he had quitted that department; and lastly, the Fxecutive Commission was labouring to inevitable collision between these warring elements. At length of course, that collision came. On the 21st June a meeting of the heads of the clubs was held at a cafe ne Ecole de Medecine, at which meeting Caussi-diere was present. The plans of the outbreak appear to have been there finally arranged. The revolutionary leaders had obtained by the dishonesty of a clerk in the Ministry of War, copies of the identical plans which prepared long ago by the care of M. Delesser: and the military skill of Marshal Bugeaud, for the defence of Paris against an insurrection. These plans are said to have been of the greatest use to the insurgents, and served as the basis of their system of attack, which was further adapted to their use by Grandmenil. Their failure in carrying the Hotel de Ville, is regarded as the principal cause of their defeat. It cannot be denied that considerable blame is thrown on General Cavaignac by parties who are themselves far more open to suspicion than he is, as to the inadequacy of the military pre-parations down to the 28d June, when he held the office of Minister of War under the Executive Commission. The actual amount of troops in Paris when the terrible emergency came, was small, and what is worse, doubtful. A whole night was lost from 10 in the evening to 11 the next morning, in bringing a convoy of artillery from Vincennes. With better military judgment General Cavaignac seems to have shown an extreme aversion to attacking the barricades with regular troops; he said the honor of the army was in his hands, and talk. ed of withdrawing the forces so as to decide the contest by a pitched battle on the plain of Saint Denis. Hence arose the great loss of life in the attacks of the barricades by the National Guards, who fought with more desperation but less judgment than the soldiers, and accordingly suffered more We have frequently expressed our reluctance without direct proof of the fact, to attribute to M. de Lamartine any guilty knowledge or participation in the worst schemes of those with whom he was, nnfortunately for his character and position, That proof is still wanting ; but we must confess that we have read no deposition in this strange and voluminous collec-tion with more regret than that which bears his name. The following expressions require no comment from us, but much explanation from the man who uttered them, especially as he happened to have the fa e of the French nation in his hands. M. de Lamartine says;

To sum up: having observed as I have done for four months, tendencies of all kinds to suppress the Assembly, I think I may say armed sections, in the statesmen of the exag-gerated Republic. The movement of the 23d June was quite spontaneous (?) The agitati-on of the ateliers nationaux had two causes; the money of the government economised in in the savings' banks for civil war (what does this mann); they Communicate which had that nothing serious has been perceived in the this mean); then Communism, which laid hands on it and used it for the insurrection. As to the part played by the Executive Commission, as to my own share of responsibility, I have nothing to say of it. I would not bring personalities into play in so appalling a catastrophe. Recrimination is repugnint to me.

And this is practically all that the virtual head of that government has to say of one of the most tremendous social convulsions recorded in history. It is impossible to peruse these documents without a strong apprehension that the recent catastrophe in France has skaken the due authority of the law and the administration of justice almost as much as financial credit and political order. This mass of ill-digested facts, this loose testimony, these imperfect but alarming proofs, are thrown before public opinion, as if that opinion and not the and to punish. In other words, there lurks in all these proceedings an impunity for the great est offenders, which is the worst augucy for the peace of France and the worst example for Europe. For what makes this strange reluct-ance to visit men with the full weight of their political crimes the more astonishing is, that most of the witnesses heard before the committee, concar in the opinion that the horrors of June will yet, and perhaps ere long, be re-peated. At this very moment the National Assembly is surrounded by a camp of soldiers, and its very garden is converted into an entrenchment. Another outbreak on a smaller scale may at any moment take place, and probably some such event is required to give to the government the power of acting with sufficient energy against the men whose treasonahle ambition and whose insane theorise are even now seeking to plunge their country in yet more fatal embarrassments.

## Communications.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

NO. 2. THE HONOURABLE JOHN R. PARTE-LOW.

The present provincial Secretary, was returned many years ago as a Representarive for the important county of Saint John, and has ever since continued to represent that County. Previous to his election he had been a partner in the les ding mercantile Firm in the city, by le became wel known to its inha-

