

painful and ignominious step will not be adopted until they feel the weight of French and English prowess.

We are still without any authentic information from Sir Charles Napier's fleet in the Baltic. Admiral Corry has reached home invalided. The French troops have passed through the Sound into the Baltic, and we expect daily to hear of their arrival in the gulfs. Letters from Hamburg state that intelligence has been received by way of Stockholm that Bomarsund has been captured, and the news was known at Stockholm on the 29th ult. In the absence of further particulars this news must of course be distrusted, but more authentic information will probably reach us before we go to press. The cholera was raging at St. Petersburg by the last accounts, but we had not suffered on board the fleet.

The Spanish insurrection has terminated for the present in a ministry with General Espartero at its head. The Queen has issued an address to her subjects deploring the past mistakes, promising better conduct for the future, and imploring all parties to bury the past in oblivion; whilst Espartero has published an address to the army, stating that the nation reckoned on them to recover its lost liberty. He entered Madrid on the 29th ult., and was well received. He assumed the Office of President of the Council; General O'Donnell took the War office, and Santa Cruz the interior. Various decrees were issued, annulling that which exiled the Infante Don Enrique, which prohibited the circulation of certain foreign journals; and one was issued ordering the arrest and trial of the ex-ministers, and also General Quinto, ex-Governor of Madrid. Salamanca has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcabete. Queen Christina is still at Madrid. The press law of 1837 is revived. Prince Don Enrique had arrived in the capital from Valencia, and had presented himself to the Junta. No one at present dreams of any Carlist conspiracies, but the history of Spanish intrigue is too changeable for us to rely implicitly upon the permanency of any government. Narvaez has not appeared upon the scene at all, and it is now given out that he is completely shelved. The ex-ministers are said to be concealed in the houses of the foreign embassies; and whilst these and Queen Christina are undisposed of, it would be premature to declare that the revolution is completely at an end. Everything, however, is tranquil.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

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.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

BOSTON.—Scollay's Building.  
NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.  
PHILADELPHIA.—N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Streets.

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We give below a copy of the Act passed by the Congress of the United States, authorising the President, by Proclamation, to carry into effect the terms of the Treaty entered into by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, with reference to Reciprocal Trade. Many of the United States papers are averse to this treaty, and contend that the British have the best of the bargain; for our part, we think the treaty, like every other entered into with the Americans—our interests is sacrificed to the cupidity of our wily neighbours.

"An Act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and produce of said Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to wit:—Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; un-

dried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; and; horns; manures; ores or metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool, fish-oil, rice broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco, rags: shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force—subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty. And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty, to that Province and the Legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that Province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefit of all the stipulations therein contained. Approved Aug. 5, 1854."

### LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

By the last mail, we obtained a copy of Messrs. A. F. & D. McKay's Circular, of August 4, from which we make the accompanying extracts.

Yellow Pine Timber, Quebec, per cubic foot 1s 8d to 1s 10d; St. John, 18 inches average 1s 11d to 2s; Miramichi, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; Bay Chaleur, 1s 2d to 1s 9d; Richibucto, 1s 6d to 1s 6d; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, none.

Spars, Spruce, 1s 8d.  
Deals, Quebec, Yellow, per standard 1st quality £17, 2nd do £13, 3rd do £10 5s to £11.

Deals, Spruce, per stand. hund. St. John &c., N. B., £10 to £10 10s; Nova Scotia £9 10s to £10.

Railway Sleepers, Hackmatac, 9. 10 x 5, 5s 6d, 9. 9x4½, 4s 6d, 9. 12x6, 7s.

Since our Circular of the 21st ult.

Pine Timber.—The sales are as follows:—From Quebec, ex Lady Hobart, 80 feet Pine, at 2s less a bonus of £60; Colonist, 80 feet do, at 2s less a bonus of £62 10; Oregon, 80 feet do, at 2s less a bonus of £150.

(The above cargoes are prime quality.)

Exodus, 65 feet Pine, at 20½d per foot; Typhoon, 66½ feet do, at 20½d, less £25; Thornhill, 67 feet do, at 20½d per foot; from St. John, ex Imperial, Pine 17 inch. at 2s per foot, with about 200 standard Deals, at £10 10s per standard; palings 50s, and laths 15s, less a bonus of £10; ex Earl of Sefton, 18 inch Pine, 23½d per foot, with 70 standard Deals, at £9 per standard, and 4,000 feet Birch, at 18d per foot, all from the Quay.

