

domestic felicity on the Rhine, we would sketch it thus:—a summer evening—a flower garden—a table with tea or coffee—a dozen chairs occupied by persons of both sexes—the women big footed, blue eyed, placed creatures knitting stockings—the men heavy and awkward, each with a monstrous signet ring on the forefinger of his right hand, smoking unceasingly, and puffing the vapour into the faces of their better halves, who heed it not, and occasionally may even be seen replenishing with their own delicate digits the enormous porcelain or meerschaum bowls of the pipes. If you doubt the accuracy of our description, reader, go and judge for yourself. The distance is short, and summer is at hand. Put yourself on board a steamboat, whisk over to Osend or Antwerp, and thence rail and rattle it down to the Rhine. You shall not be three days on German soil without encountering a score such groups as the one we have just sketched.

United States News.

From the New York Sun.

FIREMEN'S FIGHTS.—There is no charitable institution in our country which can compare with the organization of our Fire Department. A man opens his purse and contributes to build a Hospital, or an Asylum, and here the matter ends; but the Fireman risks his life to save the threatened lives and property of his fellow citizens. On the coldest night, when every thing is bound in icy fetters, he springs from his warm bed on the first toll of the bell, and hastily dressing himself, repairs to the scene of desolation; fearlessly mounts the ladder—plunges amid fire and smoke into the burning dwelling, and bears off in safety, women and helpless children from the devouring flames—and thus rescues them from the arms of death. Without reward, excepting from the consciousness of a good action, he works for hours to extinguish the fire, and save the property of his unknown fellow citizen, and frequently sinks exhausted from his severe and painful efforts. *This is true charity.* It ennoble the man—it elevates him above every thing temporal and selfish, and places him in the highest niche which gratitude and friendship can erect for worth and disinterested services. How deeply, therefore, it is to be regretted that after the performance of this god-like duty, firemen (in other cities, heaven be praised, not in this) fall upon each other and fight like ferocious animals, instigated by pitiful jealousy as to each others efforts and efficiency. In Philadelphia these fights are too common, likewise in Baltimore, as we see by the following extract, which we take from the Sun of that city:

"Riots and Fighting.—Yesterday afternoon a pitched battle took place on Landenslager's hill, between about fifty or sixty persons, who, we understand, claimed to be members of the Independent and Lafayette fire companies. Several persons were injured seriously, but as the fight occurred out of the city, none were hurt except those engaged. Subsequently to this, about 6½ o'clock, a fight occurred in Exchange Place, between a number of youths, some eighteen years of age. They rallied under the cry of "Rollers," "Gumballs," &c., and for a time the scene was really terrific. By the time the police were made acquainted with the fact, the disturbance was over, though they arrested one person, who was charged with throwing bricks. It is too bad that the Sabbath should be thus desecrated by a pack of rowdies. It is almost impossible for the police to catch them; and it is therefore the duty of all good citizens who see the parties and know them to lodge information, that they may be arrested and punished. This row was not more than half settled, before there was signs of a new outbreak further up Gay street, and on arriving at the spot we observed a half dozen ladies in front of a large three story house, apparently in great distress. We immediately rushed to the spot and hearing a great noise within we entered, and what a sight was there. The chairs and tables were upside down, cups and saucers smashed into innumerable atoms, and two of our largest and most corpulent citizens down on the floor, pummeling each other like mad bulls. They were finally separated by main force, so close was their attachment, and we left the scene satisfied that a parlor, and the presence of ladies, was not the proper place for a "bull-bait."

We can only repeat what we have before frequently said with great truth and pleasure: with the large and mixed population of the great commercial metropolis of the Union we see no such disgraceful brawls and outbreaks—no such shameful contests among citizens attached to our valuable Fire Department.

OUR FORCES ON AND NEAR THE GULF OF MEXICO.—The following United States forces have been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, and vicinity, viz:—

Military.—Under the command of General Taylor—16 companies, composing the 2d and 4th Regiments, from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, ordered to the Texan borders. Stationed at Fort Jessup and Natchitoches were eleven companies, to which twelve have been added making twenty three companies, or about eleven hundred and fifty men.

The confidential instructions to Gen. Taylor conclude:—

You will take prompt measures, in the first instance, by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special express, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas, in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office (all confidentially) whether any and external danger may threaten that government

or its people. Should such danger be found to exist, and appear to be imminent, you will collect and march the forces above indicated to the Sabine river, but not proceed beyond the frontier without further instructions, keeping in readiness, in the case supposed, all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition.

By these instructions it is not meant to impress upon your mind the belief that the Government apprehend hostility with any foreign power. They are given to you for the purpose of enjoying circumspection and attention to the condition of your force. I repeat the injunction of confidence, and the full reliance reposed in your judgement and prudence by the Government.

Naval.—Under command of Commodore Conner—The vessels of war cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, 14 May, were, Frigate Potomac, Sloop Vincennes, and Brig Somers. Under orders, ready for sea, or on their way to the Gulf.—Sloop Vandalia, Sloop Falmouth, Steamer Union, Brig Bainbridge, and brig Lawrence. Sloop Preble, expected home shortly, will also be ordered to the Gulf. The instructions to Commodore Conner direct him to concentrate his force in the vicinity of Texas and Mexico, and in case an invasion of the former, to remonstrate on behalf of the United States Government, communicating every movement to the Navy Department with all possible rapidity.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

AMERICAN REPUBLIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The following preamble and Resolutions were passed by the above Committee:—

Whereas, The American Republican General Executive Committee of the city of New York profess a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon their body in view of their unceasing and untiring efforts in behalf of the dissemination of the American Republican principles; and, whereas, it is a well established fact, that through their combined and undivided efforts, also, the organization of American Republican Associations have been established in many of our sister cities, towns and villages, thereby, also, tending to promulgate the political doctrines of American Republicanism, and whereas, it has been evident to every member of this Association, since the first attempt at organization in this city, that the enemies of these principles would leave no stone unturned in order to defeat our purposes of proposed reform, as well as to create dissension and confusion in our ranks—and

Whereas, it is also in evidence, beyond the power of controversy or equivocation, that by a close adherence to our principles, we have thus far been enabled successfully to compete with the two great political parties of the day, and effectually to have triumphed over the combined efforts and uniring zeal, openly manifested against our interests on the part of demagogues and foreign influence, which has pervaded this city; and, whereas, the general Executive Committee are conscious that with all the discretion of judgment, caution, and prudence with which their movements have been matured and conducted, still, there has been that species of fermentation going on among the enemies of the cause in this city, which, to some degree, has tended to riot and disorder; and whereas, it has been proved, to have met a withering defeat through that concert of action which has ever been the guide, and finally governed the movements of this Committee;

Be it therefore *Resolved*,—That the General Executive Committee continue with undiminished ardor to disseminate as far as practicable, the Principles of American Republicanism throughout the land, firmly believing that they only require to be thoroughly understood in order to meet the decided approbation of every lover of good government and our country's Institutions.

Resolved, That this Committee having investigated sufficiently the cause and progress of the Philadelphia riots, declare, that the same originated in the attempt of the Irish Roman Catholics to disturb the first meeting held by the American Republicans, on the Friday of the week preceding the riots, which was broken up by the disturbers—that the second meeting held on Monday, May 6th, was again disturbed, by two Irish Roman Catholics making a loud noise, and stating that they would not be silent if the speakers might be heard—that the said two disturbers were forcibly ejected, and the meeting again proceeded peacefully, until the persons in the market were fired upon by muskets in the hands of Irish Roman Catholics. In or behind the house of the Hibernia Hosiery Company, and several Natives were killed—that the conflict then became general—that the subsequent continuation of the bloody riots, burning of churches and the dwellings, for four days, was entirely owing to the want of energetic action on the part of the Mayor, and Police of the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we deprecate any present public meetings, as calculated to inflame the mind, and that we will sustain the constituted authorities of the City and County of New York in any action, whatever the same may be which is a preventive of any thing like public tumult and disorder.

Resolved, That we hold the laws to be paramount, and that they should be carried into effect in every case, according to the very letter.

Resolved, That in accordance with these facts we deeply sympathize with the widows and orphans, and surviving relatives and friends of the murdered native citizens of Philadelphia, so wantonly, unprovokedly and pre-meditatedly slain, by Irish Roman Catholics, in their determination to stop the progress of the American Republican Principles by brute force, even to the usual weapons of warfare used in any fore-

ign invasion by the worst enemies of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we recommend to the native born citizens of the United States, to organize American Republican Associations throughout the Union, as the only effectual remedy for the evident fixed determination of the Irish Roman Catholics, to usurp the ascendancy in this free country, over the native born citizens, not only in the offices of government, but in matters of the education of the infant minds, and all matters of private business and domestic comfort.

Resolved, That we forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, to the General Executive Committee of the American Republican Party of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the Preamble and resolutions be published, and that editors throughout the United States, favourable to American Republican Principles, be requested to copy the same into their columns, for the good of the whole country.

New York, May 13th, 1844.

Committee to draught preamble and resolutions for General Executive Committee.

ALFRED H. DAVIES,
B. R. SARALL,
ASA B. PERKINS,
HENRY A. FAY,
WM. L. CARMAN,
EDWARD PRIME

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. We went to press to-day at two o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal Mail steamer Caledonia, with the second British May Mail, arrived quite unexpectedly at Halifax, on Thursday morning last, after a short and pleasant passage of 10½ days.

The news she brings adds but little of importance. O'Connell's case is postponed until the 22d of May, the commencement of Trinity Term, when the proceedings were to recommence, but when they will terminate? it is useless to hazard a conjecture.

Sir Henry Hardinge is to go out as Governor General of India. His appointment, it would seem, has been founded on the mutual acquiescence of Government and the Board of Directors. The news from the United States respecting the annexation of Texas, has created very considerable excitement in England. The Press has taken the subject in hand, and was dealing out to Brother Jonathan pretty considerable hard knocks, in which his boasted liberal institutions, and his desire to retain in the newly acquired territory that horrid blot on the escutcheon of the country—slavery—comes in for a large share of its comments.

We obtained but a very small portion of our English papers by the mail, but we have succeeded in selecting from other sources all the intelligence any way interesting, which will be found under the proper head.

THE SEASON.—Summer commenced his reign yesterday. We wish him a long, pleasant, and fruitful life.

OUR TRADE.—Our river presents quite a business-like appearance, and the sailors singing their songs of "cheerily O," and other ditties, tends much to enliven the scene. All hands on shore are busily employed, and at present it is impossible to obtain a leisure hand to perform an incidental job, even at more than a remunerating compensation.

CUBA.—The Yarmouth Herald furnishes us with the following piece of intelligence from this Island:—

"Imprisonment of the British merchants.—Her Majesty's ship illustrious sailed on Saturday from Halifax for Havana, to protect the British residents in Cuba, whose lives and property are represented to be exposed to much danger, in consequence of the disturbances in that Island. Two British merchants had been thrown into a dungeon, on suspicion of being concerned in the slave insurrection—one of whom had died in his confinement, and the other was in a precarious state of health. The Governor General of the Island refused to hold any communication with the British Consul on the subject, and it is said is prepared for the worst. More Castle, upon which he places his reliance, is a strong fortress, but not sufficiently so to enable him to trample upon British subjects with impunity."

HAYTI.—A letter dated at Port au Platte on the 8th May, published in a New York paper, gives the following detailed account of the recent doings in this distracted place.

