

lieve, to the Eupatoria corps, and this, with Ahmed Mehekli Pasha's 25,000 men, will be able to attempt something serious. Our splendid cavalry is at last about to be placed on fitting ground—ground where it can display its strength and make up for what it considers lost time.

The Egyptian troops, tried already in the Danubian campaign, are highly spoken of; and the generals feel sure that they will behave capitally by the side of ours. For the rest, Eupatoria serves as an excellent *point d'appui*, and under actual circumstances will be the nucleus of very serious operations.

In the camp the chief movements have been the following:—The whole of the 1st corps, commanded by General de Salles, has marched into the plain; it is stationed in front of Baidar. One division alone of this corps has remained behind; it is that which forms the garrison of Sebastopol. The The head quarters of the 1st corps are at Baidar. General McMahon, who has just assumed his command, has descended with the 3rd corps into the Tchernaya valley, where he has set up his head-quarters. The division of the guard has again entered its old encampment.

All these movements were executed during a shocking state of the weather. We have had a great deal of rain, and this is not calculated to facilitate the conveyance of stores into valleys. We are actively collecting the vehicles and carts required for the march of the army. Sinope and Samsoun have supplied two thousand of the latter.

We keep up a close observation of the Russian camp. From the Tchernaya side Gringaleit gives signs of life from time to time by sending us a few balls. At the mouth of the roadstead the presence of the enemy is more sensible. You know that the Russians left intact the Quarantine fort, but they blew up the earthen batteries constructed in front of the battery on the beach. We have built batteries of a similar kind for fighting those of the enemy. The Russians fire but seldom from Fort Constantine, but they have connected the fort with the end of the roadstead towards the east by a series of works, and it is these works the cannonade the town. Yesterday, the 21st, the firing became heavy; this pastime we should think the enemy had left, for we perceive very little movement in their camp.

The Patrie states that a private letter received by a Russian family in Paris announces that Prince Menschikoff has become a monk. He has enrolled, it is said, in a monastery near Moscow.

Communications.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

Mr. Editor,

A paragraph appeared in the Gleaner in the early part of the summer, giving the name of a good Samaritan, in some one of the villages above, who having ascertained that a deficiency of seed grain existed in his locality, proceeded to Montreal, and there purchased several thousand bushels of seed to distribute to such as needed it. Such acts of noble-mindedness cannot be too loudly applauded, too generally made known. And it is much to be regretted that apart from any feeling of philanthropy, men who have the means, who are blessed with abundance (query if a blessing oftentimes?) should be so blinded to their own interest as not to "go and do likewise."

Some men appear to think that the poverty and ignorance of the masses around them tends to their advantage, to the accumulation of wealth—but a more erroneous calculation never existed in the mind of man. That a merciless spoiler—a usurer—may profit by such a state of things, we admit. But a man of principle, a fair dealer's prosperity is precisely in the same ratio as that of those by whom he is surrounded, consequently every right minded man has a direct interest in doing all in his power to promote the temporal welfare of his neighbours and dependants.

We know a gentleman in this County who has on more than one occasion, come to the rescue of his Parishioners in the hour of need. That gentleman is the Rev. J. L. Alain, R. C. Priest of Bonaventure. Some four or five years since a Mercantile Firm held a considerable quantity of grain, which parties on the New Brunswick side where in treaty for. This coming to Mr. Alain's knowledge, and he being aware that many inhabitants within his mission were deficient of seed grain, he lost no time in purchasing the whole, which he distributed at cost price—the recipients having the additional advantage of paying him the following year, in fish, lumber, or agricultural produce of any kind. Last spring the Rev. Gentleman held a large quantity of potatoes, for which he was repeatedly offered 7s. 6d. cash per barrel. But he knew that his flock were as much in need as the inhabitants of other localities, and every barrel he could spare was distributed among them at 5s. per barrel.

We could enumerate numerous similar benevolent acts of the Rev. Gentleman—but *ab uno disce omnes*.

We trust Mr. Alain will not be offended that we should thus unknown to him publish his good deeds—and hope he may long be spared to act the part of the good Samaritan.

A GRATEFUL FRIEND.

Bonaventure, 25th October, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 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 day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

COUNTY KENT.

A Correspondent has furnished us with the following account of the recent visit of the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to the County. He says it would have been forwarded for publication at an earlier day had he not been from home.

A meeting convened by the High Sheriff, Joseph Wetmore, Esq., was held in the Court House, the High Sheriff was called to the chair, and R. Hutchinson, Esq. chosen Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, when it was moved and carried, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to present to His Excellency on his arrival, and that the Hon. J. W. Weldon, Hon. D. Wark, and Robert Hutchinson, Esq., compose such committee. It was further proposed and carried, that George Pagan, L. P. W. Des-Brisay, and Dr. McLaren, Esquires, be a Committee to adopt such measures respecting his reception as might be deemed expedient and proper.

About 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, His Excellency's entry into our town was announced by a salute of 21 guns; in the course of the evening another salute of 21 guns was fired, accompanied by a considerable display of musketry and a very fine exhibition of fire works, burning tar barrels and bonfires illuminated the streets till a late hour of night, which made our quiet little village present a rather animated and brilliant appearance.

