

regard to the use of drugs, or at the least, in relation to their use to as great an extent as they have been and are now employed. This is an age of enlightenment, the world will not now tolerate mysticism and humbug as it has done in the past; and the length of time this new system will stand before the light of science will depend very much on the amount of truth it contains to commend it to that enlightenment.

Dr. Smith seems to imply in closing that I have conjured-up something towards him which it is necessary that he should "fully appreciate." He might have saved himself this implication as all the remarks in question, respectively, were before the proper judges. And in view of his opinion of my arrogance, ignorance, presumption, rabidness, conceit, attempts to mislead, lack of acquirements; and of his own kind "regard for my feeling," and all of his generous treatment of me in as polite, courteous, and "gentlemanly a manner" as "he knew how," I may just remark, that if Dr. Smith never does himself any greater harm in the drama of life than I wish may befall him, or would endeavor, through the incitement of personal allusion, or from any other cause, to bring upon him, he will come off happily at the close—without a stain from any "paddle."

And I may express my belief in closing that all the casualties either of us have yet sustained could very easily and safely be healed with PURE WATER.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours &c.
E. L. HOVEY.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

satisfaction and complaint. In other matters there was a great absence of system and order, with of course, consequent confusion and dissatisfaction. Another very grave error has been noticed by the Freeman, in the following remarks:

"One great obstacle in the way of deriving any benefit from the Exhibition was that none of the exhibitors were allowed to label their articles, so that except when the name of the maker was actually engraved on his work, there were very few instances in which it was possible to ascertain who were the exhibitors or where the articles were produced. This we were told was done in order to save being Judges from the biased in awarding prizes; as if the main object of the Exhibitors were to gain some paltry prize, when the only possible good that could be expected to result from all this trouble and expense and excitement was to let the public see what our agriculturists and our manufacturers can do, what grain and vegetables the Province can produce, and where they can be grown largest, heaviest and best; what wealth the mines of the country promise to the intelligent and enterprising, and what articles of home manufacture, as good and cheap as any imported, can be furnished and where they may be obtained. The managers, who seem to have derived all their ideas from the Parish shows where the getting of the money out of the Government seems to be the sole object, thought the prizes must be what the exhibitors most coveted, and altogether forgot that there was a more important object to be attained."

In a few minutes more I shall have finished my labors as the Sussex Reporter of the Journal, and shall be on my way home by Shediac and Miramichi. I cannot but feel how inadequate must be the notion given in these brief and hurried letters of what there is here to see and what there has been to hear. But if I have given nothing more than outlines, I promised nothing more than outlines; and I am satisfied that not a few friends from Carleton whom I have met here during the last week will attest to the correctness of the assertion that although these letters have been very sketchy and give but an imperfect and indistinct view of the week and its doings, yet so far as they go they are faithful to the original. I feel it necessary to say this because these has been censorious tone. Perhaps I cannot better sum up and conclude by saying that the Exhibition itself has been admirable, and highly creditable to the Province and people of New Brunswick, but that its management has been creditable to nobody concerned.

CHATHAM, Oct. 11.

SUSSEX TO MIRAMICHI.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday last I left Sussex in the up train for Shediac. The carriages were only partially filled, and I had my first comfortable ride on the St. John and Shediac Road. The first class carriages are well finished and very comfortable. The speed was kept up with great regularity; and the carriages rolled along with a smoothness of motion that was very pleasant. There can be no manner of doubt that this road is a first class one; and what one often hears asserted may probably be true—that it has not a superior in America. It is some slight consolation to know that our Government have spent money enough on this line to build a road and a half, they have at least built one good one. As you whirl on past fields and wood and liamlet,

and the sensation of the value of the Railway creeps over you, there comes with it the regret that any of the money which is capable of producing such a work should have been wasted, and should not have been carefully spent in extending it into other portions of the Province, in which it is equally needed, and would ensure even greater results. When the wants and necessities of the Province in respect to internal communication, and connection with the neighboring colonies and states, are considered, and the smallness of our means is taken into account, the expenditure on this Road of a million of dollars more than the sum for which and erudicious and careful management it should have been built, becomes more than a blunder—it assumes the appearance of a crime. We are now once more endeavoring to perfect a scheme for the building of the long talked-of Intercolonial Railway. Perhaps the most interesting question in New Brunswick will be that of route—whether the line shall be carried along this shore, up the unsettled centre of the Province, or by a continuation of the St. Andrews Road. But wherever it goes the benefit to the whole Province will be great; and while we agree that whether the north has it or the west has it—New Brunswick must have it, let us also as firmly determine that the work shall not be done by the Government. As a Government work it will cost, if experience can be trusted, twenty five to thirty five per cent. more than if constructed by private enterprise and as a private work. We have assuredly had sufficient Government Railway jobbing to last us for a quarter of a century at least.

