

of metal, like thick treacle mass to mass, from the glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoria. Then on it moved in its silent regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side; and now there was a rush for the road which traverses this lava-bed. Houses and the bridges bordered the road; the carriages had all been ordered off and the bridges were being broken down; we were cut off completely. The sentinels would not let us pass, and struck us and drove us back; but we forced our way and then found too surely that it was impossible to get on.

The bridge was half demolished, and by the light of the torches we could see the soldiers above working with the pick and the axe. We had therefore to retrace our steps, and making a long circuit through the open country and over the walls, came round to the top of the bridge. "Run," said the sentinels, "or you will be too late." We crossed the narrow parapet which was still remaining, and soon afterwards down went the whole fabric. In this way it is hoped that the lava will be diverted from the townships of Sebastiano, Massidi, Somme, and Pollena, which stand on either side, and have as yet only but suffered partially.—Cereolo, through which, however, the stream is roiling, will be sacrificed.

The expectation is that this lava, should the eruption continue, will flow to the Ponte madaloni and into the sea. So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we cannot tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain steamed with lava and many fear a violent explosion as the final scene of the tragedy.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

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.

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 days immediately preceding the discount days.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Print and Ornament Establishment, 24, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### FLOUR MARKET.

It is a most singular circumstance, that while the papers in all the Grain growing districts report favourably of the growing crops of wheat, and state that the warehouses are crowded with flour and wheat, still the price is kept up to an exorbitant figure. We give below from late papers some information on this subject, which is very cheering in these "tight times."

"Grain in the West.—A letter from Bureau County, Illinois, says that all the warehouses along the railroads are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the sides of the tracks. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the railroads for more cars. All the farmers planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now look well for a heavy crop."

"The crops in the United States.—From New York we continue to receive cheering accounts of the condition and prospects of all kinds of crops. In New Jersey, if no unlooked for disaster occurs, cultivators will be rewarded with abundant harvests. Virginia papers speak very encouragingly of the appearance of the grain crops in all parts of the State, excepting a few sections where the chinch bug and joint worm have appeared. In Pennsylvania, according to the Germantown Telegraph, vegetation generally never looked more promising than at the present time. In Ohio wheat and oats look promising, and corn will probably turn out well, notwithstanding the late frost; but there will be an entire failure of peaches. In Kentucky there will be a heavy yield of all kinds of grain.—Destructive insects continue their ravages in some sections of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and already destroyed many fields of wheat. In Michigan particularly the fly is said to have done an immense amount of injury, though the proverbial croaking of farmers may exaggerate the accounts. In Iowa the prospects of wheat and corn is said to be remarkably fine, notwithstanding the fly has appeared in some parts of the State. In most of the more Southern States the crops will be above the average, although in South Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, farmers still complain of drouth.

"The probability is at the present time, that the coming harvest throughout the country will be greater than has been known before for years, and it will be but a short time now before the

new flour will be brought to market, and sold to consumers perhaps at a great reduction of present prices."—Boston paper.

### THE TIMBER TRADE.

A Letter we obtained from St. John on Wednesday, conveyed the pleasing information that the news received by the Atlantic, at New York, caused a rise of 5s per ton in the price of Timber in that city.

The following remarks are taken from Messrs. Duncan, Ewing & Co's. Trade Circular, of June 1:

"The comparatively easy state of the money market, coupled with the greatly improved accounts which have been lately received of the state of affairs at the seat of war, may very reasonably be expected to impart a better feeling generally, in which the trade in timber will, no doubt, equally participate, especially as the demand, both from dealers and consumers, has latterly been of a much more active character.

"Pine Timber.—During the month eleven cargoes of Quebec have been sold at rates varying from 13s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per foot. One of Dalhousie and one of Miramichi at 13d. No sales of St. John reported.

"Deals.—St. John Spruce have realised from £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d.; St. Andrews, £8 7s. 6d., and Miramichi Pine and Spruce, £8 7s. 6d. per standard. St. John Pine are giving way in value. By auction, a cargo of St. John Spruce was run off at £7 2s. 6d. to £9; Ends, £6 15s.; Pine, £6 12s. 6d. to £7 7s. 6d., and Ends, £4 15s. per standard. At Birkenhead, several lots of St. Stephen Spruce brought £7 10s. to £8, and Miramichi £8 5s. to £8 10s. per standard."

### CANADA.

It appears by the Trade Report of Quebec, published in the papers, that there has been a falling off in the arrivals at that port up to the 9th June, of 252 vessels, or 98,983 tons. The total arrivals up to that period last year was 398, this year only 136. The price of timber and deals is very low, but the lumbermen are expecting higher rates, as a large quantity of timber has been left in the brooks from the lowness of the water.

