

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

TERMS.—New subscribers Fifteen Shillings per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 15s. in advance, or 20s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a saving of 25 per cent., we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

The following is an extract from a Letter we received from a correspondent at New Carlisle, dated July 23:—

Man cometh up and is cut down like a flower, he fadeth away suddenly like the grass.

Monday last was a mournful day in New Richmond, a flower had been cut down, and nipped in the bud. When a man full of years is gathered to his fathers—the patriarch perhaps of the village—we may mourn his loss on account of his many virtues, of his lofty character as a man, or his exemplary christian conduct. But his race was run,—his long life of usefulness was perhaps extended beyond the promised age, and, at three score years and ten, we had noticed the gradual decay of his bodily and mental energy.—But, when we are called upon to follow to their last resting place, the mortal remains of a friend who is cut off in the flower of his youth, ere he has time and opportunity to become useful in his generation, how different are our feelings.—Such was the occasion which called together a mighty gathering in New Richmond on Monday last. The only son of one who is universally esteemed and respected, was numbered with the dead—and the whole County mourn the loss of a young man who, from his natural talents and position, was expected to have been an ornament to the District. William Cuthbert has lost his Son, and as a friend justly observed to us when the sad tidings reached this locality.—“The hope of the County of Bonaventure is gone.”

Andrew Cuthbert was a young man of talent, and one who, had he been spared, was eminently qualified not only to have represented this County in our Legislative Assembly, but to have become a useful and important member of that body.

His remains were followed to the tomb by upwards of 250 friends from all parts of the County, as well as from the New Brunswick side. Various public meetings prevented many from attending. Here for instance, the Municipal Council and School Commissioners were convened for business, which could not be adjourned.

If the sympathy of numerous friends can tend to mitigate the grief of such a mourn for the dead, then can the family of the deceased be assured that the number of those whose grief is mingled with theirs is not a few.

“Twas ever thus, from childhood's hour I've seen my fondest hopes decay, I never loved a thing or flower But 'twas the first to fade away.”

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.

We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following important piece of intelligence:

The Chairman of the Underwriters' Association, at Liverpool, having brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, a practice which prevails in certain North American Ports of permitting deals and other wood good to be stowed in the poops of vessels above the main deck, with the view of evading the provisions of the Act of 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93, the Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this Port has received directions from the Honorable Commissioners of Customs, London, to take the necessary measures for preventing a recurrence of the practice complained of, as being contrary to the provisions of the Deck Load Law. The practice alluded to above of stowing cargo in the poops of vessels, has hitherto been allowed at this Port, the Officers being under the impression that as the poops were measured, and all tonnage dues charged on them, cargo could legally be carried there. In future, however, no cargo can be carried above the main deck between the 1st September and the 1st May.

RAILWAY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND PORTLAND.

The St. John Courier of Saturday says:—

The Portlanders had great rejoicings on Monday evening on the arrival of the first train of cars from Montreal. It was received by a salute of 31 guns, and the ringing of bells. The Mayor made an address of welcome, in a brief manner, and was responded to by the Hon. Mr Pennoyer. The band played ‘God save the Queen,’ and ‘Hail Columbia.’ The immense crowd which surrounded and filled the depot rent the air with loud cheers for the consummation of the great work.

TIMBER LICENCES.

In our last issue, we copied from the Head Quarters some sensible remarks relative to the present pernicious system of disposing of Licences to cut timber on Crown Lands by Public Auction, at the Seat of Government. We raised our voice against it when the Delegates in 1837 brought from Britain the celebrated Civil List Bill, by which it was enacted in the 5th section of that act, that all Crown Lands and Timber Berths should be sold at Public Auction. The evil effects of this arrangement was so apparent

that a strong petition against its provisions was sent from this quarter, and after much discussion, an Act was passed restraining the operation of this section, which remained in operation for some years; but it was at length removed from the statute book, and the Civil List Bill, as it is termed, allowed to remain the law of the land.

Loud and bitter have been the complaints against the present system; but no effort has been made by the parties most deeply interested in the matter, to remove the evils complained of. Last Session Mr Johnson introduced a bill into the Assembly for the purpose of remedying those objections. We have been favored with a copy of it, which we insert for the information of the public, to which we call their attention.

