

or personal hate to ourselves to take up arms in a war in which they have acquired some reputation. Our principal enemies now are matchlockmen and irregular horse; but it is only too evident that the feeling of the people in many districts is, if not decidedly hostile, so little sympathetic that they take no pains to aid us in any way, while in some districts they are, in spite of burnt villages and desolated towns, openly arrayed against us.

DISARMING THE NATIVE RAJAHS.

It will take long indeed to disarm India thoroughly, but it must be done if there is to be any security for peace, although the measure will, no doubt, be attended with danger. At the trial of the Rajah of Pachete, the other day, it was proved that he had two six-pounders of English make, some native cannon, many stands of arms, swords, pistols, caps, and powder in abundance; but the judge remarked that he did not see anything unusual in such a collection, or any greater accumulation than might be expected in such a house as the Rajah's. We all know that possession is a temptation to use. Why should Rajahs have cannon in a well-ordered province within the limits of a strong Government? If Master Tommy gets a fowling-piece, we may be pretty sure that the first suburban sparrow he encounters is doomed to a flight, if to nothing more serious. When the Rajah was suspected, we were in a tempting state of helplessness and no wonder if he began furbishing his arms, though he did not actually pull trigger against us. Some of these Rajahs of the weaker sort had most difficult hands to play, and played them badly. It is admitted that many of them succumbed under pressure, and I have often heard officers and civilians say, 'I pity the poor Rajah of So-and-So. He was forced to join the rebels.' Once implicated, these men have been obliged to go as far as their neighbours. There is at this moment a Rajah in the guard-house here under sentence of death for having allowed an Englishman to be murdered at the gate of his palace during the early part of the outbreak; but his case is under the consideration of Government.

Communications.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN THE GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE.

Dear Pierce,—A bustle or hubbub, like that which takes place in a "Beehive," when the Bees are about to shift their quarters, is to be seen and heard all over North America at the present moment! This mighty "fuss" is occasioned by the report, that at a place called Frasers River, on the other side of this continent, Gold fields have been found. Already, some of the most thriving States of the Union have been deserted by more than half their population, and no doubt the British Provinces—and even this County—will follow suite in so exciting a game.

Will those of our young men, who have the will and the means to leave for the "New Diggings," allow me to whisper in their ear, a hint or two, which they may have overlooked; viz.,—that Gold fields are to be found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that with half the outlay—far less anxiety, toil and misery, than the Fraser River Expedition must entail,—they may find Gold there, by fishing for it!—that every barrel of mackerel which is caught there, is equal in pure Gold, to Ten or Fifteen dollars, and that mackerel and other kinds of fish are to be found there in abundance; and that these may be caught, and sold for Gold, without much outlay, risk, anxiety, toil or suffering. Will such young men allow me to ask, by what impulse or motive it is, that they are induced to forego the substance, in order to chase the shadow, of Gold? Why they prefer an unknown, distant land, with its forbidding climate and barbarous herds—its dangers, diseases and distresses—to home, friends, inviting fields of enterprise, a healthy climate, and all the blessings of civil and religious freedom.

There is perhaps no duty which requires to be more earnestly impressed upon the public mind at the present time, than the duty of being contented with the Country in which it is our lot to be cast, and the circumstances under which an all-wise Providence has seen fit to place us.—I do not of course mean by this remark, that it is wrong for men to use every lawful and honourable means—or put forth all the powers with which the Creator has endowed them, in order to better their condition; it is the duty, and ought to be the ambition of all men to do this; but witnessing, as we do at the present moment, the spirit of discontent and restlessness which characterizes the nineteenth century, displaying itself in movements which bid fair to subvert the whole structure of society, and depopulate districts, it becomes the duty, as it is the interest of every reflecting, right thinking person, to assist in subduing this spirit, and counteracting its influence.

If the situation and climate of a country are good, and its natural resources abundant, it cannot be owing to the country itself, if its inhabitants are not happy and prosperous; this axiom cannot be denied, nor can it be denied that this County is advantageously situated, has a healthy climate and abundant natural resources. Why then is it not more prosperous than it is? or in other words—why are its resources allowed to remain so long neglected?

A Correspondent in your last issue, over the signature "Northumbrian," asks, "why are our Fisheries almost totally neglected?" He asserts (and asserts truly) "that our Rivers and Shores swarm with fish of the finest quality,

and of every variety!" He says—"some of the richest men in Massachusetts, who reside nearly a thousand miles from the Fishing grounds, have made their money by catching Mackerel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." He asks—"what is it that occasions this strange neglect on our part? Is it want of means?—No! Is it want of enterprise?—No! Is it that other and more important—as well as more certain and profitable means of employing capital are abundant? I think not! or is it a want of information about the fishing business?"—"This," he thinks, "May be one of the principal causes."

Well, perhaps a want of information about the Fishing business, may be one of the causes that has operated against our Fisheries, but I suspect it is not the chief cause. If the "information" to which "Northumbrian" refers—be a knowledge of the best methods of catching, curing and barrelling fish, he will find that it is more in the acquired art or practice, than in the theory, that perfection in catching, curing or barrelling, is to be attained. A theoretical knowledge of the business of the fisherman, may be attained under a qualified instructor, in less than a month; but nothing short of several long years of practice, in the way of intelligent, manual application, will enable him to become an expert or first-rate Fisherman. We must therefore begin,—if we begin at all,—by creeping and not by attempting at first to walk or run! We must do as the Americans did—and still do—that is, obtain experienced hands from the shores of Nova Scotia, and put a few of these on board each vessel till our own young men have had time to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the whole business.

Whether the Fisheries would be more auspiciously commenced, or more profitably prosecuted by associated or individual enterprise, I shall not pretend to determine. Arguments in favor of both could easily be brought forward, but I am inclined to the belief, that those on the side of individual enterprise should preponderate! I shall, however, leave this part of the subject to be discussed by "Northumbrian," who appears to be capable of treating it impartially, ably and well.

The chief cause, as it appears to me, that has operated against the cultivation of the natural resources of this County, is simply the want of means! With the exception, perhaps, of that information which I have said, can only be attained practically—we have everything which is necessary to enable us to send a dozen or two of small craft to the Deep Sea Fishing next Season, and hundreds of men, to the River and Shore Fishings; but what are all these without some public source from which our people can obtain the little advance required to provision and fit out each vessel.

The question then meets us here: *Why have we not a Local Bank, or some other kind of Bank, from which money could be readily obtained, for the purpose of developing the many natural resources of the County, and attracting population (which is wealth) to it.*

Surely no Bank could do a safer or better business than that of furnishing, say 500 to 1,000 steady men, in parties of 8 to 10 men each, annually with the little money necessary to enable them to prosecute the Fisheries. The annual catch of Fish,—if only half an average one, together with the value of their time while at sea (which they would of course risk themselves) would surely amount to an ample guarantee to the Merchants with whom the Fisherman might desire to deal, against loss, by backing their notes of hand for the required advance till their return from the fishing grounds every fall.

I may be mistaken, but I firmly believe, that the humiliating and almost hopeless task of striving to obtain money from a Bank, for any purpose, has operated as the main cause in discouraging our people from embarking in the Fisheries, and if something be not speedily done to remove or obviate this cause, our young men can hardly be blamed for trying their fortunes in other, but less favored lands.

Hoping that "Northumbrian" will continue his useful remarks—I shall add no more at present.

Chatham, August 25, 1858. AMICUS.

LIFE IN THE WOODS.

To the weary traveller, the sight of his night quarters must ever be pleasant, but to him who has been journeying through the pathless woods, far from any habitation with the exception of one solitary camp, somewhere, uncertain as to its locality, and very doubtful of finding it—the dark shadows of evening gathering around him—under such circumstances the camp fire is a welcome sight. The crew had not come in from their work, and the only occupant was the cook, who was busily employed in preparing supper. The camp was one of the best I had ever seen, and evidently showed that an old hand had superintended the construction. It was built on the "half double" principle, and was neat and clean throughout. There are different forms of architecture in Camp building, which are not distinguished by "Tascan," "Doric," &c., but by appropriate words or phrases equally significant. The "cut down," "upset," "half double," and the "double," are the principle "orders" now observed; but there are others which may be considered of a "composite" nature, blending the distinguishing features of some of the former. The "cut down" is the simplest form of camp building. The foundation logs enclose an area of the required size, and every successive tier in the side walls, is shorter than the former, in order to secure the necessary slope for the end. The rafters form the sloping end, and are laid transversely on each tier of the side walls. The

front is built up regularly, and in one side a space is left for the doorway. What may be called the roof, is well shingled by long splints of pine or cedar, a sufficient space being left for the escape of the smoke. When completed, it has the appearance of a building logged up regularly on the four sides, and then cut down on one side of the square, to form the sloping end, hence the term, "a cut down camp." The "upset" style is the reverse of the "cut down." The shortest logs are placed in the bottom, at the necessary angle of elevation, to obtain the required slope. Each successive tier is longer as the side walls increase in height, and when finished, has the appearance of a camp built in the usual way, and then turned bottom side up, which gives to this style of building the term "upset," which is very appropriate. The "half double" is an approach to the log cabin form. A short roof springs from the end above the doorway and meets the long sloping roof at about one third way of the camp. This form requires the fire to be near the centre instead of the end, and gives room to stand erect in almost any part of the camp. The "double camp" may be considered a log house on a small scale, but this form is not a favourite one with the Lumbermen, and is very seldom built, unless the crew is large. This "half double" is the favourite form, and such was the style of the architecture of our hotel for the night. It did not require a very scrutinizing eye to observe a number of improvements not usually seen in camps. A good substantial floor of hewn timber was laid throughout, and a hearth of freestone, the work of Tom the cook, would compare very favourably with some hearths along the banks of our river. The interstices between the logs were filled with moss, and a number of shelves were arranged along the side of the fireplace to hold the tin dishes, cups, &c., of the establishment. Tom, upon "hospitable fare intent" was determined we should have our supper before the crew arrived. In vain we told him that we had plenty of grub with us, and would not trouble him. No, no, camp law must not be broken, our own was not to be touched under pain of his displeasure, and soon we sat down to a smoking supper. Codfish and pork, molasses, bread and screw-eake, flanked by a dipper of tea of the real camp head, formed our supper. To those who have never enjoyed "life in the woods" no correct idea can be formed of the zeal with which a woodman can eat his meals. The epicure would long for camp fare, if he could only have a camp appetite, and a dyspeptic would look on with wonder. Our party did ample justice to Tom's good supper, who appeared most pleased at the way in which we enjoyed it. He was descending on his superior skills as a cook, describing to us how he made loaf-bread, kept his "rising," as he called it, from souring, when the crew arrived and cut short Tom's interesting lecture on camp-keeping. The supper over, we had to enter into a detailed account of the news outside. A great number of enquiries were made, some wanting to know if trade was improving and if lumber was looking up, who was dead, who was getting married, while others were anxious to hear the latest news of the Crimean war. But bed-time arrived, and now the enquiry was, how to stow away our party. Whatever may be the arrangements of a camp, the stranger is sure to get the best berth. This is always cheerfully conceded by the crew, it matters not how many there may be. A bed of forest down—evergreen boughs—with the necessary quantum of bed clothes, is fit for a king, and no doubt many a crowned head would have envied the sound sleep of the "party of five" in a Lumberer's Camp on the south branch of the Tomogonops.