The country through which we passed to Shediac is by no means prepossessing. For a little distance we ran along the Petitcodiac, and found evidences of a good soil and fair cultivation; but much of the country is swamp and wilderness. At 2 P. M. we arrived at the Shediac Station—found at Veldon's Hotel an excellent dinner and every attention to our wants—and in half an hour were bowling along north in the Royal mail stage.

Chatham is seventy five miles from Shediac. For a great portion of this distance the highway runs along near the coast, and the sea is often visible from it. Perhaps from my own inattention to what been written on the North or perhaps from the carelessness of those whose descriptions I have read, I had formed no notion of the peculiarities of this side of the Province, or, rather, of greatest and most striking peculiarity. This is its flatness. From Shediac to Chatham there is positively but one hill on the road which deserves that name. The country as far as you can see ahead, behind, and inland is one dead level. There is not even a mound or a hillock on it, much less a hill—at least I saw none. Such a country for a Railroad, it has not been my lot to see. The sleepers could almost be laid down on the highway. You can see the road for miles behind you in a straight line, and for miles before you in a straight line. Railway cuttings and grades through this country would be next to nothing. It was at one time a magnificent pine country; but the great Miramichi fire cleared its face from every vestige of vegetation. From Richibucto upwards it is only here and there that you pass a bit of the primeval forest. The fire element levelled almost everything before it reducing even the soil to ashes. A second growth of softwood is slowly struggling up; and in many places there is not even sustenance left for its humble wants, and all that meets the eye is a carpet of shrubs and plants. It must not be suspected that the soil is worthless; on the contrary much of it is fair, and with proper tillage yields good crops. The land is so smooth that there is nothing to interfere with the work of tillage. Take away the rivers and streams, and a careful ploughman could turn an unbroken furrow from Shediac to Chatham; and after having done so he might return to Shediac, and if the curve was taken out of the earth, could see his horses and plough at the other end of his furrow. How far this dead level extends inwards I cannot say; perhaps after I have crossed from this place to Fredericton I shall be able to afford you some information on that point.

From Shediac on towards Buctouche, and on other portions of the road many of the settlements are French. They show the characteristics of the people. Small dingy houses, or cabins; very humble looking out buildings and barns; untidy cultivation, inferior farm stocks, little or no appearance of progress. Occasionally

you meet with evidences that more progressive brains have been at work. In the neighbourhood of Buctouche, Richibucto, and other places you see careful and successful cultivation, farm buildings the appearance of which refresh your eyes, and other tokens of intelligence and enterprise. Richibucto and Buctouche, at the mouth of the Rivers of these names, are important milling and importing ports. Their lumber and shipping business is very large. The exports from Richibucto in the year 1860 amounted in value to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and those of Buctouche to fifty five thousand dollars.

As you near Chatham the appearance of the country improves. The dead level disappears and the surface becomes gently undulating. Much attention seems to be paid to cultivation in the district around the town. The soil is fair, though thin and said to be "hungry," requiring constant manuring. But it is not upon agriculture that the Chathamites place their dependence but upon their milling, ship building, and their fisheries. Of those I shall have something to say in a future letter.

CHATHAM, October 12.

MIRAMICHI.

The Miramichi is the third of our rivers in size, and the second in present importance. It extends from the Gulf shore across the Province in a westerly direction. Thirty-five miles from its mouth it branches into two great streams, one known as the "South West," runs in that direction towards the river St. John, which its head waters all but touch, reaching nearly the whole distance across the Province. The "North West" branch sets first to the north-west, and then almost directly north. Both branches divide into almost innumerable streams, which drain a vast extent of country. The valley of the Miramichi is fifty ninety miles in length, and is above fifty in breadth at its widest point. This district is rich in lumber, and although the soil is inferior to that of Carleton, Restigouche and Victoria, is by no means wanting in agricultural resources, and the fisheries at the mouth of the Miramichi, are no inconsiderable source of wealth.

