, and be ready for any eventuality, if the enemy attempts a fresh diversion on this point.

"Masters of the southern part, we may now attack with the greatest chance of prompt success the fortresses which form the northern part of Sebastopol. All the fortifications which have fallen into our power are so many works of attack which are about to be directed against these last bulwarks of the Russian town. The line of the external fortresses at 1,200 and 1,500 metres from our present lines. Under these conditions the rigorous blockade, which was in principle impracticable against the whole town, becomes perfectly feasible against the fortresses, and if at a given moment the communication may be interrupted between the garrison and the army of General Liprandi, the hour of complete surrender of the besieged troops may from the present moment be mathematically indicated according to the rules of a normal siege.

"But we should not be astonished if the Russian generals, who are all essentially versed in strategy, and who never defend except what can be defended, were to regard as we do this eventuality, and were to retire from the

place, before it fatedly falls into our hands. They would doubtless only leave us ruins, for it is also their invariable system to burn and destroy whatever they cannot keep. Yet the result would not be the less obtained, and the proud Sebastopol, the bulwark of Russia, the sword suspended over the liberties of Europe, will not the less have ceased to exist. However this may be, and whatever may be the events in reserve for the future, the success just obtained by our arms has an importance which no one can dispute; it will place our army on the highest step in the admiration of nations, and it will give additional eclat to the glory of our country and the grandeur of its policy.

"What influence will it exercise on the resolutions of Europe, and on the attitude of the Great Powers towards Russia? With what determination will it inspire the Court of St. Petersburg? Will there spring from it one of those sudden illuminations which enlightens the path of duty and truth? Such may be hoped, but the future rests in the secrets of that Providence whose hand has so visibly interfered for the last three years in all the great questions which agitate modern society!"

**COUNTY WESTMORLAND.**

We are indebted to the Westmorland Times for the following account of the arrival and reception of His Excellency in the town of Moncton:—

Intimation had been received in the early part of the week, that His Excellency would visit this section of the Province, and would arrive here on Friday evening, preparations have been made to receive him in a suitable manner, and tender him such a cordial welcome as his exalted station demands. Apartments had been engaged at King's Hotel, and other preliminaries arranged to render the occasion correspondingly auspicious.

We are at all times proud to receive a visit from the Representative of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and the present time seemed to be peculiarly opportune for this notable event. It being understood that His Excellency would arrive here late in the afternoon, intimation was given, that every house should be lighted up and a general illumination take place, early in the day Mr King had preceded with a four horse coach for the purpose of meeting him on the road and conveying him to Town. Immediately at six o'clock in the evening, the carriage made its appearance and drove up to the Hotel, where His Excellency and his Private Secretary arrived and took their lodgings for the night.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock His Excellency, attended by his Private Secretary, the High Sheriff, and the Hon. A.J. Smith, held a Levee in the Temperance Hall, where the Mayor and Common Council presented the following

**ADDRESS**

To the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency.—We, the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of Moncton, beg to approach your Excellency as the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign The Queen, and on this, Your Excellency's first visit to the County of Westmorland to ten you a hearty welcome among us.

We fully appreciate the blessings and benefits conferred upon British Subjects in all parts of our widely extended Empire, in living under the protection, security and justice, which are guaranteed by the British Constitution. And we are fully satisfied that during Your Excellency's sojourn in this Province your constant aim will be to carry out the spirit and intention of British Laws and British Justice to all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects.

We also beg to offer Yourself personally, a cordial expression of congratulation on your assumption of the Government of this Province. And on behalf of the Honorable Mrs Manners Sutton and your family a fervent hope that peace, health and comfort may attend your domestic circle during your residence in this part of the British Dominions.

By order of the Town Council.

JOSEPH SALTER, Mayor.

Council Chamber, Sep. 29, 1855.

To which His Excellency made the following

**REPLY.**

To the Mayor and Town Councillors of the

Town of Moncton, Gentlemen.—I have felt much pleasure in visiting the Town of Moncton, and I thank you for your hearty welcome.

I regard it as a sacred duty to promote by every means in my power, the welfare and prosperity of this Province; and I can assure you that it will be my constant aim to secure to all class of its inhabitants the protection of the law, and the full benefits of the Constitution.

