

deeply affected and tears filled his eyes; 'Now,' said the professor, 'are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?' 'Oh, dearest sir,' answered the youth, 'you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.' We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.—*The Christian Citizen.*

THE LONDON PUNCH.

"Hard of Hearing."—A night or two since, Lord Brougham declared that "he had heard nothing of the potato disease." Mr. Curtis, the aurist, waited upon his Lordship the next morning, and has from that time been engaged upon his Lordship's ears, with, it is feared, but very little hopes of opening them—to the misfortunes of others.

The Fat Man's Friend.—An Irish paper says, when Repeal is carried "it will throw England completely into the shade. According to this, Repeal must be something in the shape of a prodigious parasol, or an enormous gig-umbrella. The sooner it is carried, and hung over the head of England in this warm weather, the better.

Train up a Child &c.—We see that Grammar Schools are to be created on different railways. The pupils will certainly get perfect in their accidents.

Framing a Bill.—The glazier who has mended the 7,000 broken windows of the Houses of Parliament, has sent into Mr. Barry his account headed thus—"Bill for Panes and Penalties."

Very Alarming!—Lord Brougham said, in the House of Lords. "To do or say anything to spread universal alarm, having hinted that he is about to publish his decisions when he was Lord Chancellor. *Ergo*—but we leave it to his lordship to draw his own inference.

European News.

The Trade of 1846.—An official account of the Trade and Commerce of the United Kingdom, during the six months ending July 5, 1846, has been published from documents in the possession of the Board of Trade, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us from that department. We are bound to admit that, with a few exceptions, the returns, to which we allude, do not exhibit the commerce of this country in a very satisfactory point of view. But it must be borne in mind, that the time over which the tables extend has been one of the great trial to business in general. The important legislative enactments which have taken place since the 5th of January will, we doubt not, inspire great confidence in future prosperity, and make up for the temporary derangement of commercial affairs consequent upon the agitation and discussion of the free-trade measures of 1846. Connected with the depression of the usual business transactions of the United Kingdom, has been the unsettled state of the monetary system, in consequence of the huge railway undertakings of the present year, which has caused the Money market to be more stringent in its accommodation to those requiring assistance. On looking over the tables alluded to, we find that in all the chief articles of food consumed by the masses of people the importation and consumption have greatly increased in the present year, compared with any former year, and exhibit in a striking way the enormous benefits which the community in general, and the working classes in particular, have derived from the policy of free trade adopted by this country. The chief articles which have been affected by this change of policy are—live animals, provisions, and grain. The returns just published set down the import of live cattle in 1845 at 68,999, and in 1846 at 25,499. A very beneficial effect must arise to the lower classes of this country from the success which has already attended this branch of trade since the removal of the commercial restrictions to which it has hitherto been subject. And it must be gratifying, not only to the advocates of our newly adopted tariff, but also its opponents, to find that the interests of the British producer have not been in any degree affected by the enormous increase of the supply of the first necessities of life, for it can hardly be disputed that the English farmer is in a prosperous state at the present moment. We are reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of giving an abstract of the tables.

Emigrants from England to America.—The vast traffic carried on in emigration from England to the United States and Canada, demands that the passengers who leave their native country should have the best protection on their arrival in a foreign land. On our late visit to the United States, we were pleased to find an establishment in New York for the protection of the emigrant, called 'The British Protective Emigrant Soci-

ety of New York,' established expressly to prevent emigrants from becoming the victims of fraud and deception. The society had directed their agent to visit all vessels arriving in port and quarantine, and he was instructed to recommend those persons intending to proceed to the interior, to do so promptly, thereby avoiding the many expenses that would naturally arise by their remaining in a populous city. Those having no particular destination, and in need of friendly advice, may apply instantly at the office of the society.

A valuable Diamond.—The Brazil journals announce that a Negro lately found in the diamond district of Bahia a rough diamond weighing nearly an ounce. Its approximative value is £45,000, but it was sold by the finder for £35.

Cholera in the Red Sea.—The latest accounts from the Red Sea announce that the Cholera was making ravages along its coast. At Medina the deaths amounted to 300 per day, and at Gedda to 25. Four cases had manifested themselves at Suez, which, however, had not proved fatal.

