

Alexander Fraser	3	Bay des Vent River
John Mackie	6	do
do	5 1/2	do
Richard Hutchison	2	do
do	do	do
do	do	do
John M'Dougall	5	do
Robt Johnston jr	3	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	3	do
William Muirhead	2	do
Robert Johnston jr	2 1/2	do
William E Samuel	2 1/2	do
John M'Dougall	4 1/2	Portage River
William S. Caie	3	Kouchibouguac
do	7	do
do	3	do
do	3	do
do	4 1/2	do
do	2	do
do	3	do
Richard Hutchison	6	do
Thos W Underhill	4 1/2	Kouchibouguac River
John Holderness	10	Kouchibouguac
do	9	do
do	5	do
do	2	do
L P W Desbrisay	7 1/2	do
do	5 1/2	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	2	do
do	2	do
do	6	do
do	2	do
Benj Wolhaupter	6	do
L P W Desbrisay	4	do
do	4 1/2	Aldouane River
do	5	do
Isaac Sowerby	2 1/2	Richibucto River
do	2	do
L P W Desbrisay	3	do
John W Holderness	10	do
do	4 1/2	do
do	4 1/2	do
do	6	do
do	6 1/2	do
do	2	do
Benj Wolhaupter	4 1/2	do
John P. Ford	4 1/2	do
L P W Desbrisay	7 1/2	Big Cove Brook
do	3 1/2	North Branch Richi-
do	4	bucto
Robert Fulton	4 1/2	St. Nicholas River.
William Doherty	2	do
do	2	do
L P W Desbrisay	2	do
John W Holderness	3	Molus River
do	2	do
Edward Walker	2	do
L P W Desbrisay	4	do
do	3	do
do	5	do
do	3 1/2	do
do	3 1/2	do
John W Holderness	7 1/2	Molus and Bass river
do	2	Bass river
do	2	do
Edward Walker	6	do
do	6 1/2	do
L P W Desbrisay	2	do
do	3	do
do	4	do
do	2 1/2	Coal Branch.]
do	3	do
John P. Ford	2	do
do	3 1/2	do
do	2	do
Isaac Sowerby	2	Trout Brook Richi-
do	2 1/2	bucto
do	2	do
do	2 1/2	Hudson's Brook.
James Mooney	2	Chockpish River
do	2	do
James M'Phelim	4 1/2	Bustouche River.
do	6 1/2	do
George Salter	2	do
Miracious Atkinson	5 1/2	S Branch Bustouche
do	do	River
James M'Phelim	4	do
William Lech	6	Mullin's Stream
do	3	do
Peter Mitchell	8 1/2	South West Miramichi
Richard Hutchison	2	do
Robert Johnston jr	2	Renous
William O'Brien	3 1/2	do
Richard Hutchison	4	Little Dunganon
Thos W Underhill	9	Cain's River
Jeremiah Sullivan	3	do
Alexander Fraser	6	Six Mile Brook
William Muirhead	3	do
Joseph Myshall	2	Salmon Brook
Robinson Crocker	4	Burnt Hill Brook.
John Mackie	3	Black River
do	9	Bay des Vent River
Robert Johnston jr	3	do
do	5	do
do	3	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	2	do
William S Caie	10	Kouchibouguac
do	3	do
do	3	do
do	5 1/2	do

William S Caie	2	Kouchibouguac
do	10	do
do	6	do
do	3	do
do	4 1/2	do
do	5 1/2	do
James Mooney	9	do
L P W Desbrisay	6	Kouchibouguac
do	2	Richibucto river.
do	6	Bass river
William H Scovil	9	Bustouche river
do	9	do
do	7 1/2	do
do	4 1/2	do
do	7 1/2	do
James M'Phelim	10	do
do	7	do
William H. Scovil	5 1/2	Cocagne river
do	10	do
Benj Wolhaupter	9	Shediac river
do	3 1/2	do
Moses Welling	4	do
Wm H Scovil	7	Scadouc
do	10	do
James Fowler	4 1/2	Cain's river
do	3	do
Richard Hutchison	6	do
Peter Mitchell	2	do
Alex M'Leggan	3	do
Richard Hutchison	3	do
do	4 1/2	do
James Fowler	2	Head of Cain's river
do	3	do
Richard Hutchison	4 1/2	do
Robinson Crocker	5	North Branch Cai n
do	do	river
Richard Hutchison	2	South of Cain's river.
John Farley	2	N. Branch, S W Mi-
James Farley	2	ramichi
do	do	U. S. W. Miramichi
Miles M'Millan	3	do
do	5	do
do	4	Burnt Land Brook.
do	6	Miramichi Portage.
do	do	Road
Abel Pond	3	Burnt Hill Brook
Moses Pond	2	do
Richard Hutchison	3	do
James P Mitchell	2	Clearwater Brook
Richard Hutchison	3	Gordon's Brook

