

## Communications.

## COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—If we are to believe a portion of the Southern Press, we are going to have quite a renovation of the whole Province, even the far North is to come in for a full share; "the right men are to be placed in the right place," and since we have got clear of that "obnoxious Prohibitory Liquor Law" which proved such a leakage to the Ship of State, it behoves the Captain now in command to examine lest there may not be other leakages, if not as bad, at least sufficient to cause extra pumping to the poor fellows before the mast. It may seem strange, though not the less true, that the office of Supervisor of Roads, and that of Tide Waiter, have been for years back vested in the same individual; and whilst he would be attending to the sale of Roads and Bridges at one end of the County, a wholesale course of Smuggling could be carried on at the other; and as if to encourage an illicit traffic, notices are posted up and down the county for weeks beforehand, telling of his whereabouts on such and such days, that each and all concerned might govern themselves accordingly. This bundling or bungling of offices to one individual, is the more to be regretted, seeing that it benefits not the poor man, the same "pound of flesh" being demanded, as if all laws and regulations were strictly observed. True, a change has or is about taking place, in making Campbellton a Port of Entry, by which change, the services of the Commissioner of Roads and Tides will be dispensed with at that place; yet rumour saith, that having relished so much of the sweets of office, he is using every ingenious device to be appointed to watch the movements of the waters of Dalhousie, and those who may traffic thereon. It is to be hoped no Government will pander to the grasping selfish desires of any individual, to the injury of the Province, morality, and the honest dealer; for two offices more incompatible with each other could not be found. As well make one of the Judges Speaker of the House, or the Attorney General Mail Contractor. Better far to settle a Pension on him for his valuable services, and appoint some person that would discharge the office of Tide Waiter with faithfulness and trust. Can it be possible that there are only two or three individuals in the County of Restigouche whose sycophantic manoeuvres qualify them for office? if so, it is quite time it was known.

Should this Communication be answered, as I trust it may, I am prepared with a few questions which the Public in this quarter will expect explicit answers to, which may reveal some curious facts. Lest I encroach on your space and patience, I shall close the present, and trust "the powers that be" will deal out even handed

## JUSTICE.

Restigouche, November 20, 1856.

## DAYS GONE BY.

Though we charge to-day with fleetness,  
Though we dread to-morrow's sky,  
There's a melancholy sweetness  
In the name of days gone by.

Yes, though time has laid his finger  
On them, still with streaming eye,  
There are spots where I can linger,  
Sacred to the days gone by.

Of as memory's glance is ranging  
Over scenes that cannot die,  
Then I feel that all is changing,  
Then I weep for days gone by.

Sorrowful should I be, and lonely,  
Were not all the same as I,  
'Tis for all! not my lot only  
To lament the days gone by.

Cease fond heart—to these are given,  
Hopes of better things on high;  
There is still a coming Heaven,  
Brighter than the days gone by.

Scald Heads in children, and Eruptions on the Skin.—A certain remedy for these complaints, Mrs Marston residing at Quebec, had two children afflicted for a long time with the most inveterate scald heads; they were also much disfigured with eruptions on the skin, the parents had recourse to a variety of remedies for the alleviation of the little sufferers; many things were tried, but all unfortunately made the children worse, and indeed the virulence increased and spread nearly all over their bodies. The parent eventually determined to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she commenced using in accordance with the directions, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, the children were both effectually cured; they have since enjoyed the best of health, and have not had any return of the complaint.

## 500 BARRELS FLOUR.

FANCY BRANDS, just received, per "PASIPQUE" from Montreal. For Sale low by

W. J. FRASER & CO.

Chatnam, November 7, 1856

## FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Oats, Codfish, green and dry, Herring and Macarel, cheap for cash.

WM. F. McLAUGHLIN.

Store adjoining Messrs. D. & J. Ruch's store  
Chatnam, 25th October 1856. (5w)

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

## CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited from 1st November, 1855  
to 31st October 1856 £5674 14 10  
Withdrawn.—Paid Deposits exclusive of interest from 1st Nov. 1855, to the 31st Oct. 1856 £3088 12 6

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon First Qr 4th, 11 1/4m P.M.—HIGH WATER.

30 Su	Advent Sunday—S. Andrew	7h29	7h45
1 M.	DECEMBER.	8 7	8 28
2 Tu	Queen Adelaide died 1849.	8 49	9 9
3 W	Belzoni died 1823.	9 35	9 58
4 Th.		10 34	11 10
5 F.		11 36	11 58
6 S.	Rbls. deftd. at Toronto 1837	—	0 37

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

## UNITED STATES.

THE United States papers received during the week, contain an unusually large amount of disasters on sea and land.

