

obtained by re-casting our shot and the pieces of shell, but probably a great part of the former goes into the harbour, and the supply is too small and precarious for it to be believed that a Government like the Russian would depend on it. It seems more probable that an organised system of transport feeds Sebastopol with munitions as well as corn, and during the summer every endeavour has been and will be made to supply the garrison with sufficient resources to stand during the winter, when the roads of the Crimea will be less capable of bearing the transport of heavy articles. As long ago as August, 1853, two or three houses of Odessa divided a contract to supply the Government with 14,000 military cars; although these were, no doubt, destined for the campaign in the Principalities, yet they were probably transferred, with thousands more, to the defence of Sebastopol.

A TIMELY DISCOVERY.

July 19.—The French, observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left, opened a furious and destructive fire from all their batteries towards that portion of the town. The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour, and, having apparently effected its object, ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two deep trenches lead to the Malakoff, one on the side of the Redan, the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Careening Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication, the French have established a small battery, which is as yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

RUSSIAN DARING.

The latter have thrown up a small battery for field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the egress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to all the advances of their enemy by merely the fire of musketry from the embrasures. The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there making their way by dodging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about eighty yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces and began digging up earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement, and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied them to be French. By this means the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out.

BATTERY OF THE WHITE WORKS.

The French are very sanguine of their ability to reach the shipping from the battery they are erecting at the White Works. That the Russians also have some doubts on the subject is evident from the assiduity with which they fire into the newly-constructed work. The long 68-pounders which are being mounted seem sufficient to do the work even at that distance, but as yet the ships give no sign of moving, and remain motionless in their double line across the harbour, while boats flit along on all sides of them in ceaseless activity. Our battery near the Quarries is almost ready, and in less than a week the matter will be decided.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Atlas.

OUR RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

We have before us a map of Russia in Europe, shaded according to the density of the population, and it makes the nature of Aberdeen and Palmerston chicanery manifest at a glance. First we look at a large tract of Poland commencing at Memel, traversing some distance to the east, and then swelling out rapidly to the south, and bending to the west behind Prussia Poland. Well, this is the most valuable piece of the Russian dominions, and has the densest population, an average of 1047 persons in each square mile. In an economic point of view it is the best tract the Czar possesses, while in a military point of view it commands Prussia, and dominates over Germany and Austria. Its inhabitants are hostile to Russia, and would be friendly to us if we were decently honest. Its population exceeds five millions. It is, in fact, the kingdom of Poland, and has Warsaw for its capital. The safety of this invaluable territory, and to which access was easy from the Baltic, was guaranteed to the enemy by the British Cabinets. Next in importance we observe Little Russia, whose population is nearly twelve millions, dispersed so as to give an average of 784 persons per square mile, being the second district in point of populousness. This region includes a large part of

ancient Poland, where a strong national feeling lives, and it is of great value in an economical point of view, and as a military position it commands Austria and threatens Turkey. Of course, Aberdeen and Co. also guaranteed Russia against disturbance here, and, to make assurance doubly sure, they allowed Austrian troops to secure it against attack by the easy route of the Principalities and Besarabia. Then we come to Great Russia, the centre of Russian power, with its two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Cronstadt and St. Petersburg might have been drowned long ago by damming up the Gulf of Finland; but as this would have damaged the enemy, of course it was not attempted. This district has on the average 62 persons per square mile, and its power over the south and east of Europe is entirely contingent upon the Czar's holding Poland, and this furnished an additional reason why Poland should not be suffered to rise.

But there are parts in Russia which contain hardly any population, and which have no industrial or agricultural development that is worth talking about. One of these is the Crimea, and another what are called the Cossack district to the right of the Sea of Azoff. The Crimea and the districts which lie behind it to the north from the government of New Russia, and only have an average population of 33.7 persons per square mile, the Cossack districts have only 9.3. Thus, by attacking Sebastopol no harm could be done to the Czar but displacing a few thousand tons of stone and capturing a few hundred cannon, matters which could be immediately accommodated by the negotiation of a London loan. Having failed in their efforts to obtain a fraudulent peace, we can understand and how the Peelites should dislike the responsibility of continuing the war upon the traitorous terms on which they started it. We can understand how Lord John Russell should have caught at the Vienna proposals which might serve to screen his own share in transactions of which the people will soon speak of unmistakable terms. The war is, as the Manchester men tell us, unpopular in France; but it would be popular tomorrow if it were a war for liberty and likely to do the slightest good. The French people do not like to see 70,000 of their best troops sacrificed to a diabolical diplomacy. They see in the war, so far as they are concerned, only a sanguinary diversion to keep their thoughts away from internal reformation and popular rights, and when they consider our part in it they regard it as a war carried on by the English oligarchy to rivet the chains upon the oppressed nationalities and strengthen the absolutist cause.

