

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

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THE PEACE.

To the articles under the Political head, we refer our readers for an account of the state of feeling evinced by the English people on the reception of the news, that Peace had again dawned upon Europe; and to those who have read the accounts of the previous war, that great and terrible conflict, which devastated the whole of Europe, spreading ruin, desolation and slaughter from one end of it to the other, and in which the first Napoleon had to succumb to the prowess of England, we need not remind them of the manner in which the news of the battle of Waterloo, the march on Paris, and the result of the Conference there held, was received in England. The people had no doubts of the manner in which the business would be settled; they did not wait for the publication of the terms of peace to manifest their feelings; they knew right well that England had covered herself with honour, as with a mantle, and that she, above all others, dictated the terms that were to give peace and security to Europe. Cities, towns, and villages were illuminated; the bells rung loud their merry peals, and cannon thundered forth a joyful welcome to the glorious and happy news.

How striking the contrast, how marked the difference between the England of the last war in her reception of the news of peace, and the England of the present, in the manner in which she has received the same tidings. When the last war was ended there was a final and a certain settlement; the enemy was humbled, aye humbled to the very dust, and the Treaty that was then signed, was alone honourable to the conquering powers, and not as the present peace manifesto declares, "to all the powers who are contracting parties to it."

If we are to place confidence in the reports in various Journals, a few weeks will put us in possession of a true version of the terms agreed on at the Paris Conference. We hope sincerely, that the fears entertained will not be realised, and that Russia has been placed in such a position as will prevent her attacking a neighbouring power, solely for the purpose of aggrandizement, and with a view of wrenching from her territories she has long coveted; thus disturbing the peace of the world, causing the effusion of much blood, the lives of hundreds of thousands, the expenditure of millions of money, and a host of other evils which are the necessary accompaniments of war.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

OUR Correspondent at Shippigan, writing to us on the 25th ult., communicates the following particulars of another truly melancholy accident which happened in that place, and was briefly alluded to by a Bathurst Correspondent in last week's Gleaner:

"It is my painful duty to have to record to you one more of those shocking accidents, but more like tragedies than common occurrences. Four human beings have been launched into eternity in the short space of twelve months without time to call upon their Maker to bless them. These all happened in the small parish of Shippigan.

"On the 13th instant, one Hubert Mallet, of this place, went down to the beach on the Gulf Shore, to shoot wild fowl, and on his return after the day's hunting, going to the house of Joseph Mallet, (red) to remain for the night, he had two guns, loaded and cocked upon his shoulder. On approaching Mallet's house, his son Joseph opened the door to go outside, when one of the guns went off and lodged the contents in his body; entering on the left side parallel with the lungs. He immediately cried out and said—'Oh! Hubert, you have shot me. He lived only four hours, in great suffering. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, only in the 26th year of his age, and has left a very poor and disconsolate widow

with four small children, to mourn over their sad and irreparable loss. The Coroner, Thomas S. Baldwin, Esq., held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

"Something must be done to prevent those accidents. The French hunters are so anxious to shoot a duck, or any thing they may see on the wing, and to be prepared for every emergency, they mostly travel with their gun on their shoulder muzzle forward, and always cocked.—No doubt Mallet had both guns cocked. He was carrying one for his neighbour along with his own. One gun had no guard to it, and no doubt the two locks came in contact with each other, which is the only way the accident can be accounted for. To carry firearms in this careless manner, scarcely can or ought to be termed a common accident; some law ought to be made to define the difference between a mere accident or a careless one. If one or two of our careless hunters (now they are all alike) would get one or two years in the Penitentiary, it would be no more than doing justice to common humanity; it would also be a warning and caution to others. Last April Mrs Dugan and infant, were shot, and left a husband and five small children; here is another, a widow and four children left totally destitute in one short moment; and the man that brings down those miseries on them, after the funeral is over, just takes the same gun again, and starts off to his hunting, and fires away at the ducks or other game, as if nothing had happened. We truly want the Schoolmaster."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

It appears by our telegraphic despatches, that the members of the Assembly have been very busily occupied during the past week in attending to business, more particularly in Committee of Supply. Had the same disposition been manifested at an earlier day to devote their time and talents to the real business of the country as they have evinced during the past fortnight, the Session would have been brought to a close much earlier, and what was done would have received a necessary share of attention, instead of being hurried—as too many questions have been of late—at a Railway speed through the House; and many measures of vital importance that have been postponed for a "more convenient season," might have received due attention.

The Council, as was predicted, have thrown out the College Bill by a large majority.

Among the grants passed was one on Wednesday last, of £4,500 for the construction of a Bridge across the Miramichi River. We know nothing of this grant—the Bridge contemplated to be built, at what place, or whether the Province intend to purchase of the Stockholders the North West Bridge, just completed. We shall learn all particulars when the members arrive.

The House has been again setting with closed doors—a thing of too frequent occurrence of late. We understand the proceedings had reference to an affair that occurred out of doors between Mr Tibbits and a son of Mr Sheriff Winslow, who demanded satisfaction from Mr T. for some remarks he had made in debate, in respecting to his father. We have not learnt any particulars.

