

indeed for months—as the hibernating tribes of bats, dormice, marmots, and bears. Cats and dogs would seem to have the faculty at will, as have some idiots and persons of a low order of intellect. The idea, or impressions upon their minds, are so feeble, or so few, or are made at such long intervals, that succession is lost for want of continuity: hence the organ remains imperfectly, and but for an instant, the image which the external senses have presented to it; weariness supervenes; unconsciousness follows; and lastly, sleep, as a necessary consequence of inanition, is induced.

It is observed, however, that monkeys do not sleep so much as other animals. Whence this apparent deviation from the ordinary law of nature affecting animals? Is a monkey a reasoning animal? Observe a dog chained: he twists his chain, shortens it, and cuts himself off from his platter. Does he seek to untwist it—to restore the links to their wonted extension? No, he continues tugging and howling, till some friendly hand frees him from his coils, and restores him to his former range. But how is it with the monkey under similar difficulties? Why, he deliberately untwists the chain which he cannot sunder, and hence evinces something like reason.

Is the sleeplessness of monkeys, then, a proof of reason? We think so. But infants, they are frequently sleepless? Yes, but never in a state of health. Restlessness in them is always an indication of hunger or a symptom of disease.

The absence of sleep cannot be long sustained. Damiana slept on the rack; Luke in his iron crown; and a battalion of infantry have been known to slumber during a march! Muleteers frequently sleep on their mules, post boys on their horses, and seamen 'on the high and giddy mast.' 'Massa call you,' said a Negro to his comrade who had fallen asleep near him: 'Sleep has no massa,' replied the wearied boy; and he was right. We may bear the privation of fire, food, and even drink, longer than we can the want of sleep.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Co.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

American Pine Timber, &c.—The import of this month consists of 32 vessels, 18,755 tons, being much the same as the corresponding month last year; with this difference, however, that the vessels which now preponderate from Quebec are those which in ordinary years should have come forward two months earlier, and are thus limited to one voyage. The total import since February continues to present the marked decline which was noticed last month, 89 vessels, 62,796 tons only having as yet arrived, contrasted with 202 vessels, 109,150 tons last year. The stock now in port, including the vessels undischarged in the dock, is estimated at 2,885,000 feet, by which it would appear that the consumption since 1st February has been equal to about 392,000 feet per month. Last year the monthly consumption was estimated at 388,000 feet, while the average consumption of the three previous years was equal to 475,000 feet per month. It would thus appear that, notwithstanding the postponement of the duty which was granted with the view of enabling holders to dispose of their duty paid stocks, it has been found impossible to clear them off, the effect having been to limit the consumption to the lowest point, while prices have fallen before the reduction of duty below the rate, at which we think they will rule after the reduction has taken place. Approving, as we do, of the scheme and policy of the new tariff now about to come into operation, as being a measure calculated to confer important advantages on our colonies, and to open new and extensive sources of consumption for American timber, and, especially as regards this port, to increase its relations with those colonies, we presume to offer our opinion, that a steady and improving trade may henceforth be calculated on, nor do we think that pine timber will decline in price when the new duties become payable; the fact is, that the difference of duty was practically sunk from the first period of its discussion, nor can we see that any good has resulted from the postponement, beyond the limitation of the import, which might have been as effectually prevented by the operation of the measure with the general tariff; but, as before observed, it has, in a great degree, limited the consumption. The further supply this year will be very much less than that of the past; from Canada it may probably not exceed 26,000 tons, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 15,000—while last year from both places, it amounted to 65,188 tons, and on an average of the three previous years 76,616 tons. In looking at the present stock, we cannot consider it as heavy, for it presents the peculiar features, as compared with former estimates, that it is not only the stock of this port, but may, in a manner, be considered to be that of many general retailing and consuming establishments deriving their supplies from Liverpool, which, in this district and neighbourhood, have as nearly as possible exhausted their old stocks. The reduced price of this article, no longer encumbered with duty, will

necessarily force and extend consumption from this, the centre of the United Kingdom, to markets which hitherto have been supplied by other or rival ports, notwithstanding the so much dreaded competition with Baltic woods; the duties on which, instead of a reduction on the 10th October on the bulk of the stock in this port in that shape in which it is usually imported, say planks, will be found to be increased; and therefore, much now held in bond will be paid duty on by the old instead of the new tariff scale, although the amount of duty will prevent its being generally acted upon. After the reduction of duty on Baltic square timber, (of which the stock is low) the usual relative difference in price, as compared with American, will be fully preserved, while the much lower rate of American fir planks, as compared with those from the Baltic, will be almost unprecedented. Quebec yellow pine, which usually ruled heretofore at from 17s. to 20d. per foot, when presented for consumption at the present rates, will cause the relish for 'good Baltic timber' gradually to decline even in districts where nothing else has hitherto been used. The operations of the month have been limited, and the few sales have been variously made, some for the buyer to pay duty, and some at rates from which the present duties have to be deducted,—these varieties necessarily render a record confusing, and we therefore abstain from particular quotations, merely remarking, that an old cargo of Quebec duty paid, has been sold at 13d. per foot—and others, lately arrived, in bond, at from 12d. to 12½d., and St. John from 14d. to 16½d. Red Pine at 19d., Oak at 15d., Quebec Deals at £7 and £8 per standard, and St. John Planks at 2d. per foot of two inches. St. John Birch at from 9d. to 11½d. per foot, all in bond.

London Spectator, Sept. 24.

SENTIMENTAL USE OF GUNPOWDER.

Looking back on the records of the Queen's tour, from the start at Woolwich till the circle was completed at the same point, Her Majesty appears to have been swept along amid the whirlwind roar of stentorian voices and salvos of cannon. Everywhere her appearance was the signal for volleys of hurrahs, that could only be transcended in loudness by the clamorous throats of the artillery heard roaring above all. Royal ears must be differently constructed from those of other people if they can stand this for upwards of a fortnight without injury. It would not surprise us were her Majesty to prove deaf for the rest of her natural life in consequence—to the unspeakable annoyance of petitioners and memorialists of all grades and professions. It is a curious physiological fact this universal propensity in men to give vent to their emotions in loud inarticulate bellowings. In the nursery, any uncommon occasion of happiness is sure to produce a degree of bawling and clattering that end in driving papa and mamma distracted, and perform that good service for visitors much earlier. Savages uniformly give vent to their ecstasies in noise: the Sioux or Pawnee raises the war-whoop as he tipsles the 'fire water' of the Whites; the Irishman flourishes his shilleagh and halloo at the top of his voice when dancing at Donnybrook, with a cask of whiskey on one hand and a fiddle on the other,—the Scotch Highlander cracks his fingers and howls as reels and strathspeys are dashed off by some modern NEIL GOW in hotter and hotter haste; and the Kentucky half-horse half-alligator crows and screeches and vows he is a screamer. As savages express all unwonted emotions by laughter, and tender souls weep for excess of happiness, men of all sorts make a noise to express all kinds of feelings, and when their own sweet voices come short of their ineffable enthusiasm, like them out with all kinds of instrumental accompaniments. Gunpowder is the most recherche invention upon which man has yet fallen for making a noise,—and gunpowder accordingly is used to express all sorts of emotions—loyalty, love of liberty, devotion, &c. Other monarchs, as well as our own, when they make progress, are peripatetic linstocks, causing cannon to go off whenever they approach. In America, on the 4th of July, the universal atmosphere of the United States is tremulous from the repurgation of great guns. And when a Pope is elected, or the said Pope condescends to celebrate mass in full state, all Rome is vocal with the brazen throats of cannon. These certainly are as innocent employments as can be devised for instruments of carnage, and it could be wished that they were never worse employed. Some moderation in the use of them, however, would not be amiss. The great lesson of refinement and high breeding is to restrain too exuberant an expression of our emotions. It is deemed vulgar and like an Alderman to express too fervently the slobbering ecstasies of a stomachic organism: the excessive tenderness of a new married couple is a standing joke: when will the passions that require gunpowder to give them voice speak in a whisper?

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

Montreal Times, October 20. CANADA.

It is with much regret we perceive, that the sober and loyal British Canadian population are losing their confidence in Sir C. Bagot. Disappointed they certainly have been, for they could not suppose that a gentleman of Conservative family and feeling, sent by a Conservative Cabinet, would have thrown him-

self so entirely into the arms of their opponents. The loyalists had no objection to the government being shared by the French party,—but they did not expect that in bringing that party into his councils he would select those attainted of treason. They could not anticipate that such persons as Mr Hinks, Mr Lafontaine, and Mr Girouard, would be called upon to act as Cabinet Ministers, and much less that Mr Ogden, Mr Sherwood, and Mr Davidson should be dismissed to make room for them. Yet ever patient, and always ready as the loyalists of Canada have been, under every trial, to bear all difficulties—we believe that they would have calmly resigned themselves to the new order of things, but the subsequent outrage of permitting the dismissed and offending officers to be sent adrift without any notice, provision, or compensation whatever. When the correspondence that took place between Sir Charles and Mr Lafontaine, subsequent to Sir Charles's letter of 13th Sept., appeared—the people seemed to have lost all patience: the insolent demands of one, and the submission of the other, especially in reference to the retiring salary of Mr Ogden and Mr Davidson, seems to have been the last straw that broke the back of the camel. The letter of the 13th went so far, conceded so much, and surrendered such important principles, that its rejection by Mr Lafontaine astonished even his own friends and supporters, fired with indignation every loyal bosom. The moment the overtures in that letter were rejected, his Excellency had but one course to pursue, namely to prorogue the House, and report the whole proceedings to the government and people of England. With the close of Mr Draper's peroration—even before the echo of his last words had ceased, the mandate of the Governor General should have been heard at the door. Instead of this prompt and decisive conduct, we find that the negotiations were resumed and continued until the 17th, when he surrendered at discretion.