One by one the members of our Cabinet profess Russian principles, and deprecate nothing so much as injury to the enemy; the last confessed traitor is Lord John Russell, and he tells us that he came from Vienna considering further war unnecessary and wrong; but he remained in the Cabinet to carry it on in order to preserve the character of our public men. He does, indeed, help to preserve the character of our public men. No spot of honour or taint of integrity can rest upon it. The spectacle is one of unmitigated duplicity and imbecility, and we can only come to the conclusion that our dishonest electoral system, the selfish absorption of place and profit by an effete oligarchy, and the practice of Secret Diplomacy have created a filthy putrescent slime in which the red-tape worms wriggle without head and without heart, knowing no distinction between truth and falsehood, vice and virtue, justice and iniquity, but caring only to fatten on a kindred corruption from which they sprung and in which they bid fair to be swallowed up.

AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 28th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at Mr. JOHN WYSE'S, Douglastown, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

THE REAPING MACHINE,

Imported from the United States by the Society, for the use of the County.

TERMS.—One third down, one third in 3 months, and the residue in 6 months, with Approved Joint Notes.

JNO. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
Miramichi, 8th August, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership between the Subscribers and the late JOHN ALEXANDER, under the Firm of PARK & ALEXANDER, being dissolved by the death of the said John Alexander. All persons having claims against the firm will please render them for adjustment without delay to WILLIAM PARK, at Newcastle, and all persons indebted to the said firm will please make immediate payment to him.

ALEX McLAGGAN } Surviving Partners.
WILLIAM PARK. }
Newcastle, 1st August, 1855. 4pw

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Just Claims against the ESTATE of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased late of Newcastle, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, with three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment, to
ALEXANDER CORMACK, Administrator.
Miramichi, August 3, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 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

UNITED STATES.

THE election riot at Louisville was a disgraceful and tragic affair. The papers contain long accounts of the fight, but they are so distorted by party that it is difficult to arrive at the truth. We give below a few paragraphs showing both sides of the question:

The Louisville Journal gives the Know Nothing version of the affair, and the Louisville Courier gives the anti-Know Nothing; and the two accounts appear equally trustworthy. The Journal of August 8th, says:

"In every instance where death has occurred, or blood been spilt, Americans were first fired upon, and cut, stabbed or beaten, by foreigners. There is very strong ground for belief that these attacks were not occasioned by anything that happened on Monday, but that all the arrangements were made for them several days beforehand—that they were premeditated and preconcerted. A gentleman informs us that on Monday he was warned by a German friend, a gunsmith, not to approach the portion of Main street between Tenth and Twelfth streets, during the day, as he had, within the previous ten days, cleaned and put in order quite 200 guns for the Irishmen living in that neighbourhood.

"We are assured, upon good authority, that Francis Quinn, who was found dead in one of the blocks of burnt houses belonging to him, was seen a few days since with a double-barrelled shotgun, and a supply of shot, which he said he had procured for use on the day of the election. While his building was burning, there was a constant report of fire-arms inside, the discharges having been produced by the heat. These instruments of death had evidently been provided for dealing death to Americans. The explosion of powder, whilst his houses were on fire, showed that he had laid in a large quantity of ammunition.

"The result, so far as we can learn is, that 14 men have been killed, 6 of whom were Americans. Three others were expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many may have been wounded; we have heard of about 30 more or less wounded."

The Courier, on the other hand, represents the whole affair as a ruffianly attempt on the part of the natives to prevent foreigners from enjoying their rights as citizens.

The following particulars are copied from the last named paper:

"The first severe fighting occurred near the corner of Shelby and Green streets, about 11 o'clock in the morning. In this, Germans, Irish and Americans actively participated. The foreigners were worsted, and several of them, taken in a house, had to escape to the rearway with broken bones and bruised bodies. This partially subsiding, a German fired his gun at a carriage in which a lady and gentleman were riding. Another man was likewise shot while driving along in his buggy. Intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lafayette and Kentucky engine houses, and instantly a force was armed, and marching towards the scene of these reputed outrages.