For myself personally and for Mrs Manners Sutton, I request you to accept my warm thanks for the good wishes, which you have expressed towards us, and our family.

Shortly before one o'clock, His Excellency took leave of those who had accompanied him in his tour of observation, and proceeded en route to Dorchester, in a coach drawn by four splendid horses under the guidance of our townsman Mr William Carpenter.

**RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.**

We take the following account of the Russian Black Sea fleet from Mr Danley Seymour's recent work on Russia. Of all this vast fleet not one vessel now exists. Looking at it as a matter of money, twenty millions sterling could scarcely build such a fleet, and twice twenty millions would not pay for the stupendous works, for the use of the fleet, built at Sebastopol since the Russians made that port a naval station. All these, along with the fleet are destroyed or made useless.

- Ships—7, 120 guns; 13, 84 guns.
- Frigates—3, 60 guns; 1, 54 guns; 1, 52 guns; 2, 44 guns.
- Coverts—2, 20 guns; 3, 18 guns.
- Brigs—4, 18 guns; 4, 16 guns; 4, 12 guns.
- Schooners—6, 16 guns; 1, 10 guns; 2, 8 guns.
- Cutters—4, 12 guns; 3, 10 guns.
- Yachts—2, 10 guns.
- Steamers—1, 400 horse power; 5, 260 horse power; 3, 230 horse power; 2, 186 horse power; 3, 136 horse power; 3, 120 horse power; 5, 100 horse power; 3, 90 horse power; 1, 80 horse power; 2, 60 horse power, and 2, 40 horse power.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

OUR English files are filled with accounts of the all engrossing and ever memorable event, the taking of Sebastopol. Throughout the whole of England's cities, towns, and villages, the news was received with firing of cannon, hoisting of flags, ringing of bells, &c. We refer our readers to the incidents of the War, and the articles under our Political head for detailed accounts of this most glorious victory.

The following is an extract from the Trade Report in Wilmer & Smith's European Times:

"Bank of England.—The Directors of the bank of England, at their meeting yesterday, again found it necessary to "apply the screw," by raising the rate of discount from 4 per cent (at which it only remained for seven days) to 4 1/2 per cent. The commercial world was taken by surprise at the hastiness of this step on the part of the Bank, although the feeling was prevalent that the increased demand for money, the withdrawal of large sums of gold for shipment on account of the foreign loans, and the non-arrival of the over-due Australian vessels, limiting the supplies would render an advance at an early period necessary.

"The Money Market continues to manifest a more stringent aspect, the demand for accommodation both at the Bank of England and Lombardy street being very active. The joint stock banks have, simultaneously with the raising of the rate of discount, advanced their rates for fixed deposits several now allowing 3 1/2 per cent. The discount houses were unprepared for the step taken by the Bank, and have resolved to delay their decision regulating their future rate of allowance for money at call."

This morning we received our New York Despatch, and contrary to our expectations, it brings but little news from the seat of War.

We are informed by Mr Frost, telegraph operator at Chatham, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived at Richibucto last evening, where he was received with a salute of twenty guns.

Our Agricultural readers will please to bear in mind that the Cattle Show and Ploughing Match of the Agricultural Society, will come off at Chatham, in a field near the new dwelling house of Dr. Pallen.

We are requested to say that the size of the furrow, will be 8 by 4 1/2 inches.

We perceive by our exchanges that Judge Ritchie has been holding Circuit Court at the Grand Falls and at Carleton, and in both places he has been presented by the Magistrates and Inhabitants with addresses congratulating him on his elevating, and expressing the fullest confidence in his integrity, impartiality, honour and ability.

A Public Dinner, held in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, came off at Bowers Hotel last evening. A large number of Gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast, and everything passed off in an agreeable manner. We will endeavour to furnish a more detailed account of the proceedings in our next.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The President of the United States has appointed the Hon. Albert Pillsbury, of Maine, Consul at Halifax, in place of R. W. Fraser, removed.

**MARRIAGES.**

By the Revd. Wm. Stewart, on the 27th September, Mr WILLIAM KENNEDY, of Dundas Parish, to Miss SARAH MCGRAW, of Glenelg.

