

Restigouche, June 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

My Dear Mr. Pierce,—I had promised in my former communication, that I would in my next expose the humbug of Round Money in this county; but at present a far more important topic is engrossing the public attention. Our Agricultural Society having a respectable balance in hand, in addition to the late Government Grant, and not knowing what to do with the money, whilst scores of families are in want both of present food and seed to put into the ground, and moreover our ex-member, who is also President of the said Society, being rather slack at this time in law business, it is determined to furnish him with funds from the Society to proceed to England, and then to France, to purchase for said society a Normandy Horse. By the time his expenses are paid, and probably French Lares and Fashion for Madame procured, the said horse will be a pretty expensive animal. A better, cheaper, and more acclimatized animal may be purchased either in Canada or P. E. Island. But no, no, this will not do, this will not suit his purpose; he wants it to appear how patriotic he is in leaving his interesting family, and braving the dangers of the mighty deep, all for the public good. What a fund for speechifying electioneering blather on his return. The burden of his song will be

"I've been to France and Paris too,  
Polly Hopkins, Polly Hopkins,  
I've polished up my person rarely,  
Pray only view, pray only view."

In order to qualify himself for this trip, he purchased some months ago a French Grammar and Dictionary, and has been studying hard at the language. A few lessons on gentility and good breeding methinks would not be amiss before moving in the Paris circle.

If the office-bearers of the Society have given their consent (which I doubt of the majority) to this waste of money, they are very appreciable; for the probability is, after the Horse has been in the possession of the Society a few months, (should it arrive) it will be sold by Auction, for not perhaps as many shillings as it cost in pounds, and be knocked down to one of our MONIED ARISTOCRACY, as has been the case with expensive farming machines and implements, till all the "biguns" are supplied with first-rate machines, &c., principally at the Society's cost.

Should however our ex-member be unsuccessful in returning with "UN CHEVAL FRANCOIS," yet we are sure in not being disappointed in receiving "UN ANE PROVINCIAL;" but Heaven knows we have too much of the mulish breed here already.

Till you shortly hear from me again, I remain my dear Mr. Pierce, yours very truly,

JOHN SUKE.

P. S. O ye Gods and little fishes, what a swagger he will out!!!

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Dear Sir,—I shall only trouble you with a short note this week, on the skilful manoeuvring and praise-worthy actions of some of our great folks here. It appears, that by a grant of the Legislature, and I believe some small assistance from the funds of the Agricultural Society, a quantity of seed Grain and Potatoes have arrived in the County for the benefit of the destitute. And, as a matter of course, who could be found so competent to reign supreme in the distribution, as our worthy, active, persevering and intelligent ex-member, Mr. Barbare. And, their being but few in the place, having any pretensions to lofty rosters of honor, they good souls, for particular and private reasons of their own, waved all claims, and handed over the ruling of the roost to the ex-member under the plea, that he was President of the Agricultural Society. Of course he is, who dare dispute it, Aye!! And it might be added, "with a move of that little finger of his," which he often holds up to people as an emblem of his mighty power;" twist the Society around to suit any selfish or private purpose, which they may hereafter find, when the great NORMANDY HORSE arrives, and all expenses paid, &c. But Sir, you must understand, that there are out a certain favoured few, who seem to be entitled to this God-send which came to the county; that is, poor, but independent freeholders. Men to be depended on, or at least, expected so to be, both frank and free to bow the knee; when the time arrives for our ex-member to ascend the steps to the TEMPLE OF FAME. Men, who could not by any spurious "LOGIC," be induced to run after a crazy Doctor. For Sir, you must know those Doctors are troublesome characters, and should be well watched. Nay! nay! give no seed again to any such people, better far to starve them out of the country. But give it to people who have, in more than one, two, or three instances, gone off and sold their share of the dividend; handing the proceeds over to the care and keeping of public-house-keepers, causing it to be, and bring forth fruit immediately in our ex-member's favourite field preserved; and no doubt but he will make use of it as "A LOGICAL ILLUSTRATION" to our most gracious Queen, why she would at once grant the prayer of the petitioner, that she is to have the honor of having laid at her feet, by the ex-member from the County of Restigouche. Well, well, after all fair-play is a

JEWEL.

Restigouche, June 15, 1855.