The Town of Syracuse, in the State of New York, was visited on the morning of the 9th inst., by a most destructive fire, which, in the course of three hours, burnt over twelve acres, and totally consumed one hundred dwellings and stores. The fire, it was reported, was the work of an incendiary—the water at the reservoir was turned off; and as there was a strong wind blowing at the time, the inhabitants were compelled to stand still and see their property burnt up, without being enabled to do anything to stop the progress of the flames. The entire loss is estimated at over a million of dollars.

The village of Bellefontain, in Ohio, the same night, was similarly visited. Fifty-nine buildings, the finest in the place, comprising one square, were totally consumed.

Severe gales have passed over Buffalo, and the village of Littleton, in Illinois. In the first named place much damage was done to the buildings, and in the latter nearly every dwelling was destroyed, and several persons seriously injured.

The propeller J. W. Brooks, foundered on Lake Ontario, and every soul on board perished. The Steamer Superior, from Chicago, with a valuable cargo, and a number of passengers, is supposed to have gone down in the Lake, with all on board. The Steamer Lady Elgin, which left St. Mary's River, for Chicago, and the Schooner E. C. Roberts, not having been heard of, it is supposed have met with a similar fate. The weather had been very stormy on the Lakes.

The New York papers furnish us with the particulars of the loss of the iron Steamer Lady Lyonnais, bound from that port to Havre. It appears that she left port on the 1st instant, and on the night of the 2nd, in a dense fog, about 80 miles distant from Nantucket light, was run into by an unknown vessel, which cut her stern clean off. The crew and passengers, numbering about 150 souls, took to the boats, six in number; the weather being stormy at the time. Only one of the boats, comprising 4 passengers and 11 of the crew, had been heard from, she being picked up by an inward bound vessel, after having been at

sea nine days. Two of the passengers died from cold and exhaustion; the greater portion of those rescued had their limbs frozen, and were in a most pitiable condition. There was not sufficient boats to contain all on board, and a raft was constructed, on which the steerage passengers, 40 in number, took refuge. As it was hastily constructed, and the weather extremely boisterous, it was supposed that it was soon broken in pieces. The Steamer had 50,000 dollars in specie, on freight, and a valuable cargo. Little hopes are entertained of the safety of the missing boats. The vessel which ran into the Steamer was the bark Adriatic, of and from Belfast, for Savannah. She sustained but little damage.

The political condition of the neighbouring republic is this commented on by the New York Herald, Nov. 15:

"The position of our political affairs at this juncture, viewed in any light, is a critical position. From the developments daily transpiring around us, the crisis is full of dangers to Mr. Buchanan, his party, and the country; and before reaching the inauguration the democracy may yet have to encounter more trying and difficult scenes than any through which they have passed in the late campaign. Is Mr. Buchanan strong enough to hold the helm? We have our hopes, but we have our fears. We await further advices from the South."

## CANADA.

OUR Canadian and United States exchanges are filled with highly complimentary comments on the Grand Trunk Railway demonstration, which recently came off in the city of Montreal. It does appear that the inhabitants of that ancient city got up the affair in first rate style. One thing is to be regretted, that among the numerous guests present we do not see the name of any public functionary from Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, or New Brunswick. There were numerous delegates from cities in the United States and their own Province, but their fellow colonists were unrepresented. This should not have been. It is well to court the good will, and extend the rights of hospitality to neighbours and strangers, but in a grand demonstration like that, their fellow-colonists should not have been overlooked or neglected.

In commenting on the event, a late Boston Journal thus alludes to the cordial feeling which exist between the people of Canada and the United States, and the rapid progress which that noble Colony has made in Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Rail-roads, and every other enterprise calculated to develop its resources and stimulate its energies. It would be well if the leading men of our Province would carefully peruse its history, and try to imitate the example they have set them in building up their country.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, we cannot but entertain the opinion that our fellow colonists committed a sad error in seeking outlets for their great and increasing trade in a foreign state, when they could be obtained with nearly equal advantages, on British soil, and among a people claiming fealty to the same sovereign.