If the bill is such a one as is required, (and we think it is) we would suggest that it be recommended to the consideration of the Legislature by spirited Petitions, otherwise we fear, it will have but a poor chance of receiving that attention its merits deserve.

SAVE YOUR EARNINGS.

UNDER this head, the Editor of the Albany Transcript gives the following wholesome advice to the young men in that city. It would be well if they, and all others similarly circumstanced, adopted it:—

The practice which apprentices, clerks, and others, have of spending their earnings as fast as they accumulate, is one great reason why so many never attain a position above mediocrity in life. A person who receives but a small compensation, for his services, will, with a little care over his exchequer, and a system of regularity in his expenditures, find that at the end of the year he is prepared to encounter any emergency or mishap. But, as a general thing, they manage to get rid of their earnings quite as quick as they are due, thus leaving them wholly unprepared for emergencies, by sickness or otherwise. A system of curtailing unnecessary expenses, if adopted by our younger folks, would bring around the most happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising to eminence and standing in society, many who now have contracted the habit of parting with their earnings so readily and foolishly; for the habit of keeping continually in debt, begets indifference and dissipation, a lack of self-respect, and an utter disregard for future prospects. The real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of a foolish expenditure of money in early days.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Editor of the St. John Morning News, gives the following description of this building. It is not a very flattering one however, but we have no doubt, it is true in every respect:—

We are bound to say that this building disappointed our expectations. Perhaps before seeing the building our ideas ran a little too fast—far ahead of the reality—which may account for the disappointment. We should not judge of men and objects by their portraits. The pencil of the painter is sometimes more bent upon art than nature—a flattering picture rather than a correct likeness. Just so with the Crystal Palace. It looks better on paper than on terra firma. Standing on Reservoir Square, it is by no means an imposing sight. A work of art it has to compete with the Reservoir itself—upon which it closely butts. Certainly much of the fine effect of the Palace is lost by its contiguity to this most noble piece of workmanship, which would have done credit to ancient Rome, whose reservoirs and aqueducts were once the admiration of the world.—It is said that the Crystal Palace covers an area of five acres. It may be so. But we had to doubt the fact. We thought that King's Square could embrace every inch of it. On reading of five acres we expected to see a building of tremendous proportions, one that would fill us with amazement and admiration. We experienced neither sensation. Appearances, however, are deceptive, especially in reckoning the sizes of ships and houses—and it may be that we had not eyes enough to take in the full size of the Crystal Palace. The dome is the best part of the edifice—it may be seen for several miles distant, and looks remarkably well sparkling in the sunbeams, its coating being of zinc. The dome is the chief thing that makes the Palace attractive outside.

We paid a visit to the Palace on Friday.—To hazard an opinion we should say that it is not more than two thirds completed. The decorations are not nearly up, nor yet is the painting all done. The workmen were as busy and there appeared to be as many of them as ever. The wing of the building near the Reservoir, intended for heavy machinery below, and a picture gallery above, is not more than ribbed—the iron girders are up, and nothing else. Some of the newspapers in New York say that the whole building will be completed in a fortnight. Now we venture to predict that the last workman will not have taken leave before the month of September. The Exhibition will not be in “full blast” until the cold weather sets in. There is scarcely any part that is yet perfect. Comparatively speaking there are very few goods arranged about the stalls in the various departments, and even those appear to have been taken hurriedly out of the cases, and thrown together. Many parts of the building are destitute of everything—although it is said, there are articles enough on the premises not yet opened, intended for the Exhibition, both foreign and domestic, to fill three such buildings. Exhibitors are still busy, every where, throwing up counters, fixing show

cases, unpacking their goods, &c. The building may be said to be open to the public, but not so with the goods. A beginning had to be made, however. The time had been set, and it would not do to procrastinate any more. Hence the absolute necessity of opening on the 14th, whether to rights or not. In two hours we visited every part of the building, and think we saw all that was worth seeing in that time.

