

Asian possessions, may soon expect every annoyance that an exasperated enemy can inflict; and we have learned to our cost, at Petropawlosky, with what care Russia fortifies her establishments in regions so obscure that their very names do not reach Europe; and, indeed, we question whether the name of this very river does not meet the eye of many of our readers for the first time, though the united rivers of Europe but little exceed it. We may rely upon it, however, it has been long recorded in the chancery of St. Petersburg; and busy as we are in the vexed Euxine, we must not neglect the erecting a counterpoise to Russia in the distant Pacific. Indeed we should not be sorry to hear of our squadron paying a visit to the mouth of the Amour; but the very existence of that establishment shows the necessity of a cordial alliance with the sovereigns of the Pacific and our good fortune in having to deal with so enlightened a monarch as our new ally.

From the London Times.

THE BEST SCHOOL OR WAR.

The practical results of our recent losses are brought home to every household in the speedy promotion of those who have chosen arms as a profession, and in the demand for men to fill up appointments which till lately were rarely vacant, and were thought to demand requirements much above the average. The loss of engineer officers in the Crimea has been very heavy, and now twenty young men are to receive commissions at once, and forty more within the next three months. That the acquirements of these young men will be below the average of their predecessors cannot be doubted, but that is an evil inseparable from a seat of war, and perhaps attaches only to this corps, in which some scientific attainments are requisite for a proper discharge of duty. Throughout the army the same rapid rise of the fortunate survivors of battle and disease is conspicuous. Men now command regiments who were by no means the seniors among the captains when they first encamped at Soutari. As far as regimental advancement is concerned, there is an unexampled prospect for the young, strong, and enterprising. Up to a certain point promotion is and will be as rapid as in the early armies of the French republic: but the decision as to who are to have the chief commands over this young and vigorous band of warriors will, no doubt, for years be influenced by old recollections of former companionship, a mistaken sense of long standing claims and an idea that age necessarily confers experience, and experience ability. But beyond the example of all former times the nation is now watching, and, as it were, superintending, a war which is peculiarly its own. That nation will make use of the lessons learnt in former struggles, and ponder the still more important teachings of the last few months. From the past it will gather that the old military system, which during a long peace has settled down and indurated afresh in the country, has never insured, or even permitted success in war; from observation of what is passing at present in the Crimea it will be convinced that such experience as the soldiers of a few years or months in Spain or Belgium can boast is of little value, and that the best school for Sebastopol is Sebastopol itself. To public opinion, which has already done so much, we commit the completion of those great changes which have already commenced.

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NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID RITCHIE, is duly authorized as my Attorney, to act for me during my absence from the Province, in all things whether in my own name, or in the name of the late firm of Johnson & Mackie.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Chatham, 9th July, 1855

CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

75 Boxes New England Dairy CHEESE; 2 cask Prime Westphalia Sugar Cured HAMS. Choice for family use by

WM. A. LETSON

Chatham, 3rd December

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooner MARY MARTHA from Quebec:

150	Barrels No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR,
100	do CORN MEAL,
15	do OAT MEAL,
12	do MESS PORK,

BURKE & NOONAN.
Chatham, 5th July, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 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 Pill and Ointment Establishment, 24, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Baltic arrived at New York on the night of the 20th inst. The news she brings is not important. From the American prints we cull some items, which will be interesting to the generality of our readers, as it will enable them to form an idea of how matters have progressed in the old world during the week intervening between the sailing of the previous steamer. We also copy some paragraphs taken from British papers received by the steamer Ariel at New York.

BATTLE SCENE.

THE Correspondent of the London Daily News gives the following harrowing account of the appearance of the battle ground after the fearful engagement at the Tchernaya, or as it is now styled—Tracter Bridge:

