

Lieutenant Northey, of the 71st Regiment, succumbed to it, after a very short but violent attack, to the sincere and deep sorrow of his comrades, with whom he was a great and universal favorite. More Turkish troops are arriving at Ambelaki, where the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ripon has been lying since the day after the landing of the expedition with a number of cavalry soldiers and horses from Kamatch.

Tuesday May 29.

Another day spent at Kertch only tended to confirm the impression that it will be a mere shell ere we have done with it. To-day the Allies blew up and destroyed the iron foundry of the Russian Government, which was a large and extensive establishment outside the town, and the blackened walls are all that remain of the larger storehouses and grain magazines. We can see that more prizes have come down to Yenikale. The Turks have pillaged one of the chapels. There is a guard placed on another, and the priests of a third are selling the pictures, altarpieces, and less valuable decorations, sooner than have them taken by force or fraud. The Hope went back to Yenikale this evening. No event of consequence had occurred in the meantime. The Generals had succeeded in preventing the burning of houses for fuel. It was at least unnecessary, for coal depots exist at Yenikale and Kertch, and stores of wood is by no means wanting. The Spitfire has been sent down to Anapa with a flag of truce, to land sick and wounded Russian soldiers.

Wednesday, May 30.

The enemy has made no sign, nor can any information be gathered with respect to his force or movements, but it is evident that the country around us is tolerably free of them. As the supplies of cattle and provisions are abundant, and the Tartars drive in oxen and sheep from the neighbouring villages daily. The quality of the meat is extremely good; poultry, eggs, butter and milk are not deficient, so that the men on the whole fare very well, and the Commissariat keeps them supplied with vegetables, bread or biscuit, and rum in full rations. There is a regular system of communication established with Kertch. Lord Killeen is stationed at the Quarantine station with a party of the 8th Hussars, and another small body of the same regiment is quartered outside Yenikale, under Lieut. Colonel De Salis. The French videttes, supported by pickets and main guards, are placed outside Yenikale, to the east and north-east of the town, and our troops and the Turks furnish the remainder of the advanced posts, which envelope the position round to its base on the sea. To-day the Allies were busied in disposing of the enemy's shot and shell, by carrying them out to sea, and tilting them over in a sufficient depth of water. They are also occupied in repairing the old lines of defence on the land side of the fortress, in reconstructing the ruined parapets and entrenchments of the place, in deepening the fosses and digging out the ditches, and in clearing away the wreck caused by the explosion of the magazines when the Russians blew them up. The place will thus be rendered extremely strong. A small force will thus be enabled to defend the town, aided by the fire of a few gunboats, and the rest of the expedition will be left to act wherever the wisdom of the Generals may determine. There have been works of considerable magnitude cast up around the walls of the fortress from time to time, and they have been rendered available in several instances for our use in strengthening the place. The Allies have captured no less than 107 guns at Ambelaki, Kertch, and Yenikale, and in the forts on the sandbanks. A considerable number of those guns have been already sent on board ship. By a singular chance several guns which had been taken from the Turks at Sinope on 30th November were found at Kertch and Yenikale, and these guns have been given up to the Turks as the fruits of victory and recapture. The wounded and sick men found in and around Yenikale will be sent away in a day or two. There are about 60 of them in our hands. The sea-face of the walled town will be destroyed, and the stores of the enemy will be rendered unserviceable. It will take them years ere they can restore the defences of the Straits of Kertch, but it is very likely that they will make them much stronger and more formidable than before, unless the terms on which peace is made enable us to take some guarantee for the free navigation of these seas. The only roads by which the Russians can send supplies into the Crimea are by the isthmus at Perokop and by the isthmus of Tchongar, where they are supposed to have established a causeway across the Sirash, or Putrid Sea, communicating with the main road from Taganrog to Perokop, and with the Arabat road beyond Genitchi. It rained to-day, and there was a little wind from the south, which sent the waters up the straits into the Sea of Azoff.

## OATS AND POTATOES.

JUST RECEIVED from P. E. Island, and for SALE by the Subscriber, a Quantity of OATS and POTATOES.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Chatham, 30th June, 1855.

## Communications.

### RANDOM RHYMES.

BY A POSTMASTER.

Respectfully dedicated to the worshipful Sister and Brotherhood of mischief makers, scandal mongers, and anonymous letter writers.

What ne'er was done or thought of:  
But if she's brought to book,  
As bold as brass, she'll swear that 'twas  
From P. the cue she took.

