

place in all articles of colonial produce and of luxury, but we have confined ourselves to some of the commodities which are most essential in the conduct of military operations. We have no doubt that all the stores of war required for the use of an army or a fortress, such as cannon, projectiles of all sorts, arms, ammunition, and machinery used in the construction or transport of these ponderous materials, are considerably dearer in Russia than in this country; and one of the advantages which ought, if properly used, to give us a decisive superiority over the enemy is that we are able to bring into the field an unlimited power of steam, iron, and mechanical ingenuity against a system of warfare which has not materially improved in the last fifty years.

From the London Times.

#### THE NEUTRALITY OF SWEDEN.

Though the military ardor excited at the close of the Vienna conference has now in some measure subsided, yet we are here watching with breathless anxiety the movements of the allied fleets in the Baltic, and still hoping that the ensuing month of August may see some greater result than that of last year—the fall of Bomarsund. It is neither owing to the indifference of this nation for the cause of civilization against barbarism nor to the sympathies of our government for the Russian Autocrat, that the flag of Sweden does not already float beside the united standards of England and France, but so long as the pending question is called and considered merely Eastern, so long as endless protocols on the four points appear to be the only object of the great Powers, no one possessed of ordinary judgment can require of our rulers to expose the youth of Sweden to the horrors of war, and her growing prosperity to a sudden and inevitable check. What in truth, matters it to Sweden that the Bosphorus is closed while the Baltic is under Russian domination, and the port of Cronstadt contains a formidable and increasing fleet? Though the nation is warlike, yet a feeling of approbation of the King's conduct pervades all classes. We fully appreciate the line he has taken up, namely, to maintain a strict neutrality until the governments of England and France shall have given positive proof that they mean to oppose a boundary to the encroachments of Russia in the north as well as in the South. The future of Scandinavia should most particularly interest England, for if Russia succeeds in obtaining the mastery of the Sound, she will be so powerful in the German Ocean as to be able to set Europe at defiance. Both the coasts of Sweden and Norway possess deep and spacious ports wholly free from ice, or freezing only for a couple of months, in the severest winter. The principal are Carlscrona, Landscrona, Carlstein, Norden (in the bay of Christiana), Christiansand, Bergen, Trondheim, and the bay of Varenge; the last mentioned has already excited the grasping spirit of our neighbor. Any one of these ports is capable of growing into another Sebastopol, within a hundred geographical miles of the British coast. Our forests afford inexhaustible materials for shipbuilding; the inhabitants are either skilful carpenters or fearless mariners. The population of the coasts furnishes at least 100,000 fishermen or pilots inured to hardships, and familiar from their childhood with all the details of navigation in these difficult seas. It is easy to draw a conclusion from this simple array of facts.

I most firmly believe that if the allies do not seriously grapple with this difficulty they will entail on posterity endless broils, and leave Russia more powerful and still nearer than ever. In rejecting the last Austrian propositions the English and French governments have left themselves at liberty to propose another basis for future negotiations capable of guaranteeing the north as well as the south. It is impossible in the narrow limits of this letter to examine and compare the relative advantages of the aggrandizement of Sweden by reconquering her ancient possessions, or making Finland independent, or establishing in the Aland Archipelago a position to be held by France, England and Sweden, as is the case with the German Confederation in some of the strongholds of Germany. We Swedes only desire to point out to England the danger of neglecting this point whenever peace comes to be made. It is my profound conviction that the success of the allied fleets can only be partial without the active co-operation of the Scandinavian army, but, as I have already said, the Northern Powers cannot join the league till the question takes a European character—in a word, till the interests of the north are as truly protected as those of the South, and till the objects of the war have become worthy of the two great nations that have proclaimed the champions of civilization and of the independence of Europe.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

#### LATEST WAR NEWS.

The detailed accounts from Sebastopol, which extended to the 4th of August and reached town on Thursday, prepared the public

for an event which has since taken place.—an attack by the Russians on the allied lines in the valley of the Tchernaya. The intention of the enemy to commence this attack was proclaimed by several Russian deserters, and more especially by an intelligent man, a sergeant, who is stated to have been a copyist in the chancellery of one of the divisions of General Luders's corps, and to whose statement immediate importance was attached. As the attack was delayed beyond the time at which it was to take place, doubts arose whether the information so communicated was reliable, and this state of suspense prevailed in the allied camp when the last mail left.

But we now learn from Lord Panmure's despatch of yesterday, that on the very day when the mail reached the British metropolis, conveying this intimation of the contemplated attack,—that is, nearly a fortnight after the movement was expected,—it actually took place, with the most glorious results to the allied arms, and with the severest loss and humiliation to the enemy. 'Forewarned, for-armed,' says the proverb, and doubtless the belief in this attack, the knowledge that it would be made, has contributed largely to the brilliant results which have followed.

We learn from Lord Panmure's brief announcement, that the attack commenced on Thursday at daybreak,—that the Russians had between 50,000 and 60,000 men under the command of General Liprandi engaged in it, that the battle lasted three hours, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss on his part of some 4,000 or 5,000 men, and what shows still more unmistakably the character of the victory, about 4,000 of his troops were taken prisoners. The last announcement is conclusive as to the defeat being complete, and is only excelled in importance by the assurance in the War Minister's despatch that the loss on the part of the allies was very small.

If there be one feature in this gratifying intelligence which gives us pain it is the fact that our brave countrymen were not permitted to share in the perils and the glory of the battle. The victors were the French and Sardinians. The bravery and skill of our Gallic friends have been proved on too many bloody fields to be doubted; but the Italian troops were untried, and although all the accounts have described them as being fine looking soldiery fellows, they have evidently in this engagement proved their mettle, and fleshed their maiden swords with honour.

As success in war mainly depends on making the most of circumstances,—of taking prompt advantage of a crucial moment, we are gratified to learn that the defeat of Liprandi was the signal for the re-commencement of the bombardment. This great event was to have taken place at dawn yesterday morning, and we fully expect to be able, in a later edition, to announce that this last effort to seize Sebastopol has been more fortunate than those which preceded it. Indeed, all the private letters from the camp, as well as the published correspondence, go to show that success this time is within our grasp, and the final overthrow of the Russians in Sebastopol must be powerfully accelerated by the defeat which they have sustained on the Tchernaya. Between the fighting of troops just flushed with a great victory, and that of troops which have recently experienced a humiliating defeat, the difference is immense; and we learn, therefore, with extreme gratification that the siege works were sufficiently advanced to justify the intention of uncovering the allied batteries yesterday morning. A happy combination of circumstances seems likely at last to reward our perseverance and our hopes.

Two such events as the destruction of a great arsenal and the loss of a great battle at the extremities of the empire, in the course of one short week, are very likely to terminate a siege the severity of which is unexampled in the history of war. Before events so mighty as these, the other events of the week appear dwarfed and listless.

#### Tailoring Establishment.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has opened the SHOP adjoining the Store of Mr. R. Hocker, where by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

He would assure Gentlemen who may favor him with their orders, (from his former experience in Halifax, and the United States,) that they may rely upon having them executed in a style that cannot be surpassed.

G. A. BLAIR.

Chatham, 21st August, 1855.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

The FARM in the Parish of Glenelg, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Green, deceased.—The Farm contains 100 acres has a Dwelling House and Barn on it, with about 12 acres of cleared Land is situated about a mile west of the main Post Road to Michibucto, and about 7 miles from Chatham. For terms and other particulars apply at the Office of

GEORGE KERR.

All persons are warned against trespassing on the land.  
Chatham, 23rd January 1855.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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 Ointment Establishment, 214, Strand, London, where advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Bathurst, August 30, 1855.

The weather for the last week has been dry and cold with high winds, but without frost.

New Ships.—On Monday morning (27th) was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. G. & A. Smith, a pretty modelled Bark, of 400 tons, called the Euphrosyne, built chiefly of Hecmatac. She will creditably sustain, it is thought, the reputation of the builders (Messrs. White) and of the Port.

On Tuesday morning, from the Yard of J. Mehan, Esq., was launched a fine Ship of 1250 tons, called the "Herald." This is a Hecmatac Ship, faithfully built under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor, to class A I. for seven years, and will probably command as much notice on the other side of the water as did the Tyrone, sent from the same yard two years ago.

His Honor Judge Wilnot passed up to Restigouche on Monday, to preside at the Assizes held there this week. The business it is said is not heavy. Next week the Court will open in Gloucester, where there are not more than three or four cases for trial.

An armed Canadian Government Vessel carrying some 10 or 12 guns, unexpectedly made its appearance the other day in the Restigouche River. It seems that complaints have repeatedly been made of parties cutting and carrying off Timber and Logs within the limits of Canada, contrary to Law, and by passing with the property across to the New Brunswick side of the River, evade the officers and escape the penalties prescribed for such offences.

To obtain redress for these aggressions by arresting the offenders, or seizing the Timber thus illegally carried off, it is said this vessel has been sent down, with an officer clothed with ample authority, and possessing ample force to vindicate the Law, and sustain the local officers in the prosecution of their duties. But after all, while the parties charged with these offences can quietly sit on their rafts, grounded on our shore, and laugh at the parchment and brass guns of the Canadians, it seems very doubtful how the latter are going to accomplish their object. Don't we want a Federal Union to remedy such evils as this? or would an agreement by Treaty for the extradition of criminals meet the case? or what would you think of a Fugitive Slave Law?

