

look upon it as another proof, that a kind Providence never sends any disease to man or beast, without providing some remedy at hand for it. Where the murrain is common, this preparation might be made and kept corked for use. It is at any rate cheap, and within the reach of all.

T. W. FULLER.

The Politician.

United States Press.

A WORD TO EMIGRANTS.

Toward this continent the eyes and hopes of oppressed and indigent Europe are turned. America opens to them an avenue of escape from their inherited condition of bondage to castes and creeds, offering to all an asylum against persecution for poverty or opinion, and an equal chance of livelihood. The current of emigration is every day widening and deepening—cottages, hamlets and whole villages in the heart of the old world are depopulated and forsaken, by those who see nothing there in the present or future to hope for, while our country invites them to its shores by its plenty, its freedom, and the protecting spirit of its institutions. Distressed Ireland pours forth her thousands—Scotland, England and Germany follow suit, and in our midst and all around, we behold a people not of, but with us, tilling our waste lands, adding to the force and energy of our numbers, swearing fealty to our institutions, and ready if need be to battle in defence of our liberties. It is a compliment to our soil, people and government, greater than any decree of kings or territorial acquisition. It is a grand and solemn admission that the hopes of the old world are centered in the new. We accept it as such, and opening wide our arms, invite the down-trodden, from whatever corner of the earth, to come and abide with us, sharing our plenty, fellowship and love. As Anglo Saxons, we feel a stronger fraternal feeling toward the people of the father-land, Britain, than any other, though we are willing to share equally with all. We are blood of their blood and bone of their bone, and while we lament the necessity that forces the Irishman or Scotchman to forsake his hearth and altar, we implore them to do so rather than remain and perish. Our country is their sure place of refuge. Millions upon millions may here find rest, happiness and wealth. All Europe, should it emigrate to-morrow, could not exhaust our resources, and to all Europe our hills and valleys from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, appeal in tones which we pray may be regarded. But a small sum is required to transmit the starving peasant from Ireland to the fertile fields and abundance of the United States, where employment, good wages, plentiful and cheap provisions, the best of schools to educate his children, and a general respect await him. The whole country offers the strongest inducements for every suffering and oppressed man in Europe to emigrate at once. The boundless West, the rich valley of the Mississippi, the unrivalled soil of Texas, each and all, present premiums of comfort, wealth and independence to the emigrant. The poorest man that reach our shores, with health, industry, and honesty, has a capital of a thousand dollars in the ability of his working hands to commence with. Here health and industry are capital. With these, thousands have risen from dependence to the highest position of wealth, respectability and honour. With these truly employed, there is no barrier to success. We ask the European peasant then to leave his thatched hovel, his bondage of condition, his scanty reward for long and hopeless toil, and by emigration, enjoy the blessing offered him in the United States. Let him come with means if he has them, but at any rate come. And here let us give one word of caution with our advice. Our cities are not the place to which emigrants of any class should turn their eyes. Crowded as they are with population, all their channels of business filled by competition to the thousands flocking to our shores. But away from the cities, in every section of the country, the hand-laborer, the mechanic and artisan, need not remain idle a day. Upon our canals, railroads, farms and mines, hundreds of thousands are at this moment wanted. Millions of acres of Government lands, to such as possess means can be had at five shillings sterling the acre, the soil equal to any in Europe, and almost spontaneous in producing all the necessities of life. Texas, to which few Emigrants as yet have gone, is one of the fairest sections of our country. Its soil fruitful, its climate delightful, its position unparalleled for marketing its productions, and the chances of the capitalist, farmer, and laborer unsurpassed on this continent. With such a world open to him, will the oppressed European delay his emigration longer. One and all we invite you. Irish, Scotch, English, German, or from whatever nation, we shall welcome you to our shores. Think of it resolutely—set your faces towards America, trust God for the issue and you may escape famine and servitude, and enjoy all the blessings of plenty and independence.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

From the Halifax Recorder.
Flour and Bread too High.—Our mer-

chants have raised the price of flour and meal to a higher notch this week, than it has been for any period within the last thirty years. The Bakers too have determined to profit by the panic, and doubled the price of bread. So far as we can learn from the prospects of the ensuing harvest, as well as the amount of flour and grain in market in the States, the price of flour must quickly fall. In one week of the past month the receipts of flour at Albany by canal, was 145,093 barrels, and of wheat 25,700 bushels. Where, then, can be the foundation of fears of a failure of supply from the States?

Cape Breton Spectator, May 28.

Death by Starvation!—On Monday last, a girl having died at Mira, a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, which returned a verdict of 'death by starvation.' More deaths will take place, it is said unless a supply of food be shortly received. At the present moment, we understand there is not a barrel of flour to be had, at any price, in the town of Sydney or in this neighbourhood.

Halifax Times, June 8.

