Tcharnaya, until under the heights of Inkermann. The Sardinians, with 1,200 Marines, and two batteries of English artillery, and their own artillery, are on the extreme right. The

Trench supported by all the English careller. French supported by all the English cavalry, occupy the centre, and the Turks the left—the least exposed part, as it is right under the guns of the rear of our camp lines on the heights.

It is generally supposed that an attempt will be made to open up the country beyond Tchour-gourm to morrow, but I think this is most im-

of the English. From these it appears that the want of provisions was much felt in the Crimea, bread having risen to double its for-mer price. A letter was found from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, ordering the immediate preparation of a hospital for 16000 sick and wounded, a proof that the Russians expect not only an unhealthy season but a bloody campaign, Arabat will no doubt be at once taken and occupied. This is the point to which all the Russian supplies are brought from Taganrog, a high road runs from Arahat to Simpheropol at Bakshiserai. In a few days we shall have detailed accounts of the whole of this conquest, not the less glorious because it was bloodiness and easily won. For the present it is only possible to give bare particulars, which I send for fear your correspondent's letter may be delayed. the 23d a mixed force consisting of 10,000 French, and 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, left Kamiesch and Balaklava. The expedition entered the Strairs of Kerten on Thursday (24th) and reduced the forts of Ambalaki. the enemy abandoning the place and blowing in five magazines. The gun-boats silenced the Pavlovskaya battery, destroyed Russian gun-boats, and took a number of small brigs. The garrisons of Kertch and Y-nikale, said full back into the interior by the southern road. Meantime the troops landed without acked for the by some to be 10,000 strong, by others to amount only to 2,000, were seen to leave and acked for the night. They then moved in towards Kertob. During this time the gunboats were actively engaged beating up the Tamanskoi Gulf, and reducing the forts on the sand-bank. All the inhabitants fled, and many of the houses were burning on Thursday. By 3 o'clock on Friday Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the allies, with ail the guns in batteries and toe stores. flotilla at once entered the Sea of Azoff which is will penetrate up to within 20 miles of Taganrag. The enemy ha peared by Friday evening. The enemy had entirely disap-

Nearly 3,000 men have set out from Varna to form the nucleus of the Tarkish Contingent. Officers have been appointed to five battalions, and in a short time the drill will commence either at Kilo, on the Black Sea, or on the heights which overlook the Sultan's Valley in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus. Many of the officers are making considerable progress in Turkish; it is said that voluntary

road, across the fatal gorge where the cavalry examinations are to take place periodically.

Communications.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

the is generally supposed that an attempt will be made to open up the country beyond Tchourgourm to morrow, but I think this is most improbable, and for some time the troops will remain as they are. Foreing the road by Mackensie's Farm is new almost impossible, and certainly will not be attempted without mature and anxious deliberation.

May 26.

There was a good deal of firing during the night, and some heavy skirmishing went on between the French and Russians from the advanced trenches recently captured. I have not yet leard the results.

Our siege works make progress, but so slow-liy, that it amounts to next to nothing. The enemy make trenches faster than we do, and hinder us at every step. As yet there seems no prospect of our son re-opening fire.

During hat night the Russians fired repeatedly from the batteries about Tchourgoum, and in the same neighbourhood large working parties were continually engaged. No alteration has kaken place in the position of the allies on the Woronzow grad; but it is rumoured that the woronzow grad; but it

host of other offices too numerous at present to mention.

I have thus shown what any person may see by looking into an Almanack, that from the I suing of Marriage Licence, to unite the blooming bride in holy wedlock; down to the Dead Man's last will and testament, is grasped, and sought after by this unparrelled latrict; who vaunts, and tells unsuspecting freeholders, how long and faithfully he had the honor to serve them, and is yet willing to place his neck under the yoke to bear their burdens. Yea, yes, freeholders—this i serving you with a vengeance, and you would be served right if you are made teasts of burden, if you allow yourselves to be go an imported on, of which I thall clearly show the most sceptical, ore I have done. Yes—he has served the country with a vengeance, and he would wish to serve it further by accepting the Dipity Tressurership at Campbellton, or hading it over to one of his todies. This he calls serving the County. But avount friend you must be taught that others have a right to get a dip into the dish of preserves, and that fair play is a

Restigouche, 20th June, 1855.