Cape Good Hope.—Important intelligence has just arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. The advices reach to the 16th June. They state that the Kaffirs had been defeated in an engagement at Fish River. The attack took place under Colonel Somerset, and the fighting lasted five hours. There was loss on both sides, but the Kaffirs have, without doubt, experienced a severe check. Sir Harry Purcell is stated to be wounded in the arm, and Captain Walpole in the thigh and neck. The attack was made by the combined Gaika and T'Slambie, and the numbers who came down immense. The enemy's loss was severe—92 dead bodies were reported, and many more must have fallen as the Kaffirs were seen putting their dead and wounded on horses, and bearing them off the field—I should think that their loss may be safely estimated at 200 killed and wounded, most probably more.

Navy Contracts.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a notice for tenders to supply 12,000 tierces of salt beef and 18,000 tierces of salt pork for the use of the navy; all to be cured in the ensuing season, and to be delivered at the various victualling stores at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Haulbowline, in such proportion as shall hereafter be directed, part or before the 31st of March next, and the remainder on or before the 31st of May next.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE AT LEGHORN.

By a late letter from Leghorn of the 17th August, we have accounts of a dreadful earthquake in that town and the volcanic district of Maremmes. The account was brought over to Marseilles by the Sardinian steamer under the orders of Captain Scribanus:—"This town has experienced an earthquake, which has thrown the inhabitants into the greatest state of alarm. On the 14th inst., at 50 minutes p. m., the first shock was felt, having been preceded by a subterranean noise. The shock lasted from seven to eight seconds. The oscillations were at first perpendicular, as if produced by a rising up of the earth taken from the south-east to the north-east, and repeated five or six times. Household furniture was displaced and thrown down, the church bells violently agitated. The noise produced by the cracking of beams and the walls which opened, gave warning of an impending catastrophe. The inhabitants terrified, threw themselves into the streets, evincing the greatest fear and despair; women throwing themselves down on their knees, imploring the Madonna de Montenero, the patroness of the town; the men making the sign of the cross, and hastening to the residences of their families to give them succour. During the night several other shocks were felt; the earth seemed to be in a continual convulsion. The sky was free from clouds, but there was a thick mist in the air which produced a melancholy on the mind. The palace occupied by M. de la Rochefoucault, the French Minister, has been much damaged. A stone from the ceiling fell on the chair Madame de la Rochefoucault had left a few minutes before the earthquake. The house of M. Brenier, Consul General has also suffered; at an angle, it sunk, and all the inside walls are full of crevices and shaken. No Frenchman established has been personally injured or his property damaged. The villa established by M. Moreau, the son of the cashier of the bank of France, has been seriously damaged. M. Moreau passed the night in a carriage in his garden. The earthquake was more violent and did more damage in the country round, and great disasters have occurred, especially in the

Maremmes, a volcanic country, which still bears the sign of a subterranean influence. Whole villages have been thrown down in the Saulia, Lorenzana, Osciano, and Casciano, the centre of the oscillating motion, and at about five leagues from Leghorn. At Volterra, a Government prison fell, burying several prisoners. The number of persons killed is stated to be, in all the districts, 38 and 140 wounded, of which 58 seriously. The effects of the shock extended to Pisa. The vaulted roof of the old church of St. Michael fell at the first shock. The congregation had just left the building after divine service. The houses of the town were shaken, but the shock being less than at Leghorn, did not cause so much damage. Several natural phenomena occurred. Spouts of muddy and boiling water sprung out of the earth. A lake has been formed in a sunken space of land. All the villas in the neighbourhood of Pisa have been considerably damaged. The farms and peasants' dwellings have more or less suffered on the whole line of the shock. The inhabitants have a full recollection of the earthquakes in the years 1798 and 1816. It is not forgotten that in 1798 the town of Sienna was threatened with total destruction, by shocks which lasted nine days. The last shock in particular caused many victims. During the last four days the earth has not ceased to shake at intervals. Looking to the state of the houses at Leghorn, a smart shock would evidently complete the ruin of the town. A portion of the inhabitants have left the town, many are bivouacking under tents in the public places, many are on board the boats. The Government has lost no time in sending into the rural districts engineers, medical men, medicine, and provisions. It is stated that on the 10th of August a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the city of Naples, but fortunately without any injury being done."

