

vide for the wounded, which arrangements were most successful. The Assistant-Surgeon Gibbons 44th Regiment, and Geaves, 38th Regiment, especially, much praise is due for their zealous and humane exertions in the field, while exposed to a galling fire from the enemy.

The detachments from the hard-working and little noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of sixty men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two kept in reserve they were told off carrying scaling ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. It is not to be wondered at if they suffered severely. On the eventful day fourteen men were killed and forty-seven were wounded. Two men were killed and several others were wounded by the bursting of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Worthley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm from the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abatis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity, and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr Kennedy, senior mate of the London, and of the Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abatis, and after several hours of painful concealment he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the declivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieutenant Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. Heat once exclaimed, 'We must go and save him!' and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had hardly gone a yard when he was shot through the breast and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of action untouched.

A TRUCE.

On Tuesday morning, says a letter written three days after the repulse of the 18th, there was hardly a gun fired on either side; and about twelve o'clock we hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of our dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given—but during which messengers were seen hurrying from the redoubt towards where we supposed the general of the Russian trenches to be—the wisecracks of an officer in command on our side, a Guardsman, of more height than apparent intelligence, ordered every flag to be pulled down. Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but Captain—refused alleging that he must wait for further orders; and this though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and in thirst under a broiling sun! Further orders were waited for, and no truce was again asked till four o'clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in. The Russians threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side, the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle carnage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this one was like the rest—harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay all over the ground. During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled amongst our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their pumping inclination, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very suave interrogator that their grape did sad injury to our men in possession of the lately taken Quarries—a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by General Airey. It was by one of those polite foes that the inquiry was made of an Englishman at my side whether our generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault. The Russians having helped us to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to end. Since then nothing of interest has occurred, and the firing has nearly been suspended altogether.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his VALUABLE FARM, on which he now resides, situate in New Galloway, containing One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared, there is an excellent Dwelling House, Barn, and Outbuildings on the premises and a fine Orchard, the Farm is in a good state of cultivation and well fenced, there is a Brook running through the property, within a few yards of the House. From the proximity to the thriving Village of Kingston, and nearness to the Town of Richibucto, it is a most desirable residence and a rare opportunity for persons desirous of making a safe and profitable investment.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
SIMON GRAHAM,
Richibucto, 11th July, 1855.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 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 day.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 214, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

WE have devoted considerable space to the correspondence from the Crimea, detailing the failure of the attack by the Allies on the Malakoff and Redan towers; and under the European head we have gleaned some paragraphs relative to affairs generally in the old world.

The following is an extract from the Trade Report in Wilmer & Smith's European Times, of July 7.

*Owing to the increased taxation of the country, the revenue returns recently published show an improvement of £7,741,588 for the year ending the 31st of May, and of £1,005,575 on the quarter ending same time. The aggregate increase of the year is made up as follows:—Customs, £958,426; Excise, £1,770,016; Stamps, £271,572; and Property Tax £5,085,671,—amounting to £8,805,686. The receipts accruing from the Post-office show a decrease of £7576; Crown Lands, £54,528; and Miscellaneous, £59,668,—making a total decrease of £344,098. The returns for the quarter show an increase of £244,021 in the Customs, £635,269 in the Excise, £54,942 in Stamps, £201,534 in Property Tax, and £165,444 in Miscellaneous. The decrease in Taxes amounts to £198,964, in the Post-office to £94,733, and in Crown Lands to £2,000. The increase in the Customs is chiefly owing to the arrest in the fall of the sugar duties and the duties upon tea.

"The money market continues in a quiet and easy position, and, notwithstanding the transactions falling due on the 4th instant, there was no pressure felt. The arrivals of gold both from the United States and Australia have been rather extensive, but the weakness of the Foreign Exchanges has drawn a considerable portion of the recent importation of the precious metal to the continent, and is likely to draw still larger quantities. On the other hand, in view of the large bullion imports and of the fact that the metallic stock in the bank of England is now up to eighteen millions sterling, little apprehension is felt in commercial circles that the drain of gold to the continent will, for some time at least, materially affect the existing ease of the Money market, more especially as the dividends become payable to the public on the 19th instant.

"The Bullion market has been steady and quiet this week. There have been considerable arrivals; upwards of 130,000 oz of gold from Australia alone; but the market has been cleared at the quotations. Money continues plentiful and rates easy.

