

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 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 authorised 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:—

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RECIPROCITY TREATY.

IN our last issue, we gave a telegraph despatch, which stated that the celebrated Elgin and Marcey Reciprocity Treaty, had been ratified by both Houses of Congress. The House of Representatives, it appears, passed this important act half an hour before its adjournment, on the 4th instant. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, thus notices the debate in the Senate.

"The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty has encountered, in the Senate, a stiff opposition on merely sectional grounds. If the question be decided on those grounds alone, or chiefly, it will produce a state of feeling in the Senate and in some parts of the North, very unfavourable to the future harmony of the country. When the subject shall again come up in the Senate, the sectional appeals heretofore made by some members, in opposition to the treaty, will be properly rebuked. We shall then soon know whether a treaty can be rejected, merely on the ground that it may favor a commercial connection with a people known to be hostile to the institution of slavery."

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

THE following extraordinary paragraph appears in a late English paper. It would be a novel kind of warfare to wage against the Czar, that instead of breaking down his stone walls, we construct formidable breastworks, and thus destroy the navigation of his harbours.

"Short Path to Success.—A proposition has been sent to the Admiralty by an officer of the Navy of high standing, for the perfect sealing up the entrance to Constadt, by doing which, the Russian fleet could be kept there for years, and if necessary for ever. The plan is now under the consideration of the Admiralty, and we are credibly informed the gallant Anglo-French Admirals are being consulted on the practicability of the same. To give further explanation at present would be most injudicious. If carried out, it will release nine-tenths of our fleet from that part of the Baltic; after which Sveaborg and Helsingfors may have similar cards played at a cost of a few shot or shell, and most certainly without loss of lives compared with Gamla Carleby."

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE Canadian and United States papers all agree in stating that the wheat crop this season, will be the most abundant seen for years. The British papers, also, speak in the most cheering terms of this crop in Britain and throughout Europe. Every late arrival from England, notices a further decline in the price of breadstuffs, and the speculators, who have so long carried on their unrighteous business of hoarding up the staff of life for the purpose of gain, are now suffering by the sudden reaction, and fast losing a portion of their ill gotten wealth.

CANADA.

THE Quebec Chronicle of the 31st July, gives a list of the members returned for the new House of Assembly. The opposition members 51, and the ministerial 37. The Editor says:—"By all accounts the number of members elected in opposition to the Ministry in the upper section of the Province, will more than double those elected in their favour."

A Toronto paper states, that the Provincial Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 5th December.

TIMBER TRADE.

We are indebted to the St. John papers for the following extracts from Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's Circular, dated Liverpool, July 21.

"Pine Timber.—The following cargoes were

sold, viz., ex Dundonald, from St. John, N. B., 19 inch Pine at 2s. 2½d. per foot, with about 160 standard Deals at £11 per standard less a bonus of £75, from the quay. And from the yard about 25,000 feet Pine, ex Pedestrian, imported last winter, at 2s. 2½d., and 22 3-16d. per foot for the respective averages of 19½ and 14 11-16 inches, or equal to 7½d. over the average girth, quay measure. From Quebec, ex Harriet Wild, Oak, 55 feet average, at 3s. 3d.; Elm, 37 feet, at 2s. 3d.; Red Pine, 39 feet, at 2s.; White Pine, 53 feet, at 2½d.; Spruce Deals at £9 per standard for thirds; Cull Standard Staves at £40; Cull Puncheon at £12 per M.; ex Monica, 72 pieces Oak, of 120 feet average, at 3s. 10d., and 60 feet average at 3s. 6d.; 114 Logs Elm, of 35 feet average, at 2s. 5d.; 1000 Logs Pine, 76 feet average, at 2s.; 737 Bright Pine Deals, third quality, at £10; a large proportion of Staves at £50 per standard M. for Standard, and £18 per M. for Puncheon, with 6 Cords Lathwood at 30s. per fm. Arrivals from St. John and Quebec continue moderate for the season of the year.

"Red Pine has been sold at 2s. per foot.—this article comes too dear to compete with Baltic at the present rates for the latter.

"Hardwood is worth 19d. to 21d. for good Novascotia, and 21d. to 23d. for good sized fresh St. John.

"Pine and Spruce Deals.—There has been a great falling off in the imports of this article, when compared with the same month last year; and in the absence of arrivals there has been few transactions to record. Since our last, three cargoes of St. John Deals, landed during the winter, have been disposed of in one lot, at £11 per standard, for Pine and Spruce together; and from the Quay, about 160 standard of St. John Deals have been sold, along with Pine Timber, at £11 per standard. A small cargo of Picton Deals, &c., dark color at £10 5s. per standard. Notwithstanding the short supply arriving for the season, there is yet abundance of stock still in the market. Nearly four times the quantity held at this time last year, when there was a very brisk and extensive consumption, which is not the case at the present time, nor is such likely for some months to come."

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

WE have been requested to publish the annexed important Regulations published by the Board of Health at St. John.