bitants, as an intelligent merchant, a good accountant, and a man of thorough business habits and industry. es possessed by him in an eminent degree, perhaps induced the citizens at first to elect him as their future member, and truth to say, the selection was well made for he has justified their choice, and has not disappointed their well grounded ezpectations, and although he has passed through some fiery ordeals, and came out triumphant, though perhaps not unscathed, yet did his constituents not loose confidence in him, it may be that his his talents, firmness, and 'modest assurance, which he possessed in perfection, have conduced to convey him successfully through difficulties and dangerous charges, under which, many another man less gifted, would have invariably sunk, even if they had been destitute of any colouring of truth, but were made merely from malicious or envious motives so perseveringly were the accusati-ons followed up and persisted in, backed too by a portion of the Press, and supported by many of the inhabitants. difficult and complicated were the affairs between the Honourable Gentleman and the sessions, that it was found necessary for the Legislature to interfere by giving power to the parties by law to refer their accounts in dispute to arbitration; and this measure appears to have settled the whole of the differences, as the result was awarded in favour of the honourable Gentleman, and since then the matter has rested in peace. It must be, and is admitted by all, that the hon, gentleman is one of the most useful members that the province possesses. At all times ready at his post, present at meeting, and moving the adjournments of the House ( which he appears to consider as his right), and regular in his attendance from day to day, he hears and sees everything, and nothing passes without his knowledge; faithful to his trust, and diligent and strictly attentive to his duties, he stands as sentinel watching over and guarding with fidelity the interests of the people. His popularity at one time was very great, and I am not prepared to say that it has as yet turned, although I am rather inclined to the belief, if that such is the case, this however, may be to him a matter of indifference, so long as he can maintain it when it is of more service to him among the members, with whom it is still paramount, and perhaps like the tamous resolution respecting the crown: we may say of him, That his influence has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.'

The question may be asked, whence arises this great influence, I will answer that it does not arise from his eloquence as a public speaker, which he seldom attempts, nor does it arise from his possessing too much of the 'suaviter en modo,' the 'fortiter in re' becomes him better; nor does it arise from any truckling to the members. or flattering their vanities, or to use a Sam Slickism, ' soft sawdering,' but it arises from the pussesion of these qualities, which I have already enumerated. His industry, his ready enumerated. His industry, his intelligence, his knowledge of accounts, and having the pen of a ready writer in penning a resolution or drafting an address, combined with a thorough knowledge of parliamentary proceedings, and far away, above and beyond all, there it is to be found, in what I have before called, his 'modest assurance,' which carries him along swimmingly and smoothly. While he looks down one young member, pooh poohs down a second, and laughs down a third. This it is that gives to him what I may designate an undue influence, and which perhaps in some instances has acted injuriously, by preventing the honest expression of opinions of many of the memlaughed at. fearing redicule, or being sneered down, content themselves with a silent vote, or fear to oppose. 'Better be born lucky than rich,' is an old proverb, and one which the Honorable Gedtleman would do well to adopt as his motto, for in the lottery of life, or rather I may say, in the game of Responsible Government, he has drawn the first prize in the Province, and which the breath of popular favor has given him, and which it may as suddenly take away. Whether he acted wisely or not in resigning the Civic Chair for a seat in the Executive, and the Provincial Secretaryship, it is not my business nor my wish to enquire, time alone will tell that'; and from present indications that are abroad, but a lew years will perhaps elapse before that secret will be revealed.

## WANTED,

An Apprentice at the Gleaner Office, a Lat of good character who can read and write. Chatham, 22nd August, 1848.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1848

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in cur 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 CASH otherwise they will not meet with at-

JAMES A. PIERCE.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Europa, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Tuesday last, in a fine passage of 92 days. She had 117 passengers.

We have papers to the 2nd instant, and it is gratitying to perceive that a most marked change for the better had occurred in the weather, which has made a corresponding improvement in the crops. The wheat it was expected would be a full average crop, and prices in consequence had receded. The potatoes had not suffered so much as was currently

On Commercial affairs Willmer and Smith's European Times has the following pleasing remarks :

Business which had been languid in an extreme degree for the last few weeks, has manifested an improved feeling since the weather has assumed a fine and settled appearance, Holders of produce begin to act with greater firmness, and home trade buyers display more alacrity in their purchases, as if anxious to increase their stock; still only a limited busi noss will be done until the fate of the harvest is decided; and should it turn out well, we are in hopes that trade and commerce will immediately assume a much improved aspect. Although the Produce markets have to a certain extent lost the inactivity which has characterised them for a long time past, we can-not record any material advance in prices. Cotton is in steady request; but although sales to a moderate extent are going forward, no improvement in the value is noted. Breadstuffs are firm, with an upward lendency in prices. Trade in the manufacturing districts are quiet, but manufacturers are rather more busily employed, with the prospect of an in creasing demand for their productions. Metals are still neglected, and, as yet, there is not any ground to anticipate an improved trade there-in. The demand for money increases; and from present appearances the rate of interest is likely to advance ere long, although there is a great quantity of bullion lying unemployed.

The same paper contains the following paragraph on the Creps:

With respect to the probable extent of injury which the Grain crops in this country have sustained, or the probable extent of yield, there are numerous and conflicting rumours Besides, the reports respecting the extent of the Potato disease are very contradic-tory. We are now however, blessed during tory. We are now however, blessed during the last few days, with very fine weather, which if properly taken advantage of, will enable the hasbandman to do much in cutting down and securing the Grain crops not yet carried. There is also another cause of encouragement to the country, namely, that the Potato crops are giving evidence of recovery from the blight. Fortunately the blackened stem does not always represent diseased potatoes, and on many fields the stem is exhibitations. ting the same symptoms that in 1846 accompanied the disease in the potato. Altogether the cause for despondency is not so great as it was a week ago, and that is fully evinced by the check which has been given to the advance

On the Timber trade it remarks :

The Timber trade has been rather active the past month. The price of St. John Pine Timber has been well sustained, but latterly the value of Quebec woods has receded. There is much more depression in the market for Spruce Deals than has been experienced for a long time back.

