

one of the Labourers or workmen employed at the mines has attempted to imitate it: they leave the owner in undisturbed possession of his advantage and plod on in their old way. This fact alone will suffice to show the waste of capabilities in the search for metals, and the increased return that may be looked for under a more efficient system of management. The conquest of Mexico by the people of the United States may be regarded as a preliminary step in the development of those hitherto neglected resources. With their restless enterprising spirit, roads, canals, and railways will soon be constructed, and the mining returns will reach maximum.

#### AMUSING SCRAPS.

**THE MODEL HUSBAND.**—He walks out with his wife on a week day, and is not afraid of a milliner's shop. He even has 'change' when asked for it, and never alludes to it afterwards. He is not above carrying a large brown paper parcel, or a cotton umbrella, or the elogs, or even holding the baby in his lap, in an omnibus. He runs on fast to knock at the door when it is raining. He goes outside if the cab is full. He goes to bed first in cold weather. He will get up in the middle of the night to rock the cradle, or answer the door bell. He allows the mother-in-law to stop in the house. He takes wine with her, and lets her breakfast in her own room. He eats cold meat without a murmur or pickles, and is indifferent about pies and puddings. The cheese is never too strong, or the beer too small, or the tea too weak for him. He believes in hysterics, and is melted instantly with a tear. He patches up a quarrel with a velvet gown, and drives away the sulks with a trip to Epson, or a gig in the Park on Sunday. He goes to church regularly, and takes his wife once a year to the Opera. He pays for her losses at cards, and gives her all his winnings. He never flares about his buttons, or brings home friends to supper. His clothes never smell of tobacco. He respects the curtains, and never smokes in the house. He carves, but never smokes for himself 'the brown.' He respects the fiction of his wife's age, and would as soon burn his fingers as touch the poker. He never invades the kitchen, and would no more think of blowing up any of the servants than of ordering the dinner, or having the tray brought up at eleven. He is innocent of a latch key.—Punch.

**SUBLIMITY.**—'Twas night—the wind howled mournfully among the deserted palaces of ancient Rome, now sweeping with a dirge-like cadence o'er some mouldering monument of man, and anon rushing with awful majesty through the realms of space, scattering destruction on every side. An old and sorrow-stricken man, bending 'neath the weight of years and misery, opposed his bosom to the pelting storm; no son to aid, no friend to succour him. Leaning his aged frame upon his staff, and in a voice inarticulate with emotion, he ejaculated "By Gosh, how my boots leak!"

**MERRY MAY IN PARLIAMENT.**—May was never before so busy in Parliament. The Whigs—who may now be considered the political sweeps of the country—promised a capital show on the 1st. Jack in the Green Russell, was blythe and confident as ever; dancing about as if clothed in immortal laurel. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rattled the box for the Indian Loan; then there was the hornpipe (with Whig double-shuffle) of the Alien bill; then merry May brought up the Jews to have their disabilities removed; and then Lord Morpeth was to go on blowing the soap and water bubbles bill. On the 15th we are to have the Navigation Laws set right. Indeed, everything seems reserved for May. We have no doubt, however, that she will contrive to defer much of her business until August, when Lord John Russell will observe, that it being too late in the session to do anything (hot weather and all that)—why, the house will adjourn to the moors! Having killed nothing but time in the Commons, hon. members are then fully justified in looking for game elsewhere.—Punch.

#### Editor's Department.

##### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1848.

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, 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.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Quebec Chronicle of the 12th has the following paragraph. We trust the predictions of the editor respecting the speedy completion of this highly important undertaking, will be verified.