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

REFERENCES.

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3m. June 8, 1855. 3m. WANTED. A MASTER to conduct the Madras School, in A. Chatham, now vacant, occasioned by the resignation of Mr John Smith.

For narticulars apply to the Rector and Wardens St Paul's Charen, Chathem, who are (ex-officio) of St Paul's Church, Chathe Trustees of the said cohool. SAMUEL BACON, Rector. Signed Samuel Bacon, Rector.
JOHN WRIGHT, Church Wardons.
J M Johnson, Chatham, May 5, 1855.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY.

CHATHAM.

The BYE ROAD WARRANTS, for the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Northumberland, will be Cashed at this Office.

GEORGE KERR, Agent. Chatham, 30th May, 1856.

Editoe's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1835.

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 oursubscribers avail themselves of it.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM. Discount days Tuesdays and Fridays. Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'check. Notes for Discount to be ledged 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, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical

SEA OF AZOFF.

THE recent successes of the Allies in this sea, has excited a lively interest in the community, who desire to be made acquainted with its position, resources, &c. We give below a description, gleaned principally from a late British paper, which will be found very interresting at the present time, and enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of this Sea, and the important work the late Allied expedition has performed therein.

The Sea of Azoff is 116 miles long and 84 miles in breadth. From the Straits of Yenikelah to Taganrog, the chief port in the Gulph of the Don, the distance by the course is 160 miles. In winter the navigation is suspended by ice, which extends below the Straits. In summer the winds blowing constantly almost from the southwest, the egress of the water is retarded, and consequently navigation is facilitated. From Taganreg and Maricapol-the latter of which has of late Maricapol—the latter of which has of late greatly increased in its trade as a commercial port, in consequence of the gradually diminishing depth of water in the former place thousands of ships carry down the produce of the country into the Euxine. Taganrog, which was founded by Peter 1, stands on the acclivity of a promontary, and is defended by a fort. The exports are wheat, iron, butter, cordage, pitch, tar, skins, copper, tallow, &c. Before the commencement of the war there was a regular and constant communication by small steamers between Taganrog on the north-cast of the Sea of Azoff and Arabat, from which immense supplies of stores, provisions, and ammunitions of war were transmitted by Kara-su-Baza to Simpheropol and Bakshiserai on to Sebastopol. These facilities it may be imagined have not been less neglected during the hostilities.

The entrance of the Allied squadron into the Sea of Azoff, has, however, stopped all further advantages to the enemy of that na-

The Russians fled at our approach, blowing up the fortifications in the Streit, burning as many as 620,000 sacks of grain. of the first acts of the allied forces was to level a foundry in which shot, shell, and Minie rifle balls had been cast, and which had no doubt proved very serviceable to the enemy. The consequence of these proceedings must be immediately felt by the Russians. Being deprived of the advantages of sea tran-tit from the southeastern portion of the main-land, an additional route of between 200 and 250 miles of land will have to be passed over in the transport of the supplies required for the maintenance of their army in the Crimea. But the advantages of our occupation of this sea do not end there; we can hold the com-mercial ports in the sea of Azoff at our mercy we can obtain large supplies from a country remarkable for its fertility, and we shall find ourselves for the first time in contact with a population composed of Greeks and lartars who have attained a degree of civilization that promises to us a beneficial intercourse.

Vospio, Vospores, and Aspromente. Two vided with a drawbridge, and coated with miles to the southward is Ak Bouroun, which cut stone at both sides, runs accross the isthas its name indicates, is a white cape. On the extremity of the Ak Bouroup, there is a series of tumuli or Barrowes, believed to be the burial places of the ancients. In 1832 on opening them two fine tombs were discovered, one of which on what is called Solloi Kurgan, or Golden Hill, is remarkable for its extraordinary size, the others for its fine fresco paintings. From time immemorial a belief, which seemed to be confirmed by numerous traditions, prevailed among the inhabitants of Kertch that immense treasures of antiquity were buried in the Golden Hill, and conjecture was strengthened by the fact that in the first quarter of the century several tombs were discovered which contained a great quantity of uten-ils of gold. This Kurgan, which is about four versts (2½ miles) from the town, is distinguished by its magnitude. It crowns the summit of an eminence, which larly lambs. It was in 1736 the Russians ap slopes towards the west from Mount Mithripeared for the first time in the Crimea under dates—where tradition has placed the tomb General Munich, who had with him 100,000

of that King resembling the cupola of an immense building. Here were placed the standards of the Alies whilst the birth-day of the

Queen was celebrated.

The expedition has not done its work in taking possession of the Russians batteries on the coast of Kertch and Yenikeleh, and putting a stop to the more certain and expeditious transit of Russian supplies across the Sea of Azoff. After leaving a sufficient terce both of soldiers and shipping to prevent the Russians retaking the passage and shutting in the allies, the expedition, well provided with small steambouts, will proceed to the Putrid Sea where the Crimea is joined to the main land near the tongue of Arabat by the military bridge which took two years in constructing, and of the existence of which we were so completely ignorant until last December. While it was believed that the whole of the Russian supplies and reinforcements were received into the Crimes through Perekop, and people were asking very ridiculous questions, such as, "Why did not our ships command the narrow passage ?'-unconscious of the fact that not even vessels of the lightest draught could appreach within twelve miles of the lsthmus, quantities of stores and masses of fresh troops were being poured into the Crimea by means of this bridge, which the Russians had built with characteristic energy, surmounting difficulties of a most formitable description in

doing so.
We trust we may soon hear of this bridge
being destroyed, or at all events sufficient of it to do away with the passage for the remainder of the war. The only entrance to the Cr.mea by land will then be by Perekop, and it will be for the generals to consider whether measures may not be adopted to render that way impassable also. But that question may never have to be abated. The Russians may greatly increase their difficulties by every new body of troops that they may introduce. a war waged so far from the centre of the empire, and under circumstances that compel them to carry every shot, pound of gunpowder and bags of bread immense distances by kand, the concentration of masses of treeps may be the proximate cause of their destruction. It is easy to overdo the thing. There are physical limits that no exertions can pass, and every one knows that the mustering and the maintenance of large armies are as different as possible. We are not so certain however, that the military sources of the Russians are as inexhaustible as thay have been represented. If there were men enough and to spare, Kertsch surely ought not to be left to the de-fence of just sufficient to impress them with the expediency of running away. The chances of the Allies trying to get possession of the Sea of Azoff must have been entertained, and indeed a very intelligible warning was given by the sudden appearance before Kertch of the expedition which was so suddenly recalled. But the fact seems to be clear enough that large bodies of Russian troops cannot be everywhere; and the acknowledged loss of 350, 000 men, of course composing the best of the army cannot have failed to reduce the Emperer

THE ISTHMUS OF PEREMOP.

THE following is a description of the Isthmus of Perekop, which will be read with in-

"The Isthmus of Perekop, called in the Tartar language, the Gate of Gold, is situated between the Black and Putrid Sea, and is 10 versts long by 6 wide (25 versts make 20 miles). To the west extends the Gulf Perskop, closed on the side of the continent by Cape Seilgasch, and on the side of the Crimea a promontory of the same name as the isth-mus. Perekop is the capital of the circle of that name which touches the circles of Aleschki, Simpheropel and Eupatoria. On the east the country is indented by a great rumber of bays; and several streams, one of which is Salghir, water it. The climate is generally insalubrious. The town and for-tress of Perekop are situated in the isthmus, between the Gulf of Siwasch, in the Fea of Kertch itself is built on the ruins of Panti-capoun, afterwards known under the names east to weet. A trench of 24 feet depth, premus opposite the town. The situation of the town is not a good one, and the bontes are poor in appearance, being covered with tha oh, and the steets narrow and dirty. The great article of trade is salt, which whole caravans come to carry away in summer. The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number at most (some writers say not more than 1, 500), are composed of Russians, Tartars, Armenians and Jews.

"The citadel had formerly a certain importance but a few years ago the walls were allowed to fall to ruin. Lately considerable repairs have been effected in the building, and other works have been erected. At three versts distance form Perekep is the village of Armenskoi, inhabited by Jews, Greeks Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle of various kinds, but more particu-