We give below—from the correspondent of the St. John Freeman, an account of two little affairs which occurred in the House, which was any thing but creditable to the parties concerned, or the members.

"The Bill brought in by Connell to take the supplies from King's College has passed. During the debate on the Bill on Monday, Ryan and McPherson had quite a fight in the House. When Ryan got up from his place and went to McPherson and would have him out doors to fight, but McPherson declined to accept of this kind offer just then. They, however, met in the "Barker" that evening where a scene took place which beggars description. Ryan came there to boast of what he intended to do to his enemy. They called each other all sorts of liars, d—d liars, and McPherson called Ryan, when all sorts of ill language failed him to provoke Ryan to fight, what may be politely translated a crawling sycophant to the Government. Well the truth is Ryan cowed, and McPherson swore that if Ryan did not fight him he would post him as a coward throughout the Province. But there is no blood yet. But this morning after the Journals were read surpassed anything that had ever happened in the House. Mr Street and Mr Smith got into a snarl about the third reading of the College Bill. Smith told Street that he uttered what was untrue; the retort was that it was false, when Smith repeated that any person who stated differently stated what he knew was false. Street started up, called Mr Smith "an impudent scoundrel," clenched his fist and put it within one inch of Mr Smith's ear, and indeed I am surprised that that he did not strike. The galleries and lobbies were full at the time. The House was instantly cleared, and of all the scenes on this side of Yankee Town there is nothing could create more confusion. The matter occupied until about 12 o'clock (the doors closed) before it could be settled. The result was that each made a sort of apology to the House. Mr Smith submitted that Mr Street owed further apology, which Mr Street absolutely refused to make, and there the matter stands at present. I fear one or both their lives are in danger. I

cannot think that Mr Smith will suffer this affair to remain unsatisfied or unaccounted for by the blood of his assailant or loss of his own and life to boot; unless that he is as unfeeling to abuse and open insults as Mr Ryan was a few days ago."—Fredericton Correspondent of the Freeman.

The Courier gives another version of the fracas between Mr Street and Mr Smith, and throws the whole blame on the former. The scene as depicted in the letter of the Correspondent of that paper, is truly disgraceful, and if true, the members to maintain their own dignity and credit, should not have hesitated to expel the party so grossly offending.

We are politically opposed to Mr Street, and as individuals there is but little love existing between us, but we cannot believe that he so forgot himself, or that he conducted himself in such an unseemly manner in the House as the writer in the Courier would lead us to conclude. We are inclined to place more confidence in the version of the affair as reported in the Freeman. As it is here reported, it is bad enough, but discreditable as it is, it is not quite so low as the affair between Ryan and McPherson. Our Legislators are fast creating for themselves a character, and one or two more Sessions like the past, and they will rival the United States House of Congress in its palmiest days of riot, and ungentlemanly bearing.

The business of the Session was brought to a close on Thursday.

We shall publish the whole of Mr McPhelim's Bill "to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same Elective," in a week or two.

CANADA.

The Government of Canada have introduced the following Tariff to the Legislature of that Province, to meet the expenses of the Public Works. Contrasting it with the rate of duties exacted in this Province, we think our people have not so much to complain of, as many would lead them to suppose.

Be it resolved, That all the articles now subject to a duty of 12 1/2 per cent. be, unless specifically excepted, charged with a duty of 15 per cent. The silk, and manufactures of silk in whole or in part, leather manufactures and India rubber manufactures, be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. That the following articles, now subject to a duty of 2 1/2 per cent., be charged with a duty of 5 per cent.:—Canada plates, wrought cranks, straps for walking beams, plough moulds, galvanized iron, frames and pedestals, connection rods, chains other than chain cables, wheels and axels, hoop or tire for locomotives, door and window sash and blind machinery, printing paper. That the duty on—

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Segars be, per lb | s. | d. |
| Snuff | 0 | 6 |
| Manufactured Tobacco | 0 | 2 1/2 |
| Brandy, per gallon | 4 | 0 |
| Cordials | 5 | 0 |
| Gin | 3 | 6 |
| Rum | 2 | 3 |
| Wine, in wood, under £10 per pipe | 1 | 0 |
| Over £10, under £15 | 1 | 6 |
| Over £15 | 2 | 0 |
| In quart bottles, per dozen | 10 | 0 |
| In pint bottles | 5 | 0 |
| Molasses, per gallon | 0 | 2 1/2 |
| Coffee, per lb | 0 | 0 3/4 |
| Dried fruit | 0 | 1 3/4 |
| Maccaroni | 0 | 1 1/4 |
| Vermicelli | 0 | 1 1/4 |
| Vinegar, per gallon | 0 | 3 1/2 |
| Tea, per lb. | 0 | 2 1/2 |
| Brooms, per dozen | 2 | 6 |
| Mustard and starch, per lb. | 0 | 3 |
| Ginger, pimento, pepper, cloves and cassia | 0 | 3 |
| Cinnamon | 0 | 6 |
| Nutmegs | 0 | 9 |
| Spices unenumerated | 0 | 4 |
| Refined sugar, whether in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, powdered or granulated or in any other form, white bastard sugar, or other sugar equal to refined sugar in quality, per cwt. | 14 | 0 |
| White clayed sugar, and brown clayed sugar, and yellow bastard sugar, or sugar of any kind equal in quality to any of the said kinds of sugar, but not equal in quality to refined sugar, per cwt. | 10 | 0 |
| Raw sugar, and all sugar of any kind not equal in quality to any of those above mentioned, per cwt. | 7 | 6 |
| Rice to be free. | | |

