

The Ripon sails to-day with sick for Scutari. Most of the poor fellows in a very low state, notwithstanding the stimulus of hot brandy and water, and warm tea, furnished to each of them by Mr. Skend at the little establishment in Balaklava, which may truly be called "The Caradoc restaurant." There is no news of any decided movement among the Russians. The guns of our new battery outside of Balaklava are in position. About three miles of the line of rail have been marked by the engineers from Balaklava beyond Kadikoi, and a line of white sticks on the ground denotes so much of the route at present. The arming of our batteries in front goes on every night. Captain Peel is going to Eupatoria to take command of the Leander; Captain Hamilton succeeds to the Diamond. Both the Diamond and Wasp have been warped into position to sweep the road into Balaklava, and their guns cover the whole approach to the town from the valley outside.

The commissariat supplies are sufficient in most respects; and three of the generals here sent in statements as to the manner in which the men under their charge have been supplied, which must be very gratifying to the commissariat officers. The officers of the commissariat attached to the Guards and the 2d Division have been particularly successful in their efforts to supply the men, but I am satisfied the officers of all the divisions have worked with the utmost energy and good will to the same end, if not to the same result.—Times Correspondent.

Communications.

REPORT OF THE ALNWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1854-5.

This being but the third year of the existence of your Society, the Report must necessarily be brief. Your Committee will now proceed to lay before you a Report of the business of this Society, from the last Annual Meeting.

The Society's Cattle Show and Ploughing Match was held on Wednesday, the 4th October, at Mr James Johnston's, Tabarinack.

There were very few cattle on the ground, although there were several very superior animals among them. Eleven Ploughs competed for the Society's Prizes at the Ploughing Match.

The Judges of the Cattle were Wm. McLeod, Peter Loggie, Jr., and John Beattie, who awarded Prizes as follows:

Best Bull, Angus Campbell	£1 0 0
2nd do., J. W. Hierley, Esq.	0 15 0
Best 2 year old Heifer, Roderick McLeod	0 15 0
2nd do., do., William McWilliam	0 10 0
3rd do., do., James Johnston	0 5 0
Best 1 year old Heifer, John Grattan	0 15 0
Best Sow, James Johnston	0 7 6
2nd do., do., John Grattan	0 5 0
Best 3 year old Horse, J. W. Hierley	0 15 0
2nd do., do., John Grattan	0 12 6
Best 2 year old Horse, James Johnston	0 15 0
2nd do., do., William Simpson	0 12 6
3rd do., do., Roderick McLeod, Esq.	0 10 0
Best 1 year old Horse, J. W. Hierley, Esq.	0 15 0
2nd do., do., John Grattan	0 12 6
3rd do., do., James Johnston	0 10 0
Best Ram, 3 years old, do.	0 10 0
Best Ewe, 2 years old, do.	0 10 0
2nd do., do., John Hierley	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 1 year old, James Johnston	0 10 0

The Judges of the Ploughing Match were William Simpson, William McWilliam and John Beattie who awarded the following Prizes:

FIRST CLASS PLOUGHMEN.	
William McKenzie, 1st Prize	£1 10 0
William Johnston, 2nd do.	1 7 6
Walter McKenzie, 3rd do.	1 5 0
Donald McLeod, 4th do.	1 2 6
James W. Hierley, Esq., 5th do.	1 0 0

SECOND CLASS PLOUGHMEN.	
Joseph Simpson, 1st Prize	£1 10 0
Frank Brown, 2nd do.	1 7 6
John Hierley, 3rd do.	1 5 0
James Morrison, 4th do.	1 2 6
James Johnston, Jr., 5th do.	1 0 0

The Society's Annual Exhibition of Grains, Field Seeds, Field Roots, Dairy Produce, and Domestic Manufacture, took place at the residence of Roderick McLeod, Esq., on the 3rd January, and this day's Exhibition helped in some measure to make up for the deficiency in the Cattle Show, for not less than 90 different samples were entered for competition, and it gave the Judges no little trouble to decide which were intitled to receive the prizes.

