

or a lie in jest, may make a man to lie in hell in earnest.—*Venning.*

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 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.

TRIAL OF MACFADYAN.—The trial of this individual at Pictou, for the murder of James Kier, of Restigouche, was brought to a close on Friday the 29th ult. having occupied the Court two days. Judge Bliss presided. The evidence throughout, was circumstantial, but of so conclusive a character, as to enable the Jury, after a deliberation of three hours, to return a verdict of Guilty, with, however, a strong recommendation to mercy. When asked upon what grounds they made such a request, they were unable to offer any. We perceive in the Halifax papers a Petition to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, praying that his sentence may be commuted to confinement for life, with hard labour. We are the more surprised at this, for by the evidence adduced on the trial, it must have been a piece of cold-blooded villainy, perpetrated for the sole object of obtaining from his unfortunate victim, the little means which the young man had in his possession.

The Chronicle makes some remarks on the trial, from which we copy the following concluding paragraphs.

The manner of the prisoner throughout the trial, was that of cool indifference, rarely exhibiting any signs of emotion whatever; even when gazing on the blackened and shattered skull of the unfortunate young man, as it was produced in Court, his eye was steady and unmoved. He is a man of middle size, of dark complexion, and of rather a mild and pleasing expression of countenance than otherwise. While the Jury were out, he exhibited some anxiety, frequently turning round, when any noise would arise in the house, and watching the door of the room where they were deliberation; but when they came in his stoical indifference returned, and leaning his head on his hand upon the side of the dock, he listened to their appalling verdict with apparent calmness.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, he was brought up for sentence. His Honor, Mr. Justice Bliss, seemed to be much affected, and deeply impressed with the awful nature of the duty imposed upon him, and pronounced the sentence of death in the usual form, with much apparent emotion. In consequence, we suppose, of the necessity of forwarding to the Executive the recommendation of the Jury, no time was fixed for the execution. The unfortunate man on this occasion, presented in his appearance a striking contrast to that of the day before; he stood in the dock in a bowed and crouching attitude, with his eyes apparently fixed on the floor without being once raised.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A few years ago the inhabitants of Michigan, one of the States of the neighbouring republic, like some people in Nova Scotia, raised such a hue and cry against Capital Punishment, denouncing it as wicked, cruel, anti-scriptural, and behind this enlightened age, that at length the state legislature passed a law in conformity with their wishes. After a brief trial what is the result. Hear what a late number of the Detroit Advertiser says on the subject:

In consequence of the growing increase of crime in the state, since the abolition of capital punishment, and a particular manifestation of it to the grand jurors of Wayne county, by the presence of three different individuals, charged with murder, at the present term of the court, we understand they have unanimously adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking for a restoration of that penalty which alone prevents a man from assailing the life of his fellow creature.

SAINT JOHN AND SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—A late number of the New Brunswick contains the following piece of intelligence relating to the progress of the survey on this route.

This survey has been prosecuted very diligently, notwithstanding the extreme wetness of the season, and is now drawing to a close. The whole line from Shediac to Lakefield, ten miles from this city, has been examined and levelled, and the Surveying Party are now encamped near the Church, at Gondola Point. A trial line has been run from the Hammond River, by the head of Forrester's Cove, and

through the Lakefield Valley, to Salmon Creek, on the Kennebecasis, near the residence of Sheriff Drury. Another trial line is now being examined, from Forrester's Cove by Gondola Point. The survey will terminate to the northward of the city line in the Valley, at or near Wright's farm, where there is ample space for the terminus and depot.

So far as we can learn, no engineering difficulties or serious obstacles, have yet been discovered on the whole route; but on the contrary very great advantages and facilities, have been found to exist. It only remains for the people of this Province, and in particular those inhabitants of Counties which will be especially benefited by this railway, to set to work in earnest, and with hearty good will, to induce the Legislature and the Government, to take such steps as will lead to the commencement of the work next season, and its entire completion in good time. 'Wherever there is a will there is a way'—let us therefore resolve to 'go ahead.'

DESTRUCTION OF THE MORMON TEMPLE.—The Saint Louis Republican of the 9th ult., reports, that this celebrated edifice, erected by the Mormons in their once populous and prosperous city of Nauvoo, has fallen a prey to the flames, and nothing remains but the naked and blackened walls. It is reported to have been the work of an incendiary.

CHILI.—We perceive in a late paper the extraordinary announcement that it is proposed in Chili, to appropriate funds to the amount of £50,000, to be expended in inducing Englishmen to emigrate, and come and settle in that country. An agent has been despatched to Britain for that purpose.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We are indebted to the Montreal Herald for the following piece of news from this distant quarter of the world.

We have received from M. M'Pherson, Esq. of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service, a Letter dated Portage La Roche, 26th July, 1848.

The letter contains the following information relative to Sir John Richardson; who, it will be remembered, is seeking Sir John Franklin by land, while Sir James Ross is engaged in the same service by sea. The last dates from Captain Ross, are by way of England, to the 29th July. At that day he was in Davis' Straits, in lat 69 N.

Mr M'Pherson says:—

'I have great pleasure in informing you, that Sir John Richardson, Dr Rae, Mr Bell, and party, met us on the 11th July, as far advanced as Athabasca Lake. They appeared in good health and spirits; and I should suppose that Sir John would reach the coast about the 27th or 28th of the same month. I have little doubt however, but that they will, on account of the lateness of the spring in this quarter, meet with considerable detention from ice.'

The latest news from Peel's river brings reports that the Indians who frequent the coast had met with Esquimaux, who showed them files and knives, which they had received from whites, in 'two very large canoes,' to the eastward of the McKenzie. Indian rumours are so problematical, that it is utterly impossible to vouch for their accuracy; but, at the same time, it is not improbable that such should have happened.

TEMPERANCE.—The Montreal Pilot furnishes the following gratifying news, respecting the progress of Temperance principles in Canada:—

Messire M. A. Archambault, Curé of St Hughes, writing to the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, mentions that fourteen hundred persons in his parish have joined the temperance society during the present year. The whole number of his communicants only exceeds this number by fifty.

A Correspondent of the Minerve says that in St Henri, Mascouche, the number of temperance converts amounts to seventeen hundred.

TRANSMISSION OF THE ENGLISH MAILS TO AND FROM CANADA.—A rumour has been very current in Quebec, and generally believed, that a new arrangement had been concluded between the British and American Governments; and that the English Mails to and from Canada, was again to pass through the United States. On this subject the Quebec Mercury has the following article:—

Eastern Canada is luckless in her prospects of advancement. No sooner does a faint gleam of progress develop itself than some untoward circumstance arises to check it. The native population are abandoning their hearths in numbers, immigrants avoid us as they would a pestilence, and our public men are apathetic or incapable of moving in our behalf. We have elements of prosperity in an eminent degree;—our lands are fertile, our timber abundant, our water power unexcelled, we have our mines and our fisheries, and with all these resources we are neglecting and retrograding. It is true that we have a rigorous climate to resist, but where is it that man's industry and intelligence have not overcome difficulties as great as those presented by our protracted winter.

We are led to these remarks from a rumour abroad to day, of an arrangement having been

again entered into with the United States government, by the Colonial Post Office Department, for the transport of the English mail from Boston through the States to Canada; an arrangement which, it is said, will be carried into immediate operation.

The English Mail from Halifax to Canada has been carried hither during the year, and although there were some grumblings at the outset by the press to the westward of this, the highest eulogia have been lavished upon the arrangements made by the Post Office for the speedy transmission of the express; indeed on several occasions the letters were received in Montreal within quite as brief an interval, as would have been the case had they been forwarded via the States.

The expenditure attendant upon this branch of the public service may not be very great, and will possibly be looked upon as trivial when compared with the sectional advantages contemplated by the proposed change; but when it is considered that the amount thus disbursed is among ourselves, and in payment of the services of our own people—in lieu of being distributed among strangers, the argument against a change is materially strengthened. Had the £40,000 per annum, heretofore paid to the United States Government been expended within our own territory, in the improvement of roads, &c., we will venture to say that by this time no reason for a recurrence to that outlay among foreigners could have been urged. The express mails have employed a number of persons in an isolated district, and tended to keep open the roads through a country but little travelled. The collateral benefits are obvious.—These are about to be sacrificed. All prospect of improving the roads travelled by the mail is at an end. In compensation, however, we are promised an increase of the representation.

THE CHOLERA.—The following remarks on this most frightful disease, and the treatment of its promonitory symptoms, is from the pen of the Revd. H. G. O. Dwight, a highly respectable American Missionary, residing in Constantinople, who witnessed its operations there.

I can with truth, that in every instance, of these sudden deaths of cholera, in which I have been able to investigate the circumstances, I have found that the individual had been labouring under diarrhea for some days previous. Generally this is so light as not to be much noticed; it is attended with no pains, and no sickness of stomach, perhaps, and gives the person no particular inconvenience. But it is this very diarrhea which is insidiously preparing the system for the most dreadful onset of disease. Whenever the cholera is prevailing in any place, it should be a rule in every instance to stop even the slightest diarrhea immediately. For this we have a remedy always at hand. Opium, in some form or other, must be used immediately and without fear. In the form of laudanum, perhaps it may be used most conveniently. At such times it should be found in every house; and the master of the family should give the strictest injunction to every inmate of his house, to give immediate notice if attacked with diarrhea. In severe cases, six drops of laudanum for an adult will be sufficient to check the disease. The dose should be repeated every four hours until the diarrhea is stopped. This is a most important direction. In severe cases of diarrhea a larger dose must be used, and the dose may be increased indefinitely without the least injury, so long as the effect of checking the diarrhea is not produced. I have been called to prescribe in a multitude of cases of cholera, in this incipient stage, and I have found every one of them to yield to this medicine. The prescription is one which our good brother, Doctor Smith, left with his brethren in Turkey, in anticipation of the cholera, when he was returning to America; and by the blessing of God I do believe it has saved thousands of lives.—Our native brethren in Nicodemus and Broosa having been instructed on the subject by Dr. Smith, have been exceedingly useful as instruments of checking the disease in great multitude of cases. Many even of their worst enemies among the Americans, have flocked to them for this medicine, and having proved its virtues, have become their best friends.