In three weeks or a month the British and North American Electric Telegraph Company will have their line in full operation between Quebec and Metis. In a scarcely much longer time the Nova Scotians will have their share of the line up as far as the New Brunswick

boundary. Application has been made to the home government for a grant of £5000 to carry the line through that province, and the grant being strongly urged upon the imperial authorities, by His Excellency the Governor General the whole will be in complete operation by autumn next. The terminus of this, by far the most important line of telegraph in America, must not be at Quebec; it is necessary that it should extend to the seat of government. We hear that a meeting of the stockholders of this company will shortly be held to give an opportunity to all, to increase their stock and carry out this design, originally entertained, but abandoned because the Montreallers after negotiating with several of the Committee for a coalition, built a line, and afterwards refused to the Quebec people all share in its management. The new line will be in connection with the one from Halifax—the stockholders of the one being the stockholders of the other—and cannot therefore fail to pay; and if we have not yet much dealing with the lower provinces, the telegraph will make them at least deal frequently with us. We trust our capitalists will be up and stirring—*hora fugit*—a month soon passes away.

**SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We have been favoured with the following more detailed account of the sad accident by which young Gilmour lost his life, copied from the Ayr Advertiser.

A distressing accident occurred in this quarter on Saturday to one of the students of Ayr Academy, by which we regret to state, that he very suddenly and unexpectedly lost his life. The unfortunate young gentleman was Master JAMES ALEXANDER GILMOUR, aged about 15 years (son of James Gilmour, Esq. of Polnoon Lodge, Eaglesham), who, though slender in form, possessed a vigour and decision far beyond his years, accompanied by a courage and fearlessness, the exercise of which generated a contempt for the most imminent danger, that at last lured him on to such feats as the one we have now the painful duty to describe, is a melancholy and severe caution to daring youth. It seems that Master GILMOUR in his Saturday's rambles, during which of course, neither the eye of the family where he was boarded, nor of his preceptors could follow him, indulged in exploits of personal intrepidity which naturally were kept secret till now, the bare recital of which makes one shudder. It is said he more than once scaled both the inside and outside of the old castle in the Fort, climbing with amazing dexterity up or down a not very uneven surface, at any height—for his heart was dauntless as to danger—occasionally using in such feats a piece of rope or window cord round him as a safe guard. Every time he went out his Saturday's ramble in the direction of the Doon and Carrick-hill, he passed round the outside of Greenan Castle—a feat which we were not till now aware had been performed for many years, as time has wasted away every particle of mouldering footing, and the passage seaward cannot be accomplished otherwise than by climbing round the almost flat surface of the old crumbling walls overhanging a fearful precipice. On Saturday last, accompanied by three companions, two younger than himself, he performed this very feat, and the youthful party proceeded onwards along the beach to the Bower Hill, on the lofty cliffs of which poor Gilmour knew a hawk's nest, which was then in school boy phrase 'ripe,' and which he that day determined to rob of its young. His youthful companions are said to have done all in their power to dissuade him from so hazardous a feat, as it could not be accomplished without imminent risk on the brow of a precipice about 100 feet high, overhanging the coast. He would not, however, swerve from his purpose, but proceeded to a farm in the neighbourhood, where his application for the loan of a rope was not granted, on which he went down to the cottage on the shore, near which he found a piece of rope, that had evidently been washed by the sea. With this he proposed that his companions should lower him down the face of the abrupt crag to the nest, which might be about eight feet from the brow of the bank. Under the nest was a perpendicular fall of nearly 100 feet followed by a shelving bank towards the sea. The rope he had found was, however, too short, it would not pass round him and reach the nest. But, never at a loss for expedients, and determined not to be balked, he tied some tar-nettle (a kind of rope used by gardeners) round his person, and to this he joined the thicker rope. His companions are represented to have remonstrated to the last against the recklessness of the proceeding, and state that they all refused to seize the rope till he went out of sight over the brow of the hill, and they feared he would be lost. The bold but ill-fated youth reached the cliff, plundered the nest, while the old hawk kept whirling and screeching round his head; and having called to his companions that he was bringing away three young hawks in his pocket, proceeded to ascend. While in the act of doing so, however, he did not, as might be supposed, hang entirely on the rope, indeed it was sometimes tight and sometimes slack, as in point of fact he needed no assistance where human foot could travel or hand hold. His companions, therefore, had only to take in the slack of the rope as he ascended, holding hard when some tuft cheated his grasp, or his footing yielded. In this way they guessed he must be within 18 inches of the summit when the rope suddenly slackened, but little they thought of the cause; for although the rope had either given way or slipped at the tie, no cry escaped the