"The celebration which takes place to-morrow, in Montreal, in honor of the junction effected by what is called the Grand Trunk Railroad between Canada, Boston, and all parts east, will afford an additional illustration of that friendly spirit of interchange subsisting between the Canadians and ourselves. Since the reciprocity treaty came into full force—and many of its most valuable provisions were long overlooked—this friendly feeling has been on the increase. Our city nobly made an advance step towards a recognition of the practical advantages ensuing from its connection with Canada; and to-morrow, the courtesies extended on that occasion to our Canadian visitors will be reciprocated in full. Canada, in respect to her commercial prosperity, has no less cause for gratulation. She has become identified with almost every form of enterprise by which the energies of a country are developed. We had no sooner, as it were, computed the magnitude of her hydraulic ways, than we were called on to express surprise at the extent of that network of Railway communication which is designed to act as a more rapid means of arterial communication. Not satisfied with realizing within herself all that unassociated energy could accomplish, Canada has had the wisdom to render whatever she done subsidiary to closer connection with this country. She has thus anticipated not a few of the advantages that would have resulted from annexation; the reciprocity treaty, added to her own enterprise, enables her to take full advantage of our Atlantic seaboard. It is not generally known that Canada exports more wheat than the whole of the United States put together, and

from this fact alone some approximate estimate may be formed of the value of that interrupted means of communication which she enjoys.—We may say, without undue adulation, that the Canadian mind is at last measuring the whole of the vast field opened to its activity; that it is gradually getting in possession of all its diverse powers, resulting from so many divers elements of nationality, whilst the celebration of to-morrow will be one of the least evidences that it is becoming not only more matured, but more invigorated. None are more ready than ourselves to recognize the success which has attended the enterprise of the Canadians, and to wish prosperity to those fair hopes which they so reasonably entertain."

## FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

THE New York Herald contains an article on the affairs of France, from which we take the following extracts. The Editor takes a common-sense view of the difficulty existing between the British Press and the Emperor, which it would be well for that monarch to ponder over. It might induce him to abandon the foolish idea that he can gag the Press of Britain. He cannot expect to go "scot-free," when the acts of the highest dignitaries of Britain are daily commented on, the condition of Europe freely canvassed over, and the motives of other monarchs fearlessly discussed, praised, or censured.

"It is evident that, without some startling change in public affairs, the Emperor Napoleon will soon find himself the target for an onslaught from the English press, such as befell him at the time of the *coup d'etat*. The tone of the London Times has been altering for some time; it is nothing like what it was during the war; though it has not begun to attack the Emperor personally, it does not spare his intimate friends and advisers, and evidently thrashes him over their backs. Now, to suppose that the alliance can subsist with the great organ of British opinion in opposition, and in attack of the Emperor, is unwarrantable; we may be certain that when the *Times* resolves to fall on the government of England, whatever its wishes may be, will be forced to throw the French overboard, and to prepare for squalls. It looks very much as though the Emperor was walking in the trace of his uncle, and had just signed his treaty of Amiens.

"One thing ought to be apparent even to the dullest counsellor of the Emperor; and that is the utter futility of a hope of shutting out the truth by gagging the press and shutting out foreign journals. Here for some years now we have had the journals of Paris so tongue-tied as not to be able to discuss any law or political question, foreign or domestic, or the household of the Emperor, or religion, or finance, or the embarrassments of Spain, or the Italian difficulty—all these topics were forbidden; and the Emperor, having the power enforced the prohibition. But what is the consequence? The London *Times* becomes the organ of the French people. Articles, cut out of its columns, travel all over France in envelopes, and defy the police; when it arrives in Paris, crowds run to the *cabinets de lecture* to read it or hear it read. Frenchmen learn English in order to understand the only journal which tells them the truth about their own country. The old national prejudice is wholly wiped out; for it is from an Englishman and in the English tongue, that the French receive the only reminder of their manhood, the only encouragement of a better day to come."

## LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

FROM Farnworth and Jardine's Timber Circular of the 6th November, received by the last mail, we take the following extracts. The state of the trade is not so satisfactory as we could wish; and when we consider the present precarious condition of Europe, the tightness of money, and the exorbitant rate of interest demanded for it, the prospect ahead is not such to induce parties in the Colonies to hazard much in the prosecution of the precarious business.

"The supply of Colonial Timber and Deals in the past fortnight shows some excess compared with same period last year, which our tables defines minutely. Consumption for the past month has been very languid, especially when compared with the two previous months."

"Pine Timber.—Quebec Pine is not so saleable as it was, but with little coming forward and moderate stocks, the article is not likely to recede in value. The consumption has been very moderate."

"Saint John Pine.—The best quality is readily disposed of at full rates, while wood of middling quality is difficult of sale."

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—Large supplies in the past month, diminished consumption, and the high value of money, have prejudicially affected Deals. The recent sales by private contract show a depreciation in the value of 10s. to 15s. per standard upon the rates current at the close of September. By auction, yesterday part of the cargoes per "General Newell," "Elizabeth," and "Florida," were sold and averaged for Spruce Deals about £9 7s. 6d. and for Pine Deals about £9 10s. per standard."