

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 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.

ACCIDENTS IN SAW MILLS.

On Monday morning last another individual was severely cut by a Circular Saw in one of the saw mills in Chatham. This is a matter of frequent occurrence, and it is distressing to see in our streets the number of men who have been thus maimed in our mills.

We have from time to time urged the proprietors to adopt those precautions resorted to in other places, but they remain careless and indifferent, and the work of mutilation of the limbs of their fellow beings goes on, without any effort being made to check it.

There are two ways to correct the evil, to which we call the attention of the public. First—let the millmen refuse to work in such establishments where the circulars are not protected. Second—as the proprietors appear deaf to the calls of humanity, let the Legislature pass a law, inflicting a heavy penalty on all such mill owners as persist in working their circulars exposed in the way they are at present. Either of these we feel persuaded, would have the desired effect. We prefer the latter.

AUSTRALIA.

From recent advices obtained from this quarter, it appears that the tide of emigration still flows onward to that distant land, notwithstanding the many unsatisfactory accounts which have appeared in the papers, relative to the chances of success and disappointments to be met with in this new El Dorado.

And though small as Miramichi is, and from its insignificance when compared with the more wholesome climate of the "sunny south," as some of our contemporaries would have us believe, yet we can tell them that we have our representatives "out there"; and from the tone of their correspondence, it would appear they are well satisfied with their trip to the Land of Gold.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a young man, a native of Miramichi, but now a resident of Melbourne, we copy them thinking they may prove interesting. It is dated Melbourne April 25:

* * * The people that leave for the diggings deserve good wages, for they go through a great deal of hardship. There are many who have made fortunes, and spent them in a few weeks, in Melbourne, and there are several who have come out, fully equipped, tents, carts, digging and washing apparatus, and capital to carry them on, and lost all, and came down to Melbourne in a dreadful state. It is the general opinion here, that there are some rich mines in the Colony not yet discovered.

The most successful diggers in general, are sailors. This is a clear proof, that it requires people inured to very great hardships, but it is likewise a proof in the majority of cases, that he who works, will be remunerated. There is a great deal of sickness and death through people going up to the diggings; before they get used to the climate they are seized with the Dysentery or Bloody Flux, a very prevalent disease here. There are hundreds landing here daily, from all parts of the world, yet it does not seem to have any effect on the wages, but quite the reverse. It is now coming on the rainy season, and Melbourne is a very dirty place in wet weather.

The land here, I believe, would yield abundant crops if tilled; it is entirely neglected, and if a man was ever so willing to farm, it is impossible for him with moderate means, to buy land convenient to the town; it having got into the hands of the Squatters, Government being over-sighted in granting them large tracts of land when the Colony was in its infancy, it cannot be got from them without an exorbitant price; but the thing is being agitated, and it is expected Government will interfere.

The climate is very changeable. After a few dry days, clouds of dust and grit blow and fly about at a fearful rate; I can compare it to nothing but the worst of snow storms I ever witnessed in Miramichi, this is a good comparison, the sand being much more disagreeable; you could not stem it at all without a veil, these are made with drawing strings at the top and bottom. Goggles are much worn here, and seem to be a very useful article. The flies are very troublesome, they resemble the horse-fly, but are smaller, and we cannot keep them out of our eyes. Between the dust and flies, it is very trying on the sight, and many have become blind in consequence. Another great trouble is, that

you are to the knees in mud, during wet weather. Wages are good, Laborers get from 10 to 12 and 14 shillings a day; but they must work hard, and what is worse, sleep in a tent, if in the country.

There is at present some hundreds of the finest ships in the world, laying at anchor in the Bay, and cannot get men, their own having run from them. The sailors get £45 for the run to Bombay. The South Sea is also here, she is offering a free passage to men for their services, and I have no doubt but that she will be manned, if they are not required to go aloft.

The city is swarming with grocers, drapers, solicitors and doctors, their wages are no account, you cannot go to any public work, quarry, or roads, or the most menial offices, but you will find several of those classes. I am afraid our most Gracious Majesty will become a Bankrupt, if such men as these continue to emigrate, for she has to supply the majority of them.

