

at present, as the moon was not stationary, but the earl contemplated a piece of mechanism to move the telescope to a certain distance, with a motion corresponding to the movement of the moon. The doctor enlivened the lecture with many interesting anecdotes of the earl, all of which were calculated to raise him in the estimation of his countrymen, and concluded with an exhortation to the upper classes to support institutions like the present, as calculated to produce good feeling and to benefit society.

Communications.

[Written for the Gleaner.]

FRIENDSHIP.

Sincere Friendship is one of the most sublime and genuine sentiments that springs from the human heart. It may be defined to be, an attachment existing between persons of congenial dispositions and habits. Like attraction between bodies, Friendship can subsist so long, only, as it is reciprocal. It delights to breathe in a free and pleasant atmosphere, and revel in the sunshine of cheerfulness; but amid the fogs and damps of peevishness and discontent, it sickens and dies. The ingenuity of the ancients invented as a device for Friendship, the words—"Far and Near, Summer and Winter," which device was intended to express, that, existing in all seasons, it had its charms, not only for the bright and joyous days of youth, but also for the waning moments of declining life.

It is from the nature and condition of man, that Friendship has its origin. MAN was formed by his Maker a social being, capable of enjoying the society and affections of creatures like himself; and the Almighty himself declared, "It is not good for man to be alone." Considered in an individual capacity, he is a feeble creature; and it is a knowledge of this weakness that, in a great measure, impels him to desire, seek, and prize the society and friendship of his fellows. When he has gathered to his hand all the other enjoyments of life, he still finds his happiness imperfect without some friend to participate in these enjoyments, and when harassed and distressed by the difficulties and cares of the world, he naturally turns to seek a friend, of whom he may seek counsel and assistance.

In the pages of Ancient History, both sacred and profane, we find recorded many instances of sincere friendship. In the Old Testament we have the examples of David and Jonathan, Naomi and Ruth, both cases of pure and unadulterated friendship, and among the strongest and most affecting instances ever recorded. The examples of Achilles and Patroclus, Pyrrhus and Orestes, Damon and Pythias, with which we meet in profane history, might all be adduced to prove the enthusiastic extent to which it was carried, even in the ages of darkness and superstition. But alas! in our day, there are but few examples of such disinterested and devoted friendship. It is to be feared that, with many, it is the name without the reality, the shadow without the substance; and with others, regulated by self-interest. Yet, I by no means pretend to affirm, that sincere and disinterested friendship does not exist in modern times. I doubt not, but that from almost every grade of life, instances of true and devoted affection may be produced, creditable alike to our nature, and to the times in which we live.

After what has been said, I conceive it needless to expatiate on the benefits of sincere friendship. How terrible the thought of living in the wide world without a single friend! What more intolerable than the consciousness that throughout the whole universe no heart beats for our welfare, rejoices in our prosperity, or sympathises with us in times of difficulty and distress? How delightful and gratifying, on the other hand, to know, that we possess a sincere and valued friend, who, when we are wafted along with the tide of prosperity, will rejoice in our welfare, and participate in our happiness; and when the storms of adversity overtake us, will not forsake, but will sympathize with us in our distress, counsel us in our perplexities, assist us in our destitution, and again rejoice with us, when the tide of prosperity returns! But we must remember that all are not true friends who bear the name—that all who call themselves friends are not entitled to our confidence. There are many instances of the fatal consequences of infidelity in friendship recorded in history; and it is undeniable that there are those in the world, who may be styled self-interested friends, that will enrobe themselves in the garb of friendship, merely

for the purpose of attaining their base and unworthy ends.

Chatham, 11th November, 1846.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1846.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, he hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for Advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

Gleaner Office, October 23, 1846.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, after an unusually short passage at this season of the year, of 11 days, arrived at Halifax on the evening of Sunday, the 15th inst., and her mail reached us on Friday evening last. The news thus obtained contains nothing of very special moment; but having ample time, we have been enabled to make copious selections from our files, which embrace all matters of moment that have transpired in the old world since the departure of the previous steamer.

