

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

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.

## 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.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited September 7, 1857, £433 15 2  
Withdrawn, including interest,  
September 8, £387 10 11

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 18th, 0h 40m A. M. HIGH WATER.

13 S.	14th Sunday after Trinity	0h 10	1h 1
14 M.	Cassini died 1712	1 52	2 43
15 T.		3 27	4 1
16 W.		4 32	4 56
17 Th.		5 19	5 39
18 F.	Capitulation of Quebec 1759	5 56	6 14
19 S.		6 30	6 45

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, 2h 30m—Bathurst, 2h 45m—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

## HERRING AND MACKEREL.

WE were informed a few days ago by a gentleman residing in this County, who has just returned from a visit to the Counties of Gloucester, Restigouche, and Gaspé, (the latter in Canada East) that while in Gaspé Basin, large quantities of Herring, of a very superior description, had been caught in that district. The Fisheries in this part of the country have for a long period, been carried on by what is called "the Jersey firms," who confine themselves to the catch of Codfish, which they ship to Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean, and consequently, little or nothing has been done in pickled fish. This year, fortunately for the inhabitants, other parties have engaged in the trade, who have held out inducements for the catch of Herring and Mackerel, and assisted them in making preparations for these fisheries: and this gentleman informed us, that when he left, large quantities of both descriptions of those fish had been secured.

He crossed over to Caraquet, and was there informed that Herring was very abundant, and of a fine description, but owing to the scarcity of salt and barrels, but few had been caught.—Mackerel were abundant in all parts of the Bay but owing to the causes above stated, and the inhabitants not being prepared to take them, but very few had been taken, not so with the American craft on the coast, they were reaping a large harvest.

If a few persons of enterprise and speculative minds, with some little capital, would procure salt and barrels, and pay a visit to the coast, we are inclined to think they might even yet do a good business in this line.

We hope before another season rolls round, that some active measures will be resorted to by our merchants and traders, to procure a larger supply of salt, and also to secure the manufacture of a sufficient quantity of barrels. Of the latter, a large number had been purchased in the Halifax market, many of which, we understand, were very inferior. We have before thrown out the hint, and we now repeat it, that we do not think the Fishery Society could devote their funds to a more desirable object than the introduction of machinery for the cheapening and securing of an adequate supply of Barrels to meet the requirements of the trade.

## EFFECTS OF SPECULATION.

LAST week we alluded to the stagnation of business in the United States, and the long list of failures recorded in the public prints that have already taken place. The New York Herald of September 2, which came to hand by Wednesday's mail, furnishes a most gloomy picture of the present state of affairs in that city, and the prospect ahead is represented to be still more disastrous.

We cannot divest our minds of the idea, that those periodical panics which occur so frequently of late among commercial men, are brought about by cupidity and a desire on the part of merchants and others, to become speedily rich. Hence the speculations of which we constantly hear being entered into by unprincipled men, who are now enabled to procure bank capital to prosecute their designs, which may or may not prove profitable, thus diverting from its legitimate object bank capital, which should be employed in more legitimate objects of trade. This cramps the energies of the poor trader, who is not enabled to procure those facilities his business require, except at ruinous prices, which common sense and prudence dictate he is unable to pay. In those speculations, matters are generally carried a little too far—losses are sustained by the operators, but the principal sufferers are the public, men in humble life, who are compelled to pay for the necessities of life a price far beyond their intrinsic value. We instance a few articles—flour, beef, sugar, molasses and tea. When we hear of those speculators meeting with loss and disappointment, (which we fortunately do at times) it is a source of pleasure and gratification to us.

The following is the extract alluded to above.

"We are, beyond all question, in the midst of a fearful revulsion; and where it will end the wisest among us cannot tell. We do not look for any mitigation of our embarrassments and difficulties, until scores upon scores of failures have taken place, and a long period of prostration. The recovery from this collapse must be very gradual, and it will leave marks of its existence and power for years. The end is by no means yet. We have just entered upon it, and as it extends it will gather force."

## SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE recent speculation in the above-named necessities of life, have called forth some very severe strictures, from the Press. It now appears that the extraordinary and unexpected rise in those articles occurred, not in consequence of any scarcity in the supply, or from a failure in the crops, but purely from an organized plan adopted by the persons engaged in the trade, to speculate therein, and by monopolizing the supplies as they arrived in the markets of the principal marts of trade, enhance their value, and do a profitable business. This they have accomplished, and the public have been fleeced of their hard earnings to satisfy the cupidity of a set of harpies. But the day of retribution has arrived, and it is to be hoped that the originators of the scheme will suffer with their less guilty participants.

The following sensible remarks on the subject we copy from the Cincinnati Times of August 28:

"The announcement made in the 'Boston Journal,' that there are now stored on the wharf of that city, in bond, over six acres of sugar and molasses, may well give rise to many conjectures in relation to the prices these articles have commanded within the last six months. The proof is now plain before the people, that it was not scarcity, but the efforts of speculators who had centered their means in a monopoly of these staple productions and who, in this manner had induced the belief that nothing save the new crop could bring them back to old rates and their real value. We are borne out in this view of the matter by the information that similar stocks can be found in other large cities in the United States. In Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the stocks of sugar and molasses are more than three times as large as at the same time last year.

"This, then, may be said to be a fair specimen of the manner in which prices are raised in this country, and the staple articles of consumption made the prey of those who seek to enrich themselves by most unjustifiable means. The poor are made to feel the deprivation of articles of this kind when they become the subject of speculation, more than any one else, because the price of labour does not rise in proportion, from the fact that the same lever is not exerted to produce such an effect.

"The poor, we repeat, are the main sufferers by these speculations, from the fact that they feel more keenly the dimes that are wrung

tor after such good and honorable services? I suppose it is all religion, or do you suppose it can be possible that Russia has had anything to say to it? I have no doubt that she stirred up Persia against us, but Persia was too late in breaking out, or the war in the Crimea ceased too abruptly. Persia might now break the treaty and advance upon Candahar. Dost Mahomed would join, and what could we do? The whole country would rise just for the change of the thing, and we should be beaten in detail everywhere. We have not a native regiment to depend on—not one that would stand firm if the day was going against us. I cannot help making mention of the way our countrymen are dressed. My room is rather a cool one. It is a very airy one, and I keep the hot air shut out after the sun has risen, or rather, I close the doors directly it begins to get warm, but the thermometer will stand at 90 and 92. I see the men of the 64th and 84th, and, in fact, all regiments just arrived, are all clothed in the tunic, the same as they wear at home. Fancy what the heat must be, fancy the discomfort; and then the cloak and sixty rounds of ammunition! I cannot help feeling for them. The men suffered frightfully out in the Crimea from the weight put on their backs, but what must it be in a much hotter, and a more trying climate in every way! It is such absurd folly, dressing a man here as he would be at home, when the very sight of a cloth coat gives an unpleasant sensation. I would let them wear the tunic in cold weather, but to put a man in one in June, in India, is cruel, and not only cruel, but bad policy, for the men must suffer from it, and the first duty of a General is to bring his men fresh into the battlefield: and how can a man be fresh after a march of even 10 miles with such oppressive clothing, and such a thing as that shako to wear of a hot day; I would give a man a white smock frock to wear in cantonments, where he might get it washed, but in the field he should have a colored one, so as not to require a clean one daily. In the small river steamers the men are being sent up country in (packed like sardines,) they still stick to the tunic. I suppose it is in orders from the Horse Guards. I told you in my last of two men being struck down from the sun, proceeding up in the bullock carts. Since then I have heard that others have suffered frightfully, and at a time when the life of every man is of so much consequence; and when is it not? The people at home howl about a murderer being strung up. But they can look on and see their soldiers sacrificed with complacency.

17th. Tuesday.—I went to bed late on Saturday night and was woke up at 2 on Sunday morning with orders to assemble. On going to parade I found it was feared the troops at Barrackpore were going to break out and march either on this or Dum Dum. We set out immediately on the Barrackpore road, accompanied by 500 men of the 39th Foot, which had arrived the day before from Ceylon. We marched up the road nine miles, and there halted for the day. On Sunday afternoon the troops at Barrackpore were disarmed, as also all here. They delivered up their arms quietly. At 12 on Sunday night an express reached us from the Governor-general, directing a party to be sent back to Calcutta instantly. I mounted immediately and cantered in within the hour and went to the fort, where I found a force assembling to march to Garden Reach for the purpose of taking the King of Oude prisoner. It was to be a surprise on our part, and so it proved. We got there at 4 o'clock, surrounded his grounds directly, and had the good fortune to find all at home. We were rather afraid he would get news as to what was going on but we went down quietly and the surprise was complete. I was ahead of the party with my men. His Prime Minister, and the whole batch, papers and all, were seized. All Sunday there was a tremendous panic in Calcutta. Many people went on board the ships, and others had their carriages at their doors to be ready to start at a moment's warning. We have volunteer guards now, cavalry and infantry. They go the rounds at night and look brave. The 37th, in the short march of nine miles the other night suffered very much, and they had only been six days on board ship from Ceylon. It was the death of one captain. The men had the small forage cap, fit only for the barrack-square in England—no protection whatever from the sun. They had white jackets on, I was glad to see; but even then the heat was so great that the cross-belt was wet through from perspiration. Stocks of course.

