

ert, the royal animal rises from his lair to sally forth in quest of prey. His voice may then be heard in the distance: it commences with a low murmuring, which gradually increases, until at last it becomes a fearful and terrific roar, like the rolling of thunder, and is audible at a distance of two miles. The whole animal kingdom trembles, and evinces the greatest fear when the king of the beasts is heard; the sheep tremble as if attacked with ague, place their heads together, and endeavour to hide themselves; the horses break out into a sweat with fear; and the dogs hurry away as fast as they can to find a place of refuge. In fine, all the beasts are seized with the most unequivocal terror when the lion makes his approach known. Should a caravan happen to be near the spot, it is impossible to keep the camels together, they leap about in all directions, and are scattered abroad under the influence of fear, I myself once had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of this kind. On arriving in my travels at the wells of Semmeria, we suddenly heard a murmuring noise afar, resembling the rolling of balls in an empty barrel; but we were soon acquainted with its true cause when it gradually increased to that terrible thunderlike roar. With the first perception of this noise, the camels belonging to our caravan suddenly took fright, and instantly separated in all directions. The men and the cases were thrown off, and if one of the riders happened to keep his seat at the first alarm, he was subsequently necessitated to leap down to avoid being felled by the branches of the trees; for we were unfortunately near a forest of mimosas, and every one was in danger of being torn by their large spines. This confusion, however, did not last long, for the lion took quite an opposite direction to the route of our caravan; but a whole day was lost in collecting the goods that had been thrown off, or torn down by the trees, and one of the camels strayed to a great distance.

Communications.

Mr. Editor,—In your last publication, the communication signed an "Observer," I took great pleasure in running over. It gives me infinite satisfaction, in perceiving that there is one individual, emerging from the shades of retirement, to support my friend "Amicus," who deserves great encomiums bestowed on him, for his praiseworthy exertions in endeavoring to stimulate the young men of this community to organize a Literary Society.

It is astonishing, Mr. Editor, that they are so lost to intellectual improvement, and so degraded in their ideas of Literary pursuits. Who knows but there may be some latent talent, that requires but an opportunity to develop itself with a brilliancy, that would surpass the poetic talents of a W., whose dreams would be confined to more exalted regions than that of smoothshillings—whose eloquence would astonish America itself, and be re-echoed from Britain's sea-girt shore? To the youth of Chatham I would say—Arouse yourselves to mental activity—Genius lies hid—Throw off the clouds that encompass your intellectual atmosphere, and let a gleam of sunshine vivify your dormant faculties—Burst the trammels of ignorance, and shew to an admiring community, that you are not past redemption; as regards literary attainments, "Amicus" has truly said, that young men, instead of letting the current of their mind run on Literary improvement, employed their leisure hours in the merry dance, &c. This is a deplorable, a lamentable fact; but to this may be added other detestable evils, such as card-playing, (which "Observer" justly depreciates) partaking of intoxicating beverages, masticating and smoking tobacco: with respect to the last mentioned evil, it is one which demands their most serious consideration. Oh! that some of our young friends would relinquish the most disgusting habit of dissipating the Indian weed in an evanescent substance through the medium of combustion. They cannot be aware of its pernicious effects upon the system; already it is sapping the foundation of their existence—clogging the secretions—exsiccating the respiratory organs—impairing the functions of the heart and arteries, by an unceasing stimulus—occasioning dyspepsia with its long train of nervous diseases, and lastly, weakening the powers of the intellect.

Mark the emaciated countenance, the nervous agitation when excited, that so frequently follows the use of Tobacco. How disgusting to see places of worship, shops, and their homes, continually deluged by floods of tobacco-tinctured saliva. Oh! that they would, as they value their health and their happiness, in this transitory scene of existence; as they value the welfare of coming generations, deracinate that abominable practice, and let not their path to the silent tomb be paved with tobacco pipes. In conclusion, I again reiterate, let the aforesaid youth of Chatham, turn their attention to literary pursuits, heeding not the idle babbler,

(who takes "ignorance is bliss" as his motto) and they will reap a rich and abundant harvest. Hoping that my weak efforts may take effect,

I remain, yours sincerely,

J'AI OUBLIE MON NOM.