St. John, July 27, 1854.

Ordered,—That the following precautions against the Cholera, issued by order of the General Board of Health, in England, be published and circulated for the information of the Public.

By Order of the Board,
THOMAS McAVITY, Clerk.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

FIRST INSTRUCTION.

Guard against Lossness of the Bowels and Purging.

Before a person is attacked with Cholera, he is almost sure to have for a day or two, or for several days, or for only a few hours, some looseness of the bowels or purging, there is often no pain, but this must not put any one off his guard, as to the importance of this warning.—The Captains or Mates of vessels ought therefore, without alarming the men, to enquire of the crew daily, whether any of them have looseness or purging, as this might by chance become worse. If a man is purged let him go to bed, be kept quite warm, and if he is cold apply bottles of hot water, or bags filled with hot salt, or bran, to the stomach and feet. Give him immediately, eight drops of laudanum in a wine glass of hot and weak brandy and water; give the man this every 2 hours, as long as he is purged; the same dose should be given night and morning for one or two days after the purging has stopped.

SECOND INSTRUCTION.

What is to be done if a man is seized or taken with Cholera.

This comes on with cold, giddiness, sickness, vomiting or purging of what looks like dirty water, or rice and water. Let the man get into a hot bed; cover him well with blankets; apply bottles of hot water, or bags filled with hot salt, sand or bran, to the stomach, spine and feet; be sure he is not exposed to a draught or cold, the object being to get him into a sweat. Put a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the stomach, and keep it on fifteen or twenty minutes. Give the man 15 drops of laudanum, with a tea-spoonful of brandy, (or whiskey or other spirits in the absence of brandy,) in a little hot water; a little ginger or cloves may be added. This medicine may be given every hour for 6 hours, but not longer; it must then be left off. When the man begins to sweat give him some hot tea with a teaspoonful of brandy in it, and keep him warm in bed.

THIRD INSTRUCTION.

Medical advice should be got as soon as possible, in any case of seizure, as the delay of even one hour may occasion death.

FOURTH INSTRUCTION.

On Food.

All kinds of fruit, solid, cucumbers, celery,

and pickles had better be avoided; also oysters, lobsters, crabs, mussels or other shell fish.

The most wholesome articles of food are well baked bread, good biscuit, rice, oatmeal, peas and good potatoes; solid food is better than fluid, and therefore at this time it would be a good thing to use solid instead of fluid diet.

FIFTH INSTRUCTION.

On the danger of Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Beer, etc., etc.

It is a very common notion among people that brandy, whiskey, rum, wine, and the like are good as a protection against the Cholera.—This is a total and fatal mistake; in every country and town where the Cholera has broken out, drunkards and those who drink freely, have been the first and greatest sufferers from the disease; temperate men usually escape, drunkards generally die. It is therefore earnestly hoped and requested that all persons will avoid excess in drinking intoxicating and fermented liquors. Drinking water should be pure.

SIXTH INSTRUCTION.

Against exposure to Wet and Cold.

Wet and Cold should as much as possible be guarded against, by warm dry clothing, and stout shoes: a thick flannel belt or bandage around the stomach and loins, as a good defence for persons exposed to wet and stormy weather; when they go to bed, if the shirt is damp or wet they should change it, and put on a dry one.—Sailors should not stop out at night on shore, many who have been drinking and lying about on Sunday night, have been seized on Monday with Cholera, and died in a few hours.

SEVENTH INSTRUCTION.

Concerning Cleanliness and Ventilation of Vessels, Dwellings, &c.

Nothing is of greater importance as a protection against Cholera, than cleanliness, and a good supply of fresh pure air. It is therefore the duty of Captains of vessels, and owners and occupiers of houses, to take all the means in their power to improve and keep up the health and strength of all under their influence or control. Shipowners are particularly requested on the return of their ships to port to see these instructions complied with. The fore-castle should be frequently cleansed, and the hatches be opened in fine weather so as freely to admit the fresh air. The fore-castle should be whitewashed.—To sweeten ships, bleaching salt or powder, (called also chloride of lime,) which is very cheap and may be got at any druggists, should be mixed with water, and poured down the pumps; it should also be sprinkled about the fore-castle and cabins. Keep the ship as free as possible from bilge water, using the pumps daily for this purpose, because it prevails most when ships are tight, and open the hatches to purify the hold. All the bedding should be well dried, and be brought on deck in fine weather, and well aired.

Owners and occupiers of property particularly in crowded and confined districts, should adopt similar suggestions and regulations, for the cleansing and purification of their premises, and cleanse, remove or bury up every offensive cause about their dwellings, yards and premises.

Mark this well.—No one need be afraid of catching the Cholera from contact: there is no danger in waiting on and nursing any who may unfortunately be attacked.

Cleansing Material.—Common Copperas.—Twenty-eight pounds dissolved in a barrel of water, and poured into privies, sewers, sinks, vaults, &c., will prevent impure and offensive exhalations therefrom. It should be used freely—being a cheap and effectual article, and easily procured at any of the Druggists.

