

Communication.

AN ORIGINAL ENIGMA.

Take the name of the Virtue that fools always hated;
The name of the element of which we're created;
Take the light called the great, a light we much need,
And the cord that constrained the Saviour to bleed;
Take the name of the garden from which man was driven,
And the period when all should set out for Heaven;
The initials of these, when combined, are such,
That they form the first name in the Methodist Church.

R. W.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax, at midnight, yesterday week, after a passage of 12 days and 6 hours—a week after its receipt there, we are furnished with our mail. We perceive by the St. John papers, that the mail for that city was received on Monday morning last.

We have devoted a large space to-day to extracts from our British papers. The news is highly satisfactory. The Crops throughout Great-Britain and Ireland promise to be early and very abundant; and the intelligence from the Manufacturing districts is very gratifying.

The London papers furnish us with the following particulars of a successful trial recently made by Captain Warner, of his new "Explosive Power," off Brighton, which, it appears, was very successful.

The great interest which has been excited not only among naval men, but amongst the public at large, by the declaration of Captain Warner, that he was prepared to prove by experiment his discovery of a new power which would instantaneously destroy the largest vessel afloat, naturally caused an enormous attendance in Brighton on Saturday. Mr. Somes, the eminent shipbuilder, having made a present of the bark John O'Gaunt, a vessel of between 300 and 400 tons, for the purpose of testing the new power, the devoted vessel was brought to Shoreham, and remained moored off that town, within sight of the promenaders on the Brighton Chain Pier.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were present, including a very large number of the nobility, and other highly respectable and scientific persons.

It had been agreed by Lord Ingestre, other officers, and Captain Warner, that the latter should hoist a Union Jack at the mast head of the steamer when he was ready to operate, and keep that signal flying until those on the shore should hoist a Union Jack from the flag-staff on the battery, at any time they chose to select, which would be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal, and then immediately the operation would take place. The Sir William Wallace having let go the tow line, returned abreast of the John O'Gaunt for a few moments, but for what purpose we could not discover; she then took up her position about a quarter of a mile ahead of the ship. The Union Jack was then hauled down. Every one now felt that the grand crisis had arrived. Every eye was directed to the scene of operations, and in less than five minutes afterwards, the explosion took place. The instrument of destruction, whatever it was, seemed to strike the vessel amidships, for, from that point, a huge column of water, in which was intermingled some of the shingle in which her ballast was composed, shot up perpendicularly into the air, higher than her highest topmast; her mizen went by the board, her mainmast, a new one, was shot clean out of her like a rocket; she heeled over to port an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on her starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The time which passed from her being struck, and her sinking, could not have exceeded two minutes and a half. Some few of the more enthusiastic spectators, chiefly professional men, raised a cheer, but with the mass all was mute astonishment. A work of destruction so sudden, so frightful, so stupendous, appeared impossible for a moment even to the thousands and tens of thousands that witnessed it. It was like an awful mystery. But though every body was watching, and watching narrowly, with all the aid that optical instruments could afford them, the mode of operation is, we believe, still as profound a secret to the world as before this public experiment.

The papers put us also in possession of the annexed information relating to the mission of Dr. Wolff, to Bokhara, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly, which report stated had been executed. This rumour, it appears, was well founded.

"The Levant mail has arrived, and we are sorry to say, confirms the worst fears so long apprehended, respecting Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly. It seems now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the gallant officers were executed at Bokhara, in the month of June, 1842. The object of Dr. Wolff being thus happily ended, the Rev. Gentleman was to leave Bokhara towards the end of May, on his way to Europe. He has written an official letter, by order of the King of Bokhara, in which the following are stated to be the reasons for the execution of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly. The former had been put to death, firstly, on account of his having treated royalty with the greatest disrespect on different occasions; secondly, that he had turned Mussulman, and then returned to the Christian faith; thirdly, that he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged ambassador from England; and fourteen months had elapsed without receiving any answer, though the king had erected japor khans (post houses) on his account. And, with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having induced the Khans of Khiva and Kohan to wage war against the King of Bokhara."

UNITED STATES.—The papers contain the presentment of the Grand Jury at Philadelphia, after their inquiry into the recent disturbances in that city. We have not room for the whole document, but select from it the following extracts:

"The cause of the late outbreak in the District of Southwark may be attributed to an attack made upon the meeting of citizens in the District of Kensington in the early part of the month of May last. The feelings engendered in the minds of a portion of the people by the events of that murderous outrage upon the constitutional rights of citizens was of such a character as not to be soon forgotten and the first plausible pretext was seized upon for the perpetration of new scenes of violence and disorder. The arming of the Church of St Philip de Neri presented that pretext, and a mob more formidable and systematic in their movements than any which ever occurred in this country, was not overcome and dispersed until they were fired upon by the military and several of the number killed. The services of the military to sustain and enforce the laws, can only be justified when the civil power is found to be unavailable for that purpose; and the Grand Jury are satisfied, from the evidence before them, that the services of the military on the occasion of the late riots was absolutely required, as the civil power had proved insufficient.

