

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 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 Office are—

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This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 214, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### RECIPROCITY LAW.

THE Fredericton Royal Gazette contains the following Proclamation.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order and direct, that pending the completion of any further measures required to give entire effect to the Reciprocity Treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and the United States, the several Articles mentioned in the Schedule to the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, intituled 'An Act for giving effect on the part of the Province of New Brunswick to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America,' hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

"Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried 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, and tallow; lard, horns, manures; ores of 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; dye stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags; shall be admitted to importation into the Province from the United States free of duty; and all timber or lumber of any kind cut on that portion of the American Territory in the State of Maine watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that River to the Sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province, may be exported free of duty; in each case under special Bonds to Her Majesty, conditioned to the due payment of the duties legally chargeable at the time of importation or exportation on any of the articles imported or exported in manner aforesaid, which are subject to duty, in the event of the said Reciprocity Treaty, and act hereinbefore mentioned in relation thereto, not going into operation and taking full effect within six months from the date hereof.

"By His Excellency's command.  
"SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY."

### PLAGUE IN LONDON.

A letter from Paris, dated October 20, mentions that Mr Buchanan, the American Minister in England, was about visiting the continent, partly on account of the extreme unhealthiness of London. This unhealthiness, if the following communication, which appears in the Home Journal, is to be believed, is caused by the presence of the plague in the British metropolis:

"I am at present running away from London, and what is more, although not much given to fright, I am running away because I am literally scared out of it. The fact is, although I presume, from the careful manner in which the details of it are suppressed here, you will at present hear but little of it, that the Plague or something very much like it, has commenced in London. You open your eyes as I say this, and probably doubt my sanity; nevertheless, let me assure you, that I am saying nothing which is not true.

"One hundred and fifty years since, more or less, the infection was brought to this city from Alexandria, in a chest of clothes. Half of London perished with this fearful contagion. The bodies were carried out and buried in deep pits in those fields which now lie under Argyle street and its immediate neighbourhood. This plague it is said, has now been turned up by the spade, and has begun to ravage London, impossible as this may seem, the surgeons and physicians say positively that London is not suffering much from the cholera; that it is a contagious disease which has broken out in this neighbourhood, and that it is rapidly spreading.

"It would appear that in cutting a sewer through Argyle street, it was carried rather deeper than ordinary, and that bones of the old victims of this fearful disease were turned up by the workmen, many of whom were taken ill and died suddenly. Children, also, who had come and played with these bones, sickened and perished! Moreover, it was noticed that those who came in contact with either the workmen or children, sickened and died, in most cases within a few hours. The disease now spread rapidly, and in a week from the time at which it broke out, it had completely ravaged the streets in Soho and its immediate vicinity, at the present moment, Poland street, Argyle street and others, are closed against all passers. Half the shops in Regent street are shut up. The remainder are rapidly closing. At two o'clock in the day, scarcely a dozen persons may be met with in that great thoroughfare. In those streets which the disease is most depopulating, the dead bodies are placed in the open air, immediately that life has departed from them, so great is the fear of contagion: I have seen in two instances, half a dozen bodies carried off in black sacks, like bales of goods for burial. You will easily judge how great a fright this created. Every one who is able has fled. London, generally at this time just emptying is now half depopulated. Business is at a complete stand-still. Nothing is doing. Amusements for the time being, have completely closed.

"Physicians say that this is undoubtedly the Plague. The symptoms occasionally vary from those which are reported to have accompanied it when it in the reign of Charles II., swept off one half London. No medical means have as yet availed to stop it. It is propagated by contagion and is singularly speedy in its effects—surpassing even the speed with which the cholera, on its first appearance slew its victims. Never, indeed, in the worst period of the first visitation of that disease, did London look so dreary as it does now. \* \* \* I am now going to Germany, whence you may probably have another letter from me. \* \* \* Some time since, the English were talking of the necessity of bombarding Dantzic. They are now silent touching everything except that which they call, and which most undoubtedly is the Plague."

### THE STORM.

It will be seen by our extracts copied from the St. John papers, that that city and neighbourhood, has been visited by heavy rains, which have flooded the low lands and caused heavy freshets in the rivers. The damage thus done to private property, bridges and roads, is reported to be very heavy. All the mails from the Southward, continue to arrive at very irregular periods, and a long time behind their proper time.