"Nothing now remained but to visit the field of battle, on which the Zouaves had already descended like vultures, and were removing everything portable. The scene which presented itself on the banks of the river, below the canal, was something fearful beyond description, much more fearful than the ordinary horrors of a battle-field. The canal itself was choked with dead—most of whom had doubtless fallen into it living, after rolling down the hill side, and found repose in its muddy waters—broken muskets, bags of bread, cartridges; one dark red stain on the white chalky gravel, often alone marked the spot where the men first fell, and in a moment afterward tumbled back to perdition. Many had fallen after scrambling up to the brink of the aqueduct, and ere they had time to cross it, and if not caught in the bushes, rolled into the plain, breaking their bones in the descent, and lay there as we passed shrieking in agony, and imploring us to kill them and thus put an end to their suffering. Never did eye rest upon humanity in forms so mutilated, defaced, and disfigured as these unhappy wretches, who lay writhing there in their bloody rags, their faces so plastered over with gore and dust that neither wife nor mother would ever have recognized son or husband in those hideous masses of mortality. Some, but they were a small minority, sought to drag themselves to the shade of the few bushes that skirted the river; some sought to hide their heads from the fiery heat of the midday sun under their tattered garments, and others lay with faces upturned and ghastly, their limbs still trembling in the last quiver, and the flies already burrowing in the wounds. Men shot down by any sort of missile, and lying where they fell, gory and mutilated though they may be, is a sight to which one soon gets habituated, but wounded men who have been rolled over the rough soil, and their bones broken in their progress, is one of those sights that one rarely witnesses, and which he who has once seen it never wishes to see more. On toward the bridge the dead lay thicker and thicker. On the banks of the river about it, and in the river itself, they were 'heaped and piled,' mostly fine men, in the prime of life—many with a *vieux grognard* air, which bespoke long years of service. Nearly every one had a brandy bottle, either actually in his hand or lying near him or broken under him in his fall. I was riding with a Polish officer, who conversed with a great many of the wounded, who informed us that large quantities of brandy had been served out to the soldiers before the action, except the artillerymen.—There were a great many small platforms lying about, some resembling ladders with the rungs very close, and carried by roping attached to each end, as bridges to be thrown across the aqueduct. The great majority, however, passed without them. The Zouaves had made a general collection of crosses, relics and medals, and retailed them to visitors, in addition to which pickings from the dead bodies, they made small collections of money from the persons of the wounded, managing dexterously to extract it from the inside of the trousers close to the knee, where the Russian soldiers generally carry their money, while pretending to examine into the nature of their wounds, thus avoiding giving any mental pain to the sufferers. Some very fine rifles, quite new, and now seen for the first

time, were found on the field, but were instantly taken possession of by the military authorities, and the sale prohibited. Judging from what I saw myself, and from comparing notes with others, and without being able to say how many bodies may be in the aqueduct I should say the number left on the field was fifteen hundred: the usual calculation is that twice as many are wounded as are killed, and this, with between five and six hundred prisoners, not wounded, taken by the French and the Piedmontese, would make the total loss of the Russians little short of 5,000 men *hors de combat*. The divisions engaged were the 5th, 7th, 12th, and 17th, most of them belonging to different corps *d'armes*. One had never been under fire before, and had made a rapid march from Baktshai Serai, and rested eight hours before the attack. One man, who fell high upon the hill-side, assured us that he was in the last battalion of the reserve, and that every single soldier had been sent down from the heights; so that had we pursued them we might have gained the Mackenzie plateau along with them, and hold to Prince Gortschikoff commanded in chief, and Gen. Martinoff the assaulting columns. The whole force, including cavalry and artillery, is calculated at 60,000 men. There were 60 guns in the field.

There were only ten or twelve officers left on the ground, which proves that a great number must have been carried off in the retreat. The Piedmontese have lost 300 men killed and wounded; among others, Gen. Monte Vecchio commanding one of the brigades, who was shot through the body, and was not expected to survive through yesterday. The French was about 1,100 men, *hors de combat*.

I was standing at the bridge while the French were collecting the wounded from the other side and placing themselves in the ambulances. The Russians could see very well what they were about from the Mackenzie heights, and nevertheless had the barbarity to fire from one of their batteries right into the crowd on the road. A scene of great confusion ensued; the ambulance mules galloped off, causing the wounded they were carrying to shriek with pain. It was little short of a miracle that no one was hurt by the shot, which I am told after my departure continued to be fired at intervals during the whole day."

ST. JOHN ELECTION.

It appears that Messrs. Godard and Armstrong were the victorious candidates at the late Election in St. John. They are reported to be opponents of the present Government.—It appears by the Freeman, that the Roman Catholic party took no interest in the Election; the reason assigned is—that that party has not received fair play from the present Administration. There is a host of writers and politicians however, who maintain the contrary.

The papers received yesterday morning reports that Godard received 876 votes; Armstrong 740; Cudlip 627; McLean 543; Scoullar 80. The Freeman says:

The Sheriff then announced what the numbers were, and declared that according to these Messrs. Godard and Armstrong appeared to have a legal majority of votes. Mr Cudlip then entered a protest against the return of Mr Armstrong, declaring that he (Mr C.) had a legal majority of good votes, and demanding a scrutiny of the votes of Mr Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong on his part protested against the return of Mr. Cudlip on the grounds of bribery and corruption, and demanded a scrutiny of the votes of Messrs. Cudlip and McLean. None of the other candidates entered protest or demanded a scrutiny.