hardy young sufferer, who was immediately afterwards discovered to have fallen from a height of not less than 90 feet. An alarm was instantly given, he was carried to the cottage, and taken thence to Ayr, where medical skill was found to be unavailing in the treatment of injuries that rendered him unconscious from the first, and which terminated fatally about 12 o'clock the same night, and before his bereaved and distressed parents, travelling by instant express, could reach his couch. We narrate the particulars as a warning to youth generally, not only to avoid such feats, but to check in themselves, and to discourage in others, the first symptom of rashness. The highest quality of courage exhibits itself in avoiding risks, and in not being ashamed to shew oneself prudent and cautious at all times.

**SHEDIAC.**—A Correspondent at this place, under date of the 13th June, writes to us as follows:

In common with other parts of the Province, several of the Farmers in this vicinity are badly circumstanced in the want of a sufficient quantity of seed, the amount granted by the Legislature being insufficient to meet their demands, and the growth of such as has been put in the ground is completely retarded by the excessively cold and disagreeable weather, which we have experienced so much so, that the prospects of our Agriculturalists are gloomy and unfavourable. Many also, we are informed are nearly destitute of the common necessities of life, and was it not for the humanity and generosity of some of our merchants who have generously stepped forward to meet the present exigency, notwithstanding the sacrifice of their own personal interests, we fear the condition of many would be severe in the extreme, whilst to the praise of others, we record that respectable land proprietors have been refused a single pound weight as being deficient a penny in the price. We hope that these are facts which will be long remembered and duly and retributively appreciated. Our harbour presents quite a lively appearance, independent of a number of small craft, there has already arrived 12 square rigged vessels, averaging from 500 to 1150 tons; this of itself is sufficient to establish that the harbour of Shediac, from its easiness of access, depth of water, proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and other natural advantages should be made a terminus and depot to the contemplated Chignecto Railway now in a state of survey.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer America performed her second voyage across the Atlantic in the short space of eight and a half days, being the shortest passage on record. She arrived at Halifax on Monday, and brings dates to the 3rd of the month. Her mail reached us on Friday last.

In speaking of the arrival of the America, the Halifax Times remarks:

The Royal Mail Steamship America, came to Cuaard's Wharf yesterday morning, in exactly 8 days 16 hours from Liverpool. She started again in about an hour for Boston. The America will probably reach Boston this afternoon at 4 o'clock, if nothing extraordinary occur. That will complete the trip in 10 days, decidedly the shortest passage ever accomplished since the creation of the world, and which the Yankees will no doubt ever *beats all creation*. We were glad to perceive Mr. Cuaard on board, and most gratifying indeed to him must have been this wonderful triumph of the intuitive genius that planned and carried into operation the line of Ocean Steamers. He expected we believe to dine yesterday in Halifax—he might also have had breakfast in his own family circle.

For the news thus obtained, we refer our readers to the extracts, which will be found under the European head.

**LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.**—From Dempsey, Frost & Co's Circular of the 2nd June, received by the last mail, we take the following extracts.

**Pine.**—There have been no arrivals since our last. The sale consists of several cargoes of Quebec Pine of last year's import, at 13d. 13d. and 14d. per foot. The old stocks of timber are much reduced, and the demand for consumption is rather improving. A cargo of Miramichi Pine has been sold at 13d. per foot.

