

sale or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of the mind at human nature, but with itself; for it is laying its own exaggerated vices as foul blot at the door of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would not have you, when you grow up, adopt the low and sordid fashion of palliating existing abuses, or putting the best face upon the worst things. I only mean that indiscriminate, unqualified satire can do little good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set the fairest examples, or strive to prevent its lower degradation.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The news from this Colony respecting the destitution of the settlers from the failure of the crop last season, is most distressing. A public meeting was held at Charlottetown, at which His Excellency the Governor presided, to take the subject under consideration, at which a subscription paper was circulated, and £460 subscribed. An embargo has been put on the importation of all kinds of Grain, Potatoes, Flour and Oatmeal.

CUBA.—The Savannah Republican reports that letters from the above named Island state, that there has not fallen a drop of rain on the north side for four months. The sugar cane, and other crops were suffering severely in consequence.

WOODSTOCK.—The Inhabitants of this town are showing us an example worthy of being imitated:—

A Public Meeting was held pursuant to Notice, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering ways and means for the immediate erection of a building suitable for a Mechanics' Institute and Public Hall. The Institute was duly organized, by the appointment of the necessary officers, under the charter granted by the Legislature at its late Session, and is now a regularly incorporated body. A number of speakers addressed the meeting who were unanimous in the opinion that such a building was much wanted. C. Connell, Esqr. gave the Institute a liberal donation in the shape of a very eligible site for the erection of their Hall. Its situation is well adapted for such a purpose, and the gift cannot fail to be appreciated by the public at large. A handsome subscription was immediately taken up, which we have no doubt will be liberally followed up by every one interested in the intellectual improvement of the community."

FRENCH WEST INDIES.—The following statistical information regarding those Islands will be interesting at the present time, when it is recollected that the French Republic have ordered the Emancipation of the Slaves therein, as well as in all other of the French territories. Commissioners have already been sent out to carry the decree into force. Much excitement prevails in consequence among the white population.

The French possessions in the West Indies are the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and French Guiana on the continent. The whole number of slaves in these Colonies is 226,703, distributed as follows:—In Martinique, 117,502; in Guadeloupe, 92,690; in Guiana, 16,392. The whole free population in the above places is 77,115.

The productions of the Colonies are 157,000,000 lbs. of sugar and molasses, and 3,000,000 lbs. of coffee per year. This produce all goes to France, and the Government last year collected \$7,000,000 from the duty on sugar alone. The probability now is, under the decree alluded to, that this large demand for French consumption, equal to the whole of the Louisiana crop, must be derived from foreign sources.

What the influence of this decree will be politically, is uncertain. A similar act passed in 1794 in regard to Hayti, converted into a military elective monarchy. Judging from the results of emancipation in the British West Indies, it is fair to suppose that nearly the whole of the sugar and coffee crops in the

French Islands will cease. The results of this measure, as regards slavery, are also important, and we may well rejoice that another portion of the earth is to be freed from the curse of human bondage. The abolition of slavery also extends to the French possessions in the East Indies, which are considerable.

APPOINTMENT.—The Fredericton papers report that Ludlow Robinson, Esqr. has been provisionally appointed Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, vacant by the death of W. T. Peters, Esqr.

FREDERICTON.—The first election of Councillors for this City came off yesterday week, when the following gentlemen were returned.

For Wellington Ward, W. H. Odell, and George Lee, Jr Esquires, without opposition.

For St. Ann's Ward, A. T. Cobourn, and Harvey Garcelon, Esquires, by a majority of votes.

For Carleton Ward, Stafford Barker, and F. W. Hatheway, Esqr. by a majority of votes.

For King's Ward, John Simpson, and John S. Coy, Esqrs., by a majority of votes.

For Queen's Ward, Chas. Fisher, Esquire, M. P. P., and James Robb, Esqr., Professor of King's College, with scarcely any opposition.

John Simpson, Esqr., Queen's Printer, it is expected will be nominated as Mayor.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head held his first Levee at Government house on Tuesday last, when a large number of the inhabitants of Fredericton were present. A congratulatory address was presented on the occasion, from the inhabitants of York County, as well as one from the Saint Andrew's Society of Fredericton, to which His Excellency made suitable replies.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.—Inquest.—On the 24th April, Doctor Gordon, Coroner for the County, held an inquest on the body of a man calling himself James Gray, who was found dead in his camp near Fore's, in the parish of Bathurst, on the previous day. He died from disease brought on by over exertion.

