

and struck me in the forehead and as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split around the corner, and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more!"—*Temperance Telegraph.*

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 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.

UNITED STATES.—Generals Cass, and Taylor, and Hon. Henry Clay, are candidates for the Presidential chair. All parties appear sanguine of success.

A late paper has the following news respecting the appearance of the crops.

We have the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman from the neighbourhood of New Orleans, Mr. Gauthier, a native of this city, but for some years a resident of Pinckneyville, Louisiana, who has travelled through the interior, up the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, down the Great Lakes, and thence to New York, whence he arrived Saturday morning, on a visit to his family.—The accounts of the crops of all kinds, which he has collected everywhere are most promising. Some evasive and ungrateful people even begin to complain of the bounties of Providence, probably not to themselves but to their neighbours.

BATHING.—An exchange paper has the following remarks on Bathing. They are sensible, and well worthy of attention at this season.

To the young we earnestly say as you are now throwing aside your winter clothing—bathe. If you would avoid colds, the sure precursors of all sickness—bathe; and if you would enjoy your youth, lightness of limbs and cheer of spirits—bathe, and bathe frequently. The ancients knew its efficacy and practised it thoroughly, as the wisest of moderns do. The theory of Beau Brummel has grown into a proverb. 'There is no perfume like fresh linen:—no cosmetic like pure water and plenty of it. But what boy has not felt the invigoration of a swim? or what man fatigued, of a free ablution? Bathe, then, if you would be healthy.

But while bathing is so important to the young, it is no less so to the mature. Of all the thousand ills the flesh is heir to, none can exceed these too common curses—dyspepsia, rheumatism and gout. Though when these are once seated they are deemed invulnerable. The most experienced physicians assure us that they can be prevented, as their origin is clearly traceable to the stopping of the pores of the skin.

Then, if you would preserve your digestion and enjoy the good things of life—bathe! If you would avoid rheumatism and indulge in that joyous exercise which brings health and every comfort—bathe! And lest you should be bed-ridden, and tortured everlastingly with gout, bathe and bathe frequently.

With the best motives we again affirm—if there be a cheap luxury in the world, it is a hot, cold or shower bath.

CANADA.—All accounts from Canada West concur in stating that the growing crops look unusually promising.

TIMBER TRADE OF QUEBEC.—The following is an extract from Forsyth and Bell's Circular, issued on the 13th inst.

By this mail our dates are to the 26th ult., and we seldom have seen more gloomy accounts of the Timber Market than those brought by this steamer, and we regret we can report no improvement in any one article.

Our fleet, as compared to the same date last year, is large, but it must be borne in mind that the prevalence of easterly winds has been great and the arrivals in consequence more early, and we question if there will be any marked difference in the number of our spring fleet, comparatively with that of 1847.

In White Pine there was some little animation last week, but the continued bad accounts of the English Markets have again caused great depression in the article, and buyers are scarce while holders are anxious to realize.

In Red Pine and other articles, the transactions have been very limited at our quotations, and in Deals we perceive, even if possible, a greater languor than in Square Timber.

We annex a statement of the quantity of Timber measured up to the 9th inst., since which time none has been added, and also a comparative statement of arrivals to date.

Quebec, 9th June, 1848.

Comparative statement of Timber measured to this date

	1846.	1847.	1848
White Pine, ft.	3,780,493	910,672	83,169
Red Pine	58,309	42,754	69
Oak	120,910	92,930	245,685
Elm	433,506	168,669	291,692
Ash	77,203	23,209	11,660
Basswood	15,395	18,077	1,610
Butternut	5,185	809	1,326
Tamarac	86,638	37,502	100,697
Birch & Maple	135,367	42,502	16,722

Comparative Statement of Arrivals and Tonnage at this port, in the years 1847-8, up to the 14th June inclusive—

	1847	1848
Vessels,	405	154
Tons.	154,506	169,519

PASSAGE OF THE AMERICA.—This steamer completed her voyage from Liverpool to Boston in ten days eight hours.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.—The Quebec Mercury has the following gratifying piece of intelligence. We sincerely trust it may prove correct.

It is reported in town,—and the rumour is of extreme importance,—that the results of the interview with His Excellency by the Honbls. G. R. Young and M. Tobin, has resulted as follows:—that reciprocal free trade between Nova Scotia and Canada, (based upon the resolutions passed in the legislature of the first named province) has been concurred in; that an understanding has been mutually arrived at with respect to the Montreal Railway—from Quebec to Halifax—which ensures the immediate commencement of the work. Our informant states that the preliminary operations will be entered upon this summer, commencing from Halifax; and further that the talk of grant in aid of the Montreal and Portland Railway will be withheld, and devoted to the construction of that portion of the connecting line between Quebec and Montreal which is to extend from Point Levi to Melbourne.

The Montreal Patriot, (which we believe is considered an organ of the Government) contains the following comments on the above paragraph.

