

across the bow, and setting spurs to his horse, he was lost to sight in a ravine in a few seconds. The Cossacks fired some shots at the troops as they retired but hit no one, and a Russian officer and his staff came so close to observe us that they got under the fire of a battery over the Woronzoff road, and received a flight of rockets, but were not hurt. Altogether the reconnaissance was a most welcome and delightful interlude in the dull, monotonous "performances of the siege." Every one felt as if he had beaten the Cossacks and got out of prison at last, and I never saw more cheering, joyous faces at a cover side than were to be seen at Carrobert's Hill.

Communications.

Shippigan, 1st June, 1855.

James A. Pierce, Esq.,

Sir,—Two Beggars met one day, the one had knocked at every door in a long street and as each door opened he got a silent nod with we have nothing to give. In despair at the end of the street he met a Brother in the same line of business, with two bags slung one over each shoulder, with their hungry mouths gaping wide, and open large enough to devour a large loaf of bread, or a leg of mutton under each hookster, ready to receive every gift bestowed. The one bag was for broken meat, bones, or bread, the other was solely for meat. Ah! said the one you are well off, your bag for meat is full of meat and bones, give me some for I am very hungry, he gave him a bare bone, he took it and said there is no meat on it, the other said take and suck it, you will find it tastes strongly of the meat that was on it, and keep it, it is all I have to give is bare bones, I am going to sell them to the man that grinds bones, and with the few pence I get for them shall buy food for the hungry people with it or they will be like yourself die with hunger.

Mr. Editor, this moral lesson applies to the undersigned, and "Silas Cramp" your Bathurst correspondent he is the knocker at the door, I am he who carries the bags. I give "Silas Cramp" the bone to suck, and he will find it both smell and taste strong of his own communication, dated Bathurst, 10th day of May, A.D. 1855, until I go and sell my bones, and with the pence will purchase food for the poor starving and benighted freeholders of Gloucester County. When "Silas Cramp" writes, let him tell the truth, and "shame the devil." He certainly has enlightened my mind when he says "upon the Petition of Victoria and Gloucester, £1000 was granted by the Legislature, for the relief of those suffering from the failure of last year's crop throughout the Province. I understand the Session was scarcely ended before Northumberland applied for £200 of this, Restigouche £200, and so on. Gloucester was liberally offered £50, which offer was promptly declined." Now I tell "Silas Cramp," this is not true, the £50 was accepted, and on Friday, the 26th ult., we received for Shippigan Parish the beautiful sum of £10, with no less than three Commissioners to distribute it. If "Silas" was right when he said it was a man of large "calibre." If he understands Rule of Three, and will work the question thus—If it take three men to expend the sum of £10, how many will it take to expend £1000: Answer—300 men. Right "Silas," here then is a man for you. "Silas Cramp" must think me a monster to do the work of 300 men; this beats "Alma," or Inkermann; I am off to the Crimea, or when I come to Bathurst "Silas" had better clear out for such a monster of a man would swallow him up, body and bones. Poor soul, he has not as much flesh on his whole carcass as would redeem Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice's bond to Shylock the Jew.

On Monday the 23rd ult. at 7 a.m. two of the Commissioners came to me with a whole train of freeholders after them, to know what was best to be done to make a distribution of the £10. I asked them how many they had put down on their list to relieve. They said twenty, when I immediately cast my thoughts back on the last "concoms" of the Parish; I thought about 500 hundred wanted relief. One of the Commissioners is a most excellent arithmetician, so am I, I said let us see what we can make out of this £10 for our real wants. We went to work tried it by "Rule of Three," then "Practice;" neither trial was satisfactory. I said let us try by "Vulgar Fractions;" strange to say neither of us from our school boys had occasion to do anything before in this rule in all our practice as clerks and accountants. I got my Arithmetic out, and found the rule thus—work your whole number to the lowest denomination, we had it in a moment, and had our amount, when we told the other Commissioner the result—he held his two hands up, and cried out—my G—that will not be a gallon of Potatoes at that rate to one family. My friend and scholar asked me—what are we to do with the £10. I said, do what you like with it, its none of my business, thank God, but whatever you both do, tell me one you were here seeing me, for if "Silas Cramp," at Bathurst, hears of it, he will expose me to the public thro' the "Gleaner," and will swear right and left I have given you the fractional part of your £10, and robbed you of the whole number, which amounts to the large sum of £9 19s 7 3/4, so here is 4d. for each family to purchase seed for the poor neglected Parish of Shippigan, in the County of Gloucester, and Province of New Brunswick, E. N. A.

