

tained from the French *Depot de la Guerra*, and in this chart there is only one Bolgrad, namely Bolgrad Tabac, removing the Russian boundary from the Danube, and not placing it, so to say, within its waters. This map, once produced, all further discussion will be surely impossible, and Russia must of necessity be excluded from the position from which it was really and *bona fide* meant to exclude her.

Communications.

MR. TRAVIS'S LECTURE.

St John, December 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

SIR—Some persons have a good opinion of themselves and of their own judgment, and it is well they have, as a community in general do not agree with them. On Monday, 22nd inst., at the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, we had a specimen in the person of Jeremiah Travis, (called in the papers, *Esquire*?) a resident of Restigouche, where your paper is widely circulated. The subject of his Lecture was "Restigouche and its vicinity," and the description of the Country, so far as it went, was well enough, but it must have been evident to those who know the Lecturer, though ever so ignorant of Restigouche, that his object was more for the purpose of rating the present Government than of diffusing Geographical or other useful information. When Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, had any opportunity of referring to the publications of Mr. M. H. Perley, with reference to the Northern part of this Province, he endeavoured to throw discredit on the statements of Mr Perley, and most discourteously treated the mention of his name. For instance; he, the Lecturer, had seen, but never was on, the Island of Miscou. Mr P. spent a week on it, and has given a correct description of it, which Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, knew quite well; but to endeavour to injure Mr Perley's reputation, and throw discredit on his published description, he gives the Rev. Mr Cooney's description of the same Island, which differs materially from Mr Perley's; and, confessing he knew nothing of the Island from personal observation, he presents the two accounts of the same place before the audience, and says "now Ladies and Gentlemen, there is the statement of the Reverend Mr Cooney, and there is Perley's, choose as you please. I have given you law and gospel. He should have added, "I don't know any more than yourselves what Miscou is like, though I believe Perley is right, but I want to have a slap at Perley, and over his shoulder at the Government;" for mark what follows—Mr Perley listened to this and several other gross and equally well-founded attacks on his publications and the veracity of his statements, and after the lecture of Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, was concluded, stepped to the platform, corroborated his former statements, which Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, knew to be true, and was replied to by Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, letting the cat out of the bag:—"Have I not a right" (holding and belabouring Mr Perley's work as though he wished to knock the contents out of it) to criticise a public production, paid for out of the public money?—"Not now, nor here" was said to him—"Yes now and here, particularly when the Government are about sending the same person to another country at the public expense." Here a parenthesis occurred. The audience audibly, very audibly hissed Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*. The patriotic feelings of Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, were at this time so overpowering that there was scarcely any perceptible difference between the colour of his face and the collar of his shirt. The *choler* of his soul was excessive, for livid with passion was Jeremiah. The idea of "Perley" presuming to contradict him; who, he told us in almost plain words, would next year be King of Restigouche. At present, he says "Arthur Ritchie is King," but "next year the firm of which I," Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, "am a partner, will send in more parties and get out more timber, &c., than Arthur Ritchie & Co.," therefore ye serfs of Restigouche, this year ye have your King Arthur, but on my return from England, be prepared to fall on your knees and cry, HAIL, KING JEREMIAH!!! Yes, Mr Editor, Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, is going to England—Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, has a water power Saw-Mill on the Canada side of the Restigouche, and Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, tried to make his audience believe that if guns or a Battery were at Paspébiac in 1841, as stated by Mr Perley, it is an utter impossibility they could have been anywhere else in 1856, because Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, could not see them in Paspébiac at that time—Strong reasoning doubtless. So, having puffed Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, to his heart's content, the Lecturer elegantly, and with great originality, requested his audience, "Ladies and Gentlemen, put that in your pipes and smoke it." Altogether, it was a miserable attempt to impose on the public, and an original way to advertise the firm of which Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, is a partner. To particularize further is needless—the Lecture was well enough, and no doubt new and interesting as well as instructive to some, and would have passed off very well for the lecture of a youth, if he had abstained

* N. B.—It is well known, and was stated by Mr Perley, that he goes to England, not at the expense of the Province, but by command of the British Government. Should they meet in England, will Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, annihilate "Perley" in toto?

from personally attacking the veracity of another, on subjects with which he himself was unacquainted. The desire to gratify ill-feeling was too apparent from the opening to the close, for in every allusion it was, "Perley, or Perley's Book says so," and "the work of the Reverend Mr Cooney informs us."

I trust it will be long ere the platform of the St. John Mechanics' Institute is again occupied by Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, from Restigouche, and that the Directors will take a lesson of caution as to the occupier of the platform, from his conceited, presumptuous, and self-laudatory display of Monday evening. Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, and Mr Perley also differed slightly as to the locality of certain French Frigates, sunken in the Restigouche by the British, in 1760. Will Mr Adam Ferguson (if he sees this, and whose name was mentioned in the Lecture) be kind enough to state, through your paper, if the sunken vessels lie above, below, or about opposite Athol House, and oblige, among others,

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE OF
JEREMIAH TRAVIS, ESQUIRE.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen an article in the Morning News of to-day, relative to the Lecture &c., the writer of which must have been like Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, in regard to Miscou Island, he might have been within sight of the Lecturer, but scarcely within hail. Mr Perley does not say that "70 barrels of potatoes were planted on Miscou Island in one year," but, "70 barrels were raised—a slight difference. The Copper Mine was spoken of by the Lecturer as being in the County of Gloucester, not "Restigouche. The Lecturer did not speak of a *Battle Ground* but a *Battery* having been mentioned by Mr Perley as still to be seen at Paspébiac in 1841, which he, the Lecturer, could not see in 1856.

As to Ship-Navigation in the Restigouche, I can say nothing further than that I think Mr Perley and Jeremiah Travis, *Esquire*, are both nearly correct—the difference is 3 miles—split the difference—and I have no doubt a vessel that could load at Campbellton could go 1 1/2 miles further up.

December 24, 1856.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

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 day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited from 1st November, 1855 to 31st October 1856 £5674 14 10
Withdrawn.—Paid Deposits exclusive of interest from 1st Nov. 1855, to the 31st Oct. 1856 £3083 12 6

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Full Moon 10th, 4h 45m A. M.—HIGH WATER.

4 S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas	— 0h 3
5 M.		0h 40 1 3
6 Tu	Epiphany	1 54 2 15
7 W	Galileo died 1642	3 14 3 47
8 Th		4 18 4 47
9 F.		5 14 5 43
10 S.		6 9 6 26

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2A30m—Bathurst, 2A45m—Dalhousie, 2A50m from the above.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We commence this day the Twenty-ninth volume of the Gleaner.

We do not think it necessary to make any promises in reference to our future course of action; our subscribers must take our past course as a guarantee for the future. We have been many years in harness, and it is not to be wondered at if we have complained at times of the chafing of the collar, shortness of the traces, and worse than all—of the scanty supply of provender placed at our disposal. We shall strive to forget old wounds, neglects, and ill usage, and while we remain at our work—endeavour to walk on the green and sunny side of life's highway.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LAST week we gave a telegraph report of the news received by the Canada at Halifax, and on Saturday last, immediately after our paper went to press, we obtained our files of papers, which are to the 6th December.

We have in another page made copious extracts.

The telegraph reports that the Europa arrived at New York on the evening of Saturday, and brings dates to the 13th December. Breadstuffs were reported as depressed, with sales limited. Consols 93 1/2 to 94. Britain has declared war against Persia. It appears by our papers, that an expedition, which has been in preparation for some time past in Bombay, India, was ready to sail for the Persian Gulf. They furnish the following particulars, which will be interesting to our readers:—

"The fleet consists of 26 sailing transports, or an aggregate of 24,000 tons; of three of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamships; besides three lesser vessels of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, of an aggregate burden in all of 30,000 tons. The men-of-war consisting of nine first class steamers. The total fleet amounting to 40 sail. The fighting men in all will amount to about 6,000, with nearly double that number of camp followers. 'Nothing,' says a military correspondent, 'has been spared to make the expedition complete; and if the gallant Commodore only has the chance of displaying the same vigour in its command as he has in its outfit and equipment, there will be more laurels reaped by the blue jackets in the East than by those engaged in the war in the north.' The naval command of the expedition is entrusted to Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leake, an old officer of the Indian service. The military command is given to General Sir James Outram, who left England on the 20th of last month, to head the expedition."

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, bringing dates to the 20th. We copy below the telegraph report received yesterday at the News Room.

Halifax, December 31, 1856.

Niagara which left Liverpool on the 20th on arrived at Halifax at half-past eleven, p. m. on the 31st.

It was still supposed that the Paris Congress would re-assemble before the new year, but there is nothing known officially. Count Walewski, it is said, proposed that some compensation should be given Russia for loss of Bolgrad. Russia proposing to accept of the piece of land between the river Yalpukes and one of its tributaries.

Britain.—Transports are being taken up in England for conveying reinforcements to India. Expedition against Persia to consist of eight regiments, who are ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Great meeting held in England against continuance of the war income tax.—General Codrington is candidate for Parliamentary representation of Greenwich. Judge Haliburton has been lecturing at Manchester with much success.

France.—Editorial in *Moniteur* speaks in very harsh terms respecting Switzerland.

It is said Naples has accepted invitation of king of Prussia, to visit Berlin next spring.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Paris despatch says, a friendly power, not named, is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Prussia's demand of Neufchatel prisoners release, by a collective vote from the powers which signed the protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

A new Sardinian loan of fifty millions Livres is talked of. Te Deum was celebrated at Milan for escape of the King of Naples from assassination. English residents residing in Naples have presented address of congratulation to the King.

Austria.—State of public feeling in Hungary is reported as being so bad that Austrian heads of departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

Latest.—Fall of Herat, from Persian sources confirmed. Accounts show defence to have been bravely sustained. City was only given up when all hopes of defence had disappeared.

Feeling getting up in England against war with Persia.

Milian, who attempted to assassinate King of Naples, had been hanged.

Sicily.—Reported tranquil. Baron Bentivegna, is prisoner in hands of royal authorities; many other persons have been captured, and arrive every day in Palermo.

Markets.—Breadstuffs dull, with declining tendency. Provisions inanimate. Consols 93 7/8.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

We take the following extracts from A. F. & D. McKay's Timber Circular of Dec. 5, received by the last English mail.

"At the date of our last Circular we intimated a slight decline in the Market value of most descriptions of Wood, occasioned in some degree as we then stated by a check in the consumption, which many causes induced us and still induce us to believe will prove only

temporary; since that period the check has not been to any material extent relieved, on the contrary for about ten days past we have been visited by frost of such severity as greatly to impede building operations; while the causes alluded to have necessarily affected sales, the unusually large imports have added most seriously to the adverse condition of the Market; so great indeed has been the extent of arrivals within the few last weeks, that prices have given way and have become quite irregular, caused no doubt by the vast number of cargoes which have been diverted from other ports, and concentrated here by ill-grounded expectations. This will be better understood when we state that within the period which has elapsed since our last issue, the 21st November there have arrived 27,843 tons against 2,848 tons for the corresponding period of last year; it will also be seen from the subjoined figures that up to last month, from the 1st February, the total amount of tonnage arrivals was much under that of the previous year, viz., 202,689 tons in 1856, against 239,400 tons in 1855, whereas within the last month the difference has not only been made up, but actually exceeded; the tonnage for the ten months of 1856 surpassing that of the same period of 1855 by 2,962 tons. The result of these large arrivals within so limited a time has been a glut in the market, and this has produced a state of matters in no small degree anomalous. Its first effect was to lower prices, which gave rise to an increased consumption, but without improving the value, as holders alarmed at the magnitude of the import in several instances pressed sales. To meet the exigencies of the time, it is therefore necessary to act with caution, and cargoes are in not a few cases in process of being yarded, while others have been already stored on Importer's account. The advices by recent mails are on the whole more encouraging and as the number of cargoes to arrive can now be estimated with tolerable correctness, a better feeling has been manifested among all the dealers.

"Pine Timber.—From Quebec 51,728 logs have been imported, against 38,489 logs at the same date last year. Notwithstanding the large increase of import, cargoes on arrival with few exceptions have been sold with but little variation in the value; it is now fully ascertained that for the remainder of the season the supply will be moderate, and with this view, prices are not likely to alter. 60 to 70 feet average is worth 19d. to 20d., per foot, as in quality.

"From St. John, N. B., the import is 33,895 logs; at same date last year 27,943; the demand has been fair with but little change in price. 18 inches average is worth as in quality from 5d. to 6d. per foot over the average sixth foreign string measure. Of Lower-port the supply is 6,641 logs, against 3,945 at same date last year; there are no sales to report of the latter.

"N. B. & N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—Since the 1st February the Import sums up to 4,001, 497 pieces against 4,243,318 pieces at same date in 1855. The Stock does not equal that of last year at same date; the quantity however, brought forward during the last month has been very large, and represents 1,210,446 pieces against 231,323 pieces in November 1855.—Such unusual heavy arrivals in one month has caused the wholesale purchasers to pause; and to make sales lower prices than have lately been current will have to be taken. Many cargoes are in course of yarding for Importer's account. The prices are not allowed to transpire, and our tabular quotations will give a fair idea of the value."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE whole stock of this Company has been taken up. The St. John Freeman furnishes the following interesting item of news in reference to this undertaking:

"The British Government have consented that the Atlantic Telegraph Company shall get telegraphic despatches from the Cunard steamers off Cape Race, Newfoundland, and off the coast of Ireland, on condition that the steamers are not put out of their regular course and are not detained, and that such regulations are made subject to the approval of the British Government as will ensure that the news is properly published and that no improper use is made of it."

The American people, if we are to believe the papers, are not satisfied with the arrangements entered into for completing this great work. A late number of the New York Times thus sets forth some of the reasons raised:

The Company, though it was originated by our own citizens, will be exclusively under English control. Two hundred and sixty two shares, representing £262,000 of its capital, are owned in England, while only eighty-eight shares, representing £88,000, are owned in the United States. The landings of the cable will be in English territory. The eastern end will land at Valentia, a harbor in the south western extremity of Ireland, about forty miles directly west of Cork, and the western end will land at St. John's, in Newfoundland. This fact may be of little consequence in the piping times of peace, but in time of war it becomes a matter of great moment. In the hands of Great Britain the electric cable would then be a powerful antagonist, with which it would be impossible for us to cope. It is, doubtless, on account of this advantage that the English Government has been induced to grant to the Company an annuity of \$14,000, and to place