Some twenty-eight or thirty miles from the mouth, on the south, or right hand bank, is situated the town of Chatham. A mile or two above, on the opposite side is Douglastown, and some five miles above, lies Newcastle, also on the north side. These three places monopolize almost the whole trade and business. Their united population is said to be seven or eight thousand. Chatham is considerably the largest; Newcastle contains some two thousand inhabitants, and Douglastown perhaps half that number. Newcastle is the shire town, and contains the County buildings. Almost the first remark which one makes on a visit to these places is that the people are not given to show. Notwithstanding the amount of business done, and the wealth of many of the residents, little outward evidence of prosperity is seen. The houses are mostly small, unpretending and dingy. The use of paint and whitewash seems almost unknown. So far as outward appearance goes, Chatham, doing vastly more business than our Town of Woodstock, and with ten times its wealth, yet cannot compare with it. Perhaps if Chatham were on one side, Woodstock does on the other. If our people paid more attention to substance, and less to mere appearance, it would probably be better for themselves, and for those with whom they deal. Certainly Chatham can afford more polish and paint than it seems to have hitherto used. Here and there you see in private residences and grounds, the evidences of taste and refinement. Remember that I am now speaking of the outside—of the view which you get from the street. Inside I have reason to know that there is as much taste and refinement exhibited here as in any place which I have had the opportunity to see and know. I have been favored with opportunities of seeing residences in this place which for design and general completeness, from first floor to attic, and from front entrance to offices, might aspire to be models of comfort, convenience and elegance. Yet throughout, I was struck with the notion that they were designed and built for use and not for mere show.

The fisheries at the mouth of the Miramichi are of very considerable importance. The salmon fishery is one of the finest in the world, and a large amount of capital is invested in catching and putting up this fish. A large quantity is

sent to the United States fresh; but the greater portion is put up in tin cans as "preserved." Mr. John T. Williston, Deputy Treasurer here, has kindly furnished me with a memorandum of the value of the fish thus put up exported during the past fiscal year.—which I unfortunately have lost,—and also with one of the "wet salted" fish. The value of the latter is twelve thousand one hundred and six dollars. The greater portion is sent to the United States and Canada; and small quantities to England, Prince Edward Island, and Canada. I am sorry that I have not similar information as to the preserved salmon exported; but you will form some notion of the wealth of this fishery, when I tell you that Mr. George E. Letson, of Neguac, who does an extensive business, in the putting up and exportation of this sort of fish, in one day the past season put up, I am told, nine hundred and twenty-five salmon. During the catching season, fresh salmon sell here for half-a-dollar, or three shillings, without much respect to the exact weight, unless it varies considerably from the average.

To give you some notion of the business done in this river, I resort to figures. On the 31st of December last, there were belonging to the port of Miramichi, one hundred and thirty-two vessels, with a tonnage of fourteen thousand, nine hundred and ten. During the year 1860, there were one hundred and seventy-seven vessels entered here, and eighty-nine at Newcastle, the tonnage being a trifle above sixty-one thousand. During the same period there cleared from these two ports, two hundred and fifty-four vessels, sixty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-two tons. The value of exports shows the immense amount of deals and other lumber manufactured and shipped here. That value was in 1860, four hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and four dollars. The imports during that year were four hundred and forty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars. I will conclude this display of figures by saying that Chatham and Newcastle during the same period, paid over sixty-one thousand dollars import and export duties.

RIFLE CONTEST, (Continued)

Saturday, October 5th.

This morning the shooting for the Urn was continued. The Prince Edward Island men were at work when I reached the ground. They proved themselves careful marksmen, and excellent shots. Not one of them that I saw fired standing or with the rifle held at arms' length. Some knelt, some lay at full length on their faces, some on their backs, some sat down, resting the gun on their knees; and one formed a most peculiar rest by lying on his back, toes up and crossed, with one leg stuck through the strap of the gun at the muzzle end buckle, thus holding the barrel firmly, head raised sufficiently to allow him to squint along the barrel, and shoulder not touching the stock. The highest score was twenty-four points, which is certainly capital shooting. From what I am told it appears that the government of Prince Edward Island pay much attention to the volunteer movement, and give it every encouragement. The volunteers are furnished with abundance of ammunition for practice. It is stated that the twenty sent to compete for the Urn were provided with some two thousand rounds of ammunition to practise with while in the Province. Besides this they were accompanied hither by Mr. Jas. Pope, who is, I believe, a member of the Island Executive, and who wore his uniform of a volunteer while here with as much apparent pride as though it had been covered with the insignia of a Knight Companion of the Bath. Besides Mr. Pope, the volunteers were accompanied by a Col. Stewart, of the Island Militia, a gentleman who though he had attained the venerable age of eighty, proved by this visit to Sussex, to countenance his brother volunteers, that age has not dulled the fire of his spirit, or incapacitated him for the service of his country.