'Tis said that thus the fairest,  
And best of all create,  
Should oftentimes prove a bitter curse,  
And not a sweet help-mate.

Deceit and lies to such dames  
Are current just as gold,  
And as to artful dodges,  
Why Maternich of old,

Would be but a mere tyro,  
In artful cunning schemes,  
So base, and yet so plausible,  
That falsehood the truth seems.

The first upon the list is  
A Lady—not a blue—  
The second's somewhat funny,  
But far from being true.

Some say she's very chatty;  
A pleasant thing forsooth,  
When Ladies in their day dreams  
Keep strictly to the truth.

At other folk's expense too  
She often plays the wit,  
But when they're plotting mischief  
And in deep conclave sit,

They ought to stop the key-hole,  
Or other people's cars,  
As domestics like to pry in  
Our secrets and affairs.

Being birds of the same feather  
No wonder they're such friends,  
And never at a loss are  
For schemes to gain their ends.

They've lately proved their aptness  
Of falsehood and deceit,  
In which they've such adapts that  
The old one they would beat.

That game they'll try too often,  
And to their cost, I fear,  
Will learn a bitter lesson,  
One which may cost them dear.

A confidante of these two,  
I'll dub the Morning Post;  
For scandal she's no equal  
Along the entire coast.

None can escape the venom  
Of her smooth oily tongue,  
All she in turn abuses,  
Friend or foe—old and young.

Not being herself A. I.,  
She seeks all to reduce  
To her own level—Hence then  
Her venom and abuse.

Of all without distinction  
Of age, or sex, or creed,  
Regardless whom she injures—  
Her tongue is like a gleed.

To sear the unsuspecting,  
E'en those she styles her friends,  
'Tis not a trifle stays her  
So she can gain her ends.

To aid and to incite her  
In every base, vile scheme,  
She has a male abettor,  
Of *Dandies* the supreme.

A noted base detractor  
Of all both far and near;  
And woe to all who dare offend  
By word or deed the pair.

If each of these dear creatures  
Would only look at home,  
Attend to their own business  
And good folks let alone.

They'd find it pay them better  
Than running here and there,  
To vilify their neighbours,  
Like mad dogs in a fair.

'Twas ever thus—the vilest  
And basest of mankind,  
Delight in naught so much as  
With others fault to find.

(To be continued.)

## MILL GEAR FOR SALE.

The GEAR of an UP-AND-DOWN SAW MILL, for Sale at a Bargain. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WETHERS, A.L.T., at Bathurst.  
June 8, 1855.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, 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, or 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, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### DEVELOPMENTS OF OUR TRADE.

DURING the season we have been visited by a great number of strangers, the greater portion of whom were Americans. Several have proceeded to the North on Fishing excursions, but the object of a greater portion of them is—now that the Reciprocity Law is passed—to see if a Trade cannot be created between them and parties on this side of the Province. It is admitted by all who have visited us, that we have a fine country, possess ample resources for carrying on a lucrative and extensive business, but lack two necessary things—capital and the knowledge of turning our advantages to the best account.

It is to be hoped that our Mill owners will receive some useful instruction from these visitors, and that ere another season rolls over, they will have adapted their machinery to the turning out of such articles as are required in the American Market, and not expend nearly all their energies as they have hitherto done, in the manufacture of "the eternal Deal," as one of these strangers termed it in a conversation we had with him a few days ago.

When looking on the immense piles of slabs, deal ends, edgings, &c., which accumulate yearly about the mills, and burnt for firewood, or thrown into our rivers, to the injury of their navigation, causing serious mischief to the valuable fisheries, we have thought it a sin and wanton destruction of the natural resources of the country, which our children will sensibly feel, and for which they will set in judgment, and the verdict they must pronounce will be neither complimentary or creditable to their forefathers.

We do hope that these visits will lead to some practical and beneficial results; that suggestions will be thrown out and instructions received, which will induce our numerous Mill Proprietors and Lumber Merchants, to put our large stock of waste wood to a more profitable account than it has heretofore been. We trust soon to see our Mills occupied in cutting more boards, and in manufacturing laths, scantling, studding, clap-boards, window frames and sashes, barrel staves and heading, seats of chairs, and various other "notions" which are required in the American market. A new trade has been opened up to us, and some pains should be taken to procure all necessary information on the subject, and expense incurred to obtain the machinery required to enable us to participate as largely as possible in its benefits.