Rents are extremely high, £2 a week for two small rooms in a back street. The furniture in the majority of the houses consists of one or two passenger's chests, which constitute the table; and some more of the same composition serve for chairs. This will give you an idea of the flow of emigration into the Colony, and also the rough state of society. They seem never to give comfort a consideration; there is no such word known here—money has been substituted in its stead. It seems to be every person's study to make money and return home. There are a great many dissipated characters, both male and female, who infest the places of amusement, for the purpose of robbing. There are upwards of 30 cases of drunkenness before the mayor every morning, and they are never fined less than 20 shillings, and sometimes £10. Brandy costs 1 shilling per glass, to make drunk, and it costs the man from £1 to £10 to get sober, including lodgings in the Watchhouse. There are not so many cases of knocking down and robbing as there were formerly, and you can now walk the streets without being molested, if you are sober. There are a good many grog shops, and of course a great deal of drunkenness, but all who deal in liquor selling, are making rapid fortunes.

They cannot raise Hay here, they raise green oats, which they say grow from 5 to 6 feet, but as I have not seen them growing I cannot vouch for the truth of it. They sell it at £20 per ton, oats cost £2 per bushel, potatoes 3d per lb, butter 3s. 6d. per lb., cheese 2s. 6d, beef 6d per lb., cabbage, the most miserable heads 1s. 6d. a piece, turips and carrots dearer and scarcer than the nuggets themselves. Boots long, as the diggers wear, from £5 to £6 per pair, and lastly, soldiers are paid 4s. 6d. a day.

Persons coming here, must make up their minds to rough it at sea, and that is only a small sketch of the trouble. There is no tennis pitched on board ship, nor yet is there either sand storms or mud; the passage is a very pleasant one, and all who stir about and keep themselves clean, have nothing to fear.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE St. John's Morning Post, furnishes the following pleasing information respecting Mr Gisborne and the Telegraph Company:

"From information received by the last Mail, there is every reason to believe that the Telegraph Company will make all square shortly, as they have given an assurance to that effect to Mr F. N. Gisborne.

"That gentleman will be here himself in the course of next month, and when he arrives, if we mistake not, he will be found ready to answer, personally, those exceedingly anxious enquiries which have been made respecting him, and to quiet those apprehensions which some very feeling persons here have experienced in consequence of his stay at Prince Edward's Island, and which they have so strongly manifested and expressed.

"The embarrassments of the Company, we understand, were caused by the unusual pressure of the New York Money Market, but they seem confident that they will soon be enabled to carry on the work, and honourably fulfill all their engagements."

THE FISHERIES.

A late number of the Gloucester (Maine) Telegraph, in a Letter from a Correspondent, bearing date the 20th September, furnishes the following information respecting the success of a number of vessels belonging to that port, on the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We leave the matter to be decided by those who are better acquainted with the subject than we are, whether the ill luck of the American Fishermen is to be attributed to the scarcity of fish, or to the appearance of the British Cruisers. Both reasons no doubt will be assigned, but we are inclined to the latter. The Cruisers have been on the watch but two seasons, and both of them have proved very unproductive to the Americans. We never heard any complaints before:

The following vessels arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence yesterday:—Schooners Isabella, Kendall; Mary Jones, Carter; and Golden Rule, Bartlett. They have been absent about three months, and met with poor luck, the three vessels having only 200 barrels of mackerel. They will not pay their expenses. There was mackerel in shore, but they dare not venture in on account of the vigilance of the British Cruisers. They bring news up to the 12th instant, and spoke a large number of Gloucester vessels, with only small fares of mackerel, not

averaging more than 50 barrels each. The prospect is now that it will be a poor season for the Gloucester vessels on the North-East coast.

Mackerel are on the rise in this market, and there will not be more than one-half the number of barrels packed here, or landed, than there were last year.

The schooner Harp, Siles, arrived at Rockport last week from the Bay, with only 50 barrels.