## WANTED TO CHARTER.

TWO OR MORE VESSELS, of from 80 to 150 Tons burthen, to load LUMBER, for Ports in the United States, Newfoundland, or Nova Scotia. Apply to

ROBINSON CROCKER, Chatham Head.  
Miramichi, 4th May. 55

J. S. MACLEAN,

TEA AND COMMISSION MERCHANT  
HALIFAX.

Office in C. B. Hunter's Building --Hollis Street

## WANTED.

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

For particulars apply to the Rector and Wardens of St. Paul's Church, Chatham, who are (ex-officio) Trustees of the said school.

Signed SAMUEL BACON, Rector.  
JOHN WRIGHT, Church Wardens.  
J. M. JOHNSON, }  
Chatham, May 5, 1855

## MILL GEAR FOR SALE.

The GEAR of an UP-AND-DOWN SAW MILL, for Sale at a Bargain. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WEIBER-ALL, at Bathurst.  
June 8, 1855.

impetuosity enabled them to drive the French out of the imperfect works and ambuscades as far as the parallel, but not without a desperate resistance. The musketry was so heavy that the smoke soon obscured the scene of conflict from sight, but the French could be seen advancing rapidly along the traverse and covered ways to the front, their bayonets flashing through the murky air in the sun, and in a few moments the Russians were driven back by the cold steel, and forced to fly hastily behind their entrenchments, which instantly opened a heavy cannonade and volleys of grape to check the pursuit of the French. Our allies fought splendidly, and chastised the audacity of the enemy with much severity, but our loss is, I am glad to say, very trifling. Several Russian officers and men were taken prisoners, and the enemy with great difficulty succeeded in carrying off most of their dead and wounded, but left several of both on the ground.

The preparations for the secret expedition absorb the gossip of the camp completely.—Sir George Brown, who is to command the British, has been waiting in expectation of orders to embark. Two batteries of artillery (one Major Barker's) have been ordered on board ship at Balaklava, Major Gordon, R. E., Halliwell, Captain Markstam, A. D. C., D. Alexander, Colonel Cunninghame, Captains De Vere, Pratt, and Stanton, R. E., &c., will accompany the expedition. Major Evans L. T. C., and a portion of his men, are under orders to sail, and the Commissariat of the force will be under the management of Mr Drake and Mr Cumming. The expedition will consist of the Royal Albert, Princess Royal, Montebello, &c., and all the heavily armed light steamers of both fleets; and the troops, as far as I can ascertain, are to be the 42nd, 71st, and 93rd Highland regiments, 700 Marines and 2nd Battalion Rifles, one wing. The 79th are not sufficiently strong to accompany the rest of the Highland Brigade. The men take their tents, and sappers and miners and transport animals will also be sent with the expedition. The Guards and 2nd Buffs take the place of the Highland Brigade.

May 3.

There is sad news to-day for us, and more glory for our allies. Lieutenant Carter, R. E., was killed by a round shot in front of the left attack this morning. The same shot struck Lieutenant Curtis, 40th regiment, and killed him dead. The French attacked the Batterie du Centre again, stormed one face of it, and captured, it is said, eight mortars.

Lord Raglan visited Sir George Brown last night, and came down to Balaklava, and remained for some time on board the Caradoc with Lord Stratford, to-day. The Expedition sails this evening. The Furious, Sidon, &c., are outside. The Vessels are now clearing out of Balaklava.—Correspondent of the London Times.

[From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Herald]