There is also another important branch of our trade, which requires a careful re-modeling, to enable us to conduct it with profit. We allude to the Fisheries. There is ample room for improvement in this great branch of business, and we hope the persons embarked in it will make strenuous efforts to introduce such changes in their present system, as will enable them to compete more successfully than they have hitherto done, with their wiser and more skillful competitors.

All the strangers with whom we converse, complain most bitterly of the long and tiresome journey they have to perform to visit Miramichi after they get to St. John. They have either to proceed to Fredericton or the Bend—and from these places to continue their journey by land, and if by mail, to travel by night, which is very fatiguing and deters many from proceeding this far. The difficulty would be obviated if the Railroad were completed from the Bend to Shediac. The whole journey then—during

the time of open water, with the exception of this short link of 12 or 15 miles—could be performed by steam, for if this important road were once opened, the opinion is universally entertained, that a steamer would be placed on the route to connect this and the other ports on the gulf with Shediac, by which means a journey to St. John would be reduced to the matter of a few hours.

Will the members of the government, the merchants and inhabitants of St. John, turn this matter over in their minds? Will the latter think of the advantages which would result to them in having this large section of the Province put in such a position as to enable them to open up a trade which must prove advantageous to all concerned? This should have been done long ago, but was retarded through the ignorance of the many, by local jealousies, and the exertions of a few leading men, whose interests led them to keep matters as they are.

This is a subject worthy of serious consideration, and as the Railway Contract with the "great English firm" appears to be knocked in the head, we trust the Local Government will take upon themselves the "Responsibility" of putting the road through at the expense of the Province. They need not fear—the measure will in the end prove popular, and what is of far greater consequence, the work is required to facilitate the growing trade between the north and southern sections of the Province.

### TIMBER TRADE.

By the last European Mail we obtained copies of A. F. & D. Mackay's, and Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circulars, dated at Liverpool on the 22nd June.

The small importation of Wood goods into the British market, is slowly but surely accomplishing a change for the better in the price of our staple article. This should prove a useful lesson to our merchants and teach them the folly of overstocking the market as soon as prices are remunerative. This is the course they have hitherto pursued, and every four or five years we have a stagnation in trade, and the exporter suffers heavy losses. We copy below extracts from both Circulars.

"The activity in the Wood Trade noticed in our last has continued during the present month, and as the import has been very moderate, stocks are considerably reduced. The sales of the month have been chiefly of a retail character, and we cannot note much change in prices.

"Pine Timber.—Quebec Pine.—The import of this article is likely to be moderate in the early months of the season; the stock, however, is still large, and but a small import will suffice. The only sales are ex "Pembroke," 80 feet, at 16d per foot, and "Hama," at 14d, stored at Birkenhead. St. John's Pine.—A few cargoes have arrived; the only sale as yet is a parcel of 12,000 feet, ex "Florence Nightingale," of middling quality, 18 inches, at 19d per foot, at the Huskisson Dock.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The consumption of Spruce Deals continues on an extensive scale; and as the import of the month has been limited, stocks are further reduced. The following cargoes have been sold:—

"Homeward Bound, from St. Steven's at £8 5s.; Middleton, from St. John, at about £8 9s.; Bencoo'en, from St. John's, at about £8 15s., (by auction); Sunderland, from St. John, at about £8 12s. 6d., (by auction); Celeste, from Richibucto, Spruce, at £8 10s., and Pine at £8, yarded. Pine Deals of common quality, are not wanted.—Farnworth & Jardine."

"Pine Timber.—The transactions in this article have been by retail from the Yards. The last sale effected of Quebec being 16d. per foot for an average of 80 ft. There have been no arrivals from Quebec this season to the present. An average of 70 ft. is expected to realise from the Quay, 15d or 15½d per foot, as in quality. Of St. John, one cargo has arrived during the week, reported to dealers; the nominal value of the latter about 2½d, over the average girth. Of Lower Port, a cargo of Miramichi sold from the Yard at 13d per foot.

"N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—During the fortnight a few cargoes have arrived two of which have been sold to the trade the usual way; one being from St. John, N. B. the price of which does not transpire to the public; the other being a fair quality St. Stephen's cargo, at £8 5s per standard; and from the Yard a parcel of Pugwash Deals sold at £7 12s 6d per standard. There is a great want of animation apparent among the largest buyers here, who are more disposed to purchase in small quantities, for special lengths and sizes, to work off the old stock, than to operate at any great extent, until some idea can be formed of the supply likely to come to market; consequently when sales by auction are resorted to, the best lengths and dimensions are selected at fair prices."