The Legislature have decided on making Quebec the permanent seat of Government for the Province.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

We are indebted to the Halifax and St. John papers for the annexed Telegraph Despatch, why it was not sent on to us, we cannot conceive.

The Persia arrived in about nine and a half days, and brings Liverpool dates to the 19th April.

Very little general news.

Paris Conferences have closed.

Debate on American question in Parliament postponed until arrival of Lord Clarendon.

Rumour gains strength that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs depressed. Flour,

six pence to one shilling lower. Wheat 3d. Corn unchanged. Money tight. Consols 92 1/8 to 83 1/4.

Lord Panmure has declared that order of troops to North America, has no reference to affairs with United States.

LOCAL.

DARING ROBBERY.—On the night of Sunday last, or early on Monday morning, some scoundrel or scoundrels, effected an entrance into the Store occupied by Mr McFARLANK, in the front street of Chatham, and succeeded in carrying off a considerable amount of property, among which were a quantity of Gold Finger Rings, and a pair of Pistols. There was fortunately only a few shillings in the till, which it is superfluous to say the robbers secured.

The parties entered by a hatch, which opened on the front street. They then forced open a locked door at the foot of the stairs, which led into the cellar. They then, with the assistance of a light, which they procured by ignited matches—portions of which were thrown about the floor—found their way to a trap hatch which communicated to the store above. They then lit one of the Shop Lamps, and apparently went very leisurely to work, and ransacked the premises; took what they pleased, and returned the way they came, leaving the lamp at the foot of the front hatch.

Nothing has yet been elicited to fasten the guilt upon any person; nor has anything been done to discover the guilty parties. In matters of this kind the whole community are interested and we think the public authorities should offer a Reward for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves; and should they by these means be discovered, neither the Sessions or Grand Jury we imagine would demur to pay all the expenses incurred. We trust something may yet be elicited to bring the guilty persons to justice.

STEAM FERRY.—Last year the Public laboured under a very great inconvenience by the withdrawal of the Steamboat from our Ferry.—Like many blessings, conveniences and comforts we possess, we did not seem to appreciate the advantages of this ferry until we lost it, and then we were loud in our lamentations. This gap, we are pleased to hear, is to be filled up. Mr Bell launched a Steam Boat on Tuesday last, which he intends as soon as he can possibly fit up the machinery, to place on the Ferry. He expects a new boiler by the first arrival from Britain. We congratulate the public on their prospect of having again restored to them such a convenience; and trust they will extend to the enterprising proprietor such an amount of patronage as will handsomely remunerate him for his toil and labour, and enable him to keep up an efficient Ferry.—To enable him effectually to do this, the Landings must be extended, particularly the one on the Newcastle side; and it is to be hoped some means will be devised to effect this desirable object.

FIRST ARRIVALS.—The Packet Schooner Phantom, Ellis, with a cargo of produce, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived here on Monday last. This is the only arrival at our port, although the river has been open a week.

MR JOHNSON AND THE PRESS.—The Morning News contains a leader in reference to a Resolution moved by the Solicitor General in the Assembly—in reference to Newspapers; and in a later edition make the following correction. We publish it in the hope that some further light may be thrown on the matter by the Hon. Gentleman, or some person acquainted with what actually did take place; for we hear so many reports of late of what has been done and said by members in and out of the house, that we begin to be very skeptical on such matters, and have almost made up our minds not to believe any thing except what appears in the Journals.

"A CORRECTION.—Since writing our leading article about Mr Johnson's resolution, the following has come to us as a correction of the Resolution—

"Resolved, That henceforth this House will place no confidence in any article which appears in the public newspapers."

"Having read this corrected statement, of course we can no longer believe that Mr Johnson was joking, when he introduced this resolution. We must, therefore, treat the resolution more seriously and ask if the newspapers are not as serviceable to the country as the members of the House of Assembly?"

SHIPWRECK.—The St. John's Newfoundland contains a narrative of Captain Rudolf, detailing the shipwreck of the British Barque Blake, belonging to Liverpool, England, which vessel sailed from Ship Island Harbour, in Mississippi, for Cork, on the 8th February last. Ten of the crew perished from want, and the remainder, seven in number, were taken off the wreck by the Schooner Pigeon, and conveyed to Newfoundland. The sufferings of the crew as detailed by the Captain, were truly horrible.

PORT OF HALIFAX.—Cleared, April 24, Villager, Watt, Miami.