Mr. Blatch, then, on behalf of the Sheriff, proclaimed that protests had been entered and a scrutiny demanded, and that the Court was adjourned to Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.—There was then a general move to the outside, the meeting being unwilling to hear the candidates speak in doors.

The whole number present was not very large, and the friends of Messrs. Godard and Armstrong were evidently in the majority;—there was more confusion, noise, &c., than we ever before witnessed on such an occasion in this city.

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

We are indebted to the American press for the following views of the Emperor of the French on the present war. It is reported that in a conversation with a British officer he remarked:

"There never has been a siege of Sebastopol for the first step to constitute a siege is investment. The Russian army has been posted in extended line between Simpheropol and Sebastopol, its centre being moveable, at one time concentrated on Inkermann and another on Baktshiserai. The right wing of the forces rests on Sebastopol, as the right wing of the English troops at Waterloo rested on Hougoumont."

"The Anglo-French army has not been large enough to extend its lines so as to give face to the Russians, so we have occupied an entrench-

ed position opposite their right wing at Sebastopol; and while we have been attacking, not besieging, this post, we have been constantly outflanked by the Russian left. If there has been a siege at all, it is the Anglo-French army that has been besieged.

"I acknowledge the tactics of a Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I confess myself satisfied mainly in the results. The people of France and England want a feat of arms, and perhaps the people of America would applaud another Smolenski and Moskowa. No! France in 1813 crossed the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. I will now make Russia traverse her own wilderness to meet us on the frontier. There is not a man who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the retreat from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Perekop that is not decimated. Whole battalions have been engulfed. The Russian loss, according to their own estimate rendered to the Emperor Nicholas last December, amounted to two hundred and seventy thousand. The allied troops at that time had not lost one tenth of that figure. I am content to protract the struggle in the Crimea on these terms."

On another occasion he observed:

"A Russian army is not recruited with facility. Men can be had, but not soldiers. The Russian peasantry require from two to three years exercise at drill before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the elite of their forces—those which the Czar has taken many years to create; England and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle proceeds; our peasantry in a few weeks become staunch troops, and the fire of war, which burns slowly at first among our population, increases with reverse."

Again the Emperor observed:

"It would be folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather establish a running sore in her side, from which her strength will run out. Sebastopol is draining her system. The future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see far around them."

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

It would appear from the following paragraph, that the Russians do admit that there was somewhat more damage done by the late bombardment than the destruction of some firewood, and the killing of forty of the defenders. The Stuttgart correspondent of the *Moniteur* says:

"In view of Russian reports, which almost represent the Sweaborg as a victory, it is not without interest to find the truth in a Russian journal. The Finland's *Allmanna Fiding*, in an article reproduced by the *Wurtemberg journal*, the *Ecobachter* says:—'All that could be destroyed at Sweaborg has been annihilated; in fact, it was advantageous to attack not the granite fortifications, but the city, and that is burned with its immense magazines; the watch dog remains, but he has no longer a house to guard. What was most remarkable was the inefficiency of the fire of the Russians. A ship of the line, which might have disabled the gunboats of the allies, was content to disappear behind the forts.'"

GLORIOUS NEWS.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have to-day the gratifying duty of laying before our readers the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol. The work was accomplished after a most obstinate and bloody encounter.

This news was brought by the steamer *America*, which vessel arrived at Halifax on the morning of Thursday last.

The first intelligence of this great and glorious event was received by a private telegraph despatch yesterday afternoon, which created an intense sensation in the town. Mr Bowser illuminated his hotel, and the whole town was on the *qui vive* to ascertain the particulars. About ten o'clock a portion of our Despatch came over the wires and confirmed the previous news, but the operator at the Bend was compelled to cut his work short, as he was interrupted by the firing of cannon, the cheering of the populace, &c., &c. Yesterday morning he completed his task. The Despatch is a very lengthy one, and gives a very full and interesting account of the bombardment and assault, which has placed this strong-hold of the enemy in the hands of the Allied troops. This interesting document will be found in another column. For some later and important news, we refer our readers to the second despatch received last night.

CRICKET MATCH.

THE Fredericton and St. John Cricket Clubs have had a match at the Barrack Green at Fredericton. The playing was kept up with much spirit, and resulted in the Fredericton party being the winners. The *Morning News* says: