

ing, when extensively resorted to, has an after influence on the market, as by storing a large amount of what would otherwise find its way into consumption, and so effect a reduction of stock, an unnaturally large amount continues on hand, ready to be poured in the market on the slightest apparent improvement, and that altogether regardless of what at the moment may be the actual state of arrivals or the real requirements of consumers.

"In the mean time it is also necessary to advert to the fact that it was at the same period of last year; while the consumptive demand has not kept pace with the increase of supply. A glance at the amount of tonnage employed since the 1st of February last to the present time, as compared with the same period of the previous year, will make the last stated fact plainly apparent. Up to this date from North America and North of Europe 188,452 tons register have been employed in the conveyance of wood to this port, against 152,613 tons last year; while the arrivals from the Timber Ports of the United States have also been unprecedentedly large. With these circumstances strongly impressed upon the public mind, it is impossible to perceive any means by which a healthy tone can be imparted to trade, except through the prudence and caution of shippers. A cautious observance on their part of the absolute requirements of the consuming purchasers, and such a regulation of their exports as will bring the supply within the limits of actual demand, will be the means of restoring the trade in wood to a wholesome and profitable condition; an opposite course will have the effect of continuing and aggravating the existing evils.—A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular."

"The arrivals of Wood from the British Colonies have been more moderate in the past fortnight; consequently the market shows slight symptoms of recovery from the depression recently existing. Consumption of deals is large, but of Square Timber limited. Stocks are, however, large, which have a tendency to prevent much animation.

"Pine Timber.—Saint John Pine.—The stock of really fine Timber is diminished, and such will command better rates than have been recently current; but inferior Wood suffers in value from the current price of common Quebec. Lower Port is now brought here in very small quantities, and is seldom saleable at remunerative prices.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The supply of Deals, in the past fortnight, has been moderate. On reference to our table, it will be observed that the excess in the supply over last year is very much less than was the case some few weeks since, and is very considerably below the importation to this period in 1855. As the consumption continues large, and it is more generally apparent that the fall supply is not likely to be excessive, parties, who throughout the season have been detained sellers ex ship, are showing more firmness, and several cargoes are being stored for an advance. The only recent sales are two cargoes St. John, middling quality, at £7 10s. per standard.—Farnworth and Jardine's Timber Circular."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday last, and our portion of the mail came to hand yesterday morning. Our files are to the 26th of September. The principal items of news refers to the events now transpiring in India. The intelligence is of a mingled nature. There is a good deal that is cheering and much that is discouraging.

Delhi is the principal scene of action—there the mutineers have assembled in force, and while it holds out, the lawless and ill-disposed will continue to entertain hopes of ultimate success. Our attention, therefore, is very naturally turned in that direction to ascertain how our small body of troops, who have surrounded this stronghold, are succeeding in their endeavours to crush the rebellion, and to bring the mutineers to terms. All that they have been able to accomplish up to the latest date is, to withstand the repeated assaults of the garrison. This they have gallantly accomplished, but it has frequently been accomplished at a desperate sacrifice of life. Generals Nicholson and Courtland are exerting every nerve to bring up reinforcements to succour them. From this city our attention is drawn to Lucknow. It is a second time deprived of its commander, and the small garrison is sorely pressed by the besiegers, and are fast melting away under the effects of famine and fatigue. General Havelock is exerting every nerve to render them assistance, and it is to be hoped will be able to accomplish his humane design. The fort of Agra is crowded with fugitives. It has been fortunately supplied with provisions for six months, and through the strenuous exertions of its inmates, has been rendered safe from any attack from without. Allahabad and Cawnpore had been retaken, but the garrisons left in them were very small, and a good deal of anxiety was apprehended for their safety. The London

Weekly Times of the latest date, gives the following interesting summary of the news from India:

"As Cawnpore and Allahabad are on the high road to Oude and the Upper Provinces, the reinforcements for Havelock and Neill, and the troops destined to quell the insurrection, must pass through, it is of the greatest importance that the communication between Allahabad and Calcutta, should not be interrupted. But the mutiny at Dinapore has, for a time at least, cut off one line of communication, and until the arrival of the next mail, it will be impossible to estimate all the consequences of that event. At that station there were three regiments of Native Infantry, and one of the Irregular Cavalry. The European force consisted of the 16th Foot and a portion of the 37th.—The station was under the command of General Lloyd, an old man who had spent fifty years in India, and was labouring under such bodily infirmity, that he could not get on or off his horse without assistance. Up to the last moment the native regiments were declared to be 'staunch,' and a short time previously they had done good service in preserving tranquillity at Patna. The Governor General was entreated by the merchants of Calcutta to disarm these men, but in vain. General Lloyd was urged by his officers to do so, but he was afraid. An attempt to deprive the Sepoys of their percussion caps, was made timidly, and with much wheedling and coaxing. The men saw that they were feared, and the knowledge probably encouraged them to shake off the authority of their officers. On the 25th of July they broke out into open mutiny. General Lloyd fled on board a steamer, and in the confusion caused by the absence of command, the mutineers were allowed to march out, taking their arms. No attempt was made to follow them for two days, and then occurred the disastrous encounter near Arrah. Subsequently, Major Vincent Eyre marched from Buxar at the head of two hundred men, met and defeated a large body of the mutineers, and saved the few Europeans and Sikhs who were besieged at Arrah. The insurgents are stated to have divided themselves into several bodies, and to have attacked a number of small stations at which there were only a small number of Europeans. We fear that the next mail will bring intelligence of more murders in this district. The whole country round Dinapore was in the hands of the mutineers, when the last intelligence was dispatched. Serious apprehensions were entertained for Patna, where the Government has its great opium stores, and Benares was threatened.—The immediate effect of these occurrences was to check the passage of troops up the river Ganges. A detachment of one hundred and fifty English soldiers had been stopped at Gazi-pore, and sent back to Buxar to prevent the advance of the enemy on Benares. This outbreak, almost at the gates of Calcutta, is one of the most formidable events of the revolt. It has brought the disease nearer to the heart, and although we have no doubt that the regiments arriving from England will open the road to the N. W., incalculable injury may be done in the interval.

