

The Mormons.—It has been determined by the U. S. Government to send a force of about 2,500 men to "conquer and re-annex" Utah. It will probably be under command of Gen. Harney. The command will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable, and will move westward as soon as the subsidence of the June floods renders the passage of the rivers practicable. The arrangements of the details of the movement is made by General Scott, who says, if he were young enough, he would prefer the service himself.

Burning of the Steamer Louisiana—Great loss of Life.—New Orleans, June 1, 1857.—The steamship Louisiana was burnt in Galveston Bay on Sunday morning. Eleven persons were certainly lost in her, and Col. Bainbridge of the army, and thirty-one others are missing. Twenty-five persons were saved by the steamer Galveston.

Important from Utah—Highhanded Proceeding of Brigham Young.—St Louis, June 2.—The Leavenworth Herald learns from Mr Williams, who left Salt Lake on April 15, that there was great excitement in that place. Brigham Young was carrying things with a high hand, and driving the Gentiles away. Judge Stiles, the United States' Marshall, and the Surveyor-General with his family and a large number of emigrants, had been obliged to leave the Territory.

A correspondent writes us from Kennebunk that the disease among the hogs is making sad work in that vicinity, a great number of store and fattening hogs have died, native as well as western breeds, in some cases comprising the whole stock of farmers; in others three or four more out of a sty. Some have been saved by slaughtering whilst they were apparently well and hearty. The sickness usually terminates in about thirty hours. The first appearance is vomiting and purging. The disease is thought to have been introduced here by mixing with hogs driven from the West, but that is not certain.—State of Maine.

Walker.—Another chapter is closed in the history of our fillibustering operations. Walker, the hero of the Senora fizzle, the conqueror of Nicaragua, the "gray-eyed man," whom ancient prophecies have fixed upon as the deliverer of Central America, the admirer of all the illustrated papers, the chosen of all rowdies, the recognized of President Pierce's administration—this same Walker has left the field of his glory, shut up his shop as the manufacturer and regenerator of nations, and come home in a hurry. He cannot be said exactly to have gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick—but, rather like one of those serpentine pieces of pyrotechnics, he has by swift vicissitudes risen and fallen, twisted and whirled, and wriggled, now in the moonshine and now in the mud, till at last, his explosive power gone, he slipped into a baggage-wagon, and was carted off.

Had Walker succeeded, the foolish emblazoning which he has already received, shows in what a light he would have been held up before the young and inflammable spirits of this country, and what an impulse would have been given to piracy under the name of "manifest destiny." But now the bubble has burst, and Walker and Lopez are united in ignominy, though separated in fate. We trust the lesson will rebound to the strengthening of the conservative feeling of the country and the furtherance of that policy of steady and peaceful self-development which has made us a nation of what we are.—Boston Journal.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1, A. M.—A destructive fire is now raging here, in the centre of the business portion of the city, on Sixth and Chestnut streets, communicating to the valuable surrounding property.

Leather Cheaper.—While so many articles of necessary use are going up in price, it is refreshing to hear that one is coming down. A little while ago we were startled at the rapid rise in leather, which advanced about 40 per cent in the space of nine months. Now the boot is on the other leg. The raw material has fallen. It dropped down about 25 per cent in the last few weeks, and the dealers are exceedingly anxious about prices. There is no telling how it will end. Notwithstanding the late violent fluctuations in this branch of trade, however, we hear of very few who succumbed. The dealers thus far stand firm.—New York Times.

CANADA.

Shocking Accident.—Steamer "Inkermann" blown up!—About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the city was alarmed by the loud report of an explosion on the bay, and the intelligence that the boiler of the steamer Inkermann had exploded, and that many lives were lost. Proceeding to the scene of the disaster, we found the ill-fated craft lying about a hundred yards from the end of Upton & Brown's wharf, sunk to her guards, with the whole after-part blown away, and the forward portion wrecked and broken in a most extraordinary manner. The engine and boiler were gone, the smoke-pipe lay among the wreck, the foremast, wheel-house, and the forward promenade deck alone remained of all the upper works, and the planking of the bows was torn away from the stem. A great iron cable, which formed a portion of the cargo, had been blown high into the air, and in falling had caught into the fore-topmast, and hung there a monument of the force of the explosion. The Inkermann had been discharging her cargo of oats at Upton & Brown's wharf during the day, and having some freight on board for St. Catherine's, steam was got up, and all was made ready for departure for that place early in the

afternoon. From some cause or other, a delay took place in starting, and it was observed by more than one bystander on the wharf, that she had been 'blowing off' for half an hour, and that the steam was particularly dry, indicating a want of water in the boiler. On first starting the engine was backed, a motion which does not work the pumps, but when it began to go forward, it is supposed that the pumps threw in a quantity of water, which falling on the overheated boiler, caused an instantaneous explosion. This is the general opinion of the cause of the accident among steamboat men, but it is only fair to add, that the engineers, who are saved, deny that there was any want of water. It will remain for the coroner's jury to give a decision upon the point.

