

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1846.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

The trial, the Queen vs. Alice Day, on an indictment for Child Murder, took place in this county, on Wednesday last. Mr. END, Queen's Counsel, conducted the prosecution; Messrs. Barbarie and R. Carman, were for the prisoner. The trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty, as charged in the indictment—"and they (the jury) for this say, that the prisoner Alice Day, was delivered of a child, and that she did, by secret burying of the dead body of such child, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof." She was sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment with hard labour, in the Penitentiary at St. John's.

The following Address was presented to Judge Street, on the occasion of his first presiding at the Supreme Court in this County:—

May it please Your Honor,

On this occasion—your first visit in your judicial capacity—the Justices of the Peace, and the Grand Jury, now assembled, most cordially unite in bidding you welcome; and we beg to assure you that those expressions of respect and esteem for your character, with which you have been greeted in other sections of the province, are heartily responded to in the county of Gloucester.

As a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the land, your conduct has ever been firm, consistent, and Conservative; as a Lawyer, your career has been marked by industry, integrity, and ability. Your appointment to the Supreme Bench of the Province, has therefore been recognized as one of the evidences that our Gracious Queen is regardless neither of the feelings nor the interests of Her faithful subjects in any, however remote a part, of her widely extended dominions.

That you may be long permitted to occupy your present responsible position, administering British Justice to a Loyal, prosperous, and contented people, is our fervent prayer.

JOSEPH READ,

Chairman of Sessions.

GAVIN KERR,

Foreman of Grand Jury.

The following is a copy of Judge Street's answer:—

Gentlemen of the Magistracy, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester,

If I had vanity enough to believe that I really merited the many kind and complimentary addresses of congratulation upon my recent appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, which I have received in my Circuit through the several Counties, I have been called on to take in the discharge of the new duties thus imposed on me. I should indeed have a high opinion of my own claims to public approbation; but as I do not pretend to such marks of public esteem as those I have received, as a right, I have hitherto attributed them more to a kindly feeling among those in the different other parts of the Province where I have been more personally known, than to my own merit, but in this County, where you have so little opportunity of being personally acquainted with me, (never having visited it but once before) this public mark of your esteem and confidence is doubly flattering to my feelings, as I am led to believe you sincere in your expressions—that it springs from your knowledge of me as a public man, derived from my public conduct in the different situations I have heretofore held in this Province. Accept, therefore, my sincere thanks for the marked and flattering manner in which you have thus expressed your approbation of my conduct; and though I cannot pretend to merit all you have said of me, be assured it will be my first object in the discharge of the new duties imposed on me by this appointment, to prove to you, and the rest of my fellow-subjects in this Province, that Her Majesty's most gracious favor and confidence, which has placed me in the situation I now hold, has been judiciously exercised for the benefit of Her loyal subjects in this province. And to you, Mr. End, as the official organ through whom this address has been presented to me, I must also return my best thanks for the polite and handsome manner in which you have executed the office deputed to you.

GEO. F. STREET.

MARRIED LIFE.—The following brief but admirable advice to young folks, is taken from a recent work by Frederica Bremner, and are well worthy of an attentive perusal:—

"Deceive not one another in small things, nor in great. One little single lie, has, before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. 'Laziness is the devil's cushion.' Do not run

much from home. One's own health is more worth than gold. Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning, then falls away like a snow wreath. And why? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavour always, my children, to please one another, but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. 'Lash not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow too.'—'Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter.' Consider, my daughters, what the word wife expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her hand, he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust her with the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating-room. His honour and his home are under her keeping—his well being is in her hand. Think of this!—And you, sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. 'Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you'—"

HEAT AND COLD.—A foreign journal contains some interesting remarks included in a chemical lecture before an European Institution, on the philosophical causes of hot and cold summers. The subject is not uninteresting at the present time, and is certainly instructive as being connected with the equalization of temperature by atmospheric and marine currents, besides being of importance in aiding the prognostication of future weather.

"In the atmosphere there are always two currents of air passing in opposite directions and at different altitudes—the upper or heated stratum passing from the equator to the poles, and the lower or cold air from the poles to the equator, thus regulating the distribution of temperature over the earth, whilst in the mighty ocean itself, we have precisely the same important conditions present. It is well known that heated matter expands and becomes lighter, while matter under the influence of cold contracts and becomes heavier.—The water on the surface of the ocean becomes cooled down by two causes—first, by subtraction of heat owing to the floating ice passing from the northward. Now the cooled water being rendered denser, sinks and forces to the surface other portions of warmer water, which again communicates heat to the air passing over it. The cool water spreads itself at the bottom of the sea and flows towards the equator, producing compensating currents in opposite directions. Thus the ocean tends to regulate the temperature of the earth, moderating the heat of the torrid and the frigid zones. Every seaman is aware that the Gulf Stream is an example of these compensating currents; and many naval officers have ascertained the possibility of steering through the Gulf Stream by dipping a thermometer in the water.