Now "Mr Silas Cramp," as you seem not to like crying at the door or lid of the Province chest, some little crying has been there, it must have been the children, however, by the cry by magic, fifty pounds jumped out of it; had it been a good "william" no doubt the £1000 would have started at the call, and the sham of the £50 stands thus—£10 for Caraquet Parish, £10 for the Parishes of Saumarez and Inkermann, and £10 for Shippigan, and the full and beautiful sums of Thirty Pounds to relieve about 2000 souls. This picture is enough to make the stoutest heart to cry, and shed tears of sorrow for those around them, even they know the cases where real want are.

Ah! "Silas Cramp," don't scoff at my sympathies, you who have a heart of stone and not a tear could you shed, but the drop from the nose, for an eye you have not got to shed a tear from in your empty head. "My sleepless nights" no doubt was fixed on no less sum than the £1000 for the wants of the County, and every shilling of it the poor seedless Farmers want, and I tell "Silas" had I the command of the whole amount of the Province chest, and His Excellency would appoint me commissioner to expend the whole sum, I would not except it, if it was to distribute among the Frenchmen of Gloucester, and "Silas" along with them. What

is a man without a character if he values his "good name," if he wants to loose it he has only to make himself a companion of "Bon Homme" and Silas. I thought the go d folks in Bathurst, "Silas" at the head going round the County last winter with their petitions, denouncing the Sabbath day, getting Frenchmen after prayers to put their candles at the church doors to sign my death warrant, to rob me of all I possess—my character. How can such men as "Silas" repeat the stroke, or look me honorably in the face; what can the public think of such a character, who boasts of royal ancestors, how blood that runs in our veins will degenerate and bring themselves down to the lowest grade of mankind. I tell poor "Silas," he may now write his "bubbles light as air," for I shall never degrade myself so far as to sell one line with ink on paper again with him, but my advice to him is, to meet his ways and lead a better life than that he has hitherto done, and let his neighbours alone, and particularly those who have never injured him in word or deed in their lives. If he does continue in his evil ways, perhaps we may meet, and settle our accounts at Head Quarters yet.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DORAN.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 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 Bill and Ornament Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

We are indebted to the New Brunswick for the following important piece of information, which we published for the information of all such parties as are engaged in Ship Building.

"We have been informed by John Tucker, Esq., Lloyd's Surveyor at this port, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed on the 15th of February last, by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the Rule, section 46, has been amended, and will stand in future as follows:—

Fastenings.—43. The Treennails to be of good quality, and of a description of wood equal to the best material through which they are to pass. They are to be circular, being either engine turned, compressed or planed. In all cases in which planks above twelve inches in width shall be used, they must be double fastened; and those above nine inches in width must be treenailed double and single except bolts intervene; and if less than that width, then to be treenailed single; in each case at least one-half of the treennails must go through the ceiling. All the outside planking to be fastened with at least one bolt in every butt, the bolt through and clenched. The bilges to be secured with bolts so placed that from the foremast to the mainmast, in ships under 300 tons, there shall be, at least, one bolt through and clenched in each first footlock; and that in ships of 300 tons and upwards there shall be at least two bolts through and clenched for each set of timbers in one or other of the thick bilge strakes. All the bolts of the knees, breasthooks, crutches, ridors, transoms, pointers, kelsons, shelf-pieces, waterways, heels of timbers against fore and after deadwood, and of all other material fastenings, are to be driven and clenched on rings of the same metal as the bolts. The up and down bolts in the knees to the beams are not required to be through the deck, but whether clenched upon the beams, or upon the deck, they must be clenched on rings of the same metal as the bolts. The two bolts, the nearest to the crowns of the pintles and braces of the rudder are also to be through and clenched, those through the braces to be in the main piece of stern post. The limber strakes to be bolted down to the floors, and one bolt in every floor, on each side, to be through and clenched. When the heels of the first futtocks (either with full moulding, or with buttoned cheeks) meet at the middle line on the keel under the keelson, the through bolting of the limber strakes may be dispensed with. Ships otherwise entitled by their materials to stand higher than the six years' grade, in which the flat of upper deck, poop, and fore-castle, are fastened with nails or bolts of Copper or Yellow Metal, and the whole outside planking of which is fastened with treennails and Copper or Yellow Metal Bolts, to the entire exclusion of Iron Bolts are used in any part of the Vessel, except the frame Bolts and short Bolts of inside planking; up and down Bolts of knees which clinch upon the upper deck, poop, or fore-castle beams when the flat of deck is laid over them; up and down Bolts of hold and lower deck beams; fore and aft bolts in arms of knees to beams; Bolts of the coamings, windlass or bowsprit, bits; deck fixtures; athwartship