This puts us to much inconvenience, but it is an evil over which we have no control, and it is useless to repine about it.

Later papers state, that at Sussex Vale a great number of cattle were carried away by the freshets, as well as a large quantity of hay. The New Brunswick of Saturday, adds the following particulars:

"The damage occasioned by the recent disastrous storm has been very great, and we believe that £100,000 will not cover the loss. The fine new Suspension Bridge over Little Hammond River has been swept away, and all the Bridges from this City to Sussex Vale have shared the same fate. How much further the damage has extended, we have been unable to learn, as no mail has arrived from the Eastward this week. It is said that all the bridges between this city and St. Andrews are destroyed. No communication has been had with the westward since the storm. Mr James Vernon's Saw Mill at Martin Head, together with a quantity of logs, has also been carried off. The accounts which have reached us from various quarters are very disastrous. Prompt measures should be taken to have the bridges restored."

### AUSTRALIA.

At Geelong, the recently-appointed Governor of this Colony, Sir Charles Hotham, a naval officer, made use of the following strong language, in a speech which he delivered at a public dinner which was given to him at that place. The sentiments have given much satisfaction to the public:—

"I feel, indeed, that my position is a very peculiar one, so sudden and so vast have been the changes in the colony, whose government I have been called upon to assume. I stand between two systems of government—the present and the pregnant; and in all probability it will shortly be my duty to wind up the one and commence with the other. The people of this colony have adopted one of the most liberal constitutions compatible with monarchy that a people could have. It is a constitution of your own choosing, formed by your representatives, lauded by the press, and admired by many enlightened statesmen; and it now lies before the sovereign,

waiting for her final sanction. But when you adopted that constitution, you adopted with it the principle from which it springs—that all power proceeds from the people. It is on that principle that I intend to conduct my administration. The first element of that principle is publicity. I intend no reflection by what I am going to say. I simply feel bound to state my firm conviction that, in the present day a government cannot be conducted with satisfaction to the people, without the fullest and freest communication with the people. It is on this principle that the new constitution is based; and if you did not intend to adopt that principle fairly and fully, you had no right to found your constitution upon it."

### SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

It appears that the work of connecting Europe with America, by Telegraph is progressing. The New York Post announces the arrival at that place of Mr. Chandler White, Chief Engineer of the Electric Company. He is accompanied by a Mr. Field, who is also associated with the company. The same paper further alludes to this important undertaking:—

"They report that the submarine cable, one hundred and thirty miles long, is nearly completed, and will be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting St. John's, Newfoundland with New York, as soon as the ice will permit. No doubt is expressed of the completion of the undertaking early in June next. About three hundred miles of the land telegraph between St. John's and Cape Ray, which is three-quarters of the entire length contemplated, is already finished, and a month's labor is all that is required for the remainder. The work on this island was begun at St. John's, and progresses towards the west. The interests of this announcement will be heightened when we mention the fact that this telegraphic junction of St. John's and New York alone will make a difference of four or five days in the transmission of European intelligence."

### NOVA SCOTIA.

AN Extra Royal Gazette was published on the 11th inst., summoning the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on the 2nd December.

On the subject of this early assembling of the Legislature, the Morning Chronicle of the 14th remarks:—

"Despatches was received from Washington by the last steamer, which made it expedient to summon Parliament thus early to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty. No time was lost in convening the Legislature, when it became apparent that any practical good could result therefrom. The communications from Washington only came to hand on Friday, and on the day after the Extra Gazette appeared, which was posted the same evening to all parts of the Province. No extra session is contemplated. The public business will be commenced and continued as usual, and thus the expense of a special session will be saved."