The Great Britain steamer still remains in a very precarious state. The rough weather experienced since she went on shore, has added materially to the difficulty of getting her off—which we think there is but slight hopes of effecting. The following is the latest intelligence respecting this noble vessel:—

"The Great Britain still lies in Dundrum Bay. Since the departure of the Britannia she has had to contend with very rough weather and heavy seas, which has forged her some twenty yards further into shore, and lifted her stern completely over a ledge of rocks near which she was lying. She still continues an object of great interest. Offers to the Company to whom she belongs have been made by numerous parties to float her. It is stated that, amongst the most recent, Mr Macintosh, the contractor and army accoutrement maker, has undertaken to float and bring her off; and that his plan and offers were accepted, in preference to those of several ingenious competitors, by the committee of the proprietors of that ill-fated vessel."

WEST INDIES.—Bermuda papers received at Halifax by the packet Lady Ogle, state that General Paredes, late President of Mexico, had arrived at that place. He was on his way to England, and had with him a large quantity of specie, which he intended investing in the British funds. Every attention was paid him by the authorities of the Island, and the Officers in garrison.

On the 6th October an Earthquake of unusual duration, was experienced at St. Vincent; and on the 13th the Island was visited with a severe gale of wind, which done considerable damage to the cane crop and shipping in port.

ST. PIERRE, NEWFOUNDLAND.—By an arrival at Halifax, intelligence was received that from 40 to 50 houses were destroyed by fire on this Island, and ten persons severely wounded. It originated from the explosion of a powder magazine, the work of an incendiary, who perished in the flames.

HALIFAX.—It appears by the papers that several deaths have occurred in this city, by typhus fever.

PROLIFIC.—In our last number we announced that a settler residing in the County of Gloucester, during the past season, raised two crops of potatoes off the same piece of land. Since that appeared in print, we have been informed of a more singular circumstance. Mr Wm. Dickens, residing on the Richibucto Road, in this county, in the course of the season, raised three crops off the same ground. The first was pease, the second buckwheat, and the third oats. They all came to maturity, and each crop was

considered a fair yield. The pease were sown on the 29th April.

PARISH OF GLENELG.—IMPROVEMENTS.

—The frame of a Roman Catholic Chapel, capable of containing 500 persons, was raised a few days since in this parish, and workmen are now engaged boarding and shingling the building. It is situated nearly opposite the well-known residence of Mr Wm. Dickens, on the post road leading to Richibucto, and has been erected for the accommodation of the large body of settlers of that persuasion, living in the neighbourhood. The frame of a School House has been also raised, and the building will be speedily completed.

THE SEASON.—If we except Saturday last, on which day it blew with considerable violence from the northward, there has been no alteration in the weather since our last publication. Such a long continuation of mild, open weather, as we have experienced during the last four weeks, we question much was never before witnessed at this advanced period of the season. The exceeding mildness is not the only peculiarity of the weather, but its unusual calmness—day after day the surface of our noble river has been scarcely stirred with a ripple.

The above paragraph was written and put in type yesterday afternoon—since then a marked change has taken place. As evening set in, it began to rain heavily, with the wind from the eastward, which increased to half a gale. The tide rose to an unusual height. This morning we found the ground enveloped in a mantle of snow, and during the day the wind has blown with considerable violence from the north east.

TO THE CHATHAM ROAD COMMISSIONERS. These public functionaries would not only be performing their duty, but enacting a deed of charity, by causing the piles of dirt, and wood, carts, sleds, and other encumbrances, to be removed from off the main road or street, between the residence of Mr Anthony Chambers, and the blacksmith shop of Mr Crimmens. If this be not speedily done, we shall not be surprised to hear that some serious accident has occurred in consequence, to some of Her Majesty's lieges. At night it is almost impossible for a pedestrian to thread his way unscathed through the labyrinth of slabs, deal ends, mud-heaps, and carts.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Halifax Sun gives the following summary of news from this Island, obtained from papers received by the steamer Unicorn:—

"Disastrous incidents of the late gale continue to be related. A Mr Mayne, a planter at Bonne Bay, on the northwestern shore of the island, accompanied by two men, having been on a business excursion in a boat to the adjacent fishing settlements, on his return was overtaken by the gale and driven to sea. After a lapse of some time the wind veered, and on the morning of the 23rd, (four days after the gale) the boat was found ashore at Crow Harbour, with the dead bodies of the poor unfortunates, who had no doubt perished from fatigue and exhaustion. Mr Mayne was a young man much respected, a native of Poole, Dorsetshire, England, and son of the late Captain Mayne, R. N.

"A disturbance of so violent a nature as to call for the interference of the military, took place at St. John's, on Wednesday fortnight, in consequence of some sailors who had attacked a vessel and did considerable damage, and were arrested by the police, seconded by the townspeople.