**Birch.**—Is scarce, and in good demand. Good St. John's is worth 16d. per foot, and Nova Scotia 13 to 15d. per foot.

**Railway Sleepers.**—Are in fair demand, but prices continue to rule low.

**Pine and Spruce Planks.**—The last sales were at £8 per standard hundred, from the quay.

**THE LAKES AND THE ATLANTIC.**—The New York Morning Star of a late date, has the following paragraph.

The Lakes and the Atlantic are united by ship navigation. The Atlantic steamer Free Trader is at Chicago, having arrived from Montreal, making the trip in six days, stopping at Hamilton on Lake Ontario, Cleveland on Lake Erie, and other places. She carries 3500 barrels of flour, and runs hereafter from Chicago (Illinois), to Halifax, (Nova Scotia). Wonderful, incredible, but true! What times, what a world we live in! 2000 miles of lake and river navigation—leaving from any port of Michigan to any sea port in the world.

**QUEBEC.**—The Chronicle regrets that the Executive have considered it expedient to instruct the authorities of Grosse Isle not to communicate anything for publication regarding the state of affairs on that Island.

**TRADE OF THE PROVINCE.**—The depression which exists in the staple article of our trade, is a fruitful source of comment in the different Journals of the Province, and various measures are suggested to improve it. Among the most prominent is a Free Trade with the United States. A public Meeting has already been held in St John on the subject, at which resolutions were passed, approving of the measure; the high Sheriff of York has in compliance with a requisition from the principal inhabitants of Fredericton, called a meeting for the same purpose, which was to be held on Friday last; and we perceive that the Editor of the St. Andrew's Standard, urges the people of that place as well as of St Stephen's and St David's, to adopt a similar course.

The low price of all kinds of wood in the mother country, has had a most crushing effect upon that trade in our country, and the consequence is, that a smaller number of vessels have entered our port from Britain than at any previous season during our residence in Miramichi, which is upwards of twenty years, and our labouring population are rapidly departing to seek employment elsewhere.

Some good has grown out of the evil. The people who have long pursued the timber trade, with but very few exceptions, little profit, see the necessity of turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil, which has been too long neglected. The prosecution of other branches of trade are talked of. It is a singular circumstance, that while our bays and rivers abound with mackerel and herring, and our sea coast with cod, haddock, &c., if we except salmon, it is rarely a fresh fish can be purchased in our market. This is a branch of trade which must eventually be prosecuted, and we recommend that some of our merchants engage in it at once. One firm in Chatham is quarrying grindstones for the American Market—which we hope will prove remunerative, for their enterprise deserves success—why could not some others engage in the ice trade, during the winter months. Could not parties build a few schooners, as suggested by Mr Johnson in his Lecture last spring, be employed in our trade with Quebec, Newfoundland and Halifax, instead of our money being paid into the hands of strangers for freight. Could not a much larger quantity of homespun cloth be manufactured in the county, as well as socks, mitts, stockings, and other articles of this description, as well as chairs, buckets, and all wooden ware. Mr McKenzie at Newcastle has been employed for some years manufacturing farming implements, and as he deserves credit for his enterprise we hope he meets with patronage sufficient to prosecute it successfully. Various other minor branches of trade might be opened up, if the people could be persuaded that something else can and ought to be done besides manufacturing timber and sawing deals.

**THE SEASON.**—Since the publication of our last number, a most marked and highly beneficial change has taken place in the weather. On Wednesday towards the close of the day, the heavy clouds which had hovered above us for three or four weeks, from which issued copious showers of rain at frequent intervals, dispersed—the sun shone out clear and warm—and the wind which had been blowing from the north and east during the whole of that period, veered round to the west, from this quarter and well as from the south, it has since remained. A change is already perceptible in the fields, and foliage of the trees—they have doffed their suit of pale sickly yellow, and assumed their lovely summer vesture of green.

#### YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From papers received by this mail, we make the following selections:

**SAINT JOHN.**—The Captain of the brig Jane Allison, from New York, has been prosecuted for a breach of the quarantine laws. He proceeded up the harbour to Reed's point, and when examined by the Health officer, one of the seamen was found sick with the small pox.

A new steamer owned by Mr. Whitney, called the Commodore, commenced running between St. John and Boston. The steamer Rowland Hill, arrived at St. John on Thursday last from Quebec.