The Quebec Mercury has appealed to us for information on the subject of the visit to Canada of the Honbls. Messrs. Uniacke, Tobin and Young.—It is, we believe, tolerably well known that these gentlemen were empowered to negotiate with the Canadian Government on the part of Nova Scotia on certain subjects of mutual interest to the several North American Provinces; and the Mercury has been correctly informed that two of those subjects are the Halifax railway and reciprocal free trade between the provinces. With regard to the Railway, the *on dit* mentioned by the Mercury as current, is palpably absurd, as without the sanction of Parliament no such understanding as that said to have been arrived at, could take place. But the truth is, that the object of the gentlemen from Nova Scotia, was simply to make arrangements for the payment of the expenses of the survey for obtaining certain statistical information which they considered of importance. The Mercury's informant, we need scarcely say, has been wholly misinformed as to any decision whatever having been come to by the Government regarding either the Quebec and Halifax, or the Montreal and Portland railway.—On the question of reciprocal free trade, we believe we can state with confidence that satisfactory arrangements have been entered into. The Canadian Government are not prepared to adopt the principle of admitting the manufactures of Nova Scotia free of duty; and they cannot therefore, give effect by proclamation to the reciprocity clause of the customs act. But they are willing to admit the native products of Nova Scotia free of duty, and indeed they have been doing so since the commencement of the season.

On the subject of the Post office, most satisfactory arrangements have been entered into, there being entire concurrence of views between the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick, it is hoped, will be prepared to co-operate; and we may therefore anticipate a very speedy settlement of this question, and the adoption of a cheap and uniform postage over the North American provinces.

The Quebec Gazette, of the 13th inst. has the following comments on the weather.

Winter in June.—The distant mountains were yesterday, and still are, covered with snow. Stoves, cloaks and flannels were in requisition. The weather is still very cold this morning.

IMMIGRATION.—The agent at Quebec has received intelligence to the departure of vessels from Britain with 11,979 passengers destined for that port.

FREDERICTON.—The following resolutions were adopted at a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton, convened by requisition of the high Sheriff, and held in the County Court House on the 16th inst., to take into consideration the present depressed state of the trade of the Province, and to devise means for extending our commercial relations.

Resolved, That the recent change in the policy of the British Government, as respects the protection to the Colonial goods in the Home Market, must be followed by the extinction of the wood trade, particularly in that part of it which consists in sawed lumber, as it respects the province of New Brunswick, and it is therefore desirable that we should endeavour to extend our commercial intercourse with a view to seek consumption for such of our articles as cannot be exported to the mother country.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that a free admission of articles hereinafter enumerated, being the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States, into this province, would be highly desirable and beneficial to the general interests: to wit grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetable, fruits and animals, hides, tallow, wool, horns, salted and fresh meats, coals, ores, metals of all kinds, timber, staves, wool, and lumber of all kinds, provided the like articles, the growth production and manufacture of the Province, be admitted into the United States on the same conditions.

The first resolution having been moved by Mr Taylor, seconded by Mr Chestnut, was put from the Chair, and on a division was passed in the affirmative by a large majority.

The second resolution was then moved by Mr Taylor, seconded by Mr Chestnut, and after a prolonged discussion the mover obtained leave to withdraw both the first and second resolution, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concurs in the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the Merchants and Inhabitants of the City of St John, held on the 31st day of May last, relative to the extension of our commercial intercourse, with a view to seek a market for our exports.

PROCLAMATION.—An extra Gazette published on Friday, contains an official announcement of the demise of Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia. It also contains a proclamation from His Excellency, stating that 'It is expected that all persons in this Province, do put themselves into decent Mourning for ten days, to commence from Sunday, the 25th instant.'

THE NEW COUNTY BUILDING.—A Correspondent at Newcastle informs us that Mr Wetherall, the enterprising contractor for the above mentioned building, is progressing rapidly with the work; having the greater part of the materials already on the ground; and that he will be ready to lay the corner stone on the fourth of July next.

THE ICE BUSINESS.—We made some allusion to this trade in our last number—hear what a late number of the Boston Mail says on the subject of a scarcity of this indispensable article in that Market:

There is a good deal of complaint this season in regard the supply of ice. Not only is the price increased, but some families can hardly obtain it at any price. It appears that a single firm has bought up and monopolized the whole business, and not only makes its own prices, but refuses to send its carts a red out of the way, to accommodate those who have heretofore been good customers to the trade. If this state of things continues, we hope another company will be formed, that the people aggrieved will take the matter into their own hands and form an association which will insure a cheap and certain supply of what has now come to be considered one of the absolute necessities of life.