NEW PAPER.

By yesterday's mail we obtained the Prospectus of a new weekly paper, which is to be published in Saint John. It is to bear the title of "The St. John Free Press," to be edited by Mr James Porter, and printed by A. & J. McMillan. The first number will be issued on the 7th December next. Terms 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of six months. Size 24 by 34 inches.

UNITED STATES.

THE "Destiny," "Intelligence," "Independence," and "Progress" of the American People, appear to be fruitful themes of late, with her Editors and Statesmen. We give below a fine specimen of Braggadocio, from the Albany Knickerbocker:

"It is seventy-seven years ago to-day since Uncle Sam was born, and what an eventful seventy-seven years they have been. Seventy-seven years ago the United States was a remote circumstance, they now compose the second commercial nation in the world. In three quarters of a century they have revolutionized the world, built up an empire, licked our mother, and fenced in a continent. In less time than it took Methuselah to get off swaddling clothes, we have made more canals, tamed more lightning and harnessed more steam, and at a greater cost in money, than the whole revenues of the world could have paid out the day he got out of his time. In seventy-five years we have not only changed the politics of the earth but its wearing apparel—cotton shirts being as much the offspring of the United States as ballot boxes and democracy. Since the Fourth of July, 1776, the whole world has been to school, and what is better, has learned more common sense than was taught in the previous four thousand years. The problem of self-government has been solved, and its truth made immortal as Washington or yellow corn. Its adaptation to all the wants of the more aspiring nation, has been most signally manifested. Under its harmonious working a republic has sprung up in an ordinary lifetime that would have taken a thousand years to have brought about. Yes in less time than it has taken some green-house plants to arrive at maturity. We have built a nation that has spread itself from Maine to Mexico—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a nation that has caught more whales, licked more Mexicans, and planted more telegraph posts, and owns more steamboats than any nation that has ever lived or ever will live. For all this, we again say, thank God, and praise Thomas Jefferson.

THE SEASON.

SINCE our last sheet was issued, we have experienced a very violent gale from the North, and North east, accompanied with heavy rain. The storm was very severely felt along the coast, and we understand several vessels are driven ashore, but have not learnt any particulars. We trust our correspondents will furnish us with some information on the subject.

THE FUTURE.

OUR American contemporaries, generally speaking, have the bump of "go-aheadiveness" strongly developed on their craniums, and are constantly predicting great things of the "future destiny" of their Country, and what the improvements in the Steam Engine, the build of Steamboats, and the working of the Electric Wires are about to accomplish. The Editor of the New York Mirror, in a late number of that paper, thus predicts the good things that are in store for us, from those improvements. We trust they may be realised:

At the risk of startling all old foggydom, we venture to assert that within ten years from this day the Eastern ports of the American continent will be in instant telegraphic communication with the Western ports of Europe. There will be a submarine telegraph between Halifax and Galway, which will literally bring us the foreign news in less than no time; and at all hours of the day and night. We shall have a full report of the transactions at the Paris Bourse, and the London Exchange, at the close of business in those capitals, before the opening of business on the same day in New York!

This distance across the Atlantic between the points we have named, is only 1600 miles; and the best engineers regard this sub-marine enterprise as perfectly practicable, at a cost varying from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. But before the Atlantic Telegraph is constructed, we shall have steamers crossing from Nova Scotia to Ireland in about three and a half days! The steamship Uncle Sam in her recent rapid trip to the Pacific, made nearly four hundred miles in one day. At this rate, that vessel would make the voyage from

Halifax to Galway (16,00 miles) in four days; and there can be no doubt but steamers will be built within five years, if not within one year, that will accomplish the distance in three and a half days.