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 18th inst. state that the Sacred College offered every possible opposition to the measures of reform contemplated by the Pope and Cardinal Gizzi. His Holiness, however, was not to be deterred from his purpose, and various improvements in the civil administration and the organisation of the municipal councils, long claimed by the population, were in progress of preparation. One of the Cardinals having observed to the Pope that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a constitution; "and, why should I not accede to their desire," replied His Holiness, "if a constitution was necessary to the welfare of my subjects?"

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1846.

S H E D I A C.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions which were entertained in the early part of the season respecting the failure of the Potatoe Crop, and damage likely to be sustained by the Wheat, we are happy in announcing that no injury to any extent has yet been received by either; and that the Crops of the present year, generally speaking, will more than average those of the past. Hay has been remarkably good; and the weather very favorable for agricultural purposes. Indeed, the labors of the husbandman in this section of the country, have been crowned with abundant increase, and calls forth fresh returns of gratitude.

In common with numerous other parts of the Province, disease has been very prevalent amongst the younger members of the community the past summer, and in many instances has terminated fatally, and at the present time several are still suffering. It is hoped that the cold weather, which is now fast approaching, will check its further progress.

The arrivals this year have far exceeded any of the last five. Among the number, we may mention that of the fishing schooner *Beet*, which came in on Sunday last, after a cruise of fourteen weeks, with a full cargo, consisting of 1000 quintals of Codfish, 160 barrels of superior Herrings, and 30 barrels of Oil. This most lucrative employment has been too long neglected, and we hope that the suc-

cess which has attended the *Beet* will serve as a stimulus to others, and arouse them from their supineness.

A Poll for the nomination of Candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly, will be opened at Dorchester, on Friday the 2nd October; and on Tuesday following, the 6th, the Elections will be held simultaneously in the respective districts. Our political friends are all busied and activity in prosecuting their respective claims on the constituency. In addition to the four old members, six others are named; namely, Messrs Wilson, Gilbert, Avard, Chapman, Babineau, and Landry. The recent division of this county throws a vacancy open for the return of a new member; and there is not a shadow of doubt who that gentleman will be; he has been called on to come forward, and must go, *nolens volens*. As to the others we hazard no opinion, but state from general information and authority, which may be regarded as near the mark, that two of the old members will still retain their seats, and as a matter of expediency two others in addition will be elected. The present law leaves the whole conjectural until the final close, and may be assimilated to a game we have heard children frequently term "blind hooky." Which ever way the struggle terminates, it is hoped that the same good order with which Elections in this county have heretofore been conducted, will still be preserved, and that all will end in peace and harmony.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Several of our neighbouring settlers state that Bears are committing wholesale destruction among their cattle. Two of these animals were shot at Grandeague on Sunday last; and convenient to the spot were found the remains of seven sheep and two heifers. Several others have since been seen prowling about in the same vicinity.

LORD METCALFE.—The Montreal Gazette furnishes the following melancholy intelligence respecting the health of this distinguished nobleman.

"We announce with profound regret and sympathy, that the last mail brings accounts of the state of the health of Lord Metcalfe, of the most painful description. His Lordship is literally struggling on the verge of the grave and a very short period must terminate his sufferings. The disease has for some time been extending into the soft part of the neck, and has now reached the organs of deglutition and the great arteries. From one of the latter a severe hemorrhage took place, which only fell short of extinction of life. Nature is sustained by the administration of food through an aperture in the throat, formed by the ulceration."

BATHURST.—We perceive by the Halifax Guardian, that a rich and massy Silver Communion Service has recently been presented to the congregation of St. Luke's Church, by Mrs. Francis Ferguson, of Old Hall, Bathurst.

A beautifully modelled and substantially built bark, named the Pakenham, of the burthen of 740 tons, new measurement, was launched from the building yard of the Hon. Joseph Cunard in this place, on the afternoon of Monday last. There are two large vessels on the stocks in a very forward state, one of which it is expected will be got ready to launch this fall in sufficient time to be despatched for Britain.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An interesting case was held at Nelson, on Wednesday last, before Martin Cranney, Esq. Coroner, on the body of WILLIAM POKE, Jun. aged ten years, who was accidentally shot by his step-brother. They were out shooting birds, and while the latter was priming his gun the deceased came before it, when it went off at half cock, and the contents entered his left side, under the ribs. He lived but three quarters of an hour after the accident. Verdict—accidental death by the discharge of a gun, against the will of Robert Muze, step-brother to the deceased.