December 11, 1844.

As we conceive the grounds on which the Commissioner of Bankrupts. refused a Certificate of Conformity in the following case, to be important to persons engaged in business, we procured a copy of the decision, which we publish for the information of all who may be concerned

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN FLYNN, A BANKRUPT.

In this case, the granting of a Certificate to the Bankrupt, was opposed on three grounds:—

1st. Fraudulent representation by the Bankrupt, by which he obtained credit for a large amount, which is still unpaid.

2nd. The fraudulent misapplication of property, which ought to have been applied to the payment of his debts.

3rd. That the Bankrupt has not satisfactorily accounted for the property and funds of which he was possessed.

It appears from the evidence in this case, that in the year 1836 the Bankrupt owned several tracts of land on the North West Branch of the Miramichi, and its tributaries, and in that year he commenced dealing with Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Company, and was extensively engaged in lumbering up to the Spring of 1842, and it does not appear that during that period there had been a settlement between them. On the 19th of June, 1840, he conveyed the property on which he resided to his eldest son, Edward Thomas Flynn, then and still a Minor; and in the same year he purchased another property, which he conveyed to his younger sons—Patrick and Francis. It appears that previous to that time he owed debts which are still due, and that the parties were not paid, although they frequently demanded payment.

In August, 1841, he was arrested at the suit of Messrs. Cunards, for £2000; and he then gave them as security for the amount then due, Mortgages on all his lands in Northumberland and Gloucester, and a Bill of Sale of all his timber then made in the woods; and he entered into an agreement to make from one to two thousand tons for them, and mark it at the stump, with a mark agreed upon, and Messrs. Cunards were to advance "to the said John Flynn, in such manner as would answer the demands he was then owing, to the extent of £600." At the time of making this agreement, the Bankrupt represented the quantity of timber made in the woods to be much larger than it really was, and led Messrs. Cunards to suppose that £600 would pay all his other debts, and that he would require a very small quantity of supplies to get out the quantity of timber agreed upon. It appears that Messrs. Cunards advanced a much larger amount than they agreed to do, as he now stands indebted to them over £4000.

The Bankrupt never gave delivery of the timber conveyed to Messrs. Cunard by the Bill of Sale, as he agreed to do, and evaded doing so under the plea that his men would not work, if they found out he had done so. In the winter of 1842, he made a quantity of timber, but did not mark it as agreed upon; and in the spring of the year, before the timber was rafted, he made a delivery to his men of a sufficient quantity to pay their wages. This he subsequently ascertained would take 600 tons, and that there would then be only 600 tons remaining; the whole quantity brought to market being very little more than he represented to Messrs. Cunards the summer previous that he had then made, and little more than sufficient to pay half the amount advanced by Messrs. Cunards after the agreement. And instead of giving them the remainder of the timber, he, on the third of June, delivered it to Messrs. Gilmore, Rankin & Co., to whom he was not indebted, for the purpose of paying certain of his creditors who were dealing with them. After this delivery he drew on Messrs. Cunards for supplies to enable him to complete his rafting. By these acts of the Bankrupt, Messrs. Cunards were placed in a far worse position than they were when they arrested him; and the only reason the Bankrupt assigns for this undue preference, is that he thought it best to owe all to one. He appears not only to have preferred certain creditors and paid them in full, knowing he could not pay all, but in some instances has actually overpaid them, and in his settlement with his men he not only paid them all that he owed them, but paid debts for some who were actually indebted to him.

The Bankrupt states that at the time he conveyed his property to his children, he thought he could pay his debts, but was not exactly aware of the state of his affairs. He well knew that he owed money to persons who were urgent for payment; that he had long unsettled accounts, and that until these were settled, it was impossible for him to tell how he stood; still he makes no endeavor to pay his debts, or get a settlement of his account, but conveys property to his children which he had purchased and paid for by raising money on a note drawn by himself, and discounted at the Bank. The Bankrupt Laws are not only made for the relief of Debtors and the security of Creditors, but also for the prevention of fraud; and our Provincial Act, by which I am governed, requires me to look at the conduct of the Bankrupt as a Trader, before as well as after his Bankruptcy. In doing this, I cannot say that

the Bankrupt has conducted himself as a man in business should have done, after conveying the best of his property to his children without value, he has obtained credit to a very large amount, and can give no other account of how he has disposed of the property that has come into his hands, further than that both himself and the persons whom he employed, had neglected their business.

It has been very strongly urged that Messrs. Cunards have got all the earnings of the Bankrupt, from the time he commenced dealing with them in 1836. This may be all true, and it may be that the profits they have derived from their dealings with him, are more than the balance now due them; if this was the case, it cannot have any bearing on this case. I am not now deciding either the extent or the justness of their claim; they have not ranked on the estate, and therefore I have nothing to do with their account further than to enable me to judge of the dealings of the Bankrupt. But there are other creditors who have lodged claims, and who certainly have not derived profit.

Nicholas Malone, a creditor on the estate, states that he gave the Bankrupt's wife £35 to keep for him; that after repeatedly asking the bankrupt for the amount, in May, 1839, he succeeded in getting his note of hand, but from that time to the present, has not been enabled to get payment. This man is entirely overlooked in the distribution of the timber, while Sweeney, who was indebted to the bankrupt £15 5 3, received five tons, and Keegan, who was indebted to him £6 9 6, received eight.

I think, therefore, that the bankrupt has misapplied property which should have been applied to the payment of his debts; and that he has not satisfactorily accounted for the property and funds of which he was possessed. I cannot say there has not been a full discovery, but from all the evidence I can come to no other conclusion, than that the bankrupt has either not made a full discovery, or that he has misrepresented the state of his affairs, and thereby obtained credit for a large amount, which is still unpaid.

On the three grounds, therefore, I refuse the certificate.

For the Gleaner.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."—Pope.

Sir,—The communications which have lately appeared in your paper on the propriety of instituting a Debating Society in Chatham, remind me of a Dialogue to which I listened lately, between an intelligent gentleman, a stranger, and one of our young clerks. It was as follows:—

Stranger: How do you young men of this community spend your time?

Clerk: O, quite well, Sir; we employ our

Stranger: I mean, how do you employ your spare, or leisure hours?

Clerk: We have none, Sir; we study

Stranger: How! You do not mean to say, that you have no time, but what is spent behind the counter, or at the desk?

Clerk: Yes! We rise before the sun; and without taking time to cast on a clean collar, we hasten to the store. We remain there, during the summer, 'till 10 o'clock at night; and 'till nine during winter; by which time we are usually so fatigued, that it is with difficulty we manage to pull off our boots, strip, and "turn in."

Stranger: H—! your chain is heavier to drag than was that of the African slave; and your condition more degrading. What sort of merchants will you clerks make?

Clerk: Oh, very good, Sir, if we have but the means.

Stranger: Humph! Wealth—not Wisdom—I presume you mean.

Stranger: Young men, the clerks of Chatham, of every grade, should petition their employers, to permit them to "shut shop," at an early hour during the Winter. I will guarantee, that a sense of duty, and their personal interest in the matter, will induce the merchants to comply cheerfully with your resolution. The remaining portion of every evening should be diligently employed by you in the acquisition of useful knowledge, through the medium of a Teacher; or the perusal of well-selected Books and Periodicals. Have you not a Library in Chatham?

Clerk: There were two or three, but they are gone.

Stranger: Gone! Where?

Clerk: I don't know, Sir; but they talk of getting up a Debating Society.

Stranger: I am no enemy to Debating Societies; they are excellent institutions, if excellently conducted. Young men, who are however, in the baby-clothes of Literature, are usually fonder of hearing themselves speak, or admiring their own productions, than of listening to the wisdom of their superiors, or reflecting upon the commentaries of such; in a word, they are fonder of displaying their ignorance, than of acquiring knowledge. (Turning to me he added) We are all of us naturally fond of that which we may call our own, whether that be the offspring of our bodies, or the emanation of our mind. The young mother is not fonder of her first-born child, than is the Law Student of his first speech, or first epistle, as it meets his admiring gaze in the columns of some newspaper. Speaking, however, at a Debating Society, or writing for a newspaper, are alike preposterous and presumptuous, if the article written or spoken, be the mere infliction of nonsense; or if it possess no qualification to repay the time and patience of the reader or the listener.