"It appears that early in March, the blacks in the western part of the island, collected to-

gether two armies, to suppress the insurrection in the army of Port au Prince, and General Pierrot, marching upon the city of Port au Prince, and that of Cape Haytien, under General Pierrot, marching upon Port au Prince. The first of these armies were reduced by desertion to about 7000 men before it passed the frontier; it was there confronted by the army of Saint Domingo, and after two or three contests, was compelled to take refuge in Azua. Here, on the 9th April, it was attacked by the St. Domingans, and compelled to recross the frontier, remaining, however, entrenched in a mountain near Azua. Here, it is said, 1000 of its men were taken with the small pox, and for want of care and attendance, many were dying daily. In the meantime there had been a naval engagement in the Bay of Azua, in which the Haytian flotilla, of three or four sail, had been driven ashore with great loss by an equal force of Domingans, one of whose vessels was a pilot boat manned by Frenchmen. These triumphs resulted in the declaration of the independence of the Spanish portion of the island, under the name of the Domingan Republic.

The second army sent against Port au Platte was no more fortunate. After meeting a check from the troops of Mocha and Santiago, under General Titus Salceda (a planter who had been placed at the head of the insurgent forces) it was driven with great loss from before Santiago, on the 30th March. A bare remnant of the forces reached the frontier, where they communicated their panic to the reinforcements sent to them from Cape Haytien, and the united forces refused to obey an order to march again upon Santiago. President Herard, upon receiving news of this, ordered every third man in the army to be shot, but General Pierrot refused to put the order into execution. Before the officers charged with the arrest of General Pierrot, and the levy of a new army arrived at Cape Haytien, the inhabitants of the latter place had proclaimed the Northern Provinces an independent state, and made General Pierrot their Commander in Chief. It is understood that this Northern state shall include all the old kingdom of Christophe, Saint Marks, &c.

It is said that the most influential and richest men at Cape Haytien are engaged in this movement, and that they were about to organize an army to send to Port au Prince, where President Herrard still held his own. The leading men in the revolution appear to be white, as we believe are the majority of the inhabitants of the disaffected part of the Island."

BYE ROADS.—The Royal Gazette contains the appointment of the following individuals, to expend the sums of money set opposite to their names, being appropriations granted in 1842.

| Northumberland— | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Dudley Perley, | £137 13 0 |
| George Johnston, | 55 0 0 |
| James Kerr, | 105 0 0 |
| Richard Sutton, | 420 0 0 |
| John Porter, | 190 0 0 |
| James Davidson, | 230 0 0 |
| Robinson Crocker, | 40 0 0 |
| David Crocker, | 20 0 0 |
| Alexander Brown, | 77 6 2 |
| Thomas W. Underhill, | 105 0 0 |
| Alexander M. Laggan, | 135 0 0 |
| Lent— | |
| Peter Muzrall, | 40 0 0 |
| James Smith, | 115 0 0 |
| Germain White, | 50 0 0 |
| Isaac Sowerby, | 200 0 0 |
| William Fitzgerald, | 176 0 0 |
| John P. Ford, | 119 0 0 |
| John Bowser, | 115 0 0 |
| Albert B. Smith, | 80 0 0 |
| William Hamilton, | 115 0 0 |
| Restigouche— | |
| J. Hunter, | 350 0 0 |
| David Crocker, | 445 0 0 |
| Gloucester— | |
| Samuel L. Bishop, | 90 0 0 |
| David Crocker, | 350 0 0 |
| Michael O'Brien, | 190 0 0 |
| Thomas Miller, | 175 0 0 |
| Valentine Gibbs, | 185 0 0 |
| Joseph Sewell, | 60 0 0 |

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

On Friday last we were handed the following account of the proceedings of a Public Meeting recently held in Bathurst. We presume it is a copy of the document which our Agent there informed us had been forwarded some time previously for insertion.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, convened at the Court House, Bathurst, on the first day of May, instant, pursuant to a Requisition to the High Sheriff for that purpose;

JOSEPH READ, Esquire, was called to the Chair,

When the following Resolutions were passed: Moved by B. Dawson, Esq., seconded by William Napier, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—As the opinion of this meeting, that the Public Health of Gloucester has not been sufficiently consulted or regarded in the construction of the present Board of Health, under the provisions of the act of the Assembly 7 Vic. cap 28 to prevent the spread of a disease now prevailing in certain parts of Gloucester and Northumberland

Moved by Thomas M. Deblois, Esq., and seconded by P. Coughlan, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That a portion of the inhabitants of this county contributed aid