Hardwood, with cargo, for 14 inches St. John Wood, 18d per foot has been taken. A parcel of Parsborough realized 21½d per foot.

Pine and Spruce Deals.—A few cargoes have been sold from the yard as follows:—From St. John, ex William Sturgess, Pine and Spruce, at £11 per std.; ex Queen of the Seas, £11 per std.; ex Emerald Isle, Deals, north docks, at £10 per std.; ex Chariot of Fame, Deal, do, at £10.

The two better cargoes of middling quality, From St. Stephens, ex Rienzi, Deals, &c. £10 15s per std.

Since the above: From St. John, ex William Jackson, Deals, South End £10 5s per std.; ex Hotspur, (part of a cargo), North End £10 5s per std.;

And from the Quay as follows: ex Imperial, about 200 standard, at £10 10 per std.; ex Lisbon, by auction, a small parcel of Deals, at £9 15s to £11, and an average of £10 5s per std.; from St. Stephens, ex Grecian, dimension Deals, at £10 7s 6d per std.; From St. John, ex Western Bride, Deals at £10 7s 6d per std.; From St. Stephens, ex Storm King, undimension Deals at £10 2s 6d per std.; do, ex Star of Freedom, do, at £10 2s 6d per std.; a parcel of Gaspé Deals have been sold at £9 12s 6d per std.; by auction £9 per standard was the highest bid for boards and scantling.

### HEALTH OF ST. JOHN.

We are gratified to learn, that the Cholera is gradually disappearing in the city of St. John and suburbs, where it has within the last few weeks, carried off some hundreds to an untimely grave.

The Editor of the Morning News in his paper of Wednesday, gives the following harrowing picture of the present state of Portland. How

thankful we should be for being thus far preserved from a similar visitation.

"A DESOLATE PLACE INDEED!—We passed through Portland on Friday afternoon. O what a change was there presented since our previous visit! It was a scene of desolation and churchyard stillness, the houses with their closed shutters, and white blinded windows, serving as monuments to remind us that the angel of death had passed with destructive rapidity through the tenements of this broad avenue. Scarcely a human soul was to be seen in the street. A field-piece might have been placed in any situation and discharged, and the chance of hitting any person would have been only one in a thousand. It was Portland at 12 o'clock at night, and yet the sun was in his meridian. The gutters were strewn with lime, in a yellowish state, showing the preparations that had been made for the terrible scourge. In these houses death had been busy for the last six weeks—hundreds of human beings who inhabited them, in whose veins just now beat the pulsations of life and happiness, are now in eternity. What wretchedness, what anguish of heart, has been the portion of almost every family in Portland, no pen can portray, no tongue describe, except those made familiar with it by bitter experience.—Fathers and mothers have been snatched away from their helpless children—in some cases seven in a family, the eldest being mere children without any provider, any protector, left to throw a parent's arm round their fragile forms! O—Portland! had we, finite creatures, been gifted with prescience to have known, two months ago, that this terrible scourge was journeying towards us—could we have foretold the reality itself and brought all its horrors home to our minds—would not some of us have felt that it were safer if the whole village were reduced to ashes and the people scattered through the land, than remain home to confront the grim tyrant in so appalling a form, and fall by hundreds! But, it was ordered otherwise. The mysterious arm of the Almighty is not raised in vain. From the Portland (Rev. Mr Harrison's) Church to the Valley Church—through Paradise Row—a distance of about a mile and a half—where thousands of people, and vehicles of all kinds are usually to be seen, it being one of the greatest business thoroughfares in the whole Province—we counted (at 4 o'clock in the afternoon) six human beings, and not a single vehicle. Out of about two hundred shops, there were not more than ten that were not closed. As a universal thing we may add, the white blinds were drawn at all the up-stairs windows. It appeared to us as if those who had survived, had deserted their houses, and gone into the country—anywhere to get clear of the fatal destroyer. But a person must go through Portland to judge for himself. It was a most painful and soul-stirring visit that of our's on Friday afternoon."

### THE FISHERIES.

By the following paragraph, which we copy from an exchange, it appears that the American Fishermen on our coast have not this season reaped a bountiful harvest.

"THE FISHERIES.—The Gloucester Telegraph reports the arrival of the schooner Queen of Clippers, Captain Andrew Parker, Jr., from the Bay of St. Lawrence, being the first vessel from that quarter this season. She came from the fishing grounds Saturday, August 5. The news is very discouraging. Mackerel were very scarce, and the fishing vessels were doing almost nothing."

The New Brunswick says:—

There is an impression abroad that the Legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will be called together during next month, to take the treaty into consideration, and to adopt it if they see fit.