Apprehensions of Scarcity.—The news from Great Britain of the high price of provisions, and their scarcity, created something like a panic in the city. It was soon ascertained that the quantity of Flour held in store, was not equal to more than a fortnight's supply, which did not tend to lessen the alarm. Holders immediately asked \$13 and \$13 1-2 per bbl., and the next morning the article had risen to \$14. Some of the bakers took advantage of the turn, and shamefully imposed upon the community by asking no less than \$1-2 currency for a two pound loaf—others, we are glad to say, showed that they had a conscience—and people began to think we were about to feel the famine in earnest. The groups of pauper Irish emigrants lying about the streets heightened the dismal impression. The news by the return steamship from the United States was anxiously looked for, as upon the accounts she would bring, depended the realization or dispersion of anticipations which had become exceedingly gloomy.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia came in on Thursday last from Boston, and the intelligence she brought, we are glad to say, has relieved apprehension, not only for ourselves, but also as relates to the scarcity in the Mother Country. There can be no doubt that the presumed scarcity in the latter has been brought about, mainly by the operations of speculators, calculating largely upon the inability of the United States to supply the British market, and hoarding their stock in expectation of an enormous advance. The news by the Britannia will dispel the illusion. The immense granaries of the western territories of the Union, have been opened by the removal of the icy fetters of winter, and are in full disbursements of their stores of flour, wheat, corn, and all kinds of provision for man. There is every probability that more of these articles than will fill all the ships that can be procured to carry them, will arrive in a fortnight hence at the various seaports in the United States—and the consequence will be a material reduction in price. Already has flour declined half a dollar per barrel in New York; and though it may not be expected that a very great decline in price will take place before the next harvest, a reasonable hope is afforded, that in two or three weeks hence Flour may again be bought at retail in the Halifax market at \$8 per barrel.

Extensive Seizure of Contraband Spirits.—A large seizure of contraband spirits, high proof, was made by Andrew Richardson, Esq., Seizing Officer, on Friday morning last, at the Market Wharf. The quantity was about 700 gallons. We understand that smuggling is carried on to a great extent in the City, but that the preventive force is wholly inadequate to keep it in check. An efficient out door department is very much wanted, and for the sake of two or three hundred pounds per annum, which it would take to pay the officers, the Province loses in duties to the amount of several thousands.

Sanatory Regulations.—At a Council held at Government House on the 5th inst. a communication was read from the Board of Health, reporting that Typhus fever had been introduced into the City by Irish emigrants—and it was ordered that Healthwardens should be appointed in every Ward of the City. The appointments were also made, and it was further ordered, that Jacob Miller, Esq. the Superintendent of Quarantine, resume the duties of his office. In compliance with the Resolutions contained in

the above communication of the Board of Health, his Excellency has placed at the disposal of the Board the buildings on George's Island, to be used as a temporary lazaretto, and application has been made to the senior Naval Officer for the use of Melville Island for the temporary accommodation of emigrants on their arrival, until they shall have been examined by the health officers, and reported free from any infectious or contagious disease.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, May 31.

The Weather continues changeable. There was rain on Saturday with a north-easterly wind. Yesterday it was fair with a westerly wind, which continues to-day with a warm temperature. Upon the whole appearances are yet favorable for the produce of the soil. Vegetation is nearly as forward as in common years. The apple trees are beginning to be in blossom, in favourable exposures. The markets are high, but so are the wages of the labouring classes. The agriculturists in this part of the country complain of the want of hands qualified for their work.

Quebec Morning Chronicle, June 2.

Fifty miles of Canal Boats!—About 1000 new canal boats are estimated to have been added to the New York canals the present season, making with those previously registered, say 3,500. These at 80 feet in length to each boat, says the *Wayne Sentinel*, would make a line of boats over 53 miles in length!

From the Montreal Gazette.

We have received intelligence of a great fire in Toronto, on Sunday night last, by which thirteen buildings, including Dr Burn's Free church, were destroyed. The fire commenced in a house at the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets.

Messrs. H. Greer & Co.'s storehouses, Kingston, were burned down on Monday morning last, the damage is estimated at from £9,000 to £12,000 of which £6,000 is covered by insurance.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 31st May, 1847.—His Excellency, the Governor General has been pleased to appoint

The Hon. Peter McGill speaker of the Legislative council of the province of Canada in the place of the Honourable R. E. Caron, and also a member of her Majesty's Executive council in and for the said province.

United States News.

New York Sun, June 5.

Sufferings of the Mormons in California.—The Californian of the 13th of February, says: The brig Francisca, three days from Verba Buena, brings news of the extreme suffering of a party of emigrants who were left on the other side of the California mountain, about sixty in all, nineteen of whom started to come into the valley. Seven only have arrived, the remainder died, and the survivors were kept alive by eating the dead bodies.—Among the survivors are two young girls. A public meeting was held at Verba Buena, and about eight hundred dollars raised for the relief of the sufferers who still remain in the mountains. Messrs. Ward and Smith kindly offered the use of their launch, and a party, under the direction of Passed Midshipman Woodworth, have left with the intention of disembarking at the foot of the mountain and going on foot, with packs of provisions. It is to be hoped they will succeed in reaching them with sufficient provisions to get them in. Such a state of things will probably never again occur, from the fact that the road is now better known, and the emigrants will hereafter start so as to cross the mountain by the 1st of October.