I have used with the best effects, in many severe cases, when there was much pain and tendency to cramps and coldness in the extremities, a mixture of equal parts of Laudanum, Tincture of Rhubarb and Tincture of Camphor. Of this, 15 drops may be given for an adult as a dose in mild cases, to be increased according to circumstances. Of all epidemic or contagious diseases, none excites more general alarm than the malignant cholera, and yet I know of none that gives such timely premonitions of its approach, and that is so perfectly under human control, (so to speak,) as is this, in this early stage.

The London Globe has the following hint on the same subject.

A writer in a weekly medical journal, who saw much of the cholera in 1832 and 1834, suggests a very simple, and as he asserts a very valuable prevention against susceptibility of the disease. The weakened state of the stomach, he says, which predisposes to cholera, is so decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals, that it is believed that three-fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recommends for an adult the ninth of an ounce (about a small teaspoonful) three times a day, at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten

with fish, animal food, poultry, game, bread toast or bread and butter. The same beneficial result is not obtained with salt meats, broths, soups, &c. in which salt is dissolved; because, by the action of heat, or long admixture of the salt with other matter, a change is produced in its properties, and the preventive power with reference to this particular use of it, destroyed.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—Serious Accident.—On Friday, 22nd ult., as Mr. Joseph MILANCON, a respectable inhabitant of Bathurst, was attending a Threshing Mill, one of his feet got entangled in the machinery, by which his leg was dreadfully shattered, the injury extending into the knee joint. The limb was amputated as soon after the accident as possible, by Dr. Gordon, assisted by Dr. Bishop, and we are happy to learn that the poor fellow is likely to do well.

Fire.—On the 30th ult., the Roman Catholic Presbytery at Bathurst, lately erected for the Rev. Mr. Power, accidentally caught fire, and in a very short time was burned to the ground.

THE WOOD TRADE: ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

We are indebted to the St. John New Brunswick for the following extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to a merchant in St. John. It furnishes a most lamentable account of the Timber Trade in the mother country, and holds out a very poor inducement for the Colonist to pursue this business. The lesson it teaches is one fraught with much instruction, and we trust our people will see the absurdity of persisting in embarking all their capital, energies, and enterprise in it, as they have hitherto done, to the detriment of every other branch of trade.

The effects of this business—or rather we should say—the wretched system on which it has been conducted, is daily being made manifest, by the bankruptcy of our merchants, the poverty and destitute condition of our lumbermen, and depopulation of our fine Province. Had our energies been properly directed, or a tithe of the capital which has been employed in lumbering pursuits, been embarked in promoting the cultivation of our soil, the prosecution of our valuable river and shore fisheries, and in bringing into light and usefulness the extensive beds of minerals, which are spread over the country in rich abundance, what a contrast would it present at the present day, to its disheartened and impoverished population. We live in hopes to see more prosperous times; but it will require the active agency of our Colonial government, to take the initiatory steps to develop our latent resources, and our merchants and men of capital to be up and doing.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9, 1848.

I have now to advise you of a still further decline in the prices of all your exports in the whole British market. Last packet it struck me that things could not very well be worse;—however, it seems as if we yet had not come to the worst. The state of the markets on this side is really awful, and when a reaction will take place, is beyond the power of any man to predict. It is my clear opinion, that every article of your exports must suffer under a depression for years to come, and an abatement of at least one-fourth from the prices that have been current for several years past. In fact, in some articles, I know not if they ever can come again into use at all; such for instance as your sapling Red Pine, which is perfectly useless. It would be better for you to send it adrift in your river rather than ship it, and you can easily understand this, when I inform you that lately several lots have been sold by auction, in London, at 29s. per load. What will this leave you for first cost? Then, as regards Spruce Deals—that is another article which is completely overdone on this side of the water, and with you the case seems to stand thus:—we have in all the large ports the yards full; the vacant spots contiguous to the yards completely piled up, and immense quantities conveyed away and piled up in places where there never were Deals piled before—so immense is the supply beyond what the trade has provided accommodation for. I may, in short, state that they are totally unsaleable. Now, with you, I am told there is at your wharves, and at your mills throughout the country, quite another year's supply; and it really astonishes me to understand why any person can be foolish enough to throw away his time and means in continuing to get out any thing of Spruce, for it is just as bad as Red Pine at the present, with this difference, that should the getting out of Spruce Deals be totally suspended for a year or two, then, perhaps, if you can get them out cheaper than heretofore, as I before said, by about one-fourth, they will sell you out. Should your sawn lumber not come lower than you seem to say you can afford at present, it must with you ultimately