The following letter describing the precautions adopted by the European residents at Calcutta, is from a mercantile man, resident there:—

All Europeans all over the country, as well as in Calcutta, have been called out as volunteers. We mount guard on picket at night, and mounted patrols guard the streets all night. As yet all has been kept quiet, and I have not the slightest doubt but that now we have 'boned' the King of Oude, with his head men, all will remain quiet. I am in the Foot Volunteers; I thought it more likely to be useful than the Horse, and easier to learn. We were all paraded this morning at daylight, and I believe I am to be elected captain of my company—the crack one of the whole lot, coming as we do from the fashionable part of the town, and consisting nearly all of English and Americans. The latter have come forward nobly, and are most useful, having nearly all been drilled. Those in my company are good, honest, hearty men, with all the good qualities of Englishmen. We are divided into companies, according to place of residence, and these, again, into squads of 10 or 12, according to the number in each compa-

ny. I am trying to induce our Colonel to divide us into seven squads, each squad to take picket duty once a week. Of course, we are all much excited about it, and none more so than myself, and I intend my company to be the crack one of the lot. Six squads of mine, numbering 60 men, are without a single halloo, and many of the men are as big as I am, so I doubt not that we could thrash about 1,000 Sepoys. Read what some 200 British bayonets did at Benares, against 3,000 Sepoys. The Sepoys here were all disarmed, as well as at Barrackpore the other day, without trouble. One hundred men of the 37th were sent up to Barrackpore yesterday to protect the place, and to bone the Nawab, a sensual Mahomedan hoand who has been intriguing against us. The Mahomedans are, I suspect, at the bottom of it all, and will have found the fanatical Brahmins a fruitful soil to work on. May their fathers' graves be defiled.

A private letter, dated June 18th, says:—'Political news you will see in the newspapers. The courage and blood of English troops may enable us to keep this country. Had the Persian war continued, nothing could have saved it to England. I may say, substantially speaking, that all government is at an end. In fact, the authorities sent notices round Calcutta last Saturday, stating that they could give no protection, and advising every one to protect himself.'

## Communications.

## SHIPWRIGHTS' PIC-NIC.

Mr Editor,

Among the innumerable Excursions, Pic-Nics, &c., which have imparted new life and vivacity to the pleasure-seekers of our community, we feel proud in classing that of the Shipwrights' of Newcastle among the best of the Season.

After introducing to the placid waters of the Miramichi, one of the finest vessels that ever graced its surface, they proceeded down the glassy stream, accompanied by a large number of Ladies, in Mr Bell's Steamer; and after gliding beautifully along, without a ripple to mar the repose, or disturb the rest of the sleeping water, landed at a distance of nine miles below Newcastle—when, on finding Mr Russel's Mill divested of its machinery, it afforded a very satisfactory Ball-Room, which the lovers of the dance failed not to recognize as such, but taking advantage of it, they bounded to and fro, gracefully bending their pliant forms with every quiver of the music, which, by way of crowning the enchantment of the scene, was such as might have charmed Calypso and her Nymphs.

Soon, however, the dancing was relinquished, for the ever gratifying duty of refreshment; and fain would we be to portray to the reader the variety of luxuries of every imaginable description which everywhere met the gaze of the spectator, and which so agreeably satisfied the operators.

After the repast, dancing was resumed by some, while others, with perhaps more of the spirit of romance, clambered the craggy steeps just north of the Mill, or couched themselves beneath some jutting cliff or overhanging peak while they contemplated with ecstasy and delight the grand natural scenery which breathed its fragrance around them, and shone so divinely lucid on the face of the waters beneath.

But now the period for returning home arrives; and while thus surveying nature's covert glories, the sound of the shrill whistle wakes them from their raptures, and bids them prepare for a start. Once on board, and bidding adieu amid enthusiastic cheers for Mr Russel and the good folks around that picturesque spot, many are the expressions of satisfaction and delight which escape from the Ladies. Thus they proceed majestically forward, receiving many hearty cheers from the shore as they pass, until they reached Newcastle once again; when all, with merry countenances sought their homes, to tell of the pleasures, we have now endeavoured faintly to pourtray.

## TWO GUESTS.

## PROPOSITION.

It has been suggested to us frequently of late to publish the GLEANER TWICE A-WEEK. We tried the experiment in 1853, and after having incurred considerable loss, had to resume the publication of the paper once a week, in its present shape.

If the inhabitants of Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown, who are the parties that will reap the advantage of a more frequent issue of our sheet, will subscribe such an additional number of names as to indemnify us for the extra outlay it must incur, we shall have no objection to meet the wishes of the public.

To ascertain what success the undertaking will receive, subscription lists will be left in several places in the respective towns on the river, and on the amount of patronage obtained will depend the prosecution of this undertaking. It will be the same size and form as it was when we formerly printed semi-weekly.

Price 12s 6d in advance.

WANTED.—As soon as convenient, at the Gleaner Office, the amounts due the Establishment, for subscription to the paper, &c., &c., to enable the Proprietors to procure their stock of material for the long winter season that is fast approaching.