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ALL the members of the new Government have been returned, we are happy to observe, without opposition; and we also perceive, that some of the Journals that were strong supporters of the late Administration, have considerably modified their tone, and declare they are disposed to give the present Council a fair trial.—For our part we are perfectly satisfied with the Gentlemen who compose the Government, and they will display but little wisdom, and slight knowledge of the art of governing, if the Province is not wonderfully benefitted by the change. The Hon. James Brown, member for Charlotte, we think is likely to fill the office of Surveyor General. Mr Brown, like several others of the Government, is a self-made man, and well qualified to fill the office with credit. The St. Andrews Standard thus alludes to this gentleman:

"We are happy to learn that our views—requesting the Hon. James Brown to accept office and the constituency pledging themselves to re-elect him as one of their representatives, has met with very general approval throughout the County. Meetings have been held and we learn those present were unanimous in supporting Mr Brown.—It is pleasing also to notice from our exchanges, that in other parts of the Province, they desire that Charlotte County should secure his services in the various offices of Executive Councilor, Surveyor General, and Representative in the popular branch of the Legislature. The people have willed that he be re-elected and no opponent would stand the most remote chance of election."

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

AMERICAN papers put us in possession of some interesting extracts from British papers received at New York by the Atlantic. There seems to have been some sharp work in the Cri-

mea, in which the fleet as well as the land forces were engaged. We refer our readers to the proper head for particulars. The New Brunswick, in referring to the news received by the Atlantic remarks:—

"The balance sheet of Mr. Oliver, of Liverpool, has at length been published, and confirms the expectations of a deficiency. It appears that the estimate of his liabilities at about a million sterling was correct, and that the assets will yield about seventeen shillings in the pound or perhaps a little more.

### DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

CONTRIBUTIONS as follows from the under-mentioned places in this County, have been lately remitted to the Treasurer of the Diocesan Church Society, towards promoting the many benevolent objects embraced by this institution:—

Point Escuminac,	£0 16 6
Glenelg—Church of St. John the Evangelist,	1 13 4
Newcastle—S. Andrews,	3 6 6
Nelson—S. Peters,	2 18 0
Blackville—Church of the Holy Trinity,	1 14 11
Ludlow,	0 14 6
Boiestown,	0 15 6
Sunday Offerings,	0 9 10
Books Sold,	1 5 1½

### PREPARATION FOR THE WAR.

FLOATING Batteries are being constructed in England for service in the Baltic the ensuing spring, the most formidable ever projected. They are of forged Iron, or hammered Iron Plates 4½ inches thick, lined inside with wood, and will measure about 1500 tons. From actual experiment they will be impervious to shot or shell.

### ADVERTISING.

OUR American neighbours, who it is admitted are very worldly-wise people, seem to understand the advantage of advertising. The New York Herald of the 30th October, contains fourteen columns of New Advertisements. The Editor of the Morning News says he counted fifty in a column, which at an average of 50 cents each, amounts to \$25 or fourteen columns \$350—one day's publication of advertisements.

### THE SEASON.

THE season has been unusually mild. There is but little ice in the river. A large quantity of snow fell on the night of Wednesday and morning of Thursday. The ground is now covered to the depth of half a foot, and sleighing is excellent. We trust it will remain, as it will preserve the roots of grasses, &c., which suffered severely from the summer draught.

### CANADA.

THE Legislature of Canada have granted \$100,000, for the relief of the orphans and widows of soldiers who have fallen or may fall, in the present war. Public Subscriptions are taken up for the same benevolent purpose.

### CHOLERA AT MESSINA.

A correspondent writing from Marcellus, states that the French Consul at that place had received reliable information that the most fearful ravages of Cholera were devastating Messina; no less than 16,000 persons have fallen victims out of a population of 40,000! Some authorities place the population of Messina upwards of 80,000.

### NEW PERIODICALS.

To the publishers, Messrs. Maclear & Co., of Toronto, we are indebted for a copy of the ANGLICAN MAGAZINE, for November—This work is steadily improving in its typography and embellishments. The number before us, contains a copperplate engraving of the Fashions, a wood-cut, a view of Paris, C. W., and twenty-six articles, original and selected, besides the "Editor's Shanty."

Mr. Fuller, of the American Book Store, at Halifax has sent us a copy of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for the present month. It contains a large amount of matter, suitable for all seasons, and is highly embellished with very superior wood engravings.

These magazines can be seen at our office.

### BOWSER'S HOTEL.

#### ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Nov. 19.—Mr Boultonhouse, Boston; David Ritchie, Esq., Dalhousie. 22.—Robert Nixon, Montreal; Mr. Bosseman, New Port, C. E., John McMin, Dalhousie.