This afternoon, about four, the firing for both prizes was completed. The cup was won by a young man from Miramichi, with twenty points. The second best score was that of Marks, of the St. Stephen Company, nineteen; and Lieutenant Ferguson and Sergeant Snowball, of Chatham, made each eighteen. The Urn was won by gallant little Prince Edward Island, with the twenty four points already mentioned. The winner's name is Hickey. Mr. Marks, St. Stephen, and Mr. E. M. Estabrooke, Woodstock Rifles, made nineteen; and Kinear was the highest Nova Scotian, with a score of sixteen. The Cup and Urn were presented to the successful competitors by the Governor. A vehicle was formed of volunteers and other spectators, in front of his tent; and he presented the prizes with a few words of congratulation. Then three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for His Excellency, and the Rifle contest of 1861 was over.

The Cup is a handsome shaped silver vase, with an inscription; and the Urn is also silver.

TANGIER.—The Halifax Chronicle says that the news from Tangier is very cheering. A new and very rich vein was discovered at Tangier last week; \$300 worth of specimens from which were on exhibition at Messrs. E. W. Chipman & Co.'s store, Granville Street, on Saturday. They were taken from a claim worked by Messrs Annand & Dunn, of Gay's River.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 23.—A fisher's pool 12th intercepted off Cape St. John.

It is denied that Garibaldi has left the authenticity of Napoleon's letter to Prussia lately published denied.

Last steamer took out news that Chamber of Commerce were memorial for to recognize Southern on ride blockade.

Daily News says, accounts from quarters of Paris express confidence Emperor contemplates recognition being severely felt. London Gazette on same subject says, that France in not act strictly together, and their recognition would carry with of weight and moral influence which up Southern Confederacy concluded.

Prince Napoleon reached Brest. Italian Parliament meets 18th N.

Markets cotton advanced one cent. still advancing provision 92 1/2 to 92 1/2.

Lexington, Missouri, was captured rebels with slight loss of life.

The report that Gen. Fremont ceded is probably true. Extravagant expenditures appears to be cause.

Yesterday five companies of the 15th regiment crossed to Virginia Island and were attacked by a large Gen. Evans, the Federals maintained until Col. Baker arrived with a when a smart action ensued. Col. killed; he was United States Sergeant; the Federals retreated in Hanson's Island, which despatched to be able to hold. The rebels numbered 10,000 Col. Baker's entire force dined.

Boston, Noon, 24th Oct.—dispatches from Washington state is in possession of the Federal 15th and 20th Massachusetts Regiments at Edwards Ferry; they found The California regiment went strong, of this number there were 30 killed 125 wounded, 300 taken 184 safe. The total Federal force the Potomac was 2349. In the a officers stood by their guns, the early in the fray.

A Federal steamer made an rebel batteries on the Potomac BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Despatches Banks' division has crossed that Leesburg is occupied by also that rebels have retired Court House.

Details of the action on the very loss of Federal officers, covered six balls in his body, setts 15th Regt, lost five Captains, Lieut. Col. seriously wounded.

Unreliable advices from Nevada that the Federal fleet suffered very in the reported naval fight, no one attack was repulsed.

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE world No other dye has been analyzed No other dye produces such a No other dye can be applied No other dye is so lasting in its No other dye improves the texture Been ANALYZED BY DR. CHILTON, Chemist, Water Board of New-York, and as harmless as Crystal Water. His at the establishment of the proprietor and applied by all hair dressers. Astor House, New-York.

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO Blood must be purified, and all medicine do not possess the quality of stimulate change its impurities into the bowels, possess this quality in a high degree, adults, adapted to both sexes, and is, and is most effective as a medicine.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers of Spring Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11 Pills in my family since 1838; they even when other medicines were of been the means of my neighbors' health and I am satisfied they have permanent in blessed health through use in this region for millions and millions and again, and in all rheumatic cases, not success. In fact, they are the best, and I trust your venerable life to prepare so excellent a medicine for Please send me your lowest price

New Advertis

STRAYED TO the premises of the subscriber ago a year old Bull. The owner by paying expenses. Richmond, Oct. 24, 1861.

NOTICE! ALL persons are hereby cautioned or negotiating a note of hand, payable in September now last, draw McEuskey in favour of the subscriber last. FREDERICK Woodstock, October 24, 1861.

NOTICE! THIS is to certify that I have sold by relinquish, all claim to the earnings of my son William Candow will not be responsible from this time or hereinafter. ELIJAH Wakefield, Oct. 16, 1861.