

haps soon; still the proceeding must be tedious even yet—let the English people bide their time. Our opposite neighbours, the Russians, have been destroying the village of Komara and all the brushwood within their reach. We hear that they are in a bad state and badly fed. Still we must not hold our enemy too cheaply, even though it be necessary for him to resort to Dutch courage. Cholera is said to be rife in Sebastopol, and the deaths of the enemy enormous. The attack which General Canrobert warned us of a few nights ago, and in expectation of which we were under arms during the whole of a night of pouring rain, did not take place, because the Russian officers could not get their men to come on; this the General learnt afterwards. We hear the Russian Commissariat is in a bad state, and shortly before they had received that awful pounding at Inkermann, where their loss is put down (and it is said under the mark) at 20,000. It is impossible to tell how long a time may elapse before we find ourselves strolling up the high street of Sebastopol. I paid a visit the other day to the French camp, and found our gallant allies the French as jolly as possible in eccentric dwellings of every shape and material; they had roaring fires inside each, and groups of six or eight persons were talking politics a *merveille*. We hear that two of our steamers have been to Kertch, and, after silencing a battery there, some boats' crews landed and blew up the fortifications; this in itself proves the concentration of all the Russian available forces here to the position before us. Why can't some ships of the fleet take advantage of this and destroy the forts at Kaffa? or, indeed, why should they not be engaged on the whole coast? When our wounded are bayoneted on the field before our eyes, why do we allow a single stock and stone to stand together which are Russian?—The 97th, 46th, and 3rd Buffs are welcome reinforcements, as well as the draughts in the Queen of the South. We hear that the Retribution was struck by a thunderbolt during the gale; I assure you that it was a most awful sight to see so many fellow creatures drifting to certain destruction, and then, mere specks on the white foam, sink beneath it, or be dashed against the rocks. Eupatoria was attacked the same day, and the enemy (7,000 they say) beaten off."

Lord Farnham has received the following letter from his brother the Hon. Captain Maxwell, of the 50th Regiment:—

You will, I am sure, be surprised on finding this letter dated Malta, and I know you will be glad to learn that I am on my way home; and now for the cause of having left the Crimea:—On the 26th of October, when sitting in the trenches with the regiment on duty, as an armed covering force for the protection of the siege batteries, a large round shot (36-pounder) hopped over the part of the parapet of the trench where I was sitting grazing in its progress the top of my unfortunate head, and inflicting a wound on the scalp. You will be astonished when I tell you that I was neither stunned nor made sick by the shock, and could hardly believe myself that I had been touched by so large and weighty a piece of metal, and yet be alive to tell the tale. However, soon after I had received the injury, I began to think that I was much more hurt than was at first thought. I never shall forget the suffering I endured for five or six days in a miserable cold tent, with nothing but the cold ground to rest on and two blankets to cover me. My face and head at last swelled up fearfully, and I was convinced that I was about to have an attack of erysipelas in the head. I was then ordered on board ship, and accordingly on the 2nd of November went on board the Arabia transport, then in Balaklava Harbour, and after remaining several days at anchor there, to take in sick and wounded men and officers, we put to sea, and sailed for Constantinople. I derived much benefit from the voyage and sea air; and enjoyed the blessing of sleep, which I had not known for several days when on shore. The discharge from the wound which was deep, was extraordinary, and required dressing five times a day. The tightness about the pericranium and soreness of the head generally were intense. I had indeed the narrowest escape ever known, and it was the wonder of all the doctors who examined me how I escaped at all; and, at all events, how I did not receive concussion of the brain; but God, in his infinite mercy, ordained it otherwise, and has spared me to see you all again, which I trust I shall be permitted ere long to do. I was obliged to take up my lodging in the hospital at Scutari, in order to undergo treatment for my wound, and to appear before the medical board. They considered my case to be one which entitled me to be sent home, and decided accordingly. I went on board the Cambria, and arrived here the day before yesterday. I feel my head thank God, much better; and the wound is quite healed, but I am told that, for many months, I must be very cautious, and refrain from much excitement. I forgot to mention that at the time I was struck by the shot, I was engaged in eating my frugal breakfast, and most fortunately my head was bent forward, as had it been raised the eighth of an inch more the head must have been taken off. I cannot now enter upon any account of our campaign, as I am informed the mail will shortly be closed. Indeed, I cannot bear to dwell upon all the past honours and miseries &c., of the war.

## Communications.

### COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened in this County on Tuesday last. The day was unusually mild for the season, a large number of Jurors, and others interested, were in attendance. After some most arrogant remarks to the Sheriff, about the warning of Jurors, stoves and stove pipes, insults and perfect contempt, &c., &c. by His Honor Judge Montgomery, he immediately dismissed the Court till the following day, nothing having been done by the Jury, except the choosing of the Foreman. People about town say, that it is ill will against the Sheriff, long borne by His Honor; if so, it is too bad that such petty spleen should put so many persons to expense and inconvenience.—If the lower flat was cold and uncomfortable, as His Honor most bitterly remarked, it was sufficiently warm and in every respect comfortable in the Jury room; and the whole business of the County could have been done on that day, and thus saved the expense of remaining another. I hope, Sir, that these few remarks may receive a place in your valuable paper; as they may perhaps serve as a caution in future, for trifling with persons time, is neither approved of by the Grand Inquest of this County, nor by

A JUROR.