In this direction we are heart and hand with "Young America;" and ready to go ahead as fast as the fastest. Let the electric chain unite the two hemispheres; and let our ocean steamers, like giant shuttles, weave the continents closer and closer together. Let us have the Pacific Railroad—the greatest, the boldest, and the noblest enterprise ever conceived by man. Let the whole globe be laced with iron bands and wound around with the electric thread.—Then knowledge will fly to and fro through the earth; and thought will dart like sunlight from land to land. This is truly a matter-of-fact, utilitarian age (the latest news from the Old World informs us that Mount Sinai is being worked as a coal-mine); but if it build, as it must, the great iron highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it will achieve an epic greater than Homer ever sung. The mere conception of such a work is a Poem more inspiring than the Iliad.

FIRE.

We are sorry to learn that the largest Saw Mill, situate on the Kouchibouguac River, occupied by Mr William Caie, was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock on Wednesday morning last. It was totally consumed, and it was with the greatest difficulty the grist mill and the small saw mill adjoining, were saved.

FRACAS AMONG THE LAWYERS.

THE Boston papers contain an account of a "scene" which has been recently enacted in that city, in which the actors were two Lawyers, Messrs. End and Dudley. The former gentleman is well known in these parts, and the 'seizing of Mr D. by the nose,' is just the thing we should fancy he would do, after being so ungentlemanly assailed. His old constituents in Gloucester, will no doubt be happy to hear, that nothing serious had resulted out of the business at the latest advices:

Lawyers Troubles.—A fight came near taking place, Saturday, in the Court House passage, between Messrs. Wm. End and Dean Dudley. End accuses Dudley of standing in the door-way of Massachusetts Block, and by representing himself as being connected with him in business, getting away his clients.

Meeting Dudley in the place above mentioned he accused him of this conduct, when the latter said it was false, a lie—he scorned the supposition of being connected with a d—d foreigner, a d—d Irishman. Thereupon Mr End (who is a Nova Scotia) seized Mr Dudley by the nose, and would have given him undoubtedly a sound drubbing, if he had not retreated up the stairs leading to the U. S. Court-room, and himself been prevented from following by gentlemen who interfered to prevent a collision.—Commonwealth.

A Fight amongst the Lawyers.—On Saturday forenoon two limbs of the law, Messrs. E—d and D—y, had an altercation in the lobby of the Court House. The mercury in their physical thermometers ran up so high that an explosion became almost inevitable, and very serious consequences would have been the result had they not found a safety valve in blows. Bang went one legal fist and a legal eye was blacked and shut up for a season—one, two, three, in the most approved pugilistic style—a slap—a smash—a clench and over they went rolling upon the floor—heads up—feet up—a punch in the face—a dig in the ribs—first one on top and then the other. The lawyers in the Justice Court became excited and neglectful of their cases and their clients, and rushed out of the Court to see the fun.

The lawyer, who was pleading the cause, struggled manfully against a desire to be in at the death, but he was only weak flesh. Forgetting the reverence due the Court, and heedless of the restraint thrown about him by the dignity of the law, Hask threw down his papers and exclaimed, "by G—d Judge I can't stand this, I am going to see the music;" and he bolted through the door. Judge Rogers smiled, and looked as if he would have liked to see the sport himself.—As the bets were about to commence, the fight was brought to an end by the flight of one of the combatants. The losers left the building, and the lawyers returned to the deserted Court Room; Justice Rogers smiled again, and the business of the Court was resumed.—Daily Times.

TEA PARTY.

THE Soiree which was advertised to come off in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Chatham, was unavoidably postponed, on account of the weather. It will take place on TUESDAY Evening next, 4th October, and when we consider the object in view, we anticipate a crowded house.

WE are requested to state that the Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will not take place until TUESDAY, the 18th OCTOBER next.

As the telegraph wires are down, we have not been able to learn any thing respecting the arrival of the mail steamer at Halifax.