JAMES BROWN Sur. Gen.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 22nd July. EUROPE.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following despatches have been received from General Peltzer:—

July 12.—Admiral Nachimoff, according to the report of deserters was killed yesterday in the central position. A ball struck him on the forehead. We are consolidating our new approaches. The construction of batteries in Careening Bay is being carried forward with all the zeal which distinguishes our artillery.

July 15.—The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakoff tower. About one o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry our ambulances on the glacis of the Malakoff tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded.

The ground in front of the ambulances were found covered with muskets in the morning; there were also five dead bodies on the ground, one which was that of an officer.

The combat was obstinate, and does honour to General Ulrich, who was on duty in the trenches, and to the lieutenant-colonel of the 86th.

Our loss was 8 killed and 11 wounded. Among the latter is Captain Catel, of the Zouaves of the Guard.

The Monitor of Thursday announces that the minister of war has received the following despatch from General Peltzer, which describes further sorties on the part of the Russians with like success:—

The enemy, who had for some days in vain endeavoured to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff tower, attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed by the first division of the second corps.

Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouts, and after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain upon the ground.

The General of the trenches, Vinoy, had made most excellent arrangements, which greatly contributed to this success.

The despatch of Lord Panmure relative to this affair says that the attack was repulsed with only three casualties on our side. His lordship also adds that nothing else of importance had occurred, and that the army is in good health.

All the correspondence and telegraphic news that has been received, tells us that the enormous works, by which the besiegers of Sebastopol are gradually pressing upon and fettering that stronghold, are urged forward with renewed vigour. In the end nothing can resist the sap and mine, the trench, the zigzag, and the parallel; for nothing can permanently arrest them in their progress. Beneath the surface of the ground (and even becoming more and more secure, as the guns of the besieged require to be more and more depressed that is, as the lines stretch nearer to the place) this net-work of semi-subterranean approaches writhes along to the very ditch of the ramparts, secure, on a grand average from every arm which it is in the power of the defenders to employ. Even the very works which at first have served the garrison so many outposts to keep off the assailants, conducted in the end but to aggravate the murderous effects of this sunken advance, by which a whole army is made to walk, if not invisible, yet invulnerable, up to the brink of each fosse, and the foot of each embankment.

No doubt a very short time will bring us news of a renewed attempt upon the Malakoff and Redan, and with every chance of a brilliant success. A

place de armes, capable of holding 4,000 men, had been constructed by the allies in front of the Malakoff tower; and the distance from which the troops assaulting will be exposed to the fire of the batteries will be comparatively small; added to which the fatal annoyance caused by the war steamers in the bay of Inkermann, will now be completely prevented.

The deserters and prisoners report that the Russian line of battle ships anchored in the roadstead opposite fort St. Nicholas, begin to suffer from the fire from the mortar battery on the side of the Quarantine bay. One shell passed through the tarred decks of the Tchessme, killing and wounding several men, and then bursting in the hold, set fire to her for a short time. Some days before a projectile fired by a French vessel, bursting in a workshop near the Artillery bay, caused the explosion of a number of loaded shells, killed several artillerymen, and caused such damage that the Russians have not since dared to collect together such a quantity of combustibles in one place. The shells from the allied vessels occasion much damage to the place and severe losses to the garrison. Their effects were more feared than those of the rockets. The number of naval artillerymen in the place had been reduced from 16,000 to 3,500, and there were only three artillerymen for each gun. The rations of vegetables and brandy had been diminished one-half on board the Russian vessels, and the captains of them had received orders to economise their consumption of salt pork as much as possible. The commander-in-chief has ordered the inhabitants to quit the town.