Let your correspondents read and reflect. Out of these, as good soil, speechifying and writing will spring up, in due season, abundantly.

Chatham, 12th December, 1844.

The Politician.

The British Press.

London Illustrated News, November 1844. CONQUEST AND COMMERCE. Much benevolent activity is expended in peace; busy land, we are sorry to say it, with—indeed no result. Men go to and fro, and know not where; is increased—that is to say, the knowledge of the evils that afflict us; but for the repression, though not slow in being devised—effusive of and every society of men seem have wasted on separate plan—they are very tardy in submission shape and substance. Our expedients demand rate in discussion, and are talked of as long that at last they "lose the name of the thing." But, if a nation has a bad or no so, purpose to work out, the alacrity of its economy and the extent of power it, of reconno are truly wonderful. We can only chance on few pitiful thousands for the great task the said tional Education, but we can sink millions. For an Afghan war. Nor are we alone the French miscalculations of what is best for the affairs of the general mass. We have just been there forcibly struck with the mingled crime of a and foolishness of the manner in which the French are wasting their national treasure in pouring forth their millions of treasure, what is more precious still, the blood of our soldiers, upon the desert sands that is conquered territory, that not only repulse material profit, which a nation of heretofore perhaps despise, but does not yield even such military glory which we know they covet as a rate. We allude of course, to the French results of occupation of Algiers. The past history of Conquest rule in that country, and the latest accounts of the state it has produced, alike show with this miserable results of a mere war of conquest, the evils of which fall first on the people who have invaded and then recoil on the invaders. The other drama: they were first the sacrifice of the parties will be the victims.

Algiers, Morocco, and the French, involved occupied much space in the minds, or rather say perhaps, the journals, of the day. You could read about nothing, even extension wished it, but the French and Mogad, and it was, by way of variety, the French chief of heite. On the whole, however, when in and his squadron carried it. The story of the m about what the French had not determining what they intended to do, could only The des ceeded by the commentaries of the day, made on what they did do at Boump up, what was that? A number of ships, the East with all that men, money, and motion of it in the art of destruction could furnish was unde for some hours at the rotten walls of property ish tow, battered them with confidence in might have been expected, landed for the native time on an island on the coast, spiked confidence guns, and then sailed away—the Company ing a movement which was not thus rare! What was the purpose of all this? Has been fury signifying nothing? An Arab Gas by a made himself, probably without the of China the guest of the Moorish Emperor, of the Isl appealing to the fanaticism of the would he peror's subjects, was no doubt raising that might have been exceedingly tro to he French troops in Algiers. So telford, pel the Emperor to expel the Arab interior of his dominions, it was the cessary to bombard a town on the the inhabitants of which had little to the matter in dispute, one way This, so slenderly expedient as it was was done after it had ceased to be ent at all; for when the cannon negotiation had already done the war, and the poor Emperor had accept the conditions required of if he could, to comply with them the battering was a sheer loss of powder; but the Prince had resolved ing a bombardment, and would no denied himself the gratification to be from it than a schoolboy would have his squibs and staid away from a And what has been the result of all and excitement? As far as France cerned, things seem to be pretty much were before. Not an inch of ter been gained—a little plunder perhaps ing a tattered tent and a worn-out which gave Paris matter for two da ter, but nothing more. Abd-el-K first causus belli, is again at large, howe the skirts of the French colony, mischief as ever, and almost as like the Emperor as the Emperor is to It is evident the Arab will do just as es, not what French treaties stipulat do. Then the condition of the army ed; the men are worked, except in al emergencies, worse than wh Napoleon. The policy of seizing tensive territory, with only streng effectually to defend a small one, plied isolated posts and stations, wh collectively a large number of troo rage and waste have made what fertile, a desert, and scarcity to the famine adds to the ravages of disea them both, more victims perish beneath the sword of the wild de

And, as if this was not enough, have needlessly plunged into a the Kaybiles, a powerful mountain ly proud of the independence the therto preserved from the Roman, and the Moor, and they will perish yield it to the French. They are and strong, their whole district is fort, and they are wealthy withal, civilized—if coining money and

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