Bolts in knee of head above the stem; Bolts or fastenings incidental to the riggings; or any fastenings above the respecting plank-sheers of poop waist, and fore-castle—such Ships will be allowed an additional period of one Year.

And, in addition thereto, a further period of one year will be given to ships so fastened, in which the outside planking above the floor heads is also fastened entirely with Bolts of Copper or Yellow Metal in lieu of Treennails.

In all such cases of substitution, the number of bolts must be the same as is already prescribed as above for treennails; the proportion of through bolts must be at least one-half; and all the through bolts must be of malleable metal and clenched on rings (of the same metal) inside. The sizes of the copper or mixed metal bolts must be as under, viz.—

In Ships of 150 tons & under 200 tons, 5-9 in.
200 do 350 do 3-4 in.
350 do 500 do 13-16 in.
500 do 700 do 7-8 in.
700 do 900 do 15-16 in.
900 and above 1 in.

Smaller sizes must not be used; and the lengths of the short bolts not less than as follows, viz.—

When used in plank of 2 1/2 in., to be 7 in. long;
do do 3 in., 8 do;
do do 4 in., 10 do;
do do 5 in., 12 do;

and so on in proportion for plank of other thicknesses. The sizes of the bolts required in the several parts, must not be less than is shewn in Table D., following page 28—of Rules.

† Whenever metal fastenings are used in lieu of Treennails, this proportion must be observed.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

THE following items of news are communicated by our New Carlisle Correspondent, under date of May 29:

Since my last, the weather has been very cold for May, and we have a backward season.

All are now busy farming, that is, those who have seed to put in the ground, but from all I hear, a large breadth of land will, I fear, remain uncultivated. The high prices and scarcity of provisions of all kinds, added to the backwardness of the Spring, has compelled numbers to consume all their seed grain and potatoes, and large quantities of the latter have been purchased at New Richmond by the settlers on your side of the Bay. This has made that valuable root so scarce, that even a barrel cannot be purchased in this quarter at any price. The inhabitants on both sides of the Bay depend so much on potatoes, which have unfortunately been an uncertain crop the last ten years. Turnips, carrots, and parsnips ought to be more extensively cultivated, the three being, generally a sure crop, and an excellent provision for man and beast during our long winters. More attention should also be devoted to garden culture, a good garden, if properly cultivated, is by far the most profitable piece of land on the farm. Large quantities of French beans ought to be raised by every man who has a patch of ground. In the United States, the white bean is a standing dish, with rich and poor, and they are so extensively grown as to be a staple article of commerce.

Large quantities of fine herring have been caught on our coast during the last three weeks, which will afford some relief, as the Americans will now be our best customers for them—so much for Free Trade. A neighbour who has just returned from Bonaventure Harbour, informs me that the inhabitants, about three miles to the westward of this, were catching herring this afternoon with scoop nets, and loading boats and flats, and at Bonaventure immense quantities are being carted on the land. Such wholesale destruction ought not to be allowed. These herring come here to spawn, and not having shed their roes, myriads are thus destroyed. See to this ye rulers of Gaspé's destiny!

I feel great pleasure in reporting the arrival here on Sunday last of the Bark Nazarene. Joseph C. Smith, Master, direct from New York. She is owned by Manceur M. Baccus, Esq., of that city, brings an assorted cargo, and is to be a regular trader between New York and the Bay Chaleurs. She is a beautiful craft, 240 tons register, A 1, coppered and copper fastened, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. This is a new feature in the history of Gaspé, and we wish the spirited owner every success in his new undertaking. There is a good time coming for this terra incognita. We hail the arrival of the Nazarene as the harbinger of glad tidings, and trust others will soon follow in her wake, there is a wide field open, and a fruitful one, but more of this anon. In justice to our friend and neighbour Mr Thomas W. Kelly, we must state that the District is indebted to him for this new branch of business, he having been the first to open a direct trade with New York, and we believe he is connected with Mr Baccus in the business."

CANADA.

THE Bill for changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council, has been lost in that body.

The Hon. Mr Mathewson moved as an amendment, that the bill be not read a second time this session, which after considerable discussion,

was adopted by a vote of 14 to 8, being a majority of 6 members.

The Signiorial Tenure Abolition Bill, after several amendments being proposed thereto, has been passed by the Assembly.

We clip the following remarks on the trade of Quebec from Forsyth, Bell & Co's; Prices Current, dated on the 26th May.

The Spring fleet, compared with late years, that has left Britain for this port, is unusually small, but owing to the prevalence of easterly winds has arrived early, and many vessels have had very short passages.

The War which so many imagined would be beneficial to Canada as the great exporter of Wood, has signally disappointed their expectations, and the heavy Stocks in all the large ports in England and Scotland, added to the decreased demand and great desire of holders to realise, will, we fear (till a change takes place), make the markets here dull and depressed, particularly for our chief staples, White Pine and Pine Deals.

White Pine.—Some sales have been made, in shipping order, at 8d for 80 feet, and as no rafts have yet arrived, parties are holding for proportionate prices, according to average and quality.

Red Pine.—Is enquired for in small parcels, and for 40 feet, in shipping order, may be quoted at 10d.

Deals are dull, especially for floated, and prices in London having latterly receded and the Stock there being unprecedentedly large, the demand here is very slack.

Freights.—Some three weeks ago were expected to open at 32s 6d for Liverpool, the vessel was placed at 31s 6d, a few at 30s, and latterly 28s 6d is with difficulty obtained: while for London £5 was given 10 days ago for Deals, now £4 5s may be considered the rate.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at this Port, in the years 1854 and 1855, to the 26th May, is as follows:—

1854	262 Vessels.	96,181 Tons
1855	91	52,643 "
Less this year 111		43,538

The Quebec papers state, that 54 cabin, and 3,269 steerage passage, had arrived at that port up to the 24th May.

THE SEASON.

THE Weather during the week has been extremely favourable for our agriculturalists. Warm, with occasional showers of rain. It is astonishing to perceive the rapid change that has taken place in the grass fields, gardens, trees, &c. during the last ten days. We are glad to find that unusual exertions are being made to put the soil under cultivation, but there has been a sad lack of seed oats, wheat, and potatoes, and we are apprehensive much land that was prepared for crop will remain untill in consequence. The miserable pittance procured from the Legislature, was a little less than a mockery, as it raised expectations which were not realised.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

OUR Correspondent at Bathurst, communicates the following melancholy accidents:—

"On Monday, the 4th June, an Accident happened at the Timber drive on the main River Nepisiguit, which resulted in the loss of two men. It appears that there were seven men in a timber skiff, viz.: John Anderson, of Belledoune, Dennis Corkery, of Bathurst, Andrew Grant, Alexander Dickie, John Corkery, Joseph Doucet, and William Kearney. In moving towards a jam of timber, the skiff upset and the men were thrown into the water, and went over the Falls. The two first, Anderson and Corkery, attempted to swim, but were carried down stream and lost. The remaining five men clung to the skiff and reached the shore some way down, much bruised.

"On the day following, Thomas McCurdy, of Belledoune, in returning from Bathurst to his home, in a cart, also lost his life. He had left a friend's house near Bathurst a little after two o'clock, P. M., and was found not long after, dead, about a mile and a half from Bathurst. The body was discovered under the cart, with the neck broken. The cart and horse having upset near a deep bank on the road side."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Steamer Africa arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Tuesday last. Her mail was received here yesterday afternoon, and brings dates to the 26th May. We refer our readers to the telegraph despatch, and to the extracts we have copied from our files, for a summary of the news, which contains nothing very decisive from the seat of war.

Wilner and Smith in its Monetary and Commercial Review, remarks:—

"The Money market continues in a very easy position, and the amount of floating capital