"This mob was fired on by the foreigners, and then began a severe battle, in which a number of persons were wounded. The foreigners were ultimately beaten. The mob then began the work of destruction on houses. The first attacked was Meirs, on the corner of Shelby and Green streets; the next was Kitzler's, corner of Walnut and Shelby streets, both of these establishments were sacked, and their furniture and fixtures broken up. At this point there was another fight in the street, in which one German was killed and several others were wounded. The mob next proceeded out towards the Catholic church on Shelby street, in which it was rumored there were arms and powder. But fortunately the Mayor interposed here, and with considerable difficulty persuaded the crowd that there was neither powder nor arms in the house, and induced them to counter-march."

The Courier continues:

"With much trouble Captain Rosseau marshaled the large force and counter-marched to the Lafayette engine house, the rioters, as

they returned knocking down signs and breaking windows.

"Peace had been but partially restored in that section, when a cannon fully manned for action, followed by 50 men armed with muskets and bayonets, came up the street at a furious rate. The party under the leadership of Capt. D. C. Stone proceeded up Main street, crossed over to the head of Jefferson, and while in that vicinity the following property was destroyed, viz:—Ambrewster's large brewery was fired, workmen severely injured, stock and machinery totally burned; Adolph Peter's brewery, adjoining, was fired three times, but unsuccessfully; Chas. Heybach's establishment was completely riddled, and a man named Fritz shot in the breast; the confectionary of Daniel Smock was attacked, and the females driven to the garret, where they were nearly suffocated by the smoke from the burning brewery; Baker's house stoned; the grocery store of Fred. Breghold was gutted of its contents; adjoining the shoe store of Joseph Hook was similarly treated.

"About 12 o'clock at night a frame grocery on the corner of Madison and Shelby streets was burned. On Main street, just above the Woodland Garden, a coopering establishment, belonging to Thomas Garrety, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, and burned to the ground. On Main street, a little farther above, on the opposite side of the street, the coopering shop of Edward Prim was burned to the ground.

"The Courier, after giving a list of eight persons known to have been wounded or killed in the east end of the city, says, that a great many whose names could not be ascertained, were more or less injured.

"In the 5th ward two persons were severely beaten and injured. In the lower part of the city four persons were shot or killed.

"About 8 o'clock the block of brick buildings on the corner of Maine and Eleventh streets, were surrounded by a very large, excited mob. The cannon was stationed in the streets, and the corner building occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of Mr. Field, while the other two were consumed in the flames. The fire immediately extended, burning the adjoining three story brick house occupied by D. Riordon, an Irishman, as a feed store. A frame building, occupied as a boarding house by C. Kyau was next consumed. Two vacant houses then caught and were burned. Next came a brick house occupied by McKinney, a German cigar maker and saddler. Adjoining was a brick house in which Patrick Flynn lived, also tenanted in part by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Dowd. The next house was occupied by Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Hanery, and Mrs. McGrath. Farther up the street, two brick stores, one used by J. McDonald, grocer, were nearly demolished. On Eleventh street the fire destroyed two houses occupied by Dennis Higgins, James Welch and Mrs. Monehan. All the above twelve houses were the property of Patrick Quinn, brother of an Irish Catholic priest. Mr. Q. had a room in one of his houses, was shot and beaten, and then burned, last night. On the opposite side of Maine, two houses occupied by John Fitzgerald and Mrs. Trainer were burned.

"The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous in themselves, do not compare in atrocity with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one appeared at a door, he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off very badly wounded, and others shot to pieces returned to the burning houses preferred rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob."

The Courier estimates the whole number of persons killed as not less than twenty; while the Journal gives the number as fourteen, six Americans and eight foreigners. The property destroyed seems to have been, almost all of it, in the hands of foreigners.

"At last accounts the city was quiet. But on Tuesday the business houses in the 1st ward were generally closed, through the fear of another outbreak. Over 100 German families are said to have quitted Louisville, many of them with their furniture and goods.

"The Louisville Journal of Wednesday says, that about 300 Irish left Louisville on the day previous, on the mail boat for Cincinnati. The Journal of the same date, says further: 'We have the names of over 30 witnesses, by whom it can be proved, that in every act of violence, which tended to produce these riots, foreigners were the aggressors, and peaceable, unarmed Americans were the first victims. The result, as far as we can learn, is that fourteen men have been killed, six of whom were Americans. Three others are expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many have been wounded, we have heard of about thirty more or less wounded.'

COLONIAL POSTAGE.

We sincerely trust the following gratifying piece of news, copied from the Liverpool Journal of the 4th instant, may prove correct, and