In the last New Brunswick Courier, reference is made to a communication from the British consul at Norfolk to our Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of Colonial Cured Fish. Mr James, it appears, ascribes to the defective curing of our fish the practical loss of a remunerative market in the United States. It would be well to observe that this reflection on the skill and judgment of our fishermen is not meant to include those engaged in the Codfishery. It is perhaps true that for many years attention was not paid to the proper curing of Herring and Mackerel on this coast, to render them esteemed as an article of export. But the practice in this respect has wonderfully improved of late years, and within the last year or two, exporters of Pickled Fish in this county, have received many proofs of the successful competition of their fish with the best that could be found in foreign markets. It is not now and never has been the practice of our northern fishermen to allow their fish to become tainted. When there is a heavy run of fish and parties are short handed, such a thing may accidentally occur, but as a general rule Herrings are seldom 12, never 24 hours caught before they have passed through the first stage of curing; namely, that of being cleaned and laid down. For other varieties of fish however, such as Cod, in the curing of which our people cannot be excelled, (an art which the Americans cannot even remotely imitate) no remunerative market has yet been found in the United States. The fact is, our neighbours have strong stomachs, and therefore they prize Mackerel much more highly than we do, and pay more attention to their cure. And with regard to Codfish, they have been so long accustomed to use it, cured by their deep sea fishermen after lying in bulk for weeks together, that they have actually acquired a taste for the discoloured, flabby, salt-burned, sweated article, which

would scarcely pass with us for West India fish, and are quite indifferent to the clear, white, firm fish which are prepared for the Mediterranean and South American Markets; such fish are seldom or never seen in the United States. Oh no; our very clever neighbours may possibly equal, and sometimes excel us in the cure of certain kinds of Pickled Fish, but in the article of Dried Fish, they can no more attempt to approach the skill of our Jersey fishermen, and those raised under their instruction, than they can approach the "Carlton Club" in pulling an oar.

### THE FISHERIES.

We would call the attention of our Fishermen to the following article which we copy from the St. John Courier of Saturday last.—There are a number of valuable suggestions thrown out, which it would be to their advantage to ponder over, and we would recommend their adoption of them as soon as circumstances will admit of their doing so. There is no denying the fact, that large quantities of our fish are improperly cured, more particularly Herrings.—This is an evil which should be remedied, as the pecuniary loss which our fishermen sustain thereby is very considerable:—

"Under the Reciprocity Treaty recently concluded between the British North American Colonies and the United States of America, it is confidently expected that New Brunswick will, before many years have expired, derive material advantages, as regards its products which will probably find a market in the neighbouring cities of the Union. At present, however, trade both in this country and the States, is in a depressed condition, still suffering from the effects of the commercial crisis that has so recently passed over them, brought on, no doubt, by over-trading and over-speculating, and probably hurried forward by the disastrous war now raging.

"The principal articles exported from this Province and Nova Scotia are lumber, including shingles, clapboards, &c., cordwood, potatoes, and fish, and we are of opinion that the latter of these articles, viz: pickled fish, is very likely to become, with proper and careful attention in the curing process, one of the most important items in our export trade to the United States. The requisite attention, however, in cleaning and salting the fish to procure a first class article, we are informed, has not been given to the business by those engaged in it, and the result is, that although the fish caught on the shores of these Provinces is of a superior quality, still, owing to the system of curing being defective, the prices obtained in the American markets for Colonial fish are less in the majority of cases than that caught and cured on the shores of the Union. We understand that Her Britannic Majesty's able Consul at Norfolk, Virginia—G. P. R. James, Esq.—has been recently turning his attention to this subject, and he finds as the result of his inquiries which has been communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, that although our Colonial fish is of a much superior quality to North Carolina, it does not bring such high prices, owing to the superior manner in which the latter is cleaned and cured as compared with the former. We believe that Mr James is of the opinion that if the same care was bestowed on the curing of our fish as on that cured on the shores of North Carolina, that the Colonial fish would command much better prices, quite as good as those realized by the Americans.—One reason, we believe, that may be noticed, for this difference is, that our fishermen are in the habit of keeping the fish in the boats too long before they salt them, and thus allow them to get tainted before they are cured."

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, and we obtained our mail papers yesterday morning, at the seasonable hour of nine o'clock. Strange to say, with the exception of a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, our latest papers are left behind, which is a great annoyance; but we suppose we ought to be thankful that we were thus fortunate.

The news is highly important, and unusually satisfactory. Sweaborg, in the Baltic, was successfully bombarded, and the Russians sustained a very severe defeat in the Crimea. We refer our readers to the Telegraph Despatch and extracts in other columns, for particulars.

Parliament was prorogued on the 14th August, by Royal Commission. We have perused the Speech but observe nothing in it of special import.

It is gratifying to perceive that the weather in Britain and Ireland has been remarkably fine for the growing crops, and an abundant harvest is confidently anticipated. The trade and commerce of the Mother Country are in a highly satisfactory state, as will be seen by the following extracts which we take from Wilmer & Smith's European Times,