(To be continued.) ANON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

We have been handed the following Telegram by Sheriff Mitchell, with a request to give it publicity in the Gleaner.

"From Fredericton, to the Sheriff of Northumberland.

"His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has Proclaimed WEDNESDAY next, the first of SEPTEMBER, to be kept as a GENERAL HOLIDAY, to celebrate the laying of the Telegraph Cable.

"August 27, 1858. S. L. TILLEY."

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Douglas-town, MARY, eldest daughter of Mr John Urquhart, and grand daughter of the late Rev. William Urquhart, aged 19 years. Her end was peace.

On his passage from Dalhousie, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, on board the ship "Caledonia," on the 17th July last, JAMES RICHIE, aged 24 years, a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland.

At Richibucto, on the 23rd inst, JOHN WHELAN, Esq., J. C. C. P., aged 74 years. He was one of the first merchants and the oldest magistrate in the County of Kent, and for more than fifty years a Resident of the Town of Richibucto. St. John papers please copy.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Rbt, Marchbanks, Australia; Jno. Wright, Moncton; George W. Mearson, Philadelphia; Jacob Belyea, New York; Charles Huchison, Manchester; James Adams Matherson, Montreal; John Sutherland, Melbourne, Australia; Hon. John S. Saunders, Fredericton.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

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 TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 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 August 2. 1858, £221 15 6
Withdrawn, including interest, 217 16 2

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Ist.	Gr. 31st, 3d 34m.	P. M. HIGH WATER.
29 S. 13th Sunday after Trinity.	8 45	9 4 2
30 M.	9 20	9 38
31 T. John Bunyan died 1688.	9 58	10 20
1 W SEPTEMBER.	10 45	11 13
2 Th	11 46	—
3 F. General Wolfe killed 1759.	0 24	1 16
4 S.	2 4	2 54

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

CANADA.

It is rumoured that Sir Edmund Head is to vacate his present position as Governor General of Canada, and that he is to be succeeded by Mr James F. Love, K. C. B., lately Governor of the Island of Jersey.

The Legislature of the Province, after a protracted and stormy session, was prorogued on the 16th instant. We give below a copy of his Excellency's speech on the occasion.—There are several matters of importance alluded to in the speech, namely—Federal union of the Colonies; postal communication between Red River and Nova Scotia; steam communication between Britain and Canada, and from Canada, touching at Gaspé, to the lower Provinces.

"Honorable Gentlemen: I congratulate you on having closed the session, and am happy to find that the subjects which have been recommended to your consideration have received attention at your hands. The act of abolishing imprisonment for debt and preferential assignments in Upper Canada, will tend to the assimilating of the laws of the two sections, of this Province, and must be of benefit in its operation. Our steam communication with Europe has continued to work successfully, and I have little doubt that you have done well in providing for the regular mail service by steam during the season to Gaspé and the lower Provinces.

"The appropriation for a postal line to Red River will open a continuous mail route under the control of the Canadian Government from that settlement to Nova Scotia. I am glad to find that the customs tariff has undergone your revision, and regret that I cannot speak of the commercial crisis which has passed over the country as something entirely closed. I earnestly pray that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not long be delayed. I propose, in the course of recess, to communicate with her Majesty's Government, and with the governments of the sister colonies, on another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles of which a bond of a federal character uniting the Provinces of British North America may perhaps hereafter be practicable. I now release you by proroguing the Present Parliament."

It appears that there is considerable excitement in various parts of Canada respecting the conduct of the Governor General as well as the Legislature. The people of Montreal have given the Hon. Mr Dorion a most enthusiastic reception, and no candidate has yet appeared to oppose his return to the Assembly. We are indebted to the St. John Glot for the following summary of the news:

"In Toronto at an immense political meeting in St. Lawrence Hall at which Mr Brown