At the Catholic Church, Portland, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr CHARLES MEAHAN, of Bathurst, to Miss CATHERINE GREEN, of this city.—St. John Observer.

At Napan, on the 3d inst., by the Revd. John McCurdy, Mr ARCHIBALD MCLLEAN, of Hardwick, to Miss JANET, daughter of Mr David Steel of the former place. [We acknowledge a slice of the cake.]

On the 3rd inst., by the Revd. Wm. Stewart, Mr WILLIAM MUNRO, to Miss CHRISTY MATHESON, of Glenelg.

**DEATHS.**

At East Roxford, Illinois, on Sunday, the 6th September, MARY E., infant daughter of Howard D., and the late Mary E. Frost, aged 4 months.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**PORT OF CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI.**

ENTERED.—October 2.—schr Irene, Senino, Quebec, flour, &c.—[Robert Johnston & other; schr Lady Smith, Budreau, Pictou, flour, coals, &c., William Munsie.

3.—schr Elizabeth, Campbell, P. E. Island, live stock &c., William Stothart and others; Phantom, Palmer, P. E. Island, produce, W. J. Fraser & Co; bark Marion, Power, Malta, master.

4.—schr Ensign Megougan, P. E. Island, produce, master; bark Alma, Jones, Liverpool, gen. cargo, D. & J. Ritchie and others.

5.—brig Passenger, Mathews, St. Perrie, hertings, Mackie, Marshall & Co; brig Lequidator, Bounce, do, do.

CLEARED.—September 29.—brig Eliza, Beduce, St. Perrie, lumber, Mackie, Marshall, & Co.

October 4.—schr Phantom, Palmer, P. E. Island, W. J. Fraser & Co.

5.—schr Peruvian, Rogers, Bathurst, merchandise, D. & J. Ritchie.

**PORT OF NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.**

ENTERED.—Sep. 22.—bark Ann Rankin, Ritchie, Limestone, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; ship Majestic, Durand, Glasgow, coals, iron, &c., Robinson Crocker.

27.—brig Charlotte, Healey, Belfast, ballast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; ship Ocean Bride, Cummings, Liverpool, general cargo, Harley & Burchill.

28.—brig Six, Eltingham, Malaga, ballast, Executors of Duncan & Loch; bark Facide, Wathen, Glasgow, general cargo, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; schr Caroline, Barnard, Boston, do., Gilmour, Rankin & Co, and others.

CLEARED.—Sep. 28.—brig Tyne, Williams, Sunderland, deals and timber, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

NEW YORK.—Cleared, Sept 27, King Bird, Wich, Miramichi.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

St. John, October 6.

Pacific arrived at New York on the 3rd. Allies found in Sebastopol 4,000 guns, 50,000 shot, and a quantity of gunpowder.

Retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted. Nothing decisive known as to the next movement of the Allies. The Czar in a letter to the King of Prussia states that he will not accept conditions of Peace derogatory to Russia.

The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August.

No later News from the Baltic. The Emperor of Austria had congratulated England and France on the success of the Allies.

Nothing new in money market. Consols 90 1/2 Breadstuffs firm but inactive.

It is rumoured that Baron Prokeesp had arrived at Paris with an ultimatum which, if the Western Powers agree to, she proposes sending to Russia, which if the latter Power declines to accept, Austria will declare War.

**FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.**  
Warehouse,  
34, Kilby Street,—Boston.

Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES set in any part of the country, at short notice and by experienced workmen.  
Boston, 5th July, 1855. 3m

**MCAULIFF & WHEELOCK.**  
Commission Merchants,  
100 FRONT STREET,  
New York.

REFERENCES.

New York,	Bank of the Republic,
"	Messrs. R. Irvin & Co.
Boston,	Messrs. S. Henshaw & Sons.
St. John, N. B.	John V. Thurgar, Esq.
Halifax, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia
"	Messrs. Almon, Hare & Co
St John, Nfld.	Messrs. Raine, Johnston & Co.
London	Messrs. DeLisle, Janvier & DeLisle, Bankers.
"	Messrs. B. C. F. Gray & Sons,
Paris,	Messrs. Vire, T. DeLisle & Co.
Jards, 1855.	3m.