From papers found in his possession, now in the hands of the Coroner, it would appear that his real name was Rexel Crommett, an inhabitant of Hartland, in the county of Somerset, state of Maine, where his brother Benjamin Crommett still resides. It moreover appears by a Bond of Separation, dated 19th October, 1843, that he had a wife named Mary Crommett, and two children, a boy and a girl—the former left with one Noah Blackwell, and the latter with Henry Jewetts.

This man about three years ago settled on a lot of wilderness land, of which unaided, and by astonishing industry, he completely cleared about twelve acres, and paid one half of the purchase money. His goods and chattels were altogether valued at £18.

This notice is given in the hope that it will attract the attention of relatives and friends of the deceased in the United States.

NELSON.—At a Primary meeting of sundry members of the Church of England, held in St. Peter's Church, at Nelson, on Monday in Easter Week, April the 24th, the following Parishioners were respectively elected Churchwardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year, according to due form of law:—

Thomas Willoughby, Esqr., and Mr. Jared Betts, Church Wardens.—Davis Hewson, Esqr., Messrs. John Harley, George Burchill, Jun., Joseph Bateman, James Cocoran, Joseph Weston, John Hartt, Isaac Leighton, William Polk, David Lee, James King and Thomas C. Cliff, Vestrymen.—Clerk of the Vestry, Mr. John Hartt.

STEAM FERRY BOAT.—Our Ferry Boat made a trial trip as far as Newcastle yesterday afternoon, and performed her work admirably well. As the day was fine a large party took passage in her. On her way up she was saluted at Douglstown, and on arrival at Newcastle she was received with demonstrations of good feeling. She will be of great service to the travelling public, as well as a convenience to the inhabitants generally, and we wish the shareholders every success in their enterprise.

THE SEASON.—The weather is fine, and our river is entirely free of ice.

Deaths.

At Montreal, on the 22nd September last, of Typhus Fever, RICHARD H. DAVIES, of Moulé, near St. Asaph, North Wales, formerly of Miramichi, aged 40 years.

At Chatham, on Monday the 24th ultimo, CATHERINE, wife of Mr. Philip Brimmer, aged 61 years.

At Buctouche, on Wednesday, the 19th April, at the residence of her son, Mrs. KISWICK, a native of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the 71st year of her age.

The Boston Mercantile Journal, of March 25, 1846, gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day.

Wild Cherry Balsam.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, and strong testimony from intelligent and respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver and dyspepsia.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by K. B. & W. FORBES, Chatham.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The British mail was brought to Halifax by the new and splendid steamship America, Captain Judkins, which vessel arrived at that port on the morning of Thursday last, after a speedy and pleasant voyage of 11½ days. Our papers are to the 15th April, and as the news is important, we devote all our available space to extracts, which are copied principally from Willmer & Smith's admirable news-sheet the European Times. They embrace a summary of all the news of any moment that has transpired in the old world since the sailing of the steamer on the 8th.

Commercial Embarrassments.—Our advices from all the leading mercantile towns and cities on the continent during the past week are still gloomy and discouraging. The progress of governmental changes throughout Europe had suspended business, and we regret to add that more failures are announced.

Commercial Affairs.—We have passed a week of considerable political excitement, consequent upon the movements of the Chartist body in England, the warlike bravadoes of the Young Irelanders, and the timid threats of the O'Connell party, both in and out of Parliament. Business has, therefore, been at a complete stand. Parties having capital are unwilling to invest their money in any description of Produce until affairs both at home and abroad assume a more settled aspect.

The English Funds have been subject to much fluctuation, owing chiefly to the political panic of the last few days, and the news from several parts of the Continent.

IRELAND.

The movement is progressing slowly, but steadily, amongst the Protestant portion of the population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda was held in the Mayorality rooms, on the 6th inst., Mr. Nerth, ex-Mayor, in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial or otherwise to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which concludes thus:—'We now respectfully, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.'

Fire arms continue to be extensively purchased. At a sale by auction, in Dublin, lately, nearly 200 stand of arms were offered to 'public competition.' Indifferent rifles went as high as £3 10s. and pistols varied from 4s. 6d. to 20s. with a brisk demand. The Cork Examiner says, 'To give an idea of the extent to which the rage for obtaining fire arms has gone, we mention one true fact, that, in a single lane of a poor country town in this country, the inhabitants are possessed of 14 stand of arms.'

In Kilkenny and Galway counties the people are all farming.

In Limerick all the gunmakers of the city are actively engaged making 'rifles to order.' In several directions, within the suburbs, confederate groups were engaged on the 9th inst., on the canal, at Newcastle race-course, at Mt. Kennett, and the King's Island, at ball-practice, to a late hour. The members of No. 1 Company of the Sarsfield Rifle Club had ball practice on the 10th instant, when 60 armed confederates assembled. The exercise in ball practice having concluded, the effect of which had warned 'out of range some boats in the river, they turned to drill, formed into company, fired a feu de joie, volleys, &c.; after which they marched through the city three deep, to the no small surprise of the inhabitants.

In the peaceful town of Belfast, pikes are made in many quarters; and the fighting repealers are being drilled at intervals in the

platoon and pike exercise. 200 men changed hands in one forenoon in town.

The Carlow Sentinel says:—We have received information upon authority entitled to credit, that emissaries on the part of a treasonable association or 'executive committee,' having been dispatched from the provinces, to circulate printed notices, warning the people to be prepared for the moment's notice! Several copies of the Duke's notice were posted in the county of Kilkenny and Queen's county on the 1st inst.

The disaffection in the military, particularly for the Government, is alarming in the increase, and has been so undisplayed as to manifest that even the Orange journals no longer conceal it. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, in his speech, on the motion for Repeal in the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., stated that two batallions, stationed in the Hall of Dublin, had engaged in a pitched battle in the barrack-yard on the previous day, 'Repeal,' and 'No Repeal,' being our own battle cries; and that the contest lasted until the commander of the troops himself was down and put an end to it. From every military station accounts daily arrive of the growth of discontent.

A very influential meeting of the tenants of the County Louth took place on the 3th inst. in Dundalk, to petition for the Repeal of the Union. The attendance was very large.

The confederates of Cork met on the 1st inst., and formed themselves into a 'Democratic Club' for the city, every member to have a rifle and to practise himself in its use.

The Repealers of Belfast met, and passed resolutions in favor of the Confederation of the 7th inst. The authorities, however, disturbed the meeting, which was a severe one, by the application of a well-filled baton.

In Derry, formerly the strong hold of Protestantism and British connexion, thousands assembled last week, to form their adhesion to the Repeal movement.

The Government still persevere in their precautionary measures. Additions are made to the army and navy. Premises are being taken in several localities for the reception of the troops, and the public buildings in the metropolis being more strongly garrisoned. The constabulary—an armed force of local pensioners, the real Government strength in Ireland just now is about 10,000 men! Paris, after the entrance of the armies in 1815, could scarcely have presented a more belligerent appearance.

Irish metropolis now does the streets with red coats, varied by the blue of the artillery and the light cavalry regiments (temporary it is to be hoped) and their fronts in quarters hitherto devoted to the peaceful purposes of science and commerce. Leinster-house, formerly the residence of the dual family of Fitzroy, and now in possession of the Royal Society; the Linen-hall, once the granary of Irish wealth and enterprise; the Tenter-houses in the Liberty, erected for the benevolence for the accommodation of weavers,—all these buildings are in the course of transformation into strongholds for the reception of the Queen's troops. In the Sea-point House, formerly an extensive building situated at Blackrock, on the sea shore, between Booterstown and Kingstown.

All classes desiring public order are for its protection. A number of northern gentlemen have lately assembled to form a corps in Belfast.

Addresses of confidence in the King will still continue to pour in from several parts of the Kingdom. Enniskillen, Cork, Belfast, Benburb, the world over, Rathfriland, Killeshandra, Newry, &c. &c. vedy, and Derry have sent forward various addresses to his excellency. The Orangemen at Schomberg Lodge, in Dublin, have sent a reply to an address issued by the Repealers to the Orangemen of Ireland, in which they express their determination, notwithstanding the heavy blows and great discouragement dealt to them by the Whigs, to support the Government, and oppose Repeal. They ever, assign as their reason, not so much a love of order as a desire to maintain their ascendency.

The destitution is not abating throughout the poorer districts.

ENGLAND.

The present has been an exciting time with regard to domestic politics. The demonstration by the body of people called Chartist, in London, passed over, the most precautionary measures have been taken to the meeting on Monday last—where the people against any infringement of the peace of the Houses of Parliament: and vast arrangements were made to preserve the peace of the metropolis. The classes which all the middle classes turned out more than anything else to preserve the Duke special constables were enrolled in the metropolis presenting a force which would vie with any similar body of men in the world. The consciousness of this overwhelming force to enter the other judicious arrangements made to preserve the tranquility of the capital. The Chartistists assembled in vast numbers on the Common, collected from all the districts around; and there, it being reported to their leader that they would not be