The Judges of the Grains, Field Roots, &c., were William McKenzie, John Simpson, and William Simpson, who awarded the following Prizes:

Best sample White Wheat, 2 bushels, 66 lbs	per bushel, R. McLeod, Esq.	12s 6d
2nd do. do. do., 65 lbs. do., Angus Campbell	10s	
3rd do. do. do., 64 lbs. do., John Hierley	10s 6d	
Best sample Red Wheat, 2 bushels, 66 lbs. do.	J. W. Hierley	10s 6d
2nd do. do. do., 66 lbs. do., R. McLeod, Esq.	7s 6d	
3rd do. do. do., 64 lbs. do., John Hierley, do.	7s 6d	
Best sample White Oats, 2 bushels, 48 lbs.	James Johnston	10s
2nd do. do. do., 46 lbs. do., Roderick McLeod	7s 6d	
3rd do. do. do., 44 lbs. do., J. W. Hierley, Esq.	5s	
Best sample Black Oats, 2 bushels, 42 lbs. do.	James Johnston	10s
2nd do. do. do., 41 lbs. do., W. Simpson	7s 6d	
3rd do. do. do., 41 lbs. do., R. McLeod, Esq.	5s	
Best sample Barley, 2 bushels, 55 lbs. do.	James Johnston	7s 6d
2nd do. do. do., 47 lbs. do., J. W. Hierley, Esq.	5s	
3rd do. do. do., 46 lbs. do., John Stymist	2s 6d	
Best sample Pease, 2 bushels, 60 lbs. do. Roderick McLeod, Esq.	12s 6d	
2nd do. do. do., 60 lbs. do., John Stymist	10s	
3rd do. do. do., 60 lbs. do., James Johnston	7s 6d	
Best Timothy Seed, 1 bushel 47 lbs. Roderick McLeod Esq.	15s	
2nd do. do. do., 44 lbs. James Johnston	10s	
Best Red Beet, John Stymist	5s	
2nd do. do., Roderick McLeod, Esq.	4s	
Best Carrots, do.	7s 6d	
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, do.	5s	
2nd do. do., James Johnston	4s	
3rd do. do., Roderick McLeod, Esq.	3s	
Best Yellow Aberdeen do.	5s	
Best Carrot Seed, do.	5s	

Best Onions, William Simpson	7s 6d
Best Butter, 10 lbs., Roderick McLeod, Esq.	15s
2nd best do., William Morris	12s 6d
Best Cheese 10 lbs., Roderick McLeod, Esq.	12s 6d
The Judges of Domestic Manufactures, &c., were James Johnston, William McLeod, and William McWilliam, who awarded the following prizes:—	
Best sample double Mitts, 4 pair, William Morrison	5s
2nd do. do., Angus Campbell	4s
3rd do. do., Roderick McLeod	3s
Best sample Mens' Socks, 4 pairs, do.	5s
2nd do. do., John Stymist	4s
3rd do. do., William Simpson	3s
Best piece Homespun Cloth, all wool, 10 yards William Simpson	12s 6d
2nd do. do., William Morrison	10s
Best twilled do., cotton and wool, do, John Hierley	9s
2nd do. do., John Stymist	7s
3rd do. do., Roderick McLeod	5s
Best piece plaid Tartan, all wool, do, do.	10s
Best piece Carpet all wool, do.	12s 6d
2nd best do., do.	10s
Best Kersey, cotton and wool, 10 yards, do.	10s
2nd do. do., William Morrison	7s 6d
3rd do. do., William Simpson	5s
Best pair Blankets all wool, Roderick M'Leod	7s 6d
Best do. cotton and wool, do.	7s 6d
Best piece Homespun Cloth, cotton and wool James Johnston	9s
2nd do. do., John Hierley	7s
3rd do. do., Angus Campbell	5s
Best piece plain do., do.	7s 6d
2nd best do. do., William Morrison	5s
3rd do. do., William Simpson	2s 6d
Best milled do. all wool, William Morrison	12s 6d
2nd do. do., J. W. Hierley, Esq.	10s
3rd do. do., George Loggie	7s 6d
Best piece Kersey, all wool, do.	10s
Best piece plain woollen Flannel J. Hierley	10s
2nd do. do., William McWilliam	7s 6d
3rd do. do., George Loggie	5s
Best plaid Shawl, William Simpson	5s

As soon as the foregoing prizes were paid by the Treasurer, J. W. Hierley, Esq., William Morrison, and John McLeod, were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts, which was found perfectly satisfactory, the balance in hand being £22 8 10 1/2.

JOHN MCLEOD, Secretary.

BRITISH ALLEGIANCE.

"The laws of England declare that no subject can throw off his allegiance."

WILLIAM END.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner,

Boston, December 22, 1854.
Mr Pierce,—In case some one might suspect the above extract as an unwarranted assumption, a low me to quote Blackstone's Commentaries, page 284, 1st book, 1st vol. William E. Dean, Publisher, New York, 1853.

"Allegiance, both express and implied, is however distinguished by the law, into two sorts or species, the one natural, the other local; the former being perpetual the latter temporary."

"Natural allegiance is such as is due from all men born within the King's dominions, for immediately upon their birth, they are under the King's protection: at a time too, when (during their infancy,) they are incapable of protecting themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude, which cannot be forfeited, concealed, or altered by any change of time, place, or circumstance, nor by any thing but the united concurrence of the Legislature. An Englishman who removes to France or to China, owes the same allegiance to the King of England there, as at home, and twenty years hence as well as now. For it is a principle of universal law, that the natural-born subject of one Prince, cannot by any act of his own, nor by swearing allegiance to another, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former."

By inserting the above quotation, you will certainly gratify many of your readers, besides contributing to the information of the Electors of Gloucester, and to the edification of the people generally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Gloucester, 2nd March, 1855.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS LAW.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—Next to religion, there is nothing that affects the well-being of society more than the Laws of the Land; in fact, it may be said the Law is the chief corner stone to religion, or the good order of men; and the prosperity and progress of nations, as well as provinces, is frequently marked or measured by their Laws. Taking that as a criterion to judge by, New Brunswick drops in the shade in many respects, compared with her sister colonies or the mother country, which she often strives to imitate. Not long since, a Law Commission was appointed to revise and consolidate the Laws, from a mass of incongruous statutes. That they effected wonders in their Herculean task cannot be denied. That they fell far short in many respects, need not be disputed. Take the Insolvent Debtors Act, as a sample of others that might be noticed. Page 311, Section 1st, "Any person confined in gaol or on the limits in any civil suit, unable to obtain his support, may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Justice of the Inferior Court, with any Justice of the Peace, for weekly support, and on seven days notice to the opposite party or his attorney, he shall be examined before such Judge or Justice on oath, as to his ability to support himself; if satisfied that such person cannot support himself by labor or otherwise; that he has no property real or personal; that since he was served with the first process in this suit, he had not directly or indirectly transferred any property real or personal, intending to defraud the person at whose suit he is confined, or given any undue preference, such Judge or Justice, shall make an order for payment by the debtor, of Five Shillings per week, to the debtor; the first payment to be made as may be directed; on failure of payment between sunrise and sunset of the day ordered, the Judge or Justice, shall by order in writing, discharge the Debtor from confinement as to that suit, on production of which to the Gaoler, the Debtor shall be forthwith discharged without payment of any fees whatever." Section 2, "No discharge under any of the provisions of this chapter, shall prevent the Plaintiff proceeding to final judgment, or issuing execution against the property of the Debtor, or recovering the amount of the judgment, but the person of the Debtor so discharged, shall be freed from arrest for the same cause." Section 10, "Any Debtor receiving any such weekly allowance for the space of six months, shall then be discharged by the Judge or Justice who made the order, or any other Judge or Justice." First—you will observe, the Debtor is obliged to give seven

days notice to the opposite party, that they may take, or scrape up all the evidence in their power, to prevent the applicant obtaining the benefit of the act, and they failing to show a shadow of a doubt, for the law says the Judges must be satisfied that no fraud nor deception has been acted, and the applicant unable to support himself, ere they order any benefits. Then why not discharge the Debtor, leaving the prosecutor the benefit of his judgment?—Why order a payment of 5s. per week? Is it for a burlesque on the judgment of the Judges; or, having stripped the culprit of all his efforts, real or personal to the entire satisfaction of the Judges, say, further that he is unable to support himself, than they are to order 5s. per week, by way of starving him to death, having failed in other means; for no man can be fool enough to suppose 5s. per week, would furnish enough of bread and water to keep body and soul together many days; or is it to punish poverty, that, the law provides, that the debtor having passed the above ordeal, shall then be handed over to the tender mercies of his prosecutors, or more properly speaking, his persecutors, for a space of time not exceeding six months. Oh! wise precaution—And then—Oh yes!! the debtor is to be allowed to depart in peace, after being reduced in body and means, to strive and struggle to accumulate something for his creditor. Look at it ye neighbouring Provinces, and applaud the wisdom of such Laws, in a pretended civilized country, in the nineteenth century. Why not have a clause inserted, that the body of any person confined in jail or on the limits in any civil suit, having obtained the benefit of this act, should be sold at public auction, or be placed in the stocks, at the option of the suitor, for a term not exceeding six months. It only wants some such clause to make it complete in all its parts, equal in many respects to the famed Spanish Inquisition, and there need be no doubt but there would be found mean, low, dastardly cowards, unable to vent their spleen by any other means, would take the advantage of any barbarous law that might be enacted. Look at Canada, Nova Scotia, or any of the other Provinces, they have no such Law. In Canada, no civil debtor can be confined in jail like a felon, let alone a senseless act for confining a debtor on limits for six months, at a mockery of five shillings per week. It may be said, that this is pushing the case to its extreme bounds, that a creditor or lawyer of any standing would not act so inhuman and brutish; that the civil order of society would frown at such conduct if perpetrated, and that a certain latitude should be allowed the prosecuting lawyer to punish a rogue, taking it for granted that all insolvent debtors must be rogues, and presuming all creditors are honest, and all gentlemen, who are admitted to the Bar, and that no lawyer for his own standing in society, would push a case to its utmost bounds. But let it not be forgotten, that all are not gentlemen who are admitted to a seat at the Bar of Jurisprudence; that many petty fogging creatures, unable to obtain support, or practice in the more enlightened and populous parts of the Province, betake themselves to outskirts, and there prey and fatten on the industrious poor, getting themselves by some means or other foisted into all offices within their reach, at the same time striving to persuade their unsuspecting fellow men, that the existence of the place or country depends on the breath of their nostrils. And whoever they be that reads those remarks, let them not think them uncalled for, that such impostors do exist there can be no doubt. That there are honourable exceptions is a once admitted, gentlemen who strive to make themselves a blessing in the part their lot is cast in; and all this but shows the danger of allowing an act so void of sense or justice, to remain for a day on the Statutes of the Province; and let no one say, this concerns not me, for none knows what a day may bring forth, or he that stands that he may not fall; and no Law should be allowed to exist that a malicious person could turn to an instrument of torture, or carried into effect by some contemptible blood sucker, for the double purpose of pocketing unjust gains, and a false imagination of gaining popularity. In conclusion, let me add—that I here challenge any person to defend the above act before the public, in any sense, shape, or form whatever, except on the principle of tyranny, and to give mean, low, dastardly cowards, unable to vent their venom and spleen by any other means, a chance to take advantage of a barbarous act. I am yours,

ONE INJURED.

Restigouche, February 20, 1855.

MATRIMONY.

Many of the inconveniences attendant on married life, originate in the negligence of trifles. Connubial happiness is of too fine a texture to be handled roughly, it is a sensitive plant, a delicate flower, which unkindness will chill and suspicion blast; it must be watered plentifully with the shower of tender affection, expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded with the impenetrable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus nurtured it will bloom with fragrance in every season of life, and sweeten even the lowliness of declining years.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A GOOD HUSBAND.

Gentle is my Damon, engaging his air,
His face, like the moon, is both ruddy and fair,
Soft love sits enthroned in the beam of his eyes,
He's manly, yet tender; he's fond, and yet wise.

He's ever good humoured, he's generous and gay,
His presence can always drive sorrow away.
No vanity sways him, no folly is seen,
But open his temper, and noble his mien.

By virtue illumined his actions appear,
His passions are calm, and his reason is clear,
An affable sweetness attends on his speech,
He's willing to learn, tho' he's able to teach.

He has promised to love me, his word I'll believe,
For his heart is too honest to let him deceive,
Then blame me, ye fair ones, if justly you can,
Since the picture I've drawn is exactly the man.
New Carlisle, December 20, 1854.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the FARM on which he lives, at St. Andrew's Point, Black Brook, fronting the Miramichi River, containing 290 acres, of which 40 acres are under cultivation, and in good condition. Terms half cash down, and the other half in the 15th day of July next. Should the above property not be sold at private sale before the 17th April, it will then be sold at Public Auction on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to John T. Williston, Esq., who is authorized to treat for the sale of the said property.

DAN. BULMAN.

Chatham, 24th January, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 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 sold to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

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.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

OUR sentiments on this important subject are well known to our readers. We have ever advocated their adoption, because we consider them the key-stone of Responsible Government, and until they be established in every County of the Province, the design of the framers of our new Colonial Constitution will not be fully carried out.

When we obtain them—and not until then—may we cherish a hope that the Initiation of all Money Grants in the Assembly, will be placed in the hands of the Provincial Government: then, may we look for retrenchment in the reckless system now pursued in disposing of the revenue: then, we may expect to have a truly Responsible and Working Government. Their introduction will scatter to the winds the stock-in-trade of inefficient and blundering Legislators, which has hitherto consisted of such plausible reasons to re-elect them, as "did I not obtain such and such a grant for your roads," and "is it not through my influence you were made a By-road Commissioner," &c., &c. Potent arguments these, which have hitherto worked wonders among the "free" and "enlightened" freeholders.

Let Municipal Corporations be established by a law of the Province, and all grants of money for Schools, Roads, Bridges, and other purposes placed in the hands of the Local Corporations, to be expended through them, by officers appointed by the people, then members will no longer have a pretext for withholding the Initiatory power from the Government. When this is done, we may expect short Parliamentary sittings, as all the business of the Counties will be performed by bodies of men better qualified to act on local matters than the members of Assembly, who cannot possibly be acquainted with many subjects on which they are called to legislate.

Entertaining these views, we have much satisfaction in transferring to our columns the following sentiments of the Editor of the St. John Courier, which we copy from an article in his paper of Saturday last. With every word he utters we fully concur, and we recommend them to the careful attention of our readers:

"In thus initiating a Revenue Bill, and submitting estimates, the government have made an important movement in the right direction. Gradually the public mind is being prepared for a complete change in this department of the public business. The initiation of Money Grants must soon be surrendered to the Executive.—Preliminary to this, the Local Government of the Country must be changed, and we trust that the adoption of Municipal Institutions by two large Counties—Carleton and York—will have the effect, during the present year, of inducing other Counties to adopt them also.—At present we are not satisfied as to the expediency of passing a Bill which will make these institutions imperative throughout the whole Province; of course the Representatives of the people can judge for themselves whether such a measure would be advisable during the present session; we believe, however, that public opinion is so rapidly tending towards these institutions, that in a very short time they must be established. In fact, they are now so necessary to the full operation of Responsible Government in the Province, that many parties otherwise not inclined to adopt them, will have to take them as a necessary part of the new system.

"Any one who reads the accounts submitted to the House, in connection with the introduction of the estimates, will see how lavishly the public money is squandered, especially in the matter of Roads and Bridges. Large amounts appear to have been paid out during the year to parties for comparatively small services. We need not now go into an analysis of this branch of the expenditure, as a portion of the documents alluded to will be found on our first page and from these we are led to believe that the amount paid last year by the Executive to one of their own body, for matters of this kind,