Restigouche, January 9, 1855.

### REPORT

Of the Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi, for 1854.

Your Society's Report at the present time, must necessarily be brief and uninteresting, as during the past year its operations have been very limited.—From the report of the Committee appointed at last Annual Meeting, to expend Thirty Five Pounds, we learn that only Five Pounds Seventeen Shillings, of that sum, has been appropriated to the laudable purposes intended. Two Pounds of which was devoted to the relief of a poor Scotch widow, and the remainder to the education of Scotsmen's children, in the Parish of Glencig and Chatham. This so far, has been judiciously applied, and your Committee only regret that no more objects have presented themselves whereon to bestow the whole sum; not that they wish to throw away the funds of the Society, which it has taken so many years to collect together, but would wish to see our Society become proverbial for its well-directed benevolence, as in our opinion, nothing would tend more to augment the public feeling in its behalf, and materially assist in adding to its supporters; and we would certainly recommend that the members at the present meeting would give this matter their particular attention, in order that the yearly available funds of the society, may be placed in such a way, that they will be applied to the relief of the destitute, or to educate the children of the needy for that there are such objects in our community, we cannot but believe. This, in our opinion, is the only course by which the Society can hope to maintain its present healthy and prosperous state, altho' 'tis true, we are always adding to our numbers, and have but few delinquents on our list, yet there is evidently a lukewarmness existing, which your committee cannot but attribute to the few proofs we are giving of our benevolent intentions; and it is certainly to be wondered at that altho' our society numbers among its members, men of no ordinary talent, and altho' we have no doubt, they all wish to see it prosper, yet they take little or no interest in furthering and carrying out the purposes for which it was organized, and which it is now in such a proper position to maintain.

The funds of our society at present, amount to £31 4s. 10d., of which £30 19s. are the receipts of the past year, and available for expenditure.

Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that the Society's Ball of last winter, came off with great "clat." There was a large attendance of the members, each bringing with him one or more guests. The Stewards spared neither time nor trouble to render everything comfortable and entertaining, and displayed their superior taste, in so beautifully decorating the Ball Room, while the walls around were hung with life-like scenes by sea and land.—Here and there were interspersed with evergreens Scottish emblems and Scottish mottoes, which, amid the glare of a hundred lights, the masses of the well-timed dances, and the smiles of a large portion of Miramichi's fair daughters, still reminded us of that land on which fond memory loves to dwell. The whole evening was one of extreme pleasure and heartfelt enjoyment, and for the time almost made us forget that care was ere on earth. We trust this meeting will appoint a committee to superintend the management of another such the present season.

Your committee notice with that Patriotic pleasure, which should warm the heart of every true-hearted Briton, the great achievement won by the British Army and their Allies in the East, and rejoice to hear that the brave Scots, have still maintained that valorous name which they have ever borne when engaged in their country's cause; and as the present war has no doubt been the means of rendering many a home desolate, and many a fire-side desolate, could we not with our present capital contribute handsomely towards alleviating the sufferings and bestowing comfort on those whose protectors have fallen fighting for their country's fame? bearing in mind

"That they who shelter human woe,  
Altho' earth's selfish tribes forget,  
To shield their virtuous deeds below,  
Yet shall the one who rules the skies  
And guides the systems as they roll,  
Preserve unscathed, when nature dies,  
Their monument—the soul."

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER MORRISON, Secretary.

At the Annual Meeting of the Highland Society, held at Bowser's Hotel, on Saturday, the 13th of January, 1855, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

Richard Hutchison, President.  
Roderick McLeod }  
David Johnston, } Vice-Presidents.  
William J. Fraser, }

Thomas C. Allan, Treasurer.  
Rev. Mr. Henderson, Chaplain.  
Alexander Morrison, Secretary.

Directors.—Alexander Fraser, Junr.; Hon. J. Montgomery; Peter Morrison; John MacDougall; Rev. Mr. Stewart; W. A. Black; John Mackie; George H. Russell; J. C. E. Carmichael; Peter Mitchell; Thomas Irvin; Isaac Mathison; Samuel Thomson; John Ferguson, (Bathurst); A. McLaggan; Hugh Bain; William Forbes; James Mitchell; William Loch; D. McKay; D. McLaughlan; James Caie; Dr. Chalmers; Robert Marshall.

Extract from the Minutes,

ALEXANDER MORRISON, Secretary.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 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.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized 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 Offices are:—

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

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Mill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### UNITED STATES.

THE papers furnish us with most heart-rending accounts of the distress which exists in the cities of the union, more particularly in New York, among the working classes, which the public authorities and benevolent citizens are endeavouring to relieve by supplying the needy with food and clothing.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has been opened by Governor Gardner, and his address has afforded the conductors of the Press ample materials for discussion. It is reported to be a lengthy document—its language plain and emphatic, and its tone decidedly "Know Nothing." We give below a short extract, which will enable our readers to form a pretty fair opinion of the views and sentiments of the writer on a number of important subjects.