"The authority of the Sheriff to fire upon the mob ought to be fixed by Statute Law. There should be a Riot Act passed by the Legislature, and the time fixed when the order to fire shall be given. The law should fix the time and not the Sheriff. When this shall be done, there will be an end to mobs in Pennsylvania.

"From the examination of the mass of testimony before the Grand Jury, it does not appear that there is any evidence to implicate the Sheriff, as to the faithful efforts used by him in the discharge of his duty during the late Riots. The evidence establishes the fact of his having summoned a large number of persons to form a civil posse during the Kensington Riots, not more than forty or fifty of whom obeyed the summons, and that during the Southwark Riots upwards of six hundred men were summoned, and less than one hundred obeyed the Sheriff.

"The Grand Inquest, under instruction from the Court regarding the arming of churches and other public buildings, have summoned evidence and examined fully into particulars from which it has been shown that several churches have been armed for defence, under what was deemed by those in whose charge they were placed to be legal authority—and that so soon as it was apparent that the properly constituted authorities were prepared to protect them from threatened destruction, the arms were immediately given up or removed. The law guarantees to every one the right to protect the domicile, and whatever difference of opinion may exist, real or supposed, among the administrators of justice on this subject, the citizens at large have firmly believed and have always acted on the belief, that self protection is an absolute right which belongs to all men, or when the process of the law is too tardy to afford an adequate protection, then means for self defence may justly and properly be resorted to. It is indeed lamentable to know that it was even deemed necessary to place arms inside of a church for its protection—but that it was necessary events have painfully shown in the outbreaks in Southwark. The Magistrates were unable to allay the tumult or to arrest the rioters. The peace should be preserved by them, without regard to sectional feeling—the law guarantees to a liberty to worship in any faith or creed—and all should be alike respected and protected. The sheriff did all that could be done after receiving notice of the riots. To the Police and Military, the citizens owe much for their fearless exertions in suppressing a riot of such a serious character, in which they perilled and lost life in the protection of their property. We condole with the

relatives of the killed—we rejoice with the peaceable portion of our fellow citizens that we are now safe from any further tumult, since the rioters know that the forfeit of life must be the penalty of such offences in future. We are of opinion that the arming of churches and engine houses will be hereafter wholly abandoned, and that those persons or companies who have heretofore deemed this course necessary for their safety, will now rely on the protection of the properly constituted authorities, seeing that it tends to engender mistrust and riot, and is a fruitful source of misrule and disorder.

"While reflecting on the disasters produced by the action of the rioters, the attention of the Jury is naturally drawn to consider the primary and radical cause of these outbreaks on law and order. A disposition to resist oppression, usurpation or violence, is common to all men, and with the majority it is regulated under the control of a moral accountability; but in others it assumes the right, and exerts its own powers to redress aggression; but even in these it would sleep harmless, if left undisturbed by a class, whose depravity seeks every opportunity to violate the rights of others. This latter class are the pests of society, disturbers of the peace, the cause of riots, tumults, and murder. Belonging to this class were they, who assailed the citizens of the Third Ward, Kensington, when they first assembled peaceably with the expectation of being protected in the enjoyment of their legal rights. They may be considered the first cause of all the mischiefs and woe, that marked the character of that riot. If these first assailants had been promptly arrested, the subsequent meeting would not have been disturbed, no riots would have occurred, and citizens would not have been brought in array against each other before the cannon's mouth."

CANADA.—The Montreal Gazette of the 12th instant, contains the following information on the subject of the transmission of the English mails for Canada, through the United States.

"A short time since the British Government made proposals to that of the United States, to have the English Mails for Canada conveyed via Boston, through the United States. This having been agreed to by the American Minister, the Postmaster General was entrusted to make the necessary arrangements for its fulfilment, and S. Lewis, Esq. of Boston, the Agent of the British and North American Mail steamships, was requested by him to ascertain which was the most desirable route to carry them—there being two lines of railroads now constructing from Boston to Burlington."

NOVASCOTIA.—The Halifax papers state, that private letters from the Western Counties of the Province, represent the Crops, generally, as looking exceedingly fine, and promising a most abundant harvest.

Carr and Galloway, the only survivors of the crew of the Saladin, are awaiting the decision of the Grand Jury, which was to have assembled on Thursday last, to examine the evidence against them on a charge of Piracy. Should a true bill be found, these men, it is was stated, would be put on their trial the following day.

WEST INDIES.—Private letters from Trinidad represent the weather as being very dry, which has caused much destruction among the cattle, and partially injured the crops.

CAPE BRETON.—The accounts from this Island represent the catch of all kinds of Fish as being abundant, and the Crops as promising a most abundant harvest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Report of the Ladies Bible Society, and several other favors from friends and correspondents, are crowded out to make room for the European news.

All Letters addressed to the Editor of this paper must be post paid; he has recently refused to take several out of the Post office on that account.

Marriages:

At Nelson, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, the 3d, of the parish of Newcastle, to Miss REBECCA JELLISON, of the former place.

At Bathurst, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. F. Russell, A. B. Mr. THOMAS H. CARMAN, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Waite.

Deaths:

At his residence in Chatham, on Saturday last, RICHARD S. CLARKE, Esq. formerly High Sheriff of this County, aged 74 years.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, AUGUST 3.

This month, usually one of great import from British America, this year presents a marked contrast to that of former years, the arrivals being comprised in 19 vessels, 9549 tons, against 77 vessels, 37,506 tons last year, and shows, on the aggregate import since February 1st, a deficiency of 56 vessels, 25,889 tons. The long detention of many of the large ships in the cotton ports, and the diversion to the Guano trade, of very many of the vessels usually employed in carrying timber, will account for this. In the mean time, the old stocks of Timber have been almost exhausted, and all the new arrivals meet ready sale at full prices. A cargo of Miramichi Pine has been consumed by the importer, and part of one of Restigouche has been sold at 16d, the rest being transhipped coastwise. A cargo of St. John Timber, of 18 1/2 inch average, has been sold off the quay at 19d per foot; and by auction, from the yard, 10,000 feet large average, were sold at 19d, and 6,000 feet of smaller size, at 18 1/2d per foot. Birch.—A parcel, of Lower Port Birch was sold at 18d per foot; St. John, with cargo at 19d per foot; and by auction, a few pieces of St. John at 20d. The demand continues good, and the market barely supplied. Masts and Spars were sold at 19d per foot, and Riggers at 18d. each; there have been no arrivals of consequence. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—Two cargoes of St. John Spruce have been sold from the quay at 2 1/2d. per foot, with some small abatement: a cargo of good quality, has been divided at 2d. 7 1/2ths to 2 1/2d, and another, middling, at 2d. 3 1/2ths to 2 1/2d. per foot of 2 inches, and Boards at 1 3/4d. a cargo of Halifax at 2 1/2d, a cargo of St Andrews at 2d. 6 1/2ths per foot, and with cargo. 1854 St John at 2 1/2d per foot.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.

From Bathurst, July 17—Employ, Southampton. 20, Grace, Carlisle.
From Dalhousie, July 20—Thames, Leith. 29, Aid, Leith Roads.
From Miramichi, July 16—Dauntless, Belfast. 17, Urania, Hayle. 18, Henry, Pentland Firth. 19, Minerva, Liverpool. 21, Albion, Dundee; Herrings, Falmouth; Eagle, Ipswich. 22, Tagus, Falmouth. 24, Echo-Shields; Ant, Hull; Heron, ditto; Themis, Caldy Roads. 25, Spray, Hartlepool. 26, Wilberforce, Ilfracomb. 27, Watchful, Plymouth. 28, Harvest Home, Helford; George, Cork. 29, Ocean, Waterford; Retreat, Belfast. 30, 16, Liverpool; Leader, Torquay. 41, George, Liverpool; John & Hannah, Shields.
From Restigouche, July 16—Helen Douglas, Annan. 19, Good Intent, Fowey. August 1, Henderson, Maryport.

From Richibucto, July 30—Commerce, Cork. 31, Sarah Barry, Exmouth. August 1, Teazer, Liverpool.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

For Dalhousie, July 22—Hibernia, The Clyde.
For Miramichi, July 23—Syvanus, Penzance. 24, Eudymion, Hull. 25, Lord Mulgrave, Ditto. 31, Gazelle, Southampton.
For Richibucto, July 15—Frances, Londonderry.
For Restigouche, July 25—Nelson, Dublin.

Auction.

At the Subscriber's store, on FRIDAY next, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, forenoon—
THE LAND and BUILDINGS thereon, in the Town of Chatham, being the corner Lot, situated between Little's Hotel and the lane leading past the stone house of John T. Williston, Esquire—and at present occupied by R. McNamara, and Wm. Quinlan, being a most central and desirable business stand.
THE LAND, HOUSE, and STABLE thereon, situate on said lane, between the properties occupied by Wm. Tobin and John Harrington.
THE LOT of LAND in the Parish of Newcastle, north side of Miramichi River, directly in the rear of the front Lots occupied by John Russell and Robert McEwen, and opposite the Town of Chatham, being a 60 rod Lot, and containing 200 acres, more or less, being the Lot granted to the late John Henderson, deceased.
Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.
JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, August 23, 1844.

In the matter of Geo. Henderson, jr. Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said Bankrupt this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of this Province relating to Bankruptcy, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate.
Given under my hand, at Chatham, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM CARMAN, JUNIOR,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of New Brunswick.