Every political change, as well as every battle, has its turning point, or crisis; and the crisis in this case, we think, occurred on the 13th. Had Sir Charles, on receipt of Mr Lafontaine's refusal, broken off all communication with the French party, the reaction would have been immense, and the cabinet at home would have borne him out in the act, in spite of responsible government, the union, or any other consideration. But a different fate awaited Canada, and a new chapter is now open, the end of which no human mind can foresee.

It is true that had his Excellency dissolved the House and appealed to the sense of the country by a new election, that the old difficulty of an union between the Upper Canada Liberals and the French, would have re-occurred; but the reaction might, and very likely would, have produced a very different House, at all events the question is, and ever will be—should not Sir C. Bagot have resorted to this measure even instead of making the sacrifices he did?

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

County of Kent Agricultural Society.

The second annual Cattle Show of the Kent Agricultural Society, was held in a field belonging to Mr James Beattie, on the south side of Richibucto River, on Thursday the 20th day of October, instant. There were a great number of Cattle on the field, of a superior quality, and highly creditable to the county. The following gentlemen were appointed Judges: viz., Rev. Mr. Paquet, John P. Ford, and David McAlmon, Esquires, of Horses; and Thomas Powell, Esq., Mr Thos. Richardson, and Mr Wm. Graham, of Cattle, Pigs and Sheep; who awarded the premiums as follows:

To Fidelle Casey for the best entire Horse 30s
George Pagan, Esq. for the best 3 yr old colt 10s
John Wheten, Esq. for the second do 5s
John Tweedie for the best 2 yr old colt 10s
John Clarke for the second do 5s
Fidelle Casey for the best mare and foal 15s
W. Doherty for the second do 10s
David McAlmon, Esq. for the best bull 25s
Wm Hannington, Esq. for the second do 15s

David Gifford for the best milch cow 15s
David McAlmon, Esq. for the second do 10s
James Mooney for the third do 5s
Robert Lawson for the best 2 yr old heifer 10s
D. McAlmon, Esq. for the second do 5s
James Hutchinson for the best yr old heifer 10s
John Scott for the second do 5s
do for the best bull calf 7s 6d
do for the best breeding sow 10s
Hon J. W. Weldon for the second do 7s 6d
Wm. Brait for the best ram 15s
James Thurratt for the second do 10s
D. McAlmon, Esq. for the best Ewe 10s
John Scott for the second do 7s 6d
D. McAlmon, Esq. for the third do 5s
James Thurratt for the best ewe lamb 10s
John Clark for the second do 7s 6d

Shippagan.—A correspondent at this place has sent us the following for insertion. We understand the oil manufactured from the blubber, is of a very superior description—being particularly clear, and emitting, when burning, but little smoke or exhalation:

On Wednesday the 12th ult. a shoal of Bottle Nose Fish, came into the harbour of Shippagan, from up the Bay, and at the entrance of the narrow part of the harbour, came in contact with the flats, and a part of them got aground off the establishment of John Godfray & Co. where they were first seen by the inhabitants. A turn out was made of iron forty to fifty boats and flats. The fish succeeded in getting into the channel, and took their course to the Gully, when a regular chase commenced, all pulling along for life or death, and a regular running fire was kept up at the fish, which were driven outside of the Gully into the Gulf. The tide was out, and the whole shoal came again in contact with the outer bar, when the smaller fish succeeded in getting over, while the larger could not for want of water. The inhabitants then got in between them and the Bar, and drove Ninety five fellows ashore inside the harbour, opposite the establishment of Wm. Fruing & Co. when the work of death commenced. They succeeded in killing the whole—principally with axes, one stroke at the blow hole being sufficient to despatch them. They measure from 18 to 25 feet long. The Blubber is all saved, and the people agreed themselves to weigh the whole quantity, and make equal division. The whole weight of blubber is 87,000 lb. heads 8,000 lbs.—total 45,000, which gives each man's share 890 lbs. By trial 14 lbs. blubber makes one gallon of Oil. This is a rich prize, and I hope the poor people will meet with a remunerating price for their oil, which will enable them to lay in the necessities of life for the coming winter.

The flesh part they are making a Fish Beef of, by salting it down in barrels. I have not seen any of it as yet, but am informed that the heart, lungs, and kidneys resemble those of the ox very much and the French call it 'Bon Boef.'

Arrest of Sailors.—Last week we noticed the riotous conduct of seamen, who had deserted from their ships. On the morning of Friday last, the Magistrates appointed a number of Special Constables, who succeeded in apprehending about thirty of the ruffians. Some of them were placed on board their vessels, and the remainder were lodged in the jail at Newcastle. Much credit is due to the Magistrates, for thus acting with vigour and decision, which we have no doubt will have a very salutary effect.

Launch.—From the yard of Peter Sutherland, Esquire, at Restigouche, on the 22nd inst., the ship *Hamilton*, barthen per register 638 new, 589 old tonnage; built for Wm. Hamilton, Esq., of Dalhousie. The superiority of model and workmanship of which