Published by order of the Board of Health. St. John, N. B., July 27, 1854.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

A Correspondent by yesterday's mail, communicates the following news.

"Among the passing events of the day, was a great Ball and Supper, which came off at the residence of Mr Donald McLeod, Campbellton, on the night of the 31st July, in honour of Mr CHARLES STEWART, which was got up by a party of his friends and well-wishers, as a mark of respect on the eve of his leaving this quarter for Australia. From his sober habits, strict integrity and energetic habits, if health permits, he cannot fail in that promised land, if not of milk and honey, at least of gold, to secure ere long, a competency of this world's gear, and the respect and confidence of all those who may make his acquaintance. Mr Stewart is a young man who emigrated to this country a few years ago, from the Isle of Arran, and from his courteous behaviour, and honesty of purpose towards his fellow men, he has secured a large number of acquaintances and friends, whose good wishes go with him to the land of his adoption. My informant says, great credit is due the young Gentlemen who acted as managers on the occasion for their arrangements, and attention to all present, and nothing could exceed the harmony and good feeling that prevailed throughout the night. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was kept up with great spirit, to the sweet strains of the violin, drawn forth by the hand of a skilful performer, until grey dawn, showed the approach of the coming day, when, after the usual toasts on such occasions, the party separated.

ted, much pleased with themselves and their night's entertainment.

"The Farmers in this quarter have commenced cutting their Hay, which this year, is going to be a very light crop, much more so than usual, owing chiefly to the long continued drought, and the scarcity of fodder the by-gone Spring, cattle being left to graze on the meadow land too late in the season."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE St. John Observer puts us in possession of the following items of news received by the Atlantic, at New York, in addition to that furnished by the telegraph despatch.

The Bey of Tunis sent a present of 42,000,000 francs to the Sultan.

There are strong rumours about the reported suicide of General Aurep. It is said that Gortschakoff knows more about it than any one else.

Three English steamers arrived at Odessa, and destroyed some small works, when the Tiger went ashore; the object being to complete the destruction of a vessel to prevent machinery from being available to the Russians.

Captain Parker, of the British frigate Firebrand, was shot through the heart at Sulina.

The British squadron of seven sail, containing the French troops, was at Kioge Bay on the 24th. On the 26th the combined fleets steered for the Aland Islands. Twenty vessels of the fleet had been telegraphed off Lochman Light, on the Swedish coast.

The Spanish insurrection is triumphant. The new Rivas Ministry has resigned, and the Queen has besought Espartero to form a Government. There was barricade fighting in Madrid on the 18th and 19th. Queen Christina's Palace and the residences of her favorites, were sacked and demolished. Christina, with her minions, have fled into France, the people demanding her head.

All the chief cities have joined in the insurrection. The Carlist guerillas are up in Navarre. Gen. San Miguel is named Minister of War.

Dates from Madrid to the 25th state that although the city is covered with barricades, it is quiet. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promise, has resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of National Guards. General O'Donnell was expected with the troops of Gen. Blaser, who had joined him.

The London Times of July 25, says—According to the most recent telegraph despatches, and the Ministerial announcements in both Houses last night, two points of infinite importance to the further course of the war are now answered. It is affirmed with confidence, both that the Emperor of Russia will maintain the occupation of the Principalities by force of arms, and that the Emperor of Austria will, if necessary, by force of arms, repel him. If these resolutions have indeed, been finally taken by the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, respectively, there will be an end to all the delays which have hitherto attended the land operations of the war. Austria in view of her double engagements with Europe, and with the Porte, will enter the Danubian principalities in imposing strength: nor is it to be reasonably assumed that the forces of the Czar, distracted as they will be by the expeditions of the Baltic, and the Crimea, can withstand these new allies with the victorious troops of Omar Pacha. It would not be prudent, however, to underrate the strength of Russia, or to infer that the Czar is altogether powerless because he has failed to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Ottoman. Though we entertain no doubt of the ultimate result, we are not disposed to conclude that the Principalities will be cleared of the invaders without some hard fighting."

ST JOHN.

WE are sorry to say that the latest news from this city and suburbs, record a sad tale respecting the ravages of the Cholera.

SHARK CAUGHT.

WE understand that on Monday last, a Shark, measuring nine feet four inches in length, and six feet in girth, with three rows of teeth, was caught in the Salmon nets of Mr William Williston, at Fox Island. It was dead when discovered.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr Malone Raymond, the celebrated Lecturer on Ireland, intends giving an entertainment in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Chatham, on Monday evening next. Mr. M. comes well recommended by the Press of Britain, the United States, and the Colonies.

THE SEASON.—The Weather still continues extremely hot and dry. A large number of persons are suffering from dysentery.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
August 7.—D. H. Davison, Utica, N. Y.
Mr Bartlet, Bangor; J. Collins, Restigouche.
3.—I. Gruchy, Jersey; James Johnston, Ri-