"It is always possible, late in the winter, or very early in the spring, to prognosticate the heat or coldness of the succeeding summer, by ascertaining the comparative amount of new ice formed in the northern latitudes, even as low down as Russia and Sweden. It seems that the coldness and wetness of our summers is influenced by the quantity of new ice, which, during the heat of that season, is continually liberated from northern waters, and as it flows towards the equator with the superabundant current cools down the waters of the ocean as well as the wind passing over its surface, and thereby condenses the atmosphere throughout many of the European latitudes. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the hot summers for many years have been preceded by winters in which scarcely any new ice was formed in the high northern latitudes. This was the case last winter, and also in the winter preceding the summer of 1842, while on the contrary cold and damp summers have always succeeded winters giving much new ice."

HORTICULTURE.—In a number of a late periodical, we came across the following brief, but sweetly-poetic thoughts on this agreeable and highly useful science, by Mrs. Sigourney:—

"If the admiration of the beautiful things of nature has a tendency to soften and refine character, the culture of them has a still more powerful and abiding influence. It takes the form of an affection; the seed which we have nursed, the tree of our planting, under whose shade we sit with delight, are to us as living, loving friends. In proportion to the care we have bestowed on them, is the warmth of our regard. They are also gentle and persuasive teachers of His goodness who causeth the sun to shine and the dew to distil; who forgets not the tender buried vine and the ice and snows of winter, but bringeth forth the root, long hidden from the eye of man, into vernal splendour or autumnal fruitage.

The lessons learned among the works of nature are of peculiar value in the present age. The restlessness and din of the railway principles, which pervade its operations, and the spirit of accumulation, which threatens to corrode every generous sensibility, are modified by the sweet friendship of the quiet plants. The toil, the hurry, the speculation, the sudden reverses which mark our own time beyond and which have preceded it, render it particularly salutary for us to heed the admonition of our Saviour, and take instruction from the lilies of the field, those peaceful denizens of the bounty of Heaven.

Horticulture has been pronounced by medical men as salutary to health and to cheerful-

ness of spirit; and it would seem that this theory must be sustained, by the happy countenances of those who use it as a relaxation from the excitement of business or the exhaustion of study. And if he who devotes his leisure to the culture of nature benefits himself—he who beautifies a garden for the eye of the community is surely a public benefactor. He instils into the bosom of the man of the world, with the gold fever, gentle thoughts, which do good like a medicine. He cheers the desponding invalid, and makes the eye of a child brighten with more intense happiness. He furnishes pure aliment for that taste which refines character and multiplies simple pleasure. To those who earn their subsistence by labouring on his grounds, he stands in the light of a benefactor. The kind of industry which he promotes is favourable to simplicity and virtue. With one of the sweetest poets of our native land we may say—

"Praise to the sturdy blade,
And patient plough, and shepherd's simple crook;
And let the light mechanic's tool be hailed
With honour, uncasing, by the power
Of long companionship, the labourer's hand,
Cut off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
From a too busy commerce with the heart."

THE MEASLES.—This disease has for some time past been raging in Chatham, and deprived very many parents of the younger branches of their families, scarcely a day passing over without one or two children being consigned to the silent grave.

Mr Smith, teacher of the Madras School, informs us that during the last month he has not had in attendance over thirty-five scholars, out of seventy—all detained at home by this distressing malady; and Mr Fayle, another teacher, reports to us that out of about fifty, the half, at least, have been absent from the same cause. This will furnish our readers with some correct data by which to judge of the prevalence of this disease in our town.

HORTICULTURAL.—Mr S. J. Frost, handed us on Thursday last eight very large Wind sor Beans which he raised, in his garden in Chatham. On putting them together in a row, they measured a foot, and one of them girted four inches and a quarter.

SUPREME COURT.—Our annual session of the Supreme Court opens on Tuesday next. Judge Street presides. There is no criminal case, as yet, on the docket, and we take pride in stating, that notwithstanding the inhabitants of Northumberland are considered abroad, as a reckless and lawless race (and in many instances, we must confess we earned the title by setting the laws at defiance) fewer crimes of magnitude have been committed, and a lesser number of criminals arraigned for capital offences, than in any other county in the Province, considering its population.