On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, His Excellency accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell, proceeded to the Court House, when the following Address was presented and read to him by the High Sheriff.

ADDRESS.

"To His Excellency, the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY."

"We, the Magistrates and inhabitants of the County of Kent, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the Administration of the Government of this Province, to offer you a cordial welcome on this your first visit to Kent, and to convey to your Excellency an expression of the gratification we feel, in being honored with a visit from the Representative of our beloved Sovereign."

"The inhabitants of this County being composed partly of descendants of the early French settlers of the County, and partly of Emigrants from the United Kingdom and their descendants, view with a greater degree of satisfaction than most others, the alliance now happily existing between the two great nations from which they respectively sprung, believing that it will not only greatly advance the prosperity of the two Empires, but also prove an effectual check to the aggression of barbarism, and tend powerfully to advance the cause of civilization and rational liberty."

"Though distant from the seat of war, we sympathize deeply with our gallant army and their brave allies. The brilliant success which has attended them from the glorious action on the heights of Alma to the fall of the far famed city of Sebastopol, may we trust, lead to a well grounded hope that at no distant day, a lasting and honorable peace will be secured."

"Although our trade has sustained a severe check and a considerable amount of commercial depression prevails, yet we have reason to be grateful to Divine Providence for an abundant supply of the fruits of the earth."

"Until recently this part of the Province was not supposed to afford much encouragement to cultivators of the soil. Experience has however, convinced us that its agricultural capabilities were much undervalued, as the efforts of those who have applied themselves exclusively to agricultural pursuits, have been generally crowned with success."

"It is our earnest wish that during your official connection with the Province, Your Excellency may enjoy the gratification of seeing it under your able and impartial administration, steadily advancing in prosperity, and that Your Excellency and family may continue to enjoy the fullest measure of health, happiness, and every other blessing."

REPLY.

"To the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the County of Kent."

"GENTLEMEN,

"I thank you for your congratulations, and for the warm welcome with which you have received me on my first visit to your County."

"The recent victory at Sebastopol has added fresh laurels to those of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the Tchernaya. We may well be proud of the brilliant valour of our countrymen, and of their gallant associates in arms in the Crimea; and our heart-felt thanks are due to the Almighty for the success with which He has been pleased to crown their efforts."

"I rejoice with you in the cordial union which exists between our beloved Queen and her honoured and faithful Ally, the Emperor of the French, and in the assurance that this union affords, under Providence, the surest prospect of an early and honourable peace, and is alike conducive to the true and permanent interests of the British and of the French Empire."

"I deeply regret the present depression of your trade; but it affords me much satisfaction to learn that you are convinced by experience of the capabilities of your soil, and I congratulate you on the success which has attended your agricultural operations of the year."

"Gentlemen, I join with you in the expression of a fervent hope that the people of this County and of the Province in general, may be prosperous, contented, and happy; and I thank you sincerely for your good wishes for my personal welfare and for that of my family."

His Excellency then held a Levee, and afterwards accompanied by several of the magistrates and others, passed through the several streets and took a view of the town. He then proceeded up to Kingston, and viewed the Cattle Fair which took place that day, and expressed himself much pleased with the specimens exhibited. His Excellency accompanied by the High Sheriff, left en-route for St. John, on Monday morning about 7 o'clock.

UNITED STATES.

LAST week we alluded to the difficulties which were growing up between the Government of the United States and the Mother country, and the predilection of a large portion of the American Press to praise every thing Russian and abuse and unfavourably criticise the French and British; denouncing their alliance in the most unmeasured terms, applying to them the vilest epithets, and censuring and condemning their acts and intentions in the most bitter and acrimonious manner. These have at length roused the slumbering energies of the British Government and Press. By the annexed paragraph which we copy from the Halifax Sun, it will be seen that the Parent Government, are determined to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, and are fitting out a powerful armament to reinforce our already respectable fleet on the North American station to be prepared to act promptly in case of need.

"The Russian proclivities of the United States Government are now well understood on both sides of the Atlantic; and, if the fitting out of privateers from the ports of the several States, to prey upon British and French commerce, have not been overtly permitted by the authorities, it now appears that the building of Ships of War for Russia, by contractors in New York and New Orleans, has been actually winked at, and that several armed vessels may be expected shortly to sail from these ports, but not under Russian colours. With what design? Neither in the Baltic nor in the Black Sea dare they show their bunting."

"According to the London Sun, the British Government has resolved to reinforce the West India Squadron with several powerful ships, so that, combined with the French Squadron, the Allied fleet on the coast of the United States may be numerous and strong enough to intercept and capture the Buccaneers, despite any assistance they might find in the presence and aid of the United States vessels of War. That England and France will have to settle with Brethren Jonathan for these things, we fear; but, with whatever other result, undoubtedly to the cost of these Colonies in bloodshed and other horrors of War."