To a gentleman in town we are indebted for the following extracts from a letter received by him from Houghton, C. W. bearing date June 4:

"Provisions in this County are getting scarce, so much has been shipped to supply the demand in other places, that Flour now sells for twelve dollars per barrel, very high for a farming country, but the prospects of the crops are, I believe good all through the country. My winter Rye looks very well, my Wheat does not look quite so well, as I could wish. Corn and potatoes are just beginning to show themselves. Oats look well, and I am in hopes upon the whole, we shall have a fair return. We have had some rain lately, but we want more, and if a drought should set on as it did last year, the consequences would be ruinous to the country generally, but we live in hopes of better things, and trust that it may please the Divine Disposer of all events to pour out a blessing upon the land, that we may be enabled to reap the fruit of our labours."

### LAUNCHES.

LAUNCHED from the ship yard of Muirhead & Richardson, the ship PEREKOP, 854 tons Carpenter's Measure, and 856 tons according to Merchant's Shipping Act. She was built by Mr Henry Bowser, on an approved model from the Old Country, under the inspection of Mr Tucker, Lloyd's agent, who has classed her as a seven years' ship. She is the first vessel launched from their yard, and will establish their characters as builders.

Also from the Ship Yard of John Haws & Co., Newcastle, on Tuesday last, the Ship "EUXINE." She measures by Carpenters' measure 1198 tons, and by Merchant's Shipping Act, 1082 tons. This fine specimen of Naval architecture, for beauty of model, quality of material, and masterly workmanship, has not been surpassed in this part of the Province.

### COUNTY REBTIGOUCHES.

A Correspondent in this County wishes to be informed how the money that was obtained through a Soiree, got up for the purpose of relieving the poor, was disposed of, as he has never yet seen any notice of the matter. He and a number of his friends, wish to obtain some information on the subject. We do not think it necessary to publish the communication.

We have had so many letters from this quarter of late, relating to the actions of certain men in office that we are half inclined to adopt the hint of a Correspondent, and pay a visit to the County, for the purpose of obtaining infor-

mation that will enlighten us how matters are conducted there.

We understand there is nothing positively decided on, respecting the President of the Agricultural Society proceeding to France to purchase a Horse. We are glad to hear it, for we could scarcely believe that the Board of Directors could be silly enough to entertain such a ridiculous proposition.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

OUR exchange papers furnish us with details of the highly important news received by the Steamer Atlantic, which arrived at New York last week, a short summary of which we gave in our telegraph. We have to-day copied the whole intelligence furnished by the American papers.

On Thursday morning we obtained a telegraphic despatch, announcing the arrival of the Steamer Asia, at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday. The intelligence thus received, confirms the gratifying news conveyed by the Atlantic, and adds some further accounts of successes obtained by the Allies before Sebastopol.

The Courier with the Southern Mail, which is due here at seven in the morning, did not reach Chatham until after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and brought the English Mail.—These delays are very annoying, as they sadly curtail our time to make extracts. During the winter season, when the roads are bad, we naturally look for these delays; but when that season has passed, and the travelling becomes good, the mail contractors should be compelled by the Postmaster General, to be somewhat nearer the mark than they are in their arrivals. We believe the fault takes place beyond the Bend, but this the head of the department can easily ascertain by referring to the way bill.—We can assure Mr Howe there is no little grumbling in this quarter on the subject, and his early attention to the matter will confer a favor on the inhabitants of the Northern Counties.

From the papers, which reach to the 9th of the present month, we have gleaned a good deal of information, for which we refer our readers to the European head. The news from the seat of war is highly interesting, and has imparted a corresponding feeling to all branches of business in the mother country.

We clip the following from an Editorial in *Wilmor and Smith's European Times* of June 9.

"Amongst the most important announcements of the week were those made in Parliament by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary, in their respective places to the effect that the Vienna Conference had finally closed, and that they had been closed by order of the allied governments. Austria before this had taken place had made another ridiculous proposition, which the Russian envoy solicited permission to send to St. Petersburg, but which request the ambassadors of France and England assured him they had no power to comply with. This movement took place opportunely enough, for it satisfied the House of Commons that all hopes of patching up a peace on any of the propositions yet made by Austria to Russia, were at an end, and that the question must be ruled by the events of the war. A step so decided on the part of the Western Powers is strongly at variance with the statement of Mr Sidney Herbert in his speech on Thursday, that France was more desirous of peace than ourselves. If this assertion had proceeded from a less respectable quarter, no earthly interest would have attached to it, and notwithstanding the excellent sources of information open to the speaker, it seems to be strangely at variance with the recent acts of the Emperor,—with the substitution of Peltissier for Canrobert, and with the new awakened energy which the contest in the Crimea has recently displayed. Hitherto the fear was, that when we had tamed Russia, we should find it still more difficult to satisfy France, and the eccentric Mr Henry Drummond still inclines to the latter opinion, for he declared in the course of the monster debate that our French Ally would only be content with the possession of Constantinople as his share of the prizes of the war.

"We know so little of what passes in the provinces of Russia,—so little, in fact, is allowed to transpire,—that implicit reliance can never be placed on accounts professedly circumstantial.—A Belgian authority, however, states that the disturbances in the Ukraine, so far from being subdued, are daily spreading, and that armed bands, amounting to 20,000 or 30,000 men, defy the Government, and that the insurrection is certain to ramify still more extensively. It is suggested that, if the allies gave a little assistance to this flame, it would spread far and wide

amongst the motley tribes which Russia holds in her iron fetters.

"Our occupation of the Sea of Azoff begins already to tell in Circassia, for we learn that the Russians have evacuated Soujuk Kaleh, and were concentrating at Anapa. Every day will show more clearly the desperate pinch to which we have reduced Russia by cutting off the supplies which fed both her armies."

From the Monetary and Commercial article in the same paper, we take the following extracts:

"The Money market continues to be very abundantly supplied, and the bills falling due on the 4th of the month appears to have been well met, without any pressure of demand being felt. The rate at the Bank of England continues at 4 per cent., but out of doors first-class bills can be discounted at a sensible reduction on that figure. In the Stock Exchange the rates for Loans on Government Securities is 2½ to 3 per cent., without any great inquiry. It is said that the Bank of England have, in order to employ a portion of its surplus, recently purchased a large quantity of Exchequer Bills in other Government Securities, so that no immediate reduction may be looked for in the rate of discount. The arrivals of specie this week have been nearly £400,000, including above \$2,500,000, per Tyne from the West Indies, but several parcels of the supply from the United States, per Asia, have been sold for exportation to the Continent—the tendency of the Exchanges being less favourable to this country. Although large remittances to the Continent may soon be requisite, there is no reason to believe that they are likely to reach an amount beyond our ordinary arrivals.

"The Local Produce markets have been steady, without much alteration in rates."

"The Provision trade has been very quiet and inactive.

"The Grain markets have undergone little variation during the week. The demand was generally languid—the beneficial change in the weather, and the rapid progress to the backward state of vegetation, deterring millers and dealers from making any extensive purchases. In our own market Wheat has met a fair consumptive inquiry, at previous rates. In Flour there is no alteration to notice. The quantity of Indian Corn on offer being now very limited, holders have obtained an advance of 1s per quarter on mixed and yellow descriptions, and 2s per quarter on white. Oats and Oatmeal are unchanged.

"In the manufacturing districts the state of trade has been interfered with by the occurrence of Whitsuntide holidays and the continuance of the wet weather."

### COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

A Correspondent of New Carlisle, under date of June 12, communicates the following local news.

"The weather continues cold, with east wind and rain the last few days.

"Codfish has reached this far, and the Paspetic Boats caught from 3 to 4 drafts this day—an unusually large quantity for the opening of the fishery.

"Mr John Meagher M. P. came down from Quebec last week, in a schooner; with seed grain, oats and barley, and money, to purchase potatoes—advanced by the Government."

### THE SUCCESSOR TO MONS.

#### DE L'HUYS.

THE New York Tribune says, and we believe truly:

"The new Minister is a natural son to Napoleon I., and was originally a Polish refugee.—His mother, belonging to the petty Polish nobility, named Loutschnaski, was on account of her beauty bought from her father by an old rich rone of some seventy years of age named Walewski. Napoleon saw her at a ball at Warsaw, and being struck with her beauty, Marshal Duroc carried her away with the consent of her husband to the dwelling of his master. Napoleon soon became very much attached to her and the present Count was born in 1806 or 1810. The title he bears was bestowed on the infant in the cradle, along with a considerable property in stocks and funds. In the carriage of Napoleon seized by the British troops after the disaster of Waterloo, were found some domestic memoranda written in the imperial hand, and in those the name of Madame Walewski follows always immediately after that of his mother Leitia. Napoleon wished and expected that his mistress should join him at St Helena. He was highly offended when she soon after married his cousin, General Count Ormario, and this is the reason why he mentioned neither mother nor child in his last will and testament."

### PETROPAULOVSKI.

LATE papers state that intelligence has been received from the Sandwich Island, of the sailing of the British frigates President and Alcete, sloop of war Dido, and steamer Brisk. Their supposed destination is Petropauloski, where Admiral Prince, last year, lost his life, and the small armament under his command, after an unsuccessful bombardment of the place, was forced to retire.