The shock was tremendous, having the effect of an earthquake on the firmest buildings on the shore. The people on the wharf saw a column rising from the ill-fated boat, which broke and fell in scattered fragments over the surrounding waters. Many of the crew were thus thrown into the air, and yet, wonderful to say, escaped almost uninjured. The steward of the boat, Bryan O'Donnell, was lying reading in his berth and knew nothing till he found himself struggling in the water. The captain (McBroom) was standing on the promenade deck, and was thrown six or seven feet into the air; in falling his foot struck a projection, and his leg was broken above the ankle.

Boats from the various vessels lying near and from Mr Cotton's dredge were immediately in motion, and every exertion was made to rescue the unfortunate crew. Those who were floating were picked up, and the wreck was partly cleared, in order to ascertain whether any remained under the debris. Two dead bodies were picked up and conveyed to Borst's wharf, and afterwards the remains of Mr Chas. Honeyman, the purser, a fine young man, were deposited there, he having died on his way to the hospital. Later in the day the miserable mangled remains of an unfortunate, with his head entirely blown off, were discovered in the wreck, and conveyed to Upton and Browne's. The two wheelmen were saved and all the crew who were employed on the forward part of the vessel. There were two women on board, one the cook and the other a passenger, a sister of one of the firemen. They were picked up from the water and brought on shore by a boat from the ship Citizen of Erie, Capt. Gleason, and it being considered dangerous to carry them far, they were accommodated in one of the buildings on Borst's wharf, where Drs. Bovell, Cotter and Arnould immediately attended them. Catherine Anne McCrea, of Beauharnois, the cook, was found to be scalded over her whole body, and to have her leg broken, while the other, Elizabeth McGill, had suffered much more from the shock and from the length of time she remained in the water.—Toronto Globe.

The Underground Railroad to Canada.—The Chatham, Canada West, Freeman, says, that from March 16th to April 20, 1857, thirty fugitive slaves reached that place by the underground railroad from the Southern States of the United States.

Import duty on Iron Nails in Canada.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having had under consideration an application by the Board of Trade for a reduction of duty on "Iron Nails," for shipbuilders purposes, has been pleased to direct that the article in question be placed in the list of goods paying a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem, and the Collector of Customs' at this port has been instructed accordingly.—Quebec Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Brown, Esq., M. P. P.—We learn from the Patriot, that a Pie Pie party was given last Tuesday, in the Neighbourhood of St. Stephen, in honor of the above named member for Charlotte. After refreshment had been taken, the toasts of the Queen, the Governor General, our Lieutenant Governor, the Liberal members, the members for Charlotte, Mr Fisher and Mr Tilley, "The Hon. Mrs. Manners Sutton and the fair daughters of New Brunswick" and many other toasts were duly honoured.—There was some good music and much enjoyment.—Leader.

Moncton Iron Foundry.—We beg to direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Records & Co., in another column in reference to this establishment.

These premises are fitted up for the purpose of executing all Castings and Iron Work, such as are generally done in other parts of the Province and the United States, and we have every reason to believe that all orders entrusted to the parties who have the management will meet with prompt attention and give satisfaction to the public.

A neat little Engine, Smelting Furnace, &c., constitute a part of the outfit, and according to appearances we feel justified in recommending the Moncton Foundry to the favourable attention of those who may have occasion to give the Proprietors a call.

The following has been handed to us by a friend who lives near where the occurrence took place, say about five miles from this Town:—

May 30.—A violent thunder storm occurred on the Lutz Mountain; the house of Solomon Trites was struck by a flash of lightning, the chimney on the west end was demolished.—The fluid passed from thence to the north-east corner, carrying a large stone part of the way across the floor, it struck one of the children on the neck, which tore off the skin, it then struck the north-east post, split it down, and carried a fragment of the same and lodged it behind a

looking-glass projecting from the east end of the room, severing shingles and boards from the building, broke five twelve light windows, smashing dishes, bottles, and other things in the house. Four other children standing in the door on the south side, looking at the large hail stones, by being there they were providentially out of the course of the fluid, they had a very curious half-stupified feeling, the first sensation they felt after the shock was an inclination to laugh, but on perceiving the danger they were in, they felt just as bad when they saw what they escaped. The mistress of the house was in the Town of Moncton at the time.—Westmorland Times.