We have an enormous army of French, English, and Turks on Sebastopol heights. We have troops at the word of command would march into the fire or into the sea, who will stand their ground against tenfold their numbers, and whom an enemy may kill, but cannot vanquish. We have an impregnable position on Sebastopol and Balaklava heights—a natural entrenched camp, the like of which is not easily to be found. Instructed by two battles, and with six months' time on our hands, we have fortified that camp and made it a first-class mountain fortress. The Sea at our feet is our own; the countries in our rear are friendly; our basis of operations is most secure. The province we wish to conquer is a Peninsula; we carry our troops from point to point, and outmarch the enemy in every direction. That province has been stripped of all its natural resources; not a battalion could live in it for a month without obtaining its sustenance from more peaceful districts. On this locust-eaten land we have an enemy numbering perhaps 150,000 men, and a fortress that must be provisioned from without. We have it in our power to cut off the enemy's supplies of victuals, of ammunition, of men; the capture of Kertch gives us the command of Azoff, and our destroying Odessa stops great parts of the supplies from Bessarabia. Our threatening Perekop threatens the Russian basis of operations and also their line of retreat. If we take Kertch the Russian Generals must either evacuate the Crimea altogether, or lead their columns, that were driven back from Inkermann, against the lines of Balaklava and Inkermann, now bristling with cannon. If they do either, they must see their troops starve in this country. Through Perekop alone—especially before the time of harvest, they can hardly manage to provision Sebastopol. They must fight a battle, with the ground and all other chances against them, or they must fly, or if they starve, and wait until we occupy Perekop, they must surrender at discretion. It is true that a change in our operations in the Crimea would draw down upon us the eye of the Russian army, who now are concentrated in Poland, from where, in conjunction with Prussia, they will soon threaten the frontiers

of France, thereby changing the scene of the war in a manner by no means advantageous to us, for it removes the allied forces from the point we wish to dismember, and we gain advantages, it is Prussian soil we conquer, not Russian soil. But such is our position that long before the first troops from Poland can show their faces at Perekop, not a single Russian with arms in his hands need be found in the Crimea; and Perekop, if entrusted to the French engineers, will soon be as formidable as the lines of Balaklava. I see, from some late publications, that our friends at home begin to waver—the raising of the siege of Sebastopol, even the evacuation of the Crimea, is talked of. Those who talk so lightly of these things have but little idea how dear to us is the ground we stand on; how—speaking of the Majority of the army—we have centred all our wishes, staked all our hopes, on the event. People at home have paid for the war; politicians at home have jobbed with it—may God forgive them what man can never pardon. But the allied armies have a higher claim to this ground. They have hungered and starved, and bled on it and for it. At whosever door the fault may lie, it is not their fault that they have not conquered the Crimea. They have freely given more labour and more blood than would suffice for the conquest of two such provinces—they are willing to give more. They are told that to force the lines of the Tchernaya would lay two thousand of them bleeding on the grass—they say, "Lead us on!" They are told that if British and storming columns are led against Sebastopol, that ten thousand of their number must fall before the entrenchments can be taken. Still, all the demand is the permission to go on. Surely those at home that waver and talk of retreat, or grumble at the expense of war, one half of which is of their own jobbing, should take an example from the officers and men whom they have sent out to fight their battles. If the armies do not tire of the war—if the armies do not despair of success—what pretence can those at home have for complaining of the war, or grumbling at its want of results.

The news has spread that the Conferences at Vienna are dissolved, and the decision is war. Every one here is glad of it. Right or wrong, it was believed that this shilly-shallying sort of warfare would last to the end of the Conference.

## Communications.

## COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

Dear Pierce,—

"The man who stops his paper, for some fancied offence contained in its columns, either against himself or a friend; and is afterwards seen borrowing it from a neighbour, and sneaking round a corner to devour its contents, deserve tarring and feathering were it not too great a distinction for him. In fact, the language would have to be remodelled before words could be found to express the contempt we feel for such a creature."—Editor Louisville Journal.

It appears that some articles which have recently appeared in your paper, have touched the Achille's heel of our ex-M. P. P.: (it would require the mallet and chisel of a worker in wood to touch with any effect the other extremity,) in consequence of which he threatens to annihilate your paper in this County. Allow me to tell you, in order to mitigate the terror which the announcement of the awful threat might create in your mind—pecuniary or otherwise—that there is just one of your subscribers in this County whom he can influence so far as to discontinue the Gleaner.

I am informed upon enquiry that he, (ex-M. P. P.) does not take the paper himself, and that he has not done so (if ever) for many years. That his alter ego, into whose slippers he is anxiously expecting some sudden and probable calamity (?) soon to place him, also does not take it.