The London Sun of the 12th inst., on seemingly reliable authority, says the West India Squadron is to be reinforced with the following vessels

"Her Majesty's ships Powerful, 84, Capt. T. L. Massie; Cornwallis, 90, Capt. Wellesley; Pembroke, 60, Cap. Seymour, and Rosemond, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Crofton, are all ordered to immediately leave Spithead, to reinforce the West India squadron under Rear-Admiral Fanshawe. The first named goes to Jamaica, and the other three to Bermuda. Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, K. C. B., arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Admiralty; and went out to Spithead in the steam-yacht Vivid to inspect the above ships, and impart instructions to their captains, after which he proceeded to Chichester. It is understood that the cause of these reinforcements is the reception of information by the Government, of several men-of-war being in course of construction by the American shipbuilders for the Russian Government. These vessels it is reported, are to be intercepted, as the Ameri-

can Government refuses to discountenance their construction."

A late Boston paper furnishes the following important piece of news from Washington.

"It is reported at Washington, Oct. 22nd, in diplomatic circles, that the British Minister asserts that the late attempt to convict him of a violation of the neutrality laws of this country, was the result of a conspiracy of foreigners to embroil the two governments; that at the proper time he will show such to be the case. Furthermore, Mr. Crampton intimates that, should his recall be consummated, no successor would be appointed in his place."

Among our extracts in another page will be found some interesting intelligence in reference to the supposed breach of the Neutrality Laws by the British authorities, and an account of the seizure and release of the bark Maury, reported to be fitting out at New York for the Russian service.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

THE following extracts, showing the state of the Wood Trade in Liverpool, are taken from Circulars we received by the last British Mail. They bear date October 12, and the information they convey of the present prices, and the prospect a-head for some time to come, of our staple commodity, is far from cheering. This evil has been brought about by the folly of the Colonial merchants, in forwarding to Britain a much greater quantity of wood than is required for the home consumption, which, as a matter of course, depressed the market and brought the price down to a ruinous figure. The only cure for this is less manufacture and fewer shipments. From all appearances at present, there seems but little to apprehend that there will be an excess of shipments from this quarter the next year:

"The tonnage employed to the present in conveying the wood to the British Colonies to this port is much the same as last year, being 222,600 tons, against 221,400 tons in 1854; there is still a large deficiency from Quebec, but this equalised by the increased supply from St. John and other ports, consisting chiefly of Deals, out now for the first time this season, St. John is also in excess."

"Pine Timber.—Quebec. The supply is still very short, being less than half the quantity imported to the same period last year; consumption however has increased, consequently the stock is now very moderate, being estimated at 1,600,000 feet against 3,167,000 feet on 1st February. The value of Quebec Pine gradually increased as the probability of a large diminution in the supply became more certain; the recent sales show an advance in price of about 25 per cent upon the rates current at the opening of the season, which will probably be maintained, but high prices may sensibly affect the consumption. Four cargoes have been disposed of in the last fortnight, two, ex ship, 70 feet average, at 19d and 19 3-4d per foot, and two lately stored, 63 and 65 feet average, at 19 1-4 per foot."

"Saint John Pine.—The advance in price in this article is about the same as we have noted in Quebec, but here circumstances are widely different, and it is difficult to discover any legitimate cause for the present high rates. On comparison with last year we find the supply nearly 4000 logs in excess, and present prospects are in favour of this being greatly increased ere the year closes; consumption is only to a moderate extent, and the stock computed at 500,000 feet, against 387,000 feet at commencement of the year. The last sale is a prime cargo, ex Imperial, 20 inches average, 2s and 2d per foot. The present value is 4 1-2d to 5d per foot over the inch average."

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The supply is excessive, being 3,676,842 pieces, against 2,322,594 pieces to same period last year; consumption, hitherto very large, is now unfavorably influenced by the season of the year and the stringency of the money market, meanwhile cargoes arrive and are stored, and stocks rapidly increase. Purchasers are acting with caution, consequently few sales have been effected in the past fortnight."—*Farnworth & Jardine.*

Yellow Pine Timber.—St. John 18 inches average 2s to 2s 1d; Miramichi do 1s 3d to 1s 5d; Bay Chaleur do 1s 3d to 1s 5d; Richibucto do 1s 2d to 1s 3d.

"Pine Timber.—Cargoes of Quebec have been sold from the Quay, at advancing prices. 19 3-4d per foot was realized for an average of 70 feet, and from the yard a cargo of 62 feet average at 19d per foot, and others in like manner according to average size and quality. Of St John Pine, the cargo ex Imperial, of 20-inch average string, sold from the Quay at 2s 2d per foot, with stowage at full rates. Of lower port, no recent sale to report."

"N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—Since our last the following sales were made from the Quay, viz:—

"Ex Imperial, from St. John, Deals £8 12 6 per Standard; Harrowby, from St. John, N. B. Pine and Spruce (round), £8 7 6 per standard; Sea Bell, Spruce, £8 10 0 per standard; do, Pine, £7 15 0 per standard; Ellen Maria, Pine and Spruce, £9 2 6 per standard; Sarah Ellen, from Pasbro', Spruce, £7 12 6 per standard; Lima, from Windsor, Spruce, £7 18 0 per standard; Dido, from Cumberland, Spruce, £7 13 0 per standard."