"The insurrection is no longer confined to Oude and the N. Western Provinces, but threatens the seat of the Supreme Government, and extends into the Presidency of Bombay. In our last we recounted the mutiny of the 27th Bombay Infantry at Kolapore, and although a part of the regiment remained faithful, there was severe fighting, and the result remains doubtful. Anxiety is increased by the efforts of the Government to prevent the transmission of information. Had the mutiny been suppressed there would have been no need of secrecy.—But a more recent report, said to be founded on a private letter from a young officer at Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, states that the Bombay troops at Dharwar rose on the 9th of August. Nothing is communicated beyond the fact, which is only too probable. The Bombay army, although under better discipline than the dissolved army of Bengal, was composed of nearly the same materials—about one half being Mahomedans, Brahmans, and Rajpoots, and the other half Mahrattas. Great numbers of the Mahomedans and Brahmans were recruited in the Bengal districts, and it must be borne in mind that Nena Sahib is, in the eyes of the Hindoos, heir to the last ruler of the Mahrattas. In the proclamation posted by that ruffian at Cawnpore he styled himself 'the Peishwar Bahadour.' The infection has spread to Bombay, breaking out in the extreme north and the extreme south of the Presidency, and we have yet to learn whether it has been arrested.

"Amongst the rumours afloat is one, come by way of Paris, to the effect that Nena Sahib with fourteen thousand men, had effected a junction with the mutineers of Oude; that being four days' march in advance of General Havelock, he had arrived before Lucknow, and captured the place. It is added, that the garrison and all the Europeans, including women and children, had been massacred. This is stated on the authority of a letter said to have been written at a later date than the last intelligence received in this country. By the Calcutta mail a dispatch was received from General Neill, stating that Nena Sahib was in force some miles off, and that he had threatened to

return to Cawnpore. The General concluded with a wish that the misreport would come and promised to give a good account of him. It is in the highest degree probable that Nena Sahib did join the insurgents of Oude, and that he did march towards Lucknow, encouraged by the retirement of Havelock; but the rest we set down as mere conjecture. Another report is that General Havelock had resumed his advance to Lucknow, and had again been forced to return. There can be no foundation for this rumour, as there is no possibility that anything can be known before the arrival of the next mail of his proceedings subsequently to the 3rd of August. We have already stated that, after marching half way to Lucknow, and driving the enemy out of two fortified positions, he had returned towards Cawnpore. The objects of this movement were to place the sick and wounded in safety, to obtain heavier guns, and receive reinforcements. Owing to the activity of General Neill, the reinforcements were ready, and on the 3rd of August, Havelock had completed his arrangements for marching forward on the next day. It was believed that he would arrive before Lucknow on the 8th.—No intelligence has since arrived from him, and none can have arrived. It is, of course, possible that he may have failed, or that Nena Sahib had anticipated him. We lean, however, to the belief that the two rumours we have noticed have the same origin, and that both are fabrications.

"The news by the mail from Delhi, was not very encouraging, but it was considered certain that Nicholson and Courtland would have arrived in the second or third week of August.—A letter from Calcutta, written on the 9th of that month, states, 'at Delhi we learn that our besieging force is cut off and surrounded, and unless the Punjab force (Nicholson's) be with them soon, they will be destroyed.' We trust that the relief arrived as soon as expected, but it is ominous that the Government journals in London are preparing the public to hear that General Wilson had fallen back to Umballa or to Agra. On the whole, there is much reason to look with anxiety for the arrival of the next mail."

Doubts are entertained of the self-destruction of that monster in human shape—Nena Sahib.

It was very currently reported that Lord Elgin would succeed Lord Canning as Governor General of India. His Lordship, it was stated, had ordered all the available force from China to India, and was to proceed at once to Calcutta.

The crops throughout the United Kingdom were reported to be unusually abundant. Trade, with the exception of timber, appeared to be in a very satisfactory state.

We have culled a good many extracts from the late papers, which will be found under the proper head.

The Sultan has instructed his Ambassador in London to pay over to the Lord Mayor £1,000, towards the relief of the sufferers by the mutinies in India.

Lady Forbes has subscribed the same amount towards this benevolent object.

LOCAL.

**PLOUGHING MATCH, &c.**—The Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, we would remind our Farmers, comes off on THURSDAY next. Last year we had to complain that there was a very meagre attendance, and that the Cattle Show was anything but creditable to the County.—We trust our Agricultural neighbours will turn out strong, that there will be a goodly number of competitors at the Ploughing, and that the Display of Cattle will be such as to reflect credit on them. The material is in the County, and it only requires our Farmers to manifest a little more pride than they have hitherto done in their noble occupation, to make these annual meetings interesting and instructive.

We have been requested by one of the Board of Directors to state, that the Ploughing Match will take place in a field belonging to Richard Sutton, Esq., one of the Members of the County, in Nelson, and that the Cattle Show will be held near the same place. We trust to see a large assemblage on the ground.

**STEAMER IN THE GULF.**—We understand the Government of Canada have appointed the handsome sum of £5,000 annually, towards supporting a steamer to ply between Quebec, Gaspé, and Shediac. We hope this will be the means of inducing the Legislature of this Province to act in a like liberal spirit, to open up a communication by steam, between the Ports on the Gulf Shore. We trust the inhabitants of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, will not neglect to urge this important subject on the consideration of their members when the proper time arrives for its consideration. It will not do for us to remain stationary while our neighbours are progressing onwards in the march of improvement.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE.**—Wednesday last was the anniversary of that sad calamity, which devastated the County by fire, in 1825, and brought grief, woe, and misery to many a family, by depriving them of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and relatives, as well as stripping them of every vestige of personal property. It was a time which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

**INQUEST.**—An Inquest was held on the 5th inst., before Allan A. Dayidson, Esq., one of the Coroners of the County, on the body of George Cook, of the Parish of Nelson, Blacksmith. Deceased resided on the north side of the south-west branch, about 3 miles above Beau-bair's Point, and had been down the river the previous day in a canoe, and was last seen that evening returning home alone, a short distance below where his body was found. His canoe being picked up adrift next morning, and he not having reached his residence, search was made, and his body was found in the river, less than a mile from his residence.

It was thought that his paddle had broken or slipped from his hands, and he had in consequence, fallen overboard.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

**LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.**—We are requested to state that the Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held in the Douglastown School Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

\*\* On Sunday evening next, (to-morrow) at half-past six o'clock, there will be Prayers in St. Andrew's Church, at Newcastle. (D. V.) and after the Sermon, which will be preached by the Rev. Chas. F. Street, B. A., a collection will be made towards defraying the necessary expences of the Church.

Registered by Messrs. LeBoutillier, of Caraquet at the Port of Miramichi, on the 29th September, a handsome Schooner of 80 tons called the *Sainte Anna*.

**COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.**—Launched on the 24th September, from the Shipyard of A. Ritchie & Co., two fine Barques, one named the *Tallula*, of 566 tons; the other the *Ondara*, of 302 tons.

**COUNTY GLOUCESTER.**—We understand a fine vessel has been launched by G. & A. Smith at Bathurst. We hope to be furnished with some particulars.

The Mining privilege in this County was disposed of this week, and purchased by William Stevens, Esq., and others. As the specimens of copper procured are extremely rich, the parties intend commencing work immediately.

**COUNTY KENT.**—A fine, substantial bark, of 460 tons Carpenters' measure, was launched from the building-yard of W. S. Caie, Esq., in Kouchibouguac. She was named the "ELIZABETH MORROW."

Subscribers and others in arrears in the County of Kent, who have been furnished with their accounts, will oblige us by paying the amounts due to our Agent, or to S. B. Hetherington, Esq., the Postmaster, in Richibucto, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**—Last month, (September) a very large number of our subscriptions became due, and as we have several liabilities to meet, and our stock of material to provide for the approaching winter, we trust our subscribers will endeavour to meet our demands against them. "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," so runs the old adage, and so all work and but little pay, makes an Editor dull, fretful, and what is worse than all, deprives him of independence, as he must necessarily run in debt, and if so, his usefulness is much impaired. We trust these few hints will have the effect we intend, of inducing our subscribers to pay up, and thereby putting us in a position to carry out our business operations in a creditable manner.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Alexander Wright, Moncton; Z. Phinney, Richibucto; William Stevens, Woodstock; J. W. Bowser, Moncton; Lawrence Achie, Bathurst.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. James Law, A. M., Mr DAVID WALKER, of the Parish of Weldford, to Miss ELIZABETH DIXON, of the Parish of Richibucto.

On Monday, 5th October, by the Rev. William Handerson, Mr MATTHEW MACKAY, Farmer, to Miss JESSIE SHERARD, both of the Parish of Northesk.

At Mill Brook, on the 24th ult., by Alexander Goodfellow, Esq., Mr JOHN S. STYMIST, to ANNE, fourth daughter of the late Mr John Beattie, all of Tabusintac.

DEATHS.

At Napan, on the 28th ult., MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late William Gray, aged 9 years.