"The fine summer weather has not yet been without its effects upon the Grain markets throughout the kingdom. Business continues to be conducted on the most cautious principles, and notwithstanding that the supplies from the farmers in the interior have been very limited, prices in many of the country markets have manifested a downward tendency. Holders, on the other hand, looking at the decreasing supplies from the interior and the high prices at present prevailing in Spain and in the north of Europe, evince no desire to press sales, and the business is, therefore much restricted. In our market to-day an unexpected demand sprung up for Flour, and the declining of 1s 6d per sack conceded on Tuesday was recovered, and a considerable business resulted. Wheat has been also in better demand, but Indian Corn was unsaleable at a reduction of 1s 6d per quarter from the current rates of this day-week.

"There has been little or no change in the Provision trade since our last.

"The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts are upon the whole satisfactory, owing to more confidence pervading the advices from the United States and the prospect of a favourable harvest at home. The reaction in the Liverpool Cotton market has caused spinners in Manchester to manifest more caution in their operations."

The following telegraph Despatch was received by us yesterday morning. We may expect shortly to hear of some sanguinary work before Sebastopol.

Saint John, July 27.

The Atlantic arrived on Wednesday night. Only important feature of news is the resignation of Lord John Russell.

It is said that his resignation was caused by a debate in the House of Commons on the 6th July.

At the close of that debate Sir L. Bulwar moved that the conduct of the Minister charged with Negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office, as a responsible adviser of the Crown, had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the Administration of public affairs is entrusted.

Lord Derby is spoken of as Lord John Russell's successor.

Parliament was to be prorogued August 10.

Nothing decisive from the Crimea. Imminent preparations for attack on, and defence of, Sebastopol.

No change of importance in Markets.

Consols 91.

TIMBER TRADE.

WE would call the attention of our Timber Merchants to the following extracts which we take from A. F. & D. Mackay's Liverpool Timber Circular of the 6th July, which we obtained by the last British mail. The advice it tenders to all those engaged in the trade in the Colonies is sound and judicious, and its adoption is the only means likely to cause a reaction in favour of the exporter.

Pine Timber.—There have been no arrivals of square Timber from Quebec, and sales are confined to retail from the yards. The stocks remaining are considerably more than usual at this season of the year, consequently there is no enquiry for fresh cargoes. The last sale of 80ft. average was effected at 16d. for an entire cargo (Yarded); of St John, a small parcel was sold from the Quay, in lots, at 20d. per ft., from an average of 17½ inches. Of Lower Port there are no sales to report.

N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—On the 22nd ult., and after our Circular of that date was printed, the following St. John cargoes were sold by auction from the Quay:—Half of a cargo ex "Bencoolen," in 34 lots, at from £6 10s. for Scantling to £9 2s. 6d. for the best and longest lengths, and at an average of £8 3s. 9d. per Standard; ex "Themis," 24 lots, being all the deals in her at £6 5s. for fourths to £9 7s. 6d. for first quality, and best sizes and lengths, and at an average of £8 6s. 4d. per Standard over head—(this latter a very superior cargo); also ex "Burita," 27 lots, at from £7 for Scantling to £8 5s. for best quality and lengths, and at an average all round of £7 16s. 6d. per standard. Spruce Boards in these cargoes sold at £7 12s. 6d. to £7 17 6d. per Standard. The sale of the above cargoes by public auction has not in any way favourably affected the price of this article in the market; but, on the contrary, has reduced the value at least 7s. 6d. to 10s. per Standard, and will be the means of keeping consumers from making purchases in the usual way until some other such favourable mode of meeting their views is resorted to. On the 3rd inst., the cargo ex John Barbour, from St John, N. B., sold from the Quay, by private treaty, at £8 7s. 6d. for Spruce Deals, and £7 7s. 6d. per Standard for Pine, 4th quality, Scantling, and about 4th standard of Spruce Boards. Pine Deals are a perfect drug in the market, and should not be sent here; fourth quality have been sold by auction at £6 5s., they had far better be sent adrift at port of shipment than shipped to reduce the sale of the rest of the cargo. Boards are also at a discount. We have hitherto, and during the spring, distinctly warned shippers, through this medium, to make a proper selection of the cargoes sent here, and also of the consequences attending an over supply; and now, although holding different views from parties anxious to get cargoes through their hands, and consequently holding out strong inducements to ship by printed reports, representing figures not to be realised, we must again remind shippers and importers that, unless due consideration be observed, both in the selection and quantity sent hither, or to keep supply and demand more in unison, in the end disappointment and loss will be the consequence.

AFRICA.

The following report of an unsuccessful attack made by the British on a native Chief on the Mallagher River, is copied from a late American paper:

"By the arrival of the brig Judge Blaney, at this port from Sierra Leone, June 3, we have files of the New Era, published there, with dates to the 2nd.

"The papers are taken up with accounts of sundry sanguinary engagements with the barbarous tribes on the frontier, one of which—a British expedition against a native chief, on the Mallaghea River—had proved disastrous to the English. Some of the prisoners taken by the Africans are said to have been put to death in the most barbarous manner. One man, a Mr Frith, is said to have been cut up and his flesh

distributed through the settlement! The loss of the English in this encounter was about 50. The natives report their number not to exceed 12 killed and wounded. Among the slain on the part of the British was the Assistant Quartermaster, Andrew, of H. M. steamer Teazer.

"The New Era loudly condemns the authorities for undertaking the Mallaghea expedition with an inadequate force. Incompetent men, moreover, it is alleged, were in command.—The atrocious treatment of the soldiers captured by the Africans is said to be too horrible to bear description. The name of the chieftain against whom this unfortunate expedition was undertaken is Bambah Mimah Lahm. Anticipating another visit from the enemy, it seems he was at last, dates following the example of the Russians, in obstructing the navigation of the river with stones, so as to prevent any vessel from passing up. The dead bodies of the soldiers were floating up and down the river, or lying unburied on the shore, with their arms forcibly tied behind their backs, presenting the appearance of having been tied and afterwards put to death. In many cases, the natives ordered the unfortunate fellows to come out of the water and surrender themselves, whereupon they were despatched in detail.

"We have accounts also of the seizure of British subjects by the natives of the Rio Nunez. H. M. sloop of war Ferret had been despatched to look after them."

VISIT OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived here on the afternoon of Wednesday last. On the following day he was presented with an Address from the inhabitants of the County at the Court House, in Newcastle, at one o'clock, after which he held a Levee, at which a number of gentlemen from different parts of the County were introduced to him.

A large party then repaired to Mr Witherell's Hotel, and partook of a Luncheon which had been prepared for the occasion. His Excellency then proceeded to Chatham, coming down on the opposite side of the river, and on his way made a short visit to Douglastown.

Every mark of respect was shown His Excellency on his arrival and during his short sojourn among us. A number of flags floated on the breeze, and a salute was fired. We are sorry to say a sad accident occurred. A young man, William Anderson, while serving one of the guns, had the thumb on his right hand dreadfully shattered, and Doctor Benson found it necessary to amputate it. He is doing well. We learn it was occasioned by the gun becoming too hot, which ignited the powder, causing the gun prematurely to explode. In consequence of this circumstance, the inhabitants of Newcastle very judiciously refrained from firing a salute, although every preparation was made for so doing. So many sad accidents of a similar kind have occurred from firing salutes, that we hope never to hear of another being attempted until we have a regularly organised company, having in their possession suitable pieces of artillery.

The Steamboat proceeded to Newcastle with a large company, among whom were the Amateur Band, and their music tended much to enliven the scene. The day was fine but very warm, and the parties who participated in its festivities were well satisfied with all the arrangements entered into by the Committee of Management and their excursion to the Shire Town. His Excellency is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr Campbell, and during their short visit put up at Bowser's Hotel.

The following is a copy of the Address and his Excellency's reply thereto:—

To His Excellency the Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Inhabitants of Northumberland, beg to express our most cordial welcome on this, your Excellency's first visit to our County.

We thank your Excellency for the lively interest you have evinced in the welfare of the Province during the short period you have presided over it, and we are especially grateful for this additional proof of your desire to become acquainted with its capabilities, resources and people.

We approach the representative of our beloved Queen with ardent and enduring loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

In the appointment of your Excellency, the son of a distinguished first Commoner of England, we experience another proof of the desire ever manifested by our most gracious Sovereign to advance the prosperity of this remote por-