The ex-M. P. P. has long been a public servant (?) so called; private ends throughout have been beautifully and comfortably (not to say profitably,) blended during his time of servitude. He is to a certain extent a public man still, more so in connection with the past; and expects to be eminently public in a short time, when he again takes his seat in the Legislative Halls; and I think that Chronology his manoeuvres, past, and present, in the Gleaner, is not only doing the man himself justice, such as he deserves, but is due to the people in the County, who, through the medium of your paper, which is now becoming extensively circulated among them, deserve to be informed of persons who are fit to represent them; and of those who, presuming to seek that honorable position, are not fit. Fear not for the circulation of your journal; beyond the one taken by a mere dumb waiter, I hereby publicly engage to pay you all subscriptions which may fall from your list in this County in consequence of articles appearing, in which A. B., ex-M. P. P., or any other public man is brought to task; and shall not ask a percentage on additional subscribers, arising from the attention of the public in this quarter being aroused to public men, and public matters. And allow me to tell some County friends, who may not yet be aware of the fact, that the bone by which they have so long been led by the nose, and which has proved so seductive to many, who otherwise would have voted honestly, and according to conviction—I mean the Bye-road money—is now taken out of the hands of members, and placed in their own. No more walking with one's gait, hat in hand, to Mr. B., or any other Mr., to crave a grant to make a piece of road. If the members fail in getting a reasonable amount for Bye-Roads; to be apportioned by persons selected by the people themselves; they may when the opportunity occurs, be brought to account for that, and all other delinquencies. Honest members everywhere, must rejoice at being released from the corrupt and pestilential patronage, of Bye-Road money. Yours &c. PELEG.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 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 Bill and Oblement Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

## WILFUL PERVERSION.

The following paragraph is copied from the St. John Constitution of the 9th June:

"The Government organ up north, through a correspondent, hints the advisability of hoisting the flaunting lie—the 'Stars and Stripes'—on the fourth of July. Will the Government take the hint?"

The above alludes to the remarks of a correspondent in the County of Restigouche, who complained of the little notice taken by the public authorities there, of the Queen's Birth Day. The language of our Correspondent has been most grossly and wilfully misconstrued by the Editor, to cast a slur on the Loyalty of the people of "the North" and on our paper, which he styles a "government organ." This phrase gives us a key by which we are enabled to understand why the paragraph was penned—we are disloyal, but friendly to the existing government. Our readers can at once see the inference which the Editor wishes to be deduced. We have occupied our present position too long, and our loyalty has been too frequently tested, to receive injury from such a gross and uncalled-for calumny as the paragraph implies.—The loyalty of the people of the northern Counties requires no such aids as the Editor of the Constitution and his paper, to fan and keep it alive, nor can it suffer injury by his endeavours to cast suspicion on it. The opponents of the present Government must be hard pressed, when they resort to such low and contemptible tricks to assist them to blacken its character.

## UNITED STATES.

THE papers furnish us with accounts of a serious riot which took place recently at Portland, Maine. We give below the latest particulars, for which we are indebted to the St. John Morning News received yesterday:

"The Portland Riot.—Numerous and conflicting statements have reached us in reference to the liquor disturbance which occurred in Portland last week, and we are led to the belief that many of these had been much exaggerated. The papers that advocate Prohibition, justify the conduct of Mr. Dow, while the anti-Maine Law journals look upon it as an outrage. The trial of the Mayor on charge of having liquors with intent to sell, took place on Tuesday. The result was the discharge of Mr. Dow, and the return of the liquor to the City Agent."

"Judge Carter decided that no agency had been established, as an agent was not appointed, but held that the statute did not prescribe whether liquor should be purchased before or after the agent is chosen, and that as liquors were subsequently turned over to the agent, the act defeats the evidence of criminal intent, and therefore acquitted the defendant.

"We extract from an 'exchange' what seems to be a claim and unbiassed view of the 'af fair.

"In the outset, it seems clear, that the Mayor whether acting in his capacity as Mayor, or as chairman of a Committee, had purchased the liquors in dispute for a legal purpose. It may be admitted or denied that he had made the purchase before receiving the direct authority required, but it will not be required, but it will not be denied that the authority would have been given in the due course of affairs, and that in the purchase he only carried out what was contemplated and intended by existing laws. The liquors were seized and remained in the custody of the City Marshal. The Mayor was not arrested, as the hour on Saturday was too late for a trial. As to what the mob wished to do, farther than break into the building, where the liquor and the officers were, is not very clearly shown by any of the accounts. They had no leader who is recognised as of influence in Portland. Such a mob without fixed purpose and without leaders was not a difficult one to deal with. Unfortunately the head of the city government was a party in the legal dispute which the mob had taken in hand.