The Editor says, that New Brunswick is represented by one article—a box of crackers. Nova Scotia by two, but he did not know what they were—P. E. Island, musters a better display, having sent wheat, buckwheat, oats, oatmeal, cheese, butter, lard, pearl barley, pork, raw flax, and a variety of furs.

He recommends intending visitors from the Colonies not to be in a hurry, about a month hence will be time enough to see every thing.

LONDON.

The Edinburgh Witness furnishes us with the following graphic description of the Great Metropolis of England in 1850. Only those who have seen this huge “hive” of human beings, can form an adequate idea of its extent, trade, commerce, and population:—

If the streets of the metropolis were put together, they would extend 3000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3000 omnibuses, and 3500 cabs employing 40,000 horses. In 1841 the metropolis alone consumed 1,500,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bushels, 1,700,000 sheep, 25,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs.—One market alone supplied 4,624,000 head of game to London in the same year, and 3,080,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of ale and porter, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,900 cows are yearly required for London milk and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of London milk consumed, if not enjoyed by the London inhabitants. Three hundred thousand gas lights fringe the streets. London's water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day; a thousand sail are employed in bringing annually to London 30,000,000 tons of coal; we have no fewer than 23,517 tailors, 21,590 boot makers, 40,000 milliners and dress-makers, and 18,801 domestic servants.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
July 23—Henry Melick, St. John; S. K. Frost, do.
24—Mr. Codman, Bathurst.
25—Hiram Smith, Dalhousie; William Napier Esq., Bathurst.
26—Sir E. Head, Bathurst; Lady Head, do.; Miss Hayne, do.; Mr Drury, do.
27—Phillip Gosset, Jersey; J. W. Crosskill, Halifax.
28—William Peters, Hampton; M. H. Perley, and Son, St. John.
29—W. G. Geener, New York; William Conkey, do.; W. H. Baldwin, Jr. Shippigan; Joseph Bishop, Bathurst.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, 27th July, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr JAMES SHERARD, to Miss JANE HARE, both of the parish of Northesk.

DEATHS.

After a protracted illness, on the 15th inst., at New Richmond, ANDREW, only Son of William Cuthbert Esq., aged 24 years.
At his residence near Newcastle, Mr JAMES LOWRIE, aged 63 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, July 25—schoers Jasper, Pillman, P. E. Island, produce, Robinson Crocker; Dove, Gamache, Quebec, general cargo, Robert Johnson.
27—schr Atlanta, Bernier, Quebec, general cargo, John Fitzpatrick and others.
28—foreign brig Carferent, Eand Frescoov, Christenson, Boston; bark Kezia, Ewart, New York, Gilmour Rankin & Co., 16 days; schr Sea Horse, Campbell, P. E. Island, barrels; American ship Elizabeth, Bliss, Philadelphia, W. J. Fraser.
CLEARED—July 26, Prussian bark Frithof, Berg, Belfast, deals; brig Masonic, Hickman, Limerick, do.; Gilmour Rankin & Co.; bark Ellergill, Jordan, Hull, timber and deals, do.
27—American ship American, Cook, Bristol, deals; Robert Johnson, Jr.
28—schr Jasper, Pillman, P. E. Island, shingles.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED, July 22—schr Vincent, Stener, Quebec, oats and flour, Messrs Ritchie and W. Hamilton; Catherine Elizabeth, LeBlanc, Arichat.
CLEARED—July 22, brig St. George, Scott, Maryport, timber, W. S. Smith.
23—brig Eleanor, McGillon, Maryport, timber, Messrs. Ritchie.
27—brig Sovereign, Stanner, Shields W. Hamilton; schr Catherine Elizabeth, LeBlanc, shingles, Halifax, A. C. Desbrisay.

NOTICE.

The Sale at Phillip Wall's Farm, in the rear of Chatham, advertised for Tuesday the 2nd of August, is postponed until further notice.
WM. LETSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, July 28, 1853.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received on the 5th day of August next, at noon, for
Repairing the Court House and Gaol,
agreeably to specifications, to be seen at the Office of Dr. Bishop.
Security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contracts.
Joseph Read,
Hugh A. Cole,
John Ferguson,
John Chalmers,
S. L. Bishop,
Bathurst, 23rd July, 1853.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, late of Douglastown Merchant, deceased, are required to call and arrange the same with
RICHARD HUTCHISON.
Miramich, June 10, 1853.

can do, notwithstanding they were among those who petitioned for them. They now see their error, and wish to have the restriction removed. Formerly, the Americans were the means of affording them considerable business, and were very sociable. Now they keep aloof and are quite cool towards them.