FEJEE ISLAND.—A late paper reports that the whaling schooner Alfred, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 21st October, from the Fejee Islands, September 10th, a short time prior to which a severe battle had taken place between the chiefs of Meben and Rewa, in which the latter was defeated, but escaped with a portion of his adherents. All the habitation of the defeated tribe were burnt by their opponents. The number slain on both sides amount to six hundred, the bodies of whom still remained exposed there. Happily, the scene of warfare occurred some distance from their location.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Mark of Respect to William A. Black, Esqr., late Sheriff of this County.—It having been announced on Saturday morning last, that the newly appointed Sheriff of this County, had assumed the Office, and that the late one would remove on the Monday following to the County of Northumberland, a number of the friends of the latter gentleman, resolved to give him a Dinner previous to his departure, and accordingly on Saturday evening, a large party dined with him at Richardson's Hotel. Among the guests were seen the Hon. Mr. Black, President of the Legislative Council, and the Revd. Mr. Wetmore. GEORGE PAGAN, Esqr., filled the Chair at the dinner, and THOMAS CHILTON, Esqr., supported him. After the

cloth was removed, the latter gentleman proposed the health of the late Sheriff, and very deservedly bestowed upon him one of the warmest eulogies it was possible to conceive,—assuring him, that although his removal was a source of regret to all, it would be particularly felt by the poorer classes in the County, who had been always ready to acknowledge his kindness, both in public and private life. Before concluding, Mr. Chilton intimated to the late Sheriff, that he had been authorised to state to him, that in the course of a short time some more lasting memento of respect in which he was held, would be forwarded to him. Almost all the merchants of the place were in attendance, those at Buctouche were prevented by want of sufficient notice. It is needless to add, that Mr. Black carries with him the good wishes of all who rightly appreciated his worth.—*Communicated.*

EMPLOYMENT.—Last week we made a slight allusion to the new branch of business opened up through the enterprise of Messrs. Johnson and Mackie; and it will be seen by an advertisement in another column that employment will be given to a number of men to work at their quarry. Men are also required, we are informed, at this port and at Bathurst, to fit out several new ships.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BRITISH NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia arrived at Halifax on the morning of Friday last, after a passage of twelve and a half days. The papers thus obtained are to the 10th of the month, and we devote all the available space we have to extracts, copied principally from *Willmer and Smith's European Times.*

Never at any period, since the revolution of February last, has France been in a more critical state than at this moment. Whilst we write, we expect to receive the intelligence of a complete break, up of the Ministry, and perhaps of the Executive Commission. The resignations of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were openly talked of in Paris, and when we state that the suspicions we have more than once expressed, that Lamartine, as well as Ledru-Rollin, was a party to the movement of the 15th May, and that Causidiere, the late Prefect of Police, charges Lamartine himself with having supplied the arms to Sobrier which enabled him to get up the conspiracy, it will give a key to the whole disorganisation of the government. The aim of Lamartine, his friends allege, was by making a popular demonstration, to avoid a collision in the streets of Paris—in fact, a frightful counter revolution. Instead of throwing his influence into the scale of social order and property, he has by paltering, in a double sense, both with the Conservative Republican and the ultra, lost influence with both, and stands openly accused by Causidiere of having aided, abetted and contrived the conspiracy of the 15th May, so that if Barbes, Blanqui, and Sobrier are guilty, the chief members of the Government are no less implicated.

The impeachment of Louis Blanc was pending at the publication of our last number.

The most strenuous exertion, have been made by the Government to keep M. Thiers out of the Chamber, but that consummate politician has now seized his opportunity. If he comes forward as the champion of law and order, and can contrive to fasten upon others the odium of putting down the mob, M. Thiers may save the Republic by forming a strong and vigorous Government. But before affairs are ripe for all this, we fear many portentous struggles must take place; and, perhaps even much blood will be shed. Lamartine, however has neglected to take advantage of the tide which would have carried him on to the highest political fortune and that omitted, we trust 'the voyage of his life, will not be bound in shallows and mysteries.'

Whilst writing, the news reaches us that M. Thiers has certainly been elected for Rouen and Bordeaux, and will, probably, be a successful candidate in several other places, the official returns of which we have not yet received. The Paris papers of Wednesday are filled with rumours of riotous assemblages, of arms being secretly manufactured for the purpose of overthrowing the Government who, it was said, were waiting to see the result of the elections before they resigned. Amidst the contrariety of reports, it is quite impossible to state what will be the result. M. Causidiere was certain of being elected, and Louis Napoleon stood a very good chance of being returned by the fifth arrondissement, which includes St. Dennis and St. Martin, the focus of revolutionary emules. In fact, every night the assemblages at these spots come in constant collision with the military. The banquet proposed to be given by the workmen in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, has it is said, been abandoned, but the castle is strongly guarded; and in fact, never at any period during the last three months, has greater insecurity prevailed. Increasing disrespect for the National Assembly, whose proceedings are not marked with civility, and dignity, the absence of which might be excused at first, engenders a want of confidence, which attaches to every branch of the Government.