As a large portion of the subscriptions for the "GLEANER" terminates this month, we will feel obliged by an early settlement, as we have demands against us for material, which requires a speedy adjustment.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED, September 8—schr Perseverance, Curry, Halifax, general cargo, Messrs Ritchie; brig Walker, Miller, Belfast, do.
21—brigs Emma Zoller, Boston, Toquey; brig Diana and bark Alpha coming up.
23—brig Diana, Charters, Dumfries, Messrs Ritchie; bark Alpha, Parnell, Bristol, William Hamilton.
27—bark Burrill, Dodd, New York, Messrs Ritchie.
29—brig Marmora, Richardson, Swansea, Messrs Ritchie.
CLEARED—September 8, schr Prudent, Audet e.
19—brig Harmony, Mann, Newcastle, timber Messrs Ritchie.
21—barque Rosetta, Murphy, Barnstable, timber, Messrs Montgomery; bark Montaineer, Chambers, Cork, timber, W. S. Smith.
24—schr Perseverance, Curry, shingles, Halifax, Messrs Ritchie.
28—brig Walker, Miller, Dundee, timber, Messrs Ritchie.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—Cleared, September 24, Industry, Dalhousie. Entered for Loading, September 30, Sylph, Restigouche.

New Advertisements.

JOHN BOWES

Respectfully intimates to the public generally, that his Book Auction commences on MON. DAY EVENING, October 3, at Mr Leton's Auction Rooms
Chatham, October 1, 1853.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Nothing is more true, than that the earliest Purchasers procure the *prettiest* Books.
1000 Volumes More,
of select and standard works in Poetry, History, &c., offered for sale by the subscriber.
DAVIS P. ROWE.
Chatham, September 27, 1853.

1000 VOLUMES.

The Subscriber, grateful to the inhabitants of Chatham, Newcastle, Douglastown, and their vicinities, for their very liberal support during his former visit to those places, begs most respectfully to announce that he has taken part of Mr LEWIS'S AUCTION ROOMS for his Book Store (for a few days), and offers for Sale, a large and splendid assortment of Books, lower even than his former low rates, consisting of Theological, Historical, Poetical, and all the various departments of reading, Family Bibles, Prayer Books, Dictionaries, Novels, and many standard works, (Music in great variety,) Engravings, Stationery, as well as many fancy and useful articles belonging more particularly to his line of business.
Owing to the want of time, Catalogues of them could not be prepared, but they are arranged carefully, and persons desirous of examining them will please call as they are now ready for inspection.
N. B. A great assortment of School Books and French Works.
Please observe the above are offered at private sale.
JOHN BOWES.
Chatham, September 24, 1853.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.
September 5, 1853.
The undermentioned Lots of Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the fourth day of October, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.)

KENT.
By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.
100 acres, lot 65, St. Anthony, B. Lezard.
74 acres, lot 77, St. Anthony, Jos. White.
88 acres, lot 77, block O, Wellington, D. M'Leod.
96 acres, lot 73, block O, Wellington, A. M'Leod.
160 acres, lot 12, middle Township, J. Quesi; survey 16s.
100 acres, lot 13, middle Township, F. Lezard; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 14, middle Township, H. Herbert; survey 16s.
160 acres, lot 15, middle Township, L. Arzeneau; survey 16s.
100 acres, lot 70 east, middle township, Eben. Sherwood; survey 10s.
196 acres, lot 70 west, middle Township, R. Sherwood; survey 10s.
156 acres, lot 79, middle Township, N. Briot; survey 16s.
155 acres, lot 80, middle Township, E. Lezard; survey 16s.
159 acres, lot 81, middle Township, J. Cormie; survey 16s.
50 acres, lot 65, block W. Weldford, A. Somerville imp'ov'd.

By Deputy Merzall at Richibucto.
99 acres, lot 20, block N, Weldford, John Walker

JUST RECEIVED.

EX SCHER GLORY, FROM BOSTON.
Boxes Confectionary,
Shelled Almonds,
Filberts,
Fresh Citron Peel,
do Cheeses, in Boxes,
Oil Skin Clothing,
Casks Lard Oil, Extra,
Boxes Cotton Wool Cards.
W. A. LETSON.
Chatham, 25th August, 1853.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave Chatham, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, to render their accounts for settlement, on or before the 1st October next, and all those indebted to him are requested to make payment on or before that date.
THOMAS VANSTONE, Junr.
Chatham, September 20, 1853.