THE SEASON.—Last week we made mention of the excessive dryness and heat of the season. This continued without any change up to the night of Thursday, when we were refreshed by a continuation of gentle showers. On Tuesday evening we had some heavy claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, and we understand that on the Richibucto and Bathurst roads, as well as in Black river, the rain came pelting down in vast volume for upwards of an hour, and completely deluged the roads, farm-yards, &c. This seasonable rain will be of infinite service in reviving the parched fields, and quenching the extensive fires which have been raging in the woods around us for some time past, the smoke from which has, day after day, obscured the sun, and rendered it at times difficult to respire; and in the evening lit up our horizon with an unnaturally bright, vivid glare. Much damage, we understand, been done in various quarters, by the destruction of fences; and in the forest, the loss of trees capable of being manufactured into timber, deals, ship-timbers, &c., must be immense.

HALIFAX.—The steamer Unicorn arrived at Halifax on the morning of Saturday last, having on board Sir John Harvey and family. About eleven, His Excellency landed, and proceeded to the

Province building, where he took the oaths of office, and was installed into the office of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. Before leaving St. John's, he obtained addresses from various public societies, and the people of Harbour Grace.

PASSENGERS.—In the Unicorn, from St. John's, Newfoundland, Rev. Mr Shepherd, lady, and two children. In the steamer Britannia, from Liverpool, Hon. S. Cunard; Hon. Mr McLane, American Minister; Samuel Lover, Esq., the celebrated author; and Mr Robert Morrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, at Halifax, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, after a very fine passage of 13 days, has put us in possession of our regular files of British papers to the 19th ult. We have taken from these papers all the items of moment they contain, which will be found under the proper head.

The celebrated Sir Charles Wetherell died on the 17th ult.

Lieut. General Lord Bloomfield died on the 15th instant aged 78.

An importation of ice has just taken place from Greenland, by a ship named the Edgcombe, having on board 110 tons weight of this singular article of merchandise.

BRITISH TIMBER MARKET.—Willmer & Smith's last paper contains the following highly satisfactory remarks on the state of the timber market at Liverpool.

"The import from British America since the 31st ult, is comprised in 8 vessels from Quebec, 5 from St. John and St. Andrew's, 2 from Miramichi, and 6 from other ports. The quantity of Pine logs brought by these vessels amounts to 3131 from Quebec, 2471 from St. John, and 1417 from Dalhousie and Pictou, the remainder of the cargoes consisting of Hardwood, Deals, and Railway sleepers. This moderate supply of Pine Timber, coupled with a fair rate of demand for consumption, has given a considerable degree of firmness to the market, especially for St. John's, two cargoes of which were sold yesterday, one of 20 1-4 inch average at 19 3-4 per foot, and the other of 21 inches, at about the same rate.

"A cargo of Miramichi, and one of Dalhousie Pine brought 15d per foot, and parcels of Pictou and Prince Edward Island hardwood 14d per foot. New Brunswick deals have been disposed of to some extent at 2 1-2 per foot for Spruce, and 2 3-4 per foot for Pine, with ordinary descriptions of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island at 2 1-4 per foot."

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The European Times makes the following announcement:—

"We have the gratification of announcing the appointment of Lord Elgin as Governor General of Canada—an appointment which affords the highest satisfaction in England. We know it will be a matter of serious regret to the people of Jamaica that his lordship does not return to resume his office in that colony, which he has filled in a way which has commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Jamaica will long bear traces of the benefits conferred upon it by Lord Elgin, by the encouragement and aid which his lordship gave to agricultural improvement, and which, at the present moment, must prove of the most important service. The nice discrimination and other high qualities which Lord Elgin has displayed for the duties of a colonial governor, especially recommend him to the important post of governing the North American colonies. This appointment reflects great credit on the Whig government of this country, as it is well known that Lord Elgin is particularly opposed to the administration of Lord John Russell. The selection has been made solely in reference to his lordship's qualifications for the discharge of the duties of this distinguished post."

UNITED STATES.—The Boston Traveler of the 25th ult., furnishes the following account of a shock of an Earthquake which occurred at that place, on the morning of that day:—

"This morning, a few minutes before five o'clock, an earthquake of very considerable violence was experienced in this city and vicinity. We have heard from Cambridge, Newton, Lynn, Nahant, Salem, Beverly, Westboro', and Worcester, and in these places the houses were shaken, windows and doors rattled, bells were rung, and the slumbering were waked. The vibrations do not appear to have been preceded or attended by that rumbling noise which usually accompanies earthquakes.—The sound, as it appeared to us, was more like that produced by the sudden and violent motions of a person in an adjoining room, or in a chamber over head. Some say there were two or three