LATE AMERICAN NEWS.—By the arrival of the Britannia yesterday, from Boston, we have received our usual files of American papers. Dates from Boston reached the 1st instant.

The price of flour has receded in Boston market to \$8 50c a \$9 per barrel.

A letter has been received at the merchant's Exchange News Room, Boston, from Captain Griffing, late master of the whaling barque Sarah & Easter, of Greenport, Long Island giving an account of the seizure of that vessel while taking in supplies in a port on the coast of Rio Janeiro, which, it is said has been practised by American whaling ships and sanctioned by the Brazilian government for many years. The seizure was made on the 8th of April, by a government cutter with an armed force. The captain of the cutter not having been able to oblige Captain Griffing to surrender his papers and to get the bark

under weigh for Rio Janeiro, took formal possession of her as a prize, and made prisoners of the captain and crew. The reason alleged for the seizure was a suspicion that the bark had on board a quantity of coffee, which pays an export duty. After arriving at Rio Janeiro, the prisoners were kept on board under a guard for two days, and a partial examination of the cargo was made, without discovery however, of any dutiable article. Captain Griffing was then informed that he would be put upon his trial for exchanging a quantity of oil for supplies, and before his trial commenced, all the oil was removed from the bark to the government ware house. He gave notice of protest at the Consul's office, intending to extend it after the decision of the court.

As soon as the barque was taken into the port of Rio Janeiro, a Brazilian sloop of war left for the purpose of capturing all the American whalers on the coast at anchor, but it was rumoured that Com. Rosseau ordered the American brig *Bainbridge* under weigh, to protect them at all hazards. It is said that should a collision between these vessels take place, the situation of Americans in that quarter will be critical.

It seems that the Public mind at Brazil has become inflamed against the U. S. Government for supporting Mr. Wise and Commodore Rosseau in the stand which they took some time since, in defending some American sailors, so that a war with the United States is considered almost inevitable, but the Brazilians seem in no way to dread it.

Mr. Packinham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is expected at Halifax.—Halifax Morning Post, June 4.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FREDERICTON.—Effects of the Timber Trade.—The Fredericton Reporter of Saturday last, in speaking of the re-organization of the York Agricultural Society, makes the following comments on the manner in which agricultural pursuits are neglected in that quarter, to follow the precarious occupation of lumbering. Such was our state once, but we have grown wiser, and although too many of our population are still engaged in this branch of trade, the necessity of cultivating the soil is daily becoming more apparent—the amount of land put under the plough considerably augmented—and the interest taken by all classes in agricultural operations is seen in all directions:—

"We have frequently ventured to predict the evils which must result from the abuse of one of the noblest resources with which any country was ever blessed;—we mean that mad and ruinous speculation in lumbering, which annually drains the province of its circulating medium, and lays waste the most 'fair and fertile' portions of the country. When hired labor is raised to a pitch which precludes the cultivation of the soil; nay, when the very owners of the soil leave their comfortable homes and rich farms, to speculate in the woods in winter, and in the very planting season to follow the course of their logs and timber along the river, what can be expected but destitution and poverty? Houses forsaken, land laid waste, farms mortgaged, families ruined, these are a few of the effects of the lumber mania, and all attended with the unfortunate circumstance, that from the injury sustained by the deluded operatives, no direct benefit is reaped in the province; our money—the fruit of our labor—all passes into the hands of strangers.

"During the present spring, when all the energies of our farming population should be roused to the importance of their calling, we fear little has been done in the upper sections of the country in cultivating the soil. The farms are literally deserted; and should another year like the last, drain the American market for the population of Europe, heaven only knows whether we may not be called upon to suffer under a similar manner with our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic.

"A gentleman who left the Grand Falls a few days ago informs us, that during the whole route from that station to this city, he saw only one man employed in agriculture! The whole male population were employed in retting, milling, and stream driving. What a picture in a country which has few to excel it in fertility on the face of the globe!"

HALIFAX.—The Guardian concludes an article headed "Sanatory Regulations," with the following gratifying announcement:—

"From the best information we have been able to procure, we have reason to believe that the disorder is not on the increase, and we therefore venture to hope that the measures adopted for arresting its further progress will be successful."

ST. JOHN.—We glean the following paragraphs from the Courier of Saturday last:—

For the last day or two the City has been enveloped in a cold and dense fog. This morning we have had several heavy showers of rain, and the atmosphere is somewhat warmer and clearer. The Steamers from Portland and Boston, via Eastport, due this morning have not arrived, having doubtless been detained by a fog.

The United Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia