

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

**THE LAST FROM THE CRIMEA.**—The correspondence comes down to the 4th ult., and is chiefly with details of a tour through the upper part of the Crimea. We select some passages:—

**Destroying Stores, &c.**—July 2.—The scene of destruction is as complete as the desolation in the camp. Four huge piles of timber, shattered huts, furniture, stools, benches, tables, stabling and planks of all sorts, are blazing fiercely on the Fourth Division ground throwing columns of light into the air, which illuminate the deserted plateau far and wide. One of these, by the by, consists of a somewhat more valuable material than the rest. It is formed of about 500,000lb. of charcoal, which was left on the ground near the central depot, and it is now a grand pyramid of orange-coloured flame, which must have cost in one way or other a very considerable sum of money. These rude pyrotechnic displays are of course symbolical of much waste and prodigal outlay, and want of method or forethought; but much of the profuse sacrifices we are making may have been unavoidable under the circumstances.

Some contractors have purchased huts at £1. each, with the view of making the wood into matches? Others have bought them to sell to the Russians. Quantities of iron hoops and barrel staves have also been bought up on speculation. At Odessa Colonel M. Murdo found that the Russians would not buy mules or horses on account of the Government, although the authorities were willing to remit the import duty, but he discovered that there was also an export duty, which they would not, or could not, abrogate, and so he was compelled to forego any speculative operations in that market.

**Bullocks on hand.**—There are about 2,000 bullocks in the Crimea beyond those required for the troops up to their departure, and the money represented by these animals is at least £16,000. The Commissary General will be obliged to find transport for them, if he cannot sell them to the Russians, and according to all accounts, the Crimea is so full of cattle that there is little chance of doing so. As they cannot be left behind, they must be sent down to some market for sale, and the result will be that the evacuation will not be completed so soon as was expected, should we be obliged to keep some one to look after their shipment.

**What might have been done.**—The little tour made by Major Hammersly, Captain Brooke, and Mr Sinclair in the north of the Crimea only demonstrated more clearly the enormous difficulties experienced by our enemies in maintaining their position. It did more; it satisfied every one who heard their confirmation of previous details, that if the allies had advanced after the 8th of September, and followed the enemy, supposing they retreated, or forced their position and defeated them in case they stood, the whole Russian army of the south must have surrendered prisoners of war, and that Cherson, Berislaff, Nicholaief, and Odessa would have been seriously menaced. All the north side, its guns, its garrison, all the material, all the provisions and magazines of Bakshi-Serai and Simpherpol, must have fallen into our hands, and about 60,000 or 70,000 men. But why so? some one will ask. Could they not have got away? Most certainly not. There are but two outlets from the Crimea; the first is by the isthmus of Perekop, the second is by the bridge over the Putrid Sea at Tchongar. The approach to these outlets lies over a waterless foodless plateau, broken up by salt lakes. The wells, which yield a scanty supply of disagreeable water, are profound pits, of which the shallowest is 100 feet, and many are as deep as 150 to 250 feet. They are scattered over the country very sparsely, and they contain but little water. Under such circumstances the Russians have been obliged to pour in their reinforcements by dribbles, carry water whenever they wanted to push on even a single regiment, and to take the greatest care of the wells on their way; in one word it was impossible for them ever to have marched a body of 5,000 or 6,000 men by either of those routes in dry weather.

**Visit to Perekop—the Sivash.**—At Perekop they found General Von Wrangel, who received them with much hospitality and kindness. The old Tartar citadel and the remains of a wall and parapet are still visible; but the defences of the place are very weak; water is very scarce, and very bad; but the climate is healthy, except when the wind blows across the Sivash. So miserable was the condition of the Russians, however, that no less than 25,000 men were killed by sickness and disease at Perekop, and their bodies lie in the earth around that fatal village. There were large hospitals and ambulances established here, but large as they were, they were far too small for the demands upon them, and many convoys of sick had to be sent to Cherson, Berislaff, and Nicholaief. At Tchongar the tourists were refused permission to pass the bridge, and that refusal was confirmed by the general commanding at Genitchi, to whom they applied to rescind the decision of his subordinate. They examined the bridge, however, and found it was well and substantially built of wood. The waters of the Sivash are as clear as crystal, and are so intensely bitter that no fish visits them except a small flounder. The bottom consists of a stratum of fine shells, of two or three in-

ches in thickness, just sufficient to bear a man treading lightly upon it, but if one presses with all his weight down on this crust of shells it breaks beneath his feet, and up rushes a quantity of black mud and a bubbling stream of stinking gas, probably sulphurated hydrogen, which has perhaps obtained for this lagoon such an unseemly title.

**The Salt Lakes.**—German Colonists.—The Salt Lakes are very conspicuous features in the desolate scenery of northern Crimea. They are surrounded by very high precipitous banks and the waters seem black from their great depth. One of these, Lake Veliki is connected with Perekop by the line of redoubts, seven in number, recently constructed. Wherever these abound fresh water is rare and the wells are deep. Each village has about two wells, and the supply is so small that it would take a day at any one station to water a regiment of cavalry. In the south there is abundance of fresh water, of blooming valleys, of fruit corn, vines, and forest trees; but for the cultivation and growth of these Russia is mainly indebted to the industrious German colonists, Kronthal, Neusatz, Fridrenthal, Rosenthal, Zuriethal, Heilbronn, and other villages founded by these industrious people are patterns of neatness and frugal comfort. Most of the emigrants came from Wartemberg, and they still think and speak fondly of fatherland, but the Russians give them small ground for complaint. They are exempt from all military service for 100 years and their only tribute to the State is a capitation tax of twenty silverroubles, which they are in general well able to pay.

**Farewell to the Crimea.**—July 4.—The Calcutta steam transport cleared out of Balaclava, with a full cargo of Hussars and horses. As she left the harbour the crews of the Leander and Sanspareil gave the gallant ship and her cargo three cheers spontaneously, an unusual compliment from men-of-war's men, The Hussars returned the cheers, and in a few moments more the shores of the Crimea were fading from the view with the last rays of the setting sun lighting the frowning cliffs of Cape Aya, and burnishing up the copper-coloured rocks which lined the rugged coast. The men relapsed into silence. How happy should I be, only I'm thinking of the poor fellows we leave behind, said a soldier after a pause. Yes! but they did their work, and we have no cause to be ashamed of them thank God! was the reply of his neighbour; and so good-bye to the Crimea!

## UNITED STATES.

**Terrible Storm at the South.**—137 lives lost.—Great destruction of property.—A terrible storm occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans on Saturday the 10th. It lasted all day and also Monday. Its effects were most disastrous at Last Island, a summer resort and which accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported to be lost.

The Steamer Star, Capt Smith, which left New Orleans on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable and was soon afterwards a perfect wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific there being no less than 250 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some other vessel to take them off. Whether any of this company were lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

Couillon Island has been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships Bowditch and Ellerslie, also the brig Creole, which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other craft being injured. Nearly all the wharves at the watering places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, both houses, etc., swept away.

Altogether the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible now to calculate the amount.

The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely. At Baltimore, on the 14th, De Ford's tobacco warehouse, and Montell & Bros., and Martin's warehouses, were unroofed, and a block of large four-story dwelling houses, erecting on Calvert and Madison streets, blown down.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Two men were seriously injured on Monday, at Fort Needham, by giving way of a scaffold at the new barracks now in course of erection at that place.

Large quantities of hay have been securely housed throughout the Province, during the last fortnight. The potatoe blight is said to be very partial in its ravages this season.

We had smart thunder-showers in this vicinity on Sunday afternoon, and splendid rain-bows.

In no previous season have there been more building improvements going on in Halifax than at present. Old unsightly houses have disappeared in a twinkling, and elegant substantial structures are going up in their stead, with great rapidity, and to the manifest beautifying of the city. The front of the Nova Scotia Bank is beginning to shew its fair proportions, and pleasing features, under the plastic hand of Mr Robert Davis, who is also enga-

ged in many other important works, giving employment to numerous hands.

The New Barracks, in the North End shew rapid progress on the Eastern front; and on the other side of the harbour the works of the Lunatic Asylum are plainly to be discerned. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to retard their advancement. Scores or rather hundreds of unfortunate insane within our borders, are waiting for the doors of that hopeful establishment to be opened.

It is said that Hantsports, Wolfville, and Windsor Telegraph offices, were injured by lightning on Sunday last; also that two barns in Newport vicinity, with some hay and horses and also some trees, were destroyed at the same time.

**Accident to the Hon. Joseph Howe and Lady.**—We are sorry to learn that this honorable gentleman, Mrs. Howe, and their young son were yesterday thrown out of their waggon, when driving near Sackville, and were considerably hurt. Mr. Howe having his shoulder dislocated, and otherwise bruised; Mrs. Howe had her wrist strained.—*Halifax Journal.*

**General Debility and Lowness of Spirits.**—Thousands of individuals of both sexes suffer a martyrdom with these complaints, and are at an utter loss to know what to do to alleviate their sufferings, having recourse in many instances to the very last thing in the world likely to benefit them. Holloway's Pills are the most celebrated medicine for general debility, and lowness of spirits, as well as for all diseases to which the human frame is liable, and they will most certainly effect a cure of bowel and liver complaints, indigestion, and all other derangements of the intestines in a remarkably short space of time, after every other remedy has failed.

## BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A. D. Savage, New York; James Young Esq., Tracadie; Robert Morr ow Junr., Liverpool; Rev. James Murray, Bathurst; W. Napier Esq., do; Charles Achie, do; Hon. John Montgomery, Dalhousie; Wm. Girvin, St. John, N. B.; Philip LeGrand, Arichat; Mr Bellin, P. E. Island.

## DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, ROBERT WALLACE, only child of Daniel Ferguson Esq., aged 3 months and 22 days.

We learn by Telegraph that WM. CHANDLER Esq., died at his residence in Richibucto, at half-past two o'clock, P. M. yesterday.

## SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—Aug. 18—ship Rialto, Chase, New York, D. & J. Ritchie.

20—schr Mary Ann, Welch, P. E. Island, C McLellan; Elizaqeth, Campbell, live stock, & meal, master: Ruby, Gallard, Fish, Robert Hetton.

22—schr Glory, LeBlanc, Arichat, master; brig D B, Baudraut, Halifax, master; bark Cleopatra, Massof, Liverpool, D. & J. Ritchie.

CLEARED—Aug. 16—schr St. Roche, LeBlanc, Richibucto, flour &c., J. & T. Jardine and others; brig. Monte Christo, Robashaux, Nwfd., lumber, Robert Johnston, Senr.

18—ship Aloe, Hewison, Liverpool, lumber, Wm. Muirhead.

22—The schooner Lady Smith, from Boston this morning, but not entered.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—Aug. 18—schr Mary Ann, Richards, flour &c., Gilmour, Rankin & Co., and others.

21—brigt. Georgina, Halifax, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

22—brig Glide, Hoop, Tralee, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; ship Royal Sovereign, Teare, Belfast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

CLEARED—Aug. 20.—brigt. Chance, McCullum, Imber, St. John, Nwfd., Gilmour Rankin & Co.

21—bark Syphax, Shaw, deals, Bristol Channel, J. H. & J. Harding; brigt Sprite, Henderson, Donegal, Robinson Crocker.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

CLEARED—Aug. 20.—brig Ellen Hendrick, Barrow, J. McMillan.

## POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to publish the following despatch just received:

New York August 21.

Africa arrived last night. Breadstuffs.—Flour declined 3s to 4s on the week—buyers holding back for still further decline. Wheat declined 1s. Corn steady.—Weather very fine for agricultural purposes.—Provision Market not materially changed—rice, sugar, and coffee are unchanged. The London Produce market remains unchanged.

London, Saturday, noon. Consols closed 94 7-8 to 95s.—money—95 3-8 to 95 1-4 for accounts—general news wholly unimportant.

## TO LET.

That comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on Queen Street, Chatham, lately occupied by the family of Alexander Fraser, Jr., Esq. Apply at the Office of Mr CALE, Post Master. Chatham, 13th August, 1856.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.

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.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 4th August, £375 1 0  
Withdrawn 5th August, 119 9 0

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.

## COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Restigouche, August 19, 1856.

THUNDER and lightning has been plenty here these two months back, but no casualty has arisen therefrom. It appears from the papers that similar elemental demonstrations with more serious results have prevailed over the whole northern portion of the continent of America.

The weather in this quarter has for some time past been very unfavorable for the hay crop; a great deal has been down in swarth and in cock under the rain during the last fortnight. I wish I could write you as I did last year respecting the "darling pratie," but I regret that I cannot, the crop appears to be in great danger; many fields are completely blackened, and smelling as badly if not worse than at the very worst time of the "Potatoe Rot." Indeed, it is to be dreaded that the disease this season may prove more disastrous to this crop than in any past one, as it struck in so early that wherever it has touched nothing can be expected at the roots. On the Canada side it is so far worse than in this County, every second field there is completely stripped of their leaves, and the stalks black as soot. The weevil has also appeared to a limited extent in the wheat, on both sides of the Bay.

The Codfish take has been abundant this summer, and those engaged in the business are reaping a fair reward for their arduous and toilsome labor.

We have had a flying visit from Mr Tilley, late Provincial Secretary. He gave no public address as I have observed he has done in other parts of the Province which he has visited. Perhaps because there was no Address presented to him: in fact this is not the soil for him, nor such as him. Were he the very concentration of all cleverness, and at the same time steeped in son-ism as he undoubtedly is, he would not go down with the great majority in this County. He would be unpalatable and unsavory, however much the people here may think of the political party to which he belongs, and which he was mainly instrumental, through his fanaticism, in thrusting from power. Should the same party again recover their lost position, they should eschew men who are body and soul wedded to one idea. Legal son-ism it is to be hoped is down forever in the Province and everywhere else, but I still hope to see moral suasion, and the beauty of example have their due influence in promoting the cause of temperance.

To-morrow is to be the day of Nomination, when a fit and proper person is to be named to fill the seat vacated by the acceptance of the Surveyor Generalship by the Hon. John Montgomery. Mr M. will be re-elected without opposition.

The appointment of Mr Montgomery has given great satisfaction throughout the County. The people look upon it as a just reward for his long (and to the County) valuable public service, and also as a recognition of the far North's right to a share of the "loaves and fishes." True it is that the South has too long monopolised the sweet morsels, and rolled them under their tongues with a gusto, which should say, the north could not enjoy them thus. I look upon Mr M. being as well qualified as any non-scientific (or non-professional) man who has hitherto filled the Office.

Campbellton is now a Port of Entry. C. Botsford, Esq., Deputy Treasurer, and J. S. Morse Esq., tide waiter of the same.

These appointments are perhaps in the abstract unexceptionable, but they are at the same time peculiar—Two Lawyers. The Profession must be at a discount, and law at a low ebb. May I say—ergo—the Country prosperous. They in honor ought to abjure their gowns in future, and confine their attention exclusively