

relation. Our recent proceedings with regard to British Columbia will prove to the whole world our anxiety to avoid all occasion of quarrel; but, nevertheless, we should not be surprised if, the interchange of compliments once over, the first real message by the cable were some ridiculous molehill magnified into a mountain by the public press and indignation meetings of New York.

From the London Daily News. THE ABOLITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On this day, (Wednesday) the East India Company, which hitherto, through varied changes and gradations, has directed the relations of Great Britain with the vast continent of India, issues its last instructions to its servants in the East. On this day the last despatches written by the authoritative "We," to our Governor General, or governors in council, will be signed by their "affectionate friends." To-morrow her Majesty's Secretary of State will be supreme in the official correspondence of the Indian bureau. It may or may not be for the good of India—it may or may not be for the good of England—that the Government of the East India Company should on this day cease to exist, but we confess that we do not envy the feelings of the man who can contemplate without emotion this great and pregnant political change. The offences of the Company may have been great; its short-comings may have been still greater; its Government might have been an anomaly—its very existence a sore; but the verdict of history upon the Company will be that which parliament, after a long and memorable debate, passed upon the conduct of the greatest of the Company's servants—that it "did at the same time render great and meritorious services to this country." No argument—no declamation—no legislative enactment can vitiate the great truth which finds outward expression in the map of India. The company has given to the Crown two hundred millions of subjects. The conquests may have been fairly or foully made; the country may have been wisely or unwisely governed; but the Anglo-Indian empire is a great fact, patent to the whole world; and if, after two more centuries of British connexion with the East, it is still permitted to Englishmen to exult in the same great fact, there will be abundant cause for national gratitude and national wonder. For when we consider the immense difficulties which beset the Government of such a country as India, our astonishment is not that, after a century of empire, we should have been compelled to face the formidable danger of a great military revolt, but that we should find ourselves still masters of the country. It may not be to the wisdom of the Company, or to the energy of its servants, that we owe the continuance of our rule over such a diversity of races; but it is hard to say how much of our national success is to be attributed to the accidents of the Company, and, indeed, to some of the very constitutional defects, which it has recently been the fashion to deplore, and which we are now attempting to remedy.

Holloway's Pills.—The case of Mr W. C. Dimond, of Seneca Creek, Md., affords a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of these Pills in bilious disorders. Mr Dimond resides at the mouth of the creek, near the Little Falls of the Potomac, in the midst of a district so unhealthy that in the months of August, September, and October, half the population are sick of bilious remittent fever. In October last, Mr D. was pronounced by the physician who attended his family, to be at "death's door." Calomel and quinine, the "hobbies" of the faculty in that region, had been administered in vain. As a *dernier resort*, at the instance of a friend, he determined to try Holloway's Pills. In three days the cold paroxysms ceased, in a week he was about the house, and in one month able to attend to business.

During the conflagration of Conton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother John. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren. — [Reformer, Trenton, N. J.]

COMMUNICATION.

MR EDITOR,—I hear a great deal said lately about Smashers and Smasherism, will you be so kind as to inform me what is meant by the term, and what constitutes a Smasher?

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We gladly comply with 'A Subscriber's' request, and give him our definition of the word Smasher, though it may not comport with the opinion of many others. A Smasher, in our opinion, is a person of *extreme views*, who, while he claims the privilege of voting as he pleases, would withhold that privilege from all others who happen to differ with him in politics; and while he would go any length to promote and sustain his party, would turn out of office, vilify, and crush all men in power or in the Legislature, who differed from him. *All such men are smashers.* They are not confined to any particular party, but are to be found in the ranks of all—Liberal and Conservative, Tory and Radical.]—Ed. Gleaner.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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 September 6, 1858, £326 10
Withdrawn, including interest, 216 1 6

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 6th, 9h 44m, P. M. HIGH WATER

3 S.	18th Sunday after Trinity.	2410	2457
4 M.		3 37	4 7
5 T.		4 32	4 55
6 W.	Peace with America 1783.	5 17	5 37
7 Th.		5 54	6 13
8 F.	[pleted 1759.	6 32	6 48
9 S.	Edystone lighthouse com-	7 6	7 23

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, 2430m—Bathurst, 2445m—Dalhousie, 2450m from the above.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

We have much pleasure in transferring the annexed letter of a "Stranger" to our columns. Having recently visited the locality alluded to above, and passed over the road now in course of erection with the Superintendent, we are in a position to give an opinion on the matter, and are gratified in being enabled to corroborate all our correspondent says of the road; and in our wanderings having spent two or three days in company with Mr Lefebvre, we found him to be what he is reported—unassuming and obliging—and judging from the work performed under his superintendence, well qualified to discharge the duties entrusted to him. At an early day, when we are relieved from the duties of collecting (no easy task) we shall probably give a sketch of the road as well as the country through which it passes:

"Restigouche, Sept. 15.

"In a tour which I have lately made in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche, I had the satisfaction of examining the new line of road along the Matapedia, now in the course of being made; and so far as I am a judge, I would at once say, that it is one of the best roads I have ever seen, considering the broken country through which it passes, and the many engineering difficulties to encounter. I have travelled over a great many of the roads in the Colonies, the United States, as well as those of Great Britain, but seldom have I seen a road laid off with more care, and the work performed in a more faithful manner, than on the road alluded to. The road passes along the Eastern margin of the River Matapedia for a distance of 34 or 35 miles, to the forks of the river, and I am told it then joins the old Kempt Road, and following the course of the said Kempt Road about 25 miles further, at which point it diverges through a new tract of country to the St. Lawrence. The country around the Restigouche is cut up by deep ravines, or gulches as they are called, with rocky spurs of mountains in many places stretching out to the River's edge. Still, with a surprising degree of engineering skill, creditable to all concerned, they have been overcome by wharings of cedar, curving round mountains, and by blasting some points of rocks, so that the road is constructed, with but few exceptions, on what may be termed a level grade. I was much astonished to find, on enquiry, the contracts taken so very low, many of the contractors, I would suppose, must sustain serious losses. I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Superintendent of the work, who is a Canadian by birth, and of French origin, a plain, gentlemanly and unassuming person, and apparently indefatigable in his exertions to discharge the duty intrusted to him, and from his unswerving perseverance, if properly supported and rightly treated, will rank hereafter among the first road engineers of Canada. I have been informed by different persons, that this new line of road is of the ut-

most importance in opening up the country for settlement, long stretches of it passing through level tracts of fine land for agricultural purposes; it is likewise necessary as a mail conveyance, which at present cannot be said to exist, the present route being little better than an Indian blaze passing over a sterile country, incapable of any improvement, and proving a sad incumbrance to the post office department in a monetary point of view, much of which would be saved by the new line. It is said that parties interested in the old line, are in the habit of circulating all kinds of malicious falsehoods about the new line of road, in the hopes thereby to have it defeated, to serve their own selfish ends; but any right thinking person can easily see the selfish motives which prompts the circulation of such stories. Let me add, that I believe no road in the Colonies will be more picturesque or grand for the tourist or traveller, or a road more required to facilitate trade and commerce than this new line, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried on under the same auspices as begun. The country around the neighbourhood of the Restigouche presents bold and magnificent scenery, many of the mountains rising to very high altitudes, resembling in appearance the Highlands of Scotland; yet high as they are, all concur in saying that the land is most fertile up to their summits. But I fancy you are pretty well posted up in all these matters, and anything further would be but superfluous."

Below we furnish an extract of a Letter from the same quarter from the pen of an old Correspondent. It is gratifying to have our friends relate the incidents by flood and field transpiring in their respective localities, but more particularly such information as is conveyed in the letter below. We are pleased to perceive that this long-neglected section of Canada is at length becoming to be recognized by the Legislature of that Province; and as its great natural resources are developed it must assume an important position in the future destiny of the North American Colonies:

"Among the recent visitors in this quarter was a party on a Geological survey of the district of Gaspé, under the charge of James Richardson, Esq., subject to the direction of Sir William Logan, the Government Geologist of Canada, who has parties in other directions and sections of Canada for the purpose of discovering the natural resources of the country. This is as it should be; and it is somewhat surprising that New Brunswick, as well as Nova Scotia, do not act in the same manner, which might be of the utmost importance in consummating the contemplated desirable union of the Colonies, besides presenting a geological map to the world of a large portion of the British possessions in America. It is not distinctly known as yet what the party discovered, all those things being kept concealed until made known by the Government; yet from the few hints given by Mr Richardson, discoveries have been made, more particularly among the Shick-Shock mountains, which may prove of great value, not alone to Canada, but to the Colonies at large. Mr Richardson remained about a week in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche, examining the rocks and the earthy strata; he likewise visited a fossil bank in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie to obtain specimens, as contributing to the development of science, when he betook his way up the Restigouche on the 30th of last month, to examine the banks of the Restigouche as far as the mouth of the Patapedia river, thence up that stream to its source, and crossing over to the head waters of the Metis river, examine its banks down to its mouth. Mr Richardson appeared to be a gentleman well worthy of the trust reposed in him, if we might judge from his perseverance and apparently unwearied exertions; and it is to be hoped that the remainder of this year's exploration may be as fruitful, and crowned with as much success as the portion of the season already past. If so, the Government will have no reason to grudge the means placed at the disposal of Sir William Logan to carry out so desirable an object."

CANADA.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from Canada papers, that matters in this Province do not appear very satisfactory. It is another unmistakable evidence that the people of the British Provinces will not allow a Governor General, or any other person in power, to dictate to them, or govern them with a rod of iron.

"The Bowmanville Statesman says:—

"Never since the troublous times of 1836—'37, was the Province in such a state of political excitement; and most assuredly there never was greater cause for alarm than at present exists."

