

ing speech on the Mormon side was more decent in language and moderate in tone. Attempts, indeed, were made by others to recount their old tales of wrongs and persecutions suffered, but Brigham invariably made them sit down and hush up, telling them that the Commissioners had not been sent to investigate their grievances, and had no authority to notice or redress them, and that he did not wish allusion to be made to the past, for it would not fail to cause distrust and a want of good fellowship. At the second conference, which lasted until 8½ o'clock in the evening, there was no further difficulty. The next morning, at a third conference, speeches were made by John Taylor, George A. Smith, and finally by Brigham Young himself, in which they made pledges, in behalf of themselves and the Mormon people, to submit to the Federal Government, its laws, and the authority of its officers.

I am told that throughout all the proceedings Brigham manifested a conciliatory disposition, interfering always to allay any ill feeling which was developed during the conferences. He persisted, however, in solemn declarations of his own innocence and rectitude, and averred that all the blame for past troubles is chargeable on corrupt officials who were sent here by Presidents Fillmore and Pierce. Every Gentile who was allowed to be present at any of the conferences assures me that the commissioners conducted themselves with the dignity and firmness which was appropriate to their position. They refused to make any pledges on any subject whatsoever, holding out the President's proclamation, and demanding instantaneous and unconditional compliance with its injunctions to obedience. Whenever any Mormon speaker indulged in abusive or foul language, they silenced him; and whenever it was sought to introduce foreign subjects into the debate, they took care to restore it to its legitimate channel.

From Salt Lake City the Commissioners went down to Provo, where they were kindly received. They consider their work completed, and would leave for Washington soon after the army arrived at its destined head-quarters.

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

We are a free people, a great people, an enterprising people; but it must be admitted, also, that we are a DYSPERIC PEOPLE. Our stomachs are by no means as sound as our political constitution; and many of us, if addressed in the language of Macbeth—

"Let good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both!"—

would anxiously enquire by what means the wish could be realized. That question, thanks to THOMAS HOLLOWAY, can be triumphantly answered. The unequalled stomachi, known throughout the world as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, is literally a specific for the complaint. Imperfect digestion results from a dilute condition of the gastric juice—the fluid which dissolves the food in the stomach, and fits it for application to the purposes of life in the form of blood. If the organ which secretes this solvent is in a state of morbid irritation, the fluid will be deficient in quality and quantity, and its appointed office in the internal economy of the system will be inefficiently performed. The stomach being disordered, the whole vital machinery to which it furnishes sustenance and strength will be weakened, and the animal spirits sympathising with the bodily debility, will become greatly depressed. This is DYSPEPSIA; and its victims, when it has assumed the chronic form, are the most miserable of mankind. It is generally accompanied by loss of appetite, attenuation, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, low nervous fever, great debility, palpitation of the heart, broken sleep, pain in the right side and between the shoulders, and profound melancholy. All these symptoms, and every other variety in the manifestations of this distressing malady, are rapidly removed by a course of Holloway's Pills. Putting the testimony of others out of the question, we have full warrant from personal observation for this broad and positive statement.

It is not to be marvelled at, then, that Dr Holloway has acquired such universal fame. Very seldom do the crowned heads of Europe condescend to invite private citizens to their palaces, but there is scarcely a regal palace in Europe where the Doctor is not a welcome visitor, and whose sovereign has not honoured him with some rich present as a testimonial of his esteem. Nor does his renown rest here. He is as well known in China and Hindostan, in Cairo and Sydney, as he is in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, or New York; and in each of these cities he is honored, and in some instances revered as a benefactor. If he had appeared in a former age of the world, his success would have been attributed to magic. We have even heard that the ignorant peasantry of England and Germany, at the present day, endow him, in their imaginations, with supernatural gifts.

In these remarks upon a man who is distinguished from all physicians whatsoever by the speed, simplicity, and certainty of his cures, we wish to discharge a duty which we owed, or thought we owed, to the public. It is for them to act upon our suggestion as they think fit.—N. Y. "Sunday Mercury."

SCRAP.—An old bachelor, after his matrimonial failures, exclaims, "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall, exposed to every weather; I feel like one alone who treads some barnyard all deserted, whose oats are fed, whose hens are dead, and off to market started."

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 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 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 August 2, 1858, £221 15 6
Withdrawn, including interest, 217 16 2

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 9th, 0431m., A. M. HIGH WATER.		
8 S. 10th Sunday after Trinity.	5h49	6h18
9 M.	6 38	7 2
10 T.	7 23	7 44
11 W. Hurricane at Barbadoes 1831	8 2	8 23
12 Th	8 41	9 1
13 F.	9 17	9 36
14 S. Printing invented 1437.	9 55	10 13

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.