### HEALTH OF FREDERICTON.

THERE have been various reports abroad respecting the health of this city. The following is copied from the last number of the Reporter, a copy of which paper has not reached us since the late fire. We are pleased to hear such a favorable report, for we were led to suppose that the disease was rapidly spreading, and many of the inhabitants had fallen victims to its ravages.

"The deaths in Fredericton for the last week have averaged somewhat less than two per day, commencing in dysentery, and ending in what is called cholera. Of the deaths here, from the first of the present disease, we may safely state that nine tenths have had their origin in intemperance.

"In some instances we hear of gangs of men leaving the saw mills, because a death or two may have occurred in their vicinity; but on leaving their labour they generally have recourse to the white-eye depositories in the city, where a surer death from the indulgence of their depraved appetites, is likely to await them.

"It is said that interested parties go to the country and impose on the farmers by representing the dangers of coming to Town with produce, so far that our market is almost deserted. Our country friends may rest assured that all this is perfect humbug."

### MADEIRA.

It will be seen by the following extract of a Letter received from this Island, that there is another failure in the wine crop, owing to the blight having affected the vines and the grapes.

"I am sorry to inform you that the grape crop has again failed. I was informed by many intelligent vine growers, that they do not think the present vine will ever produce—but where are they to get others? All countries are alike afflicted. What is the cause of this blight? Is it the prayers of the temperance people! Many growers are digging up the vine and planting grain and vegetables—the latter they will grow in great quantities, and I have no doubt that if the New York and Marseilles Straw Company will make the island a stopping place, it will become the market garden of the United States."

### THE SEASON.

DURING the past fortnight we have passed from extreme summer heat to autumn coolness. The wind, which has been unusually noisierous, has prevailed from the eastward and north west, and fires in the morning and evening have been necessary. Several fields of wheat and oats were cut down in the early part of the week, and we understand the yield will be a full average. Potatoes look promising, but require more rain.—In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, and the want of seasonable showers, the pastures afford but little food for cattle.

### NEW WORKS.

To the attention of Mr E. G. Fuller, of the American Book Store, at Halifax, we are indebted for copies of the following new works and periodicals.

"Mysteries of a Convent."

"Fifteen Minutes around New York." By G. G. Foster.

The following remarks on the above work are from a late New York Journal.

"Fifteen Minutes around New York. By G. G. Foster.—As an Itinerary and graphic delineator of all that is remarkable in nature or art, G. G. Foster has been long and favorably known. His pen is sharp, true to nature, and with its point hits folly as it flies, and fastens it in full view, so that it can be seen by all. This new work, Fifteen Minutes spent in every place in New York worthy of note, is graphic and spicy, does not mince matters, but lets us see things as they are; goes to the Crystal Palace and gives us the advantage of his accurate eye and polished taste as to matters of art and beauty; dives into the abodes of the poor and degraded, shows us what they are, and how they live. In fact everything that is worth seeing he points out and does it in such a life-like manner, that by reading his book the stranger may get a more accurate knowledge of New York, its localities matters and things, than many an old inhabitant has, who has never gone out of sight of the City Hall in his life. Every one who is going to New York should get a copy of this book to post him up in what is most desirable to be seen."

Reprint of "Blackwood's Magazine," for July.

"Graham's Magazine," for August.

Blackwood is supplied to subscribers for \$3.—Blackwood and any one of the British Reviews \$5. Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10 a year.

Persons wishing any of the Magazines can procure them from Mr Fuller, by paying the amount of subscriptions at our office.

### NOVASCOTIA.

THE Halifax Sun of the 23rd instant, announces that the Norwegian Bark Larry, arrived at that port the previous day, from Cardiff, in Wales, laden with Railway Iron.

### COUNTY CARLETON.

THE New Brunswick reports that the Cholera has made its appearance in this County, and that there have been three fatal cases—two in Woodstock, and one in Wakefield. The Sentinel of the 19th instant, received by yesterday's mail, contains the following paragraph.

"A report is now quite current, that the cholera is in our midst, but we think it nothing more than the old summer complaint, only that it rages now more than it has heretofore. It cannot but be expected at the present state of disease and sickness, that our village is in, but that many false stories will be reported relating to this plague, and there are, no doubt, sufficient reasons for persons to be alarmed and also to circulate alarming reports as to the uncleanness and dangerous predicament in which some parts of our village now stands. We hope the committee appointed to investigate this place and have all nuisances cleared away will again attend to those places which now lie in a very dangerous state."