The following is an extract from Duncan & Ewing's Circular on the Timber Trade of Liverpool:

The favourable prospects of some improve-ment in the market for Wood has been in some measure checked by the recent precarious state of the weather, causing apprehension as to the realization of a productive harvest, upon which commercial prosperity so much de-pends. The consumption of wood, however, goes on steadily, and the only pressure on the market arises from a continued excess of the supplies of Spruce Planks which are still offared at very low prices. Pine Timber—the sales of the month are comprised in ten cargoes of Quebec on the quay, at 14d to 14½d per foot, and one in the yard at 14d; one cargo of St. John of 13½ inches average at 16¾d per foot, a cargo of Miramichi at 12¾d per and one of Restigouche at 14¾d per foot. Pine and Spruce Deals—Spruce Deals have been coming forward greatly in excess of former years, and being offered very freely on the marker, prices have given way to a point fered at very low prices. Pine Timber-the

lower than at any period on record. St. John Spruce have been sold at £7 to £7 15. Saint Stephen at £7 10, Richibucto at £7 10, Pr. Edward's Island at £6 15, Saint John and Miramich Yellow have fully realized £10 5, and Richibucto £9 5 per standard.

The following paragraph will give our readers an idea of the state of the Timber Trade in Leith. When will our merchants learn wisdom enough so to regulate the trade, that the British markets will not be overstocked with the produce of our forests.

There is more timber at present in Leith than ever since it was a port. This large importation during the last lew weeks is chiefly wing to the unsettled state of matters abroad. The bulk is from the Baltic, where freights scarcely can be obtained for British ships cargoes of grain being freely taken at 1s. per quarter that formerly brought 3s. The sands and all the stowage room in and around the port, are crowded with timber. The trade of the port generally has improved within these few weeks.

HALIFAN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .-On this important subject a late number of the Halifax; Courier has the following paragraph

The surveying party sent out by the British Government, for the purpose of exploring the route for the proposed Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec, heve brought their labours prematurely to a close; and the officers and men composing it will, we believe, return to England by the next steamer.—Two persons will be left is charge to sell and otherwise dispose of material, &c. used in their several expeditions, and here the matter rests. All the golden anticipations fondly cherished by the people of these colonies, are apparently frustrated, and the prospect for the fature, as far as this important undertaken is concerned, is as disneartening as our greatest enemies could wish

The Journal makes the following com-ments on the above. We sincerely hope the Editor's version of the affair may be the correct one.

We know not from what source the Courier obtained its information, but we have made inquiry, and are happy to learn from what we consider a correct source, that such is not the fact. It is true the Survey has been closed, but it is closed in consequence of its having been completed, and a final report drawn up-The labours of the Surveying party being therefore brought to an end, they return to England. We have also much pleasure in further learning that the British Government still continues most favourably disposed toward

THE HARVEST. - While so much anxiety is manifested in Great Britain and Ireland, and sections of the North American Colonies, regarding the Crops, it is cheering to perceive that the Lord of the Harvest, in one portion of the globe, has crowned the labours of the husbandman wirh a rich return of the fruits of the earth. The following is copied from a late number of the New York Sun :

It is estimated that the Harvest of the United States this season, is sufficient to feed abundantly half the people on the globe. With scarcely any exception, every species of grain, fruit and vegetables, is yielding throughout the country an extraordinary crop. Of beef, pork butter, cheese, &c. the same plenty abounds. and while our population are secure of every comfort and luxury in the way of food, we shall have a surplus sufficient to meet all the famine that may occur in the old world. Our farmers, the real sub-strata of the nation, so far as wealth and independence are concerned; hold the whip in their own hands; they can justly boast of feeding every other class of their fellows.

THE SEASON. - We have had a week of cold, rainy, boisterous weather, with the wind from the eastward. This has retarded the gathering in of the harvest, and must have been injurious to the standing crop of oats. The wheat in some districts has suffered severely from the rust, in others slightly, and others not at all. The ravages of the weevil have heen very limited. There is scarcely any complaints respecting the rot in the Potatoes, and we are in hopes this valuable esculent, with very partial exceptions. will escape this disease, which has proved so destructive for several seasons

Russia and the Caucasians. Late accounts from the seat of war in Caucasia, state that the Russians have one with sad reverses—their army has been cut to pueces but he cut to pieces by the hardy mountaineers.

The London Gazette contains the appointment of James Horsefield Peters, E.q. as Assistant Judge, and Master of the Rolls, for Prince Ed. Island.

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