Movement in Circassia.—The death of Schamyl is confirmed. Many rumours are afloat about the cause of his death. According to some, he died by accident; according to others, he was assassinated by other chiefs, who accused him of secret connexions with the Russians, through his newly returned son. As far as relates to the success he has given till now to the allies, his disappearance is of little importance; but it might have some, as far as the religious fanaticism against the Muscovite enemy is concerned. According to news received via Trieste the mission of Mustafa Pacha to Circassia has been fully successful in bringing the Tcherkesses to declare for Turkey. All Daghestan is said to be under arms.

Russia.—News from Odessa describes the condition of the Russian army in the south of Russia as very bad. The cholera is very violent at Perekop and Nikolagen, and measures are already taken for distributing the reserves which are concentrated in those towns in the neighbouring country. The transport of provisions is attended with very great difficulties. The steps through which these transports must take their way are most dangerous to pass in the hot season, as men and animals are killed in great numbers by sun strokes.

The condition of the militia of the empire is described as very unsatisfactory. They are without any discipline, and entirely useless. The Militia had for object to take the place of the regular troops in garrison towns, but these latter had to be recalled in several instances, in order to keep the militia in check.

From St. Petersburg, we hear that the emperor has given the order of Valdimir to General Krassnow, for his defence of Taganrog.

Marked differences of opinion have re-appeared of late between the Emperor of Russia and his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, relative to the conduct of the war. It seems that the latter czar was anxious to prevent this difference from being known abroad, and, in consequence, he refused to nominate a commission on eastern affairs, suggested by Count de Nesselrode, and of which the two princes would of course form part. Of late, the former disagreement has re-appeared, and it is said that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is, in part, for the purpose of endeavouring to arrange matters.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 19.—The subscriptions to the National French Loan will amount to an enormous sum.

A Council of Ministers was held on Wednesday, at which we understand, the last despatches from the Crimea were the principal subject of discussion. The great works against the Malakoff Tower advance but slowly, but the opinion here is that, when completed, they will be irresistible.

GERMANY.

The Cologne Gazette contains a letter from Vienna of the 13th, which says:—The Emperor came here this morning from Luxemburg, and received in public audience, for the first time since his return from Gallicia, a considerable number of persons with petitions. Prince Gortschikoff was then admitted to a private audience, and in presenting his new credentials assured the Emperor that Russia had not the slightest intention of raising new difficulties or complications for Austria. Immediately after, the Ambassador of Sweden, Baron Manderstrom, presented his credentials. The Emperor, later in the day, received Baron de Rechberg, who had returned from Frankfurt a few days before.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN THE PRINCIPALITIES. Advice from Vienna announce a reduction in the Austrian Army occupying the Principalities, corresponding to that which has just taken place in Gallicia. The troops are embarked in steamers, and conveyed, some to Hungary and some to Vienna.

THE CONSTITUTION IN HANOVER.

July 16.—The resignation of the Cabinet is hourly expected. Count Platen, who has arrived from Paris, will, it is believed, be the new premier.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, July 18.—The Constitution Committee have to-day presented a report, strongly recommending the Governmental proposal respecting the constitution. The report was adopted.

RUSSIA.

Hamburg, July 19.—An immense fire broke out during the great fair at Navogorod, in Russia. It destroyed a great quantity of merchandise, to the value of 3,000,000, of roubles.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 18.—The Cortes has adjourned, after voting the budget. Forty millions of reales are to be raised in foreign countries.

ITALY.

The Turin journals speak of a new attempt to effect a rising in the Duchy of Modena. Seventeen arrests have been made at Spezzia.

From the Crimea.—The Nabia, screw transport arrived at Southampton on Thursday from the Black Sea. She brings Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Captains Pearson, Snodgrass, Warden, Penfather, and Mayall, Lieutenant Kenny, Dr. Bonte, and fifteen invalids and officers' servants.

A Exchange of Prisoners, it is said, is about to be made 500 Russian soldiers will be sent from the depot at Toulon to Odessa, where the exchange will take place. It is for those French soldiers who remained within the lines of the Malakoff in the attack of the 13th that the Russian prisoners will be exchanged.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. George Hayward, of New Brunswick, was presented to Her Majesty on the 24th of June, by Lord John Russell.

The Crops of all kinds throughout the Province promise to be without exception, the best that the "oldest inhabitants" ever remember to have seen. The hay crop is particularly abundant and if we have good weather for making it, of which there is now every appearance, cattle will be "in clover" the coming winter.

The blight or rust has effected the leaves of potatoes in this vicinity but as yet only partially, and if the weather continues dry we trust the crop may escape serious injury.