CANADA.

LATE Quebec papers furnish a comparative statement of the arrivals and tonnage at that port up to the 31st July, during the last and present year, which shows a deficiency for this year of 264 vessels and 108,906 tons. The statement is as follows:

1857—	773 vessels,	371,549 tons.
1858—	508 "	262,643 "

Less this year 264 " 108,906 "

The Canadian Ministry have resigned, and Mr Brown, the General Leader of the opposition, has been requested by the Governor General to form a new Cabinet, which we presume he will find no difficulty in doing, as we expect there are in Canada, as there are in all the Lower Provinces, plenty of members ready and anxious to accept office, when the chance offers.

Since the above was put in type we obtained a copy of the St. John Leader, which contains the following telegram:

"Toronto, August 2.—The new Ministry is announced. Premier and Inspector General, George Brown. Attorney General, Canada West, Hon. J. S. Macdonald. Attorney General, Canada East, Hon. Mr Drummond."

THE GULF FISHERIES.

The value the Americans put on the Gulf Fisheries, may be obtained from the annexed paragraphs, which we copy from a late number of the Gloucester Telegraph. We recommend them to the serious attention of our readers residing on the Gulf Shore. They contain matter which claims from them a large measure of consideration, which we trust they will obtain, and that it may be the means of stirring them up to take a more lively interest in a branch of business which our neighbours are prosecuting with zeal and profit to themselves, while our people are (to a great extent) looking idly on, reaping but little benefit from the mine of wealth which Providence has placed within their reach:

"The Gloucester Fishing Fleet.—Two hundred and twelve of the fleet have gone to the Bay of St. Lawrence, and are manned by 2550 men and boys; thirty three are in the George's fishing, and manned by 264 men; twenty are engaged in fishing along shore, and are manned by 180 men—making a total of two hundred and sixty-five vessels, from 20 to 150 tons burthen, engaged in fishing from Gloucester harbor, manned by 2994 men and boys. There are also about twenty vessels under twenty tons burthen, and manned by about eighty men, engaged in fishing along shore.

"The above, it must be recollected, does not include all engaged in the fishing business in

the district of Gloucester, for from the harbors of Annisquam, Rockport and Manchester and Essex, there are enough more to carry the whole number up to about four hundred vessels over twenty tons, in the district. Neither must it be reckoned, as we see some are inclined to do, that this 400 are all in the Bay of St. Lawrence from Gloucester, when, in fact, there are not more than 250 there from the whole district, although this is, indeed, a larger number than was ever there before from this district, at this early stage of the season.

"Of the large fleet which sailed from this port this season, for the Bay, not one has yet returned, (which is some week or ten days later than the first arrival last year) and but few of the shore and George's vessels being in port together, our town presents rather a deserted appearance, compared with other parts of the year, and business, of course, is consequently very dull. The absence of some 300 men makes a marked difference in a place, consequently the arrival of twenty or thirty vessels with full fares, would place some two or three hundred men in our streets and give an impetus to the business, which is very much needed at the present time."

EUROPEAN CROPS.

LAST week we stated that the reports of the Crops in all parts of this Continent, was extremely favorable. By the following paragraphs it will be seen, that a kind and ever-watchful Providence has blessed Europe with an abundant harvest. The report of the weather experienced in Britain affords a striking contrast to that experienced in this Continent; but the result, in both cases, is a matter of much thankfulness.

"The reports of the weather in Europe concur to a greater extent than usual as to the prospect of abundant crops. The summer in England, thus far, has been of the highest temperature ever known, the month of June up to the 25th having shown a temperature 1 degree above the average, the thermometer in London on some days having run up to 94 and 95.—In that moist climate, and so early in the season, this must produce a great luxuriance of vegetation.

"On the continent the experience has been somewhat similar, and the condition of the vines in the South of France is pronounced to be unprecedentedly splendid. There is likewise a great promise as respects grain. Hay in France is short in quantity, owing to the hot weather, but excellent in quality.

"For the silk crop, a very important one in all the South and West of Europe, a fine early summer is essential, but the heat this year has been beyond that which is most suitable for the worms. On the whole, however, the European yield is estimated as certain to amount to at least five eighths of a full crop, and looking at the results of the last two or three years, this is a most favorable change."

SALT LAKE CITY.