"The Globe says that when the result of the election in Toronto was known, Sir Edmund Head made his disappearance:—

"Sir Edmund Head has hurried away to Spencer Wood. The atmosphere of Toronto is too hot for him. A breeze is blowing here about not suited to his temperament, and under the advice of his State Physicians, he has sought retirement in the neighbourhood of Quebec. He is gone, therefore, where no newspaper shall follow him—where no telegraph shall tell an angry tale—where county meetings shall not disturb, nor city elections

annoy him. He dreamed last night at Spencer Wood.

"The Governor General gone! That is the question. Gone to come back again, or gone forever?"

"Resignation of the Governor General.—The rumor that the Governor General has demanded his recall is gaining ground rapidly, and we see no reason to disbelieve it. Resignation is the only course left open to him under the present circumstances, and it is to be supposed that he cannot for a moment hesitate to have recourse to it. In a country agitated by conflicting political parties, the very worst step that the Representative of the Sovereign can take is to commit himself, by means of anything bearing a semblance of partiality, to one side or the other. Unfortunately for Sir Edmund Head, he did not possess enough of judgment to foresee that his refusal to grant the Brown-Dorion Administration the usual privilege in the case of a ministerial crisis, would, most undoubtedly ruin his popularity; even supposing him to have possessed the entire confidence of the people previous to such refusal.

"Sir Edmund Head's career has been singularly unfortunate, and it must be admitted by those who defended his faults and failings on every occasion, that he has a most singular facility for thrusting himself into difficulties, every time that an opportunity presents itself.

"We need not allude to his late *faux pas* in the Ministerial crisis; it is too fresh in the memory of the public to require any comment from us. We do not attempt to judge his motives—they may have been pure for aught we know to the contrary; but one thing cannot be denied:—his actions savoured strongly of partizanship, and were certainly ill-advised and likely to produce the worst result. He was deceived by the bigoted funkism of a portion of the Canadian press; he was made to believe that the interests of law and order required that he should act in a manner which was fatal to the respect which his position demanded. These journals have the responsibility of having made him act as he did, and they doubtless feel ere now that they have acted wrongly. It is better that he should leave the country which has been the field of his unsuccessful attempt to play the statesman, and return to private life, for which his limited capacity renders him more fitting."—Quebec Herald.

COUNTY KENT.

A Correspondent at Richibucto, under date of September 15, furnishes the following local news. In these times of depression, when men are apt to take a fit of the blues, we are pleased to find that our neighbours have spunk and energy enough to break through the monotony and provide a day's amusement.

"The Boat Race which took place here a few days ago, seems to have excited quite a mania in our sporting Gents for aquatic exercise, for no sooner was it over when it was concluded to have a real Regatta, and money was immediately raised, some (\$11 or \$12) to distribute as Prizes; a committee was appointed to make and carry out the arrangements, and to-day was named as the one on which the grand affair was to take place. Immediately notices appeared on the public places, announcing the arrangements of the Committee and the several amounts as prizes.

"At an early hour this morning, the people began to flock in, and by 10 o'clock, the hour for commencing, the wharves were crowded to witness a sight quite novel to Richibuctonians. The hour of ten having arrived, the sailing boats, 9 in number, were placed in order along the wharf, and the signal being given, started down the River, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, those 9 boats, with no stint of canvass and with colors flying, on which appeared the name of each boat in large Italics, was a sight not at all to be despised; the wind was light on starting, but increased during the day. The distance to be sailed was from DesBrisay's Wharf down round Marsh Point Buoy, back round a flag boat at Platt's Wharf, and thence back to the place of starting. The following are the names of the boats and the persons sailing them:—'Hard Scrabble,' J. McNeil. 'Presto,' G. Ellis. 'Hydraulic,' W. White. 'Fanny Smith,' J. Forster. 'Pet Monkey,' M. Ostle. 'Calithumpian,' G. Sutherland. 'Dolphin,' J. Bell. 'Marco Polo,' G. Beaty. The first boat round the lower flag boat, was, I believe, the Dolphin; 2nd Cherbourg; 3rd Presto; 4th Hard Scrabble; 5th Fanny Smith; 6th Hydraulic; 7th Pet Monkey; 8th Marco Polo. The wind being down the river, the boats had to beat to the upper flag boat, a distance of about 3 miles, and then rounded it in the following order:—1st Dolphin; 2nd Hydraulic; 3rd Fanny Smith; 4th Hard Scrabble; the other boats being too far behind, turned about without doubling the upper flag boat, and accompanied their more successful competitors to the place of starting, which came in the following order:—1st Dolphin; 2nd Hydraulic; 3rd Hard Scrabble. I forgot to mention that there were Three Prizes to each Race. Next in order came the Pulling Race, the Prizes in this race were contended for by the following boats:—'Wide Awake,' 'Cherbourg,' 'Maid of Erin,' 'Pet Monkey.' Cherbourg won the 1st Prize, Pet Monkey the 2nd, and Wide Awake the 3rd. Next came the Canoe Race with Indians paddling, which was the most interesting part of the day's sport.

"And last came the Canoe Race with Squaws, which ended the day's amusement, and I can