By driving the Americans away, they say, their own fisheries have been destroyed, and unless the restrictions are removed and former privileges enjoyed by the Americans renewed, that they, the provincials will soon be in a starving condition, and will be obliged to call on the government for pecuniary aid. Petitions to the government to remove the restrictions have been circulated among them, and are being signed by all, and will soon tell a different story from what has heretofore been held up by interested parties.

The latter part of this statement must be taken with many grains of allowance. Although a few fishermen, who were formerly employed on board of American vessels, may not look upon the rigorous measures now adopted by the British cruisers for the preservation of the fisheries from foreign encroachments, in no very favourable light, still the great body of the people of the Colonies heartily approve of the whole proceedings, and confidently anticipate a continuance of the protection thus extended to one of their principal sources of wealth. *New Brunswick.*

BLACK BALL LINE.—Messrs. Reed & Co., have just launched a new ship (built at Carleton) of 990 tons, called the John Barbour, which is to be added to their fine line of Liverpool Packets. We are gratified to learn that this line is succeeding so well; and have no doubt that in less than three or four years from this, there will be a line of steamers running between St. John and Liverpool—one leaving each port once a month. In such case all our merchants would steam it direct from St. John instead of via Halifax. There is business enough now in our humble opinion, for such a speculation. It was thought when Messrs. Reed started the present enterprise they were in advance of the times. It has turned out otherwise. If a line of sailing packets answer so well, why would not a steamer or two create a new business? We hoped before long to hear that Messrs. Reed had purchased a couple of steamers of a good description, on purpose to convey passengers between St. John and Liverpool in the shortest space of time.—*Morning News.*

The fare between Boston and Montreal by the St. Lawrence route is \$7, between Portland and Montreal \$6. Passengers having through tickets are allowed to stop over at the white Mountains on the way.

We learn that Mr. Jackson, Mr Betts and Mr. Stevenson were expected to sail from Liverpool by the Asia for New York on Saturday last. We understand that they will visit Canada before coming to New-Brunswick, and it is probable, therefore that they may not be here for some weeks yet.

NOVASCOTIA.

The drought of the past week has been excessive on Saturday the thermometer stood at 94 in the shade and in the sun nearly 130. On Sunday there were several refreshing showers that have very much improved the appearance of the country but there is yet need of more. Haying is generally begun; this article of produce will be scarce and high in consequence of the draught. It is now selling at £3 per ton driven green from the field.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

Nearly one thousand Indians of the Cheyenne and Snake tribes, in the neighborhood of Utah, have recently died of the small pox. In one place three hundred of the dead bodies were piled together in one hut, which was fired and burnt to the ground.

The liquor bill has been voted in down the New York Assembly, 56 to 54.

SOUTH SEA.

A letter received in England, from Otaheite, under date of April 1, states that the people are depressed for want of food, that the French monopolize everything and that it is impossible for any vessel to procure a week's supply of provisions there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—We have famines occurring almost decennially, some of which, within our time, have swept their millions away. In 1833, 50,000 persons perished in the month of September in Lucknow; at Khanpoor, 1200 died of want; and £500,000 sterling was subscribed by the bountiful to relieve the destitute. In Guntoor, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 159,000 milch cattle, and 300,000 sheep died of starvation. Fifty thousand persons perished in Marwar; and in the northwest Provinces, 500,000 human lives are supposed to be lost. The living preyed upon the dead; mothers devoured their children; and the human imagination could scarcely picture the scenes of horror that pervaded the land. In twenty months' time, 1,500,000 persons must have died of hunger or of its immediate consequences. The direct pecuniary loss occasioned to government by this single visitation exceeded £5,000,000 sterling—a sum which would have gone far to avert the calamity from which it arose, had it been expended in constructing thoroughfares to connect the interior with the sea-coast, or districts where scarcity prevails with those where human food was to be had in abundance; or on canals to bear forth to the soil, thirsty and barren for want of moisture, the unbounded supplies our rivers carry to the ocean.—*Bombay Times.*

FRANCE.—Floods in the South of France.—The Garonne, the Adour, and all the smaller rivers in the south of France, have overflowed their banks during the last month, owing to incessant rains. A letter from Agen of the 16th inst., speaking of the overflow of the Garonne, says, ‘We can now give a more correct account of the damage done, which is immense. Wherever the flood has past, the harvest of the year is lost.—annihilated: the meadow grass is full of sand, and it will be necessary to cut down the grain in a green state. To the partial disasters caused by the inundation must be added the still greater losses caused in this department by the continuance of bad weather. Unless the beneficent influence of the sun and the heat are soon felt, it is feared that the wheat crops, which are laid, will be destroyed by rust and the weeds which are growing up amongst them.’ In the Bagerais, a paper published at the foot of the Pyrenees, we read as follows, under the date of the 18th inst.:—‘In the nights of the 11th and 12th snow fell in abundance on the mountains: the peaks of the higher points are still covered with it. It is a long time since such a thing was seen at this season of the year. In other respects our department has not been more fortunate than the rest of France: the rain has not ceased to fall in torrents since the beginning of the spring.’ The *Echo de l'Adour*, of the 19th inst., says, ‘Continual rains still desolate this district; the grapes are almost entirely lost, and all other crops are thrown back. The Adour has overflowed prodigiously, and all the hay-grass is destroyed on the meadows which it has covered.’

SOUTH AMERICA.—Dr. Reid, a traveller through the Islands of Peru is said to have found lately in the Desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children, seated in a semi circle, as when alive, starting into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around; but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left they had to come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert, dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air; they still kept their position, sitting as in solemn council, while over that dread Aropagus, silence brooded everlastingly.

TO PREVENT DROWNING.—At this season of the year when so many accidents occur from persons bathing, we think the following remarks may prevent the loss of life:—Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Animals have neither notion nor ability to act in a similar manner and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any manner he pleases his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe; and if he moves his legs as in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. Persons not having learned to swim in their youth will find the above plan directions highly advantageous.

DREADFUL TIMES FOR FARMERS.—There is a bank, not a hundred miles from Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, which is said to have advanced to the farmers, collectively, of the surrounding country on the average £20,000 for the last 20 years. But during the last half year, so bad have been the times that the poor farmers have paid off the £20,000, and have actually £30,000 in the bank. In other words, the hard times have made the farmers £23,000 richer.

The King Prussia has sent a gold medal to M. Mele d'Aubigné, author of the “History of the Protestant Reformation,” in testimony of his high satisfaction with the curious researches which that work contains. The fifth volume, which has just appeared, relates to the Reformation in England.

FREDERICTON MAIL.

The impression seems to gain ground, and is greatly strengthened and current within the last twenty-four hours, that we are to have an election, and that almost immediately. We cannot trace this opinion to any head, or in any way account for its revival and popularity. But it is very certain there is a disposition somewhere for some purpose to keep the public mind unsettled on this interesting subject, and perhaps to take advantage of any opening which may offer. The people cannot too soon determine who are best entitled to their confidence, and what means will best secure their return.

Some of the tastest friends of the European and North American Railroad are beginning to show a doleful dumphishness which is quite out of sorts, not only with their own past cheerfulness.—*Head Quarters.*

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Montreal Herald says—We understand that this court has closed its proceedings, with the recommendation that Sergeant Conner and those of the Soldiers, who have sworn to the order of fire having been given by their officers, should be tried by the Court Martial, thus affording them an opportunity of proving their charge.—*Quebec Gazette.*

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons indebted to the Estate of the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, of Douglastown, Merchant and Shoemaker, recently deceased, from making any payments to RICHARD HUTCHISON, or any other person, so long as I remain the next of kin in British America.
WILLIAM SMITH.
Newcastle, Miramich, June 14, 1853.