THE following interesting description of Utah, the city of Mormons, is from the pen of an American Officer, attached to the forces sent out by that Government to take possession of it:

"Great Salt Lake certainly possesses a charming location. Its site is directly under the mountains, which come down in very steep ridges to a great bench or plateau, overlooking the bottom of the valley. Indeed the city, which sits upon the sloping bench, comes to within a mile or two of the mountain's base, where Emigration Canon opens upon the plain, while the northeastern corner of the settlement is scarcely a quarter of a mile from the cliffs. The traveller coming out of Emigration Canon first looks down upon the broad street of Great Salt Lake, some twenty or thirty miles distant, although it appears to be not more than a quarter of that distance. As he rides on a little further, the city itself, with its neat buildings, luxuriant shade-trees and teeming gardens, gradually appear, until at last the whole city lays out before him at a glance, with all its streets as plainly marked as though it were a map lying upon the table before him. On the bosom of the distant lake rests a green island, from which rises another mountain, lofty almost as those which we have just passed; while to the northward and southward, the valley spreads out as far as the eye can reach, without a hill to obstruct the view. West of the city, running through the centre of the valley the Jordan courses its way."

On reaching the city the writer found its appearance greatly changed from what it was when seen from the mountains.

"We found this city of six miles square almost entirely deserted. From many of the houses the roofs have been torn; in scarcely one of them was a window sash remaining. All had been removed and the windows boarded up, in anticipation of the coming of the Gentile army. In house after house straw and other combustibles are piled up, ready for the incendiary torch, to be applied by the two or three men left here to guard the city and to burn it the moment the Prophet should give the signal. I do not believe there are five hundred persons in town to-day, although in population under ordinary circumstances, cannot be far from twelve thousand. All had gone southward in obedience to the order of Brigham Young."

Another letter dated June 18th, thus speaks of the deserted appearance of the city:

"This city, which six weeks ago, contained not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, now has but little over one hundred, they all having emigrated to a small town about fifty miles south, called Provo, where they live, some in tents, some in wagons, some in small houses, and some without any of those comforts. And even to this day, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, they continue to leave the city which they have been for the last ten years attempting to build. The roofs of the public works, the floors of the houses, and all the board fencing, have been used in boarding up the windows of the houses. All appear desolate—hardly a person can be seen, save about the Post Office, and about the restaurant, which is the only place of accommodation in the city, and it only affording relief in the way of meals. Not a cent's worth can be bought here, nor can any work be produced from the manufacturing establishments. One baker shop embraces all the trade and commerce of the city."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

NEXT month (September) the yearly subscription of a large portion of our readers terminates; and it is that season at which we require to lay in our stock of paper, and other material necessary for a long winter. This we cannot do without means, and they have not accumulated during the season in sufficient amount to enable us to meet current expenses and liabilities. How then are we to proceed in this case? We have ever had an aversion to suing, and in consequence have suffered wrong and much loss. We have fulfilled our part of the agreement entered into with our readers—supplied them weekly with our paper, and many of them for a series of years, without their thinking it necessary or right to requite us sufficiently to pay for the raw material we manufactured up and regularly furnished them, much less repaid us for mental and bodily toil. We have, however, some good, thoughtful, punctual subscribers, who are prompt in meeting our demands, and if it were not for them we should long since have ceased to publish a Journal in Miramichi; but that class is not sufficiently numerous to enable us to meet all the liabilities of the establishment.

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," so runs the old adage, the truth of which no person will deny, no more than they will the remark of an old school-master—"that there was nothing like the rod to make boys smart." Take the letter I from the word play, and substitute the Editor for Jack—and the sentence will read—all work and no pay makes the Editor a dull boy. This is our case precisely; we are dull enough—want a holiday, and money in our pocket to pay the shot—but we can not procure the one or the other.

What are we to do? Money we want, and money we must have, or close our Office. A tithe of what is due us, would put the establishment in comfortable working order, and relieve our minds considerably. We know the times are hard, that money is scarce; but it would seem they are always hard with some folks, if we are to judge them by the reluctant way in which they have met our demands. Will our subscribers make an effort to pay (if not all) at least a portion of what they owe, or will they force us to the unpleasant task of suing; one we have always endeavoured to avoid, and one which we have a great aversion to. One thing or the other must be done to keep our office open. We leave the matter with our subscribers, hoping they will do what is right and necessary, and save us the unpleasant alternative.

OUR NEIGHBOURS.

THE following is worth reading—it is a piece of bitter satire, and it is to be regretted that there is too much truth in it. Now, we do not wish our readers to fancy that we believe, or think any of them possess the weakness, peculiarity, or fault hit off by the writer—no, no, we merely insert it to let them see the advice which Editors in other quarters find it necessary to give their subscribers:—

"Keep your eye on your neighbours; take care of them; don't let them stir without watching—they may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not; perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families a long time ago. Therefore don't relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself."