

road, across the fatal gorge where the cavalry charge of Balaklava took place, and along the Tcharnaya, until under the heights of Inkermann.

It 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.

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.

Our siege works make progress, but so slowly, that it amounts to next to nothing. The enemy make trenches faster than we do, and hinder us at every step.

During last night the Russians fired repeatedly from the batteries about Tchourgourm, and in the same neighbourhood large working parties were continually engaged.

The weather continues fine, but very dry and hot. Fevers of all kinds are very prevalent, and caused a heavy mortality. Miss Nightingale, who is up here, has had a most narrow escape from the fatal low Crimean fever.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEA OF AZOFF.

Constantinople, May 28

The Banshee has just arrived, bringing news which has gladdened the heart of every Englishman. There is now a real prospect of the reduction of Sebastopol. Kertch was taken on the Queen's birthday, without firing a gun.

Nearly 3,000 men have set out from Varna to form the nucleus of the Turkish 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.

examinations are to take place periodically, in which the competitors will be encouraged by the prospect of advancement in the force.

Communications.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Dear Sir,—Damerouarsays, on account of Mr Botsford's having accepted, or about accepting the office of Deputy Treasurer at Campbellton, we are to have an election; and our ex-member from the fact of his being abroad kissing gentlemen's children on the street, who have an influence in the county, shaking honest and unsuspecting countrymen heartily by the hands, &c. &c.

When the noble Wilmut set in opposition to the then existing government, he was forced from the continued barking of the Restigouche Campaign, to style him "a Tantar-marst-hen;" but the instant he found the reins of Government in that statesman's hands, he instantly became dumb to the ruling powers, and sneaked around for the sake of the crumbs which might fall from their hands.

I have thus shown what any person may see by looking into an Almanack, that from the Issuing 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 unparalleled patriot; 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.

Restigouche, 20th June, 1855.

JEWELL.

MC AULIFF & WHELOCK. Commission Merchants, 100 FRONT STREET, New York.

- REFERENCES. Bank of the Republic. Messrs R. Irvin & Co. Messrs S. Henshaw & Sons. J. Van V. Thurgar, Esq. Bank of Nova Scotia. Messrs. Almon, Hare & Co. Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co. Messrs. DeLisle, Janvrin & DeLisle, Bankers. Messrs. B. C. F. Gray & Sons. Messrs V. T. DeLisle & Co. Bankers.

WANTED.

A MASTER to conduct the MADRAS SCHOOL in Chatham, now vacant, occasioned by the resignation of Mr John Smith.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY. CHATHAM.

The BYE ROAD WARRANTERS, for the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Northumberland, will be Cashied at this Office. GEORGE KERR, Agent. Chatham, 30th May, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 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.

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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 interesting 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 Gulf 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.

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

The Russians fled at our approach, blowing up the fortifications in the Strait, burning as many as 620,000 sacks of grain. One 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.

Kertch itself is built on the ruins of Panticapoum, afterwards known under the names Vospio, Vosporos, and Aspomonte. Two miles to the southward is Ak Bouroun, which as its name indicates, is a white cape. On the extremity of the Ak Bouroun, there is a series of tumuli or Barrowes, believed to be the burial places of the ancients.

of that King resembling the cupola of an immense building. Here were placed the standards of the Allies whilst the birth-day of the Queen was celebrated.

The expedition has not done its work in taking possession of the Russian batteries on the coast of Kertch and Yenikelah, and putting a stop to the more certain and expeditious transit of Russian supplies across the Sea of Azoff.

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 Crimea 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.

THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.

THE following is a description of the Isthmus of Perekop, which will be read with interest.

"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 Perekop, closed on the side of the continent by Cape Seilgash, and on the side of the Crimea by a promontory of the same name as the isthmus.

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 from Perekop is the village of Armenskoi, inhabited by Jews, Greeks and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle of various kinds, but more particularly lambs.