Some excellent new blueberries were selling in market this morning at 16s. per bushel.

TEN FISHERY COMMISSION.

We learn that the clipper brigantine "Halifax," late a Boston packet, has been engaged at Halifax for the use of the Fishery Commissioners, who will embark in her there at the end of next week, and proceed to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, calling at Picton and Charlottetown.—Mr Cushman, the American Commissioner, will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr Hall, of Maine, ex-member of Congress, as his Secretary; and by an officer of the U. S. Engineers, (whose name has not yet reached us), as his Surveyor. These gentlemen are expected to reach Halifax by the Cunard Steamer which leaves Boston next Wednesday. The British Commissioner will be accompanied by Mr Geo. Hayward Perley, as his Secretary and Surveyor; and the distinguished Professor Agassiz, will join the party in the Gulf about the end of August, having been specially invited as the guest of the British nation. It is also anticipated that other distinguished persons will join the Commissioners for a short cruise in the Gulf, the vessel being large and having excellent accommodations. The labours of the Commissioners will be continued as long as the season permits, after which they go to the coast of the United States about New York.

We understand there is already a large number of American fishing vessels in the Gulf, and they are daily augmenting. The presence of the Commissioners among them at the present time will no doubt be mutually beneficial to all parties.

CANADA.

Major General Home, the new Commander of the Forces in Canada, had arrived in Montreal.

The Germans of Waterloo County, Upper Canada, are about establishing "The German Bank of Upper Canada," at Berlin, with a Capital of \$500,000. There are over 30,000 Germans in that vicinity, mostly from Pennsylvania, many of whom are very wealthy.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, July 17.—The splendid steamer John Stevens, belonging to the Camden & Amboy Line, was burned early this morning at Whitehall landing, near Bordentown. She was the largest and most expensive boat on the river. Six persons were sleeping on board, three of whom saved themselves by jumping overboard. Three females, cooks, are missing and supposed to have been either burnt or drowned.

CALIFORNIA.

The village of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000. Every building in the settlement was in ruins. Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. succeeded in saving all their valuables.

The steamer America, having on board three companies of troops for Puget's Sound, was burned at Crescent City. No lives lost.

In Utah, also, the crops have been almost totally destroyed, and the farmers have commenced planting another crop.

Disastrous accounts, from all quarters, of the ravages of grasshoppers are received.

In Carson Valley, it is feared the whole grain crop will be destroyed, while in the vicinity of Sacramento and Hook farm, the residence of Gen. Shutter, everything green has disappeared in their march.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur was at the Island. The British ship Battlesnake was also at Honolulu. Her British Majesty's ship Monarch, of 80 guns, had arrived at Honolulu from Callao, and after a few days stay sailed to the northward, toward Petropaulovsk.

The Star of the West brings confirmation of the rumour by the previous steamer, that Col. Walker's filibustering raid into Nicaragua had been disastrously defeated with the loss of twenty men. The redoubtable chief, after throwing away his coat, had stolen a schooner and left for parts unknown.

The steamer America was burned at Crescent City, on her way from San Francisco to Puget's Sound. She had on board a company of U. S. Infantry, numbering 132 men, under command of Major Prince. The steamer came to anchor at Crescent City, and was on the point of departure on her voyage when she was found to be on fire, and she burned to the water's edge in a very short time.—The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. All the cargo was saved. The America was built in New York in 1853, and was a very fine steamer. She was owned by Captain J. T. Wright, whose loss is \$140,000, on which there is no insurance.

THE DISTINGUISHING GENIUS OF THE AGE.

Nature, now and then, brings forth such geniuses as Newton, Shakespeare, Tallyrand, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful intellects compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is Discovery. In progress of the arts and sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The present century stands pre-eminent for its wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts. Among these, the noble science of Medicine has made great progress. PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY has discovered and prepared a remedy for the disease of man in whatever climate destiny may have given him birth. We have in a former article, introduced to our readers this distinguished physician, whose reputation is already engrained on the world's history. As a physician, he has copied Nature, and among physicians, he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patents that have taken them, he is unrivalled. Professor Holloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have the recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease to which they will not afford relief. His Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, will drive disease out of the system. Thousands of the most intelligent minds of all nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philanthropist, conqueror, and those whose highest aim is to do good—their fellow men, unite in their praises of the re-