"To dispel from popular use every foreign language, so great a preserver of unassimilating elements of character—to print all public documents in the English tongue alone—to ordain that all schools aided by the State, shall use the same language—to disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathies—to discharge imported political demagogues, the broken-down leaders of insular agrarianism or continental red republicanism, whose trade here is to put themselves at the head of their deluded countrymen, to organise prejudice, to vitalize foreign feeling and morbid passion, and then sell themselves to the highest partisan bidder—to purify and ennoble the elective franchise—to adopt a carefully guarded check list throughout the nation—to cultivate a living and energetic nationality—to develop a high and vital patriotism—to Americanize America—to retain the Bible in our common schools—to keep entire the separation of church and state—to nationalize before we naturalize, and to educate before either—to guard against citizenship becoming cheap—all these constitute a work transcending the ordinary platform of party, and ranking with the great movements that originally founded the nation.

"We wish our army Americanized, our navy nationalized. We wish the restriction as to birth, now applicable to the office of President, extended to members of the Cabinet and of Congress, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to all our diplomatic representatives abroad. We desire a vital amendment of the naturalization laws, and an uniform requirement of 21 years' residence in the United States before the elective franchise is conferred upon aliens. We wish stringent national laws regarding immigration, the imposition of an uniform and sufficient capitation tax, and the universal deportation of criminals and paupers shipped to our shores."

A private letter we obtained from Boston a few days ago, states that all the Foreign Volunteer Companies in the city were ordered to be disbanded.

The Mechanics' Institute in New Orleans was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. It is reported to have been one of the largest and most magnificent public

edifices in the city, and was erected about two years ago.

It was one hundred and fifty feet long by eighty four wide and four stories high. The cost of the building was \$56,000, the furniture about 10,000. The Fiske Library which was in one of the rooms, containing about seven thousand volumes, many of them rare and valuable. The Library is estimate to have been worth \$25,000, so that the entire loss by this calamity can not be much less than \$100,000. The insurance on the building was \$300,000, shares equally between the Sun Mutual and Crescent offices. There was no insurance on the library or anything else.

Under the head of "Republican Military," a contemporary furnishes the following. With such tokens of extravagance before us, we do not wonder at the reverses we read of among our neighbours.

"\$60,000,000 are computed as the cost of wearing apparel made from silk fabrics during the last financial year (expired 30th June) in the United States; a sum equal to the annual revenue of the Union. The value of the silk imported is entered at \$33,000,000."

Another American writer shows that the amount of duties paid for French artificial flowers, for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, was almost double the amount of duties paid on railroad iron.

### THE SEAT OF WAR.

We feel persuaded our literary readers will pardon us for pressing on the space which we usually devote for their instruction and amusement, and occupying it with the opinions of the Editors of some of the leading London Journals, on the all-engrossing subject of the war, and letters from correspondents of the press, and officers and soldiers serving in the Crimea.

From the former it would appear, that considerable dissatisfaction exists at home with the manner in which the heads of departments have conducted the affairs of the war, and we shall not be surprised on the re-assembling of Parliament, to see an important change in the ministry. The letters are deeply interesting, as they give us a detailed statement of how matters are progressing at the scene of action, the extraordinary exploits of individuals, and the miraculous escapes which many of them have had in this arduous struggle.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to those brave hearts to learn, that their fellow-countrymen at home, and the inhabitants of this remote portion of Her Majesty's dominions, deeply sympathise with them in their trying circumstances, and wish them success in their heroic endeavours to curtail the powers of an ambitious, crafty and cruel despot.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall at Halifax, on Monday week, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, at which the Mayor Presided. Eloquent speeches were made by the Mayor, Chief Justice, Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Joseph Howe, and Hon. Mr Johnston. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved: that the citizens of Halifax do not forget the social times, and national festivals, in which, during a long period, the British Soldiers and Sailors of this Garrison, have mingled with them, nor do they forget how often they have aided in the preservation of Property in this community. Relief to the families of the dead, and sympathy for those dear to the living defenders of our Country, is a duty which we cheerfully discharge,

"Resolved that a Subscription List be now opened in this City in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and that a Committee of three from each ward be appointed to take charge of the Subscription List and have power to add to their numbers.

"Resolved—That the inhabitants of Halifax while they view with admiration the heroic achievements of their gallant countrymen in the Crimea and their patient sufferings and privations which the rigours of a winter passed in the tented field have brought upon them, feel it a duty to exert themselves to the utmost of their power, to alleviate their sufferings and to contribute to the support of the Widows and Orphans of the brave men who have fallen or may fall in the noble struggle to rescue Europe and the civilized World from the grasp of an ambitious Despot, the determined enemy of Civil and Religious liberty."

### AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE WAR.

WHILE a large portion of the American Press are indulging in any thing but flattering critiques