"The Rev. Kyran Walsh, writing from Saint Mary's, on the 29th October, says—"I tremble at the bare idea of the winter. One short month, I am satisfied, will dispose of all the potatoes here.—That is, in one month, we shall have between 50 and 60 families without any sort of food. I am equally sure the succeeding month will double that number. Nothing can equal the completeness of the destitution that awaits us unless timely aid be afforded. I trust the government will be equal to the emergency, if so, matters, with God's blessing, will again right themselves. At all events, on their shoulders rests an awful responsibility; pray God they may not neglect it."

HAVANNA.—A correspondent at this place writes to the Editor of the Baltimore Clipper, giving some further intelli-

gence of the disastrous gale experienced there:—

"We received news from the country last evening of the damage caused by the storm. At the Aljandria, 57 negroes were buried under the ruins of a baracon, and 30 at the Amistad. At the Mangta, not a single tree has remained standing, and the coffee trees are very much injured. All the coffee that was picked has been carried off. At Sia Rosa the same damage ensued, and at Conformidad every thing is blown down.

"From the sugar estates we have no direct news.—At Camaito only one store and the Alambique are left.

"At this place every thing is in ruins. Our principal theatre is a mass of ruins. The destruction to the shipping has been awful, and the loss of life truly appalling. At Moro the waves dashed over the new farola, a height of 120 feet. Three Spanish men of war steamers are in pieces. The houses in the country have all generally been levelled with the ground."

ST. JOHN.—The Observer reports that a Commission has been received from Head Quarters, for holding a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in that city, for the trial of several criminals now confined in the county prison. The Court, we learn, is to be opened on Tuesday next, the 24th instant.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation summoning the Legislature of this Province to meet for the Despatch of Business on the 21st of January.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—There is some later intelligence in our American papers from the theatre of war in Mexico, from which we clip the following summary:—

"Lieutenant Graham, of the 4th Infantry, died on the 11th, universally lamented. The wounded generally were doing well. Accounts in the Picayune from the troops on the Rio Grande are truly distressing. The army was settling down inactively waiting further orders. A number of Mexicans had been murdered in the outskirts of Monterey, by outlaws. On the 4th the Mexican officers called on Gen. Worth to take leave of him. As they were riding away through the Plaza, a volunteer shot one of them through the heart; he was arrested. Ascendiment seemed prevalent in the army, that to conquer peace, a more decisive blow must be struck at Tampico and Vera Cruz. A mail sent from Camargo 21st September for the army was taken by the enemy and delivered to Ampudia for the private correspondence in it. This mail has been forwarded to Santa Anna. About 2000 mules had been hired at Monterey for the use of the U. S. Army, and 1500 had arrived from Camargo. Another mail for the army which left Camargo the 5th Oct., was captured by the enemy. Santa Anna is at Santa Louis Potosi, but doing nothing. He sustains Ampudia in what he did at Monterey. The fever and plague is spreading rapidly through the army at Monterey."

Our paper—through mistake—bears date on Saturday, November 21, instead of Tuesday, November 24.

LATE CAPTAIN PIPON.—The remains of this distinguished officer were interred at Fredericton with military honors, on Sunday the 8th instant. Below we copy two letters relating to the melancholy event, from the Royal Gazette:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Lieutenant Governor having received from Lieutenant Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, a Report of the circumstances which attended the death of his colleague, the late Captain Pipon, of the Royal Engineers, on the 28th ultimo, while descending the Restigouche River, in the execution of the important mission entrusted to him by Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency cannot omit the occasion of expressing his sense of the great loss which the public service has sustained, in the untimely fate of this lamented Officer. To his family and friends it will afford a melancholy satisfaction to learn, that his life was sacrificed in an effort to save that of a fellow creature, and that the event has called forth so general a sympathy in this distant quarter. The Lieutenant Governor requests in this manner to convey to Mr H. Ramsay his thanks for the zealous and considerate exertions made by him on the occasion, and that Mr Ritchie, and the other Gentlemen alluded to by Lieutenant Henderson, will also accept his acknowledgments. An extract of Lieutenant Henderson's Letter is subjoined:

By Order. JOHN S SAUNDERS.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, dated

Fredericton, N. B., November 3, 1846.

I arrived here, as Your Excellency is aware, on Saturday last, bringing with me the mortal