Singular and Melancholy case of Poisoning.—From Dr. Woodforde we learn the following particulars of a most heartrending case of poisoning, by which three fine children were suddenly snatched away.

On last Saturday evening, a boy and two girls, children of George Doherty, Howard Settlement, while out at play, ate of a wild plant, they took supper in their usual spirits, and went to bed apparently as well as ever. In the morning, however, they were all attacked with vomiting, and in seventeen hours from the time when it is believed they partook of the poison, were dead,—about an hour intervening between the death of each. They were all buried in one coffin.

The symptoms under which they died were similar to those of cholera, and the Doctor has no doubt but that the plant referred to was the cause. We have a portion of it in our possession, but have not yet been able to ascertain its name, which, however, we hope soon to be able to give our readers, in order that it may be avoided.—Carlton Sentinel.

The Sweets of Life.—The extraordinary rise in the price of sugar has been so great as to place these necessary articles of consumption almost beyond the reach of the poor.—To them they form a portion of almost every meal, and to be deprived of them would be to take away one of their greatest luxuries. The recent short crops combined with the large quantities purchased by speculators, with the view of obtaining still higher prices, may be adduced as the reason for this unusual rise in the market. At a time when trade is dull, and wages are necessarily in proportion, it would seem as if a combination of circumstances and of men had conspired to unnaturally increase the burthens of the industrial classes; and he who can discover any mode by which they can in any way be alleviated is a public benefactor, and is deserving of the thanks of the people.

We have seen it stated in some of the American journals that in consequence of the high price of sugar the farmers in the states of New York, Vermont, and other Northern portions of the Union, have been stimulated to enter extensively on the making of maple sugar, and the quantities made in some districts last spring is surprising. In the state of New York the production has been unprecedented, amounting to 20,000,000 lbs., being more sugar than is produced by any State in the Union except Louisiana. In Vermont the quantity made is very large, and the same is reported of Maine. In Calais one man made 2700 lbs. from 650 trees, and another made 2000 lbs. from 500 trees. The estimate for the entire crop of maple sugar this year is 68,500,000 lbs., worth \$8,502,500, or very nearly one-half of the product from the cane in the United States last year.

Now we know that no country surpasses New Brunswick for the facilities it furnishes for making sugar from the maple tree. In almost every section are to be found extensive forests of maple, from which the finest and most beautiful sugar could be made at a very small cost. If our enterprising farmers would prepare themselves in the spring for the work, they would keep a large amount of money in the Province, and find the investment to be most profitable. But little outlay is necessary, as the cost of labour, and also of the articles for collecting and boiling the sap, would be but trifling. Only let attention be once directed to this subject, and we firmly believe that the result will be most satisfactory.

The Woodstock Sentinel has drawn the notice of its readers to this subject, and remarks:

There are groves of maple not far from Woodstock containing thousands of fine trees, from which we have no doubt, a few men could manufacture tons of sugar each season. We believe a thousand trees should produce a ton of sugar a season; and we have been told of a young man with a little occasional assistance, making 800 lbs. and 20 gallons of honey one spring. This at present prices of common brown sugar would be worth nearly £40.—There is one important consideration—the season at which this business would have to be attended to has very few claims upon the Farmer's attention for any other kind of work.—New Brunswicker.

Outrage.—One of the Police, named Samuel Wilson, was seriously injured about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, while conveying a prisoner to the Watch House, by being struck with a stone on the head. Four parties were afterwards arrested, and have given bail for their appearance at the Police Court to-morrow, the Policeman not being able to attend yesterday.

Crime appears to be on the increase in this community, and the Freeman of Saturdays shows the necessity of an alteration of the law in criminal cases. Several parties whose crimes entitled them to a term in the Penitentiary have lately escaped, and it is high time that some alteration should be made in the administration of the law. We shall refer to this subject again.—Nbr.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
R. Sheriff, Greenock; O. Jones, Bend; Henry Livingston, Shediac; Rebert Morrow, Richibucto; L. P. W. DesBrisay, M. P. P., do; R. K. Lorrigan, St. John, N. B.; A. L. Brown, P. E. Island; Miss Ellen Day, do.

New Advertisements.
GLASGOW HOUSE.

Great Arrival of Dry Goods!
The Subscribers have received per Ships Arabian and Miramichi, a very large assortment of DRY GOODS, being carefully selected by one of the Firms, can, and will be sold low for Cash.
RYAN & BURNS.
Chatham, June 10, 1857.

GLOBE HOTEL,

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
MARK DOWNIE, Proprietor.
This House is pleasantly situated, and affords first-rate accommodation for travellers.
June 13, 1857.

NOTICE.

Wanted Immediately, a few good MASONS, to work at the Chatham Gas Works, to whom liberal wages will be given.
By Order.
W. M. S. EVANS, Secretary.
Chatham, June 13, 1857. 3 weeks.

Chatham Gas Light Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, it was Resolved, that a further call of TWENTY PER CENT upon the subscribed Stock be made, payable to the Treasurer on the 13th July next.
By Order of the Board.
W. M. S. EVANS, Treasurer.
Chatham, 13th June, 1857 4w

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, June 2, 1857.
The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of JULY next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale of 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.)
RESTIGOUCHE.

- By Deputy Sadler, at Dalhousie.
16 1/2 acres, rear of lot I, block one, Mountain Brook, Alex. C. Desbrisay; upset price 3s. per acre.
- KENT.
- By Deputy Douglas, at Buctouche.
100 acres, south of Mooney, Chekpish. Pat. Lynch
By Deputy Little, at Richibucto.
50 acres, in block O, east of Post Road, Palmerston, Peter Commo, improved.
50 acres, in block O, east of Post Road, Palmerston, Joseph Commeau, improved.
87 acres, in block O, east of Post Road, Hypolite Richard, improved.
86 acres, lot 46, block R. Kouchibouguasis, Yasant Commo.
50 acres, in block D, Little Forks of Bay da Vin, A. Willet, improved.
100 acres, lot 75, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Francis Daigle, improved.
100 acres, lot 76, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Louis Daigle, improved.
90 acres, lot 77, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Oliver Daigle, improved.
90 acres, lot 78, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, John Daigle, improved.
84 acres, lot 79, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Maxime Merzereau, improved.
64 acres, lot 81, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Simon Merzereau, Jun., improved.
84 acres, lot 82, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Chas. Daigle, improved.
50 acres, lot 83, block 14, near Point Sapin Road, Huber Daigle, improved.
J. MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

PARISH OF CHATHAM.

To the Editor of the Gleaner, and the Ratepayers of the Parish of Chatham.
WE the Subscribers think it our duty, and it will be in compliance with a request from the Grand Jury Presentment, to let you know how your money is expended, and who is getting support from the Parish; and if any person knows of any imposition, the Subscribers will be thankful for the information.

LIST OF PERSONS ON THE PARISH RECEIVING WEEKLY AID.

S.	D.	S.	D.
Widow Jackman	9 0	Widow Ramsbottom	
James Kelly	8 0	and family	4 8
Alex. Archibald	4 11	Marion Steel's child	2 6
Philip Gains	4 6	Widow Carruthers	
Mrs Grant's boy	3 2 1/2	and family	7 8 1/2
Widow Stephens	3 11 1/2	Widow Joice	
Patrick O'Rourke	6 5	and family	3 11 1/2
Widow Power	3 2 1/2	Margaret Hall	3 2 1/2
Widow Hart and Family	5 7 1/2	Bridget Doherty	4 9 1/2
Peter Morgan	6 5	Widow Mconey and daughter	3 2 1/2
James Dooling	6 6		

The lowest tender for supply for the year was from Alex. Loudoun, Esq., as follows:
Flour, per stone, 3s. 6d.; Oat Meal, do, 2s. 6d.; Corn Meal, do, 1s. 6d.; Dry Codfish, do, 1s. 4d.; Molasses, per gallon, 2s. 9d.; Tea, per pound, 1s. 8d.; Firewood, per load, 3s. 11d.
Medical attendance by Tender for the year for all cases £5 10s., Doctor Johnston.
We have six good, wholesome boys, the youngest years of age, and the oldest 12, and 8 girls, the youngest, 7 year of age, and the oldest 16. Any person wanting such boys or girls will make application to the Subscribers.
BAROLOMEW STAPLETON, } Overseers of
JAMES PATTERSON, } Poor for Parish
CALEB MCCULLERY, } of Chatham.
Chatham, June 8, 1857.