

lated hour, to which he was accustomed to look forward with so much terror. He succeeded in his purpose better than he had hoped. The hour of six came almost unnoticed, and it was hoped might pass away without any evil consequence; but it was scarce a moment struck when the owner of the House exclaimed, in an alarmed voice—The bag comes again! and dropped back in his chair in a swoon, in a way he had himself described. The physician caused him to be let blood, and satisfied himself that the periodical shocks of which his patient complained, arose from a tendency to apoplexy."

ORIGINAL.

MR EDITOR,

I do not wish to appear in your paper to wound the feelings of the community, or lacerate the character of any individual, but merely to bring a subject before the public, pernicious in its tendency, and teeming with so many evil consequences to this part of the Province: I mean the present system of granting Licenses to Inns and Taverns. The granting of so many Licenses to Houses to sell liquor, is loudly condemned by the country, and a reform in the system is generally called for. The Legislature, when the Laws were enacted relative to Inns and Taverns, no doubt contemplated, that no more Licenses should be granted than would be absolutely necessary for the accommodation of travellers; and the Justices, by having due regard to the number required, would induce men of good character, and better qualification, to establish themselves in that line of business, than the present persons. For in that case, the profits arising, would put the Innkeepers on a more independent footing, and enable them to keep good and comfortable houses, and suitable accommodations, which are the only benefits the public receive from such institutions, by which means the traveller would find an asylum, conscious of perfect safety, let his treasure be ever so great. But from the present mode of granting Licenses to almost every applicant, without regard to his habitation, character, or ability to accommodate, or the distance from the next Licensed House, causes the competition to be so great, and consequently the profits too limited, to enable the householder to keep a respectable house, which is a powerful mien of reducing Inns, which otherwise might have been conducive of public utility, to mere tipping houses, or in other words, to nurseries of vice, and hot beds of iniquity, and must entail on the country a heavy weight of sin, which it must be accountable for.

The wretched hovels that have Licenses in this County, are shameful, and if the wearied traveller should be allured into such places, from their bearing the legal insignia, what can he expect to receive suitable to his wants? Can he be secure in his person and property? It is not a jar of rum he wants, but a warm fireside, a good meal of victuals, and a comfortable bed; such are his requisites.

I do not mean to say, that we have no decent honest men in that line of business, for I am convinced there are very many of good character, but it is notorious, there are a great number of opposite standing, and the natural consequence is, that from the multiplicity of public houses, vice of all description, is too often the prevailing alternative, in order to make a livelihood. In the neighbouring Provinces, and upon the river St. John, you meet with good, comfortable Inns, but as soon as you enter the limits of this county, the change is at once obvious. This is a fact so notorious, that I fear no contradiction. This must arise from no other cause, except granting too many Licenses, for in other parts of the country I have generally seen houses situated on the roads, about ten miles apart, but in this county apparently without regard to distance; of this I could give many instances, but it is not my wish or intention to personate, but merely to give my views generally, and that from a conviction, that the present method of granting Tavern Licenses is very injurious to the prosperity of the country, and brings odium upon the County, and inevitable ruin to the rising generation.

I have frequently heard it said, that every man has an equal right to obtain a License; such was not the intention of the Legislature, otherwise no discretionary power would have been left to the Justices. Although

the evil complained of is so notorious, I do not wish to attribute any improper motives to the Magistrates, for no doubt they are in many instances actuated by feelings of sympathy for the applicant, or from undue influence of respectable persons in their behalf, which too frequently predominates over their better judgment; in fact, many of them have long since called for a reform in that respect, but without avail. But Sir, I hope at the approaching session, the Justices will not allow any private interest, friendship, or influence to sway them from their duty, a duty they have pledged to God and their country. No doubt the duty is arduous, and the office unthankful, but there is but one straight forward line of conduct to be pursued, which must be done independent of any personal consideration; and the discriminating duty in granting Licenses, is not the least, as by suppressing that licentious desire for trafficking in rum, which will be the means of preventing a great deal of vice.

It has been said that if persons do not get Licenses they will sell without, but that cannot be a good cause for granting Licenses, as the Law has made such ample provisions to prevent it, that it only requires a little more energy in the magistrates to punish the daring transgressors of the Law, and to put a stop to that illicit trade. I am convinced that if the Grand Jury do use proper diligence at the ensuing sessions I have no doubt but they will be the means of bringing a great number to Justice.—It has also been said let every man have a License who wants, it adds to the Revenue of the County, but to him I would say better have no revenue, than raise it at the expense of the morals of the people, for if the Licenses are put into the hands of good men they will not allow any demoralization in their Houses, and consequently the Tavern will become a quiet place, instead of a riotous and drunken one. Now, I shall with due submission recommend to the Justices to observe, in the granting of Licenses, three things, viz: the character of the applicant; his capacity to keep a good House with proper Stabling for Horses, and whether his situation would render him of public use, and by adhering to these three grand points with a full determination to act for the public good, I have no doubt of the beneficial results.

I have Sir,
Yours, &c.

A SETTLER.

Miramichi, 11th March 1831.

COMMUNICATED.

EXPOSER's remarks in the Gleaner of the 1st inst. were not intended to apply to Mr. Cate, on the contrary, Exposer is ready to admit, that the conduct of Mr. C. has, as far as it has come within his knowledge been marked by a studious care to please the public, in an obliging willingness to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. Exposer has been frequently annoyed by the individual for whom he intended his communication, and is resolutely determined no longer to endure his contumely in silent submission.

"—Man proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,
His glassy essences like an angry ape,
Playing such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As make the Angels weep."

Can invent a variety of modes to render himself disagreeable, without being amenable to the law, or making himself so conspicuously obnoxious as to become an eye-sore to his superiors in office, but should he ever once violate the rules of public decorum, his former foibles will be too apt to sharpen that resentment, which a solitary delinquency will mostly fail to excite. If the present correspondence has the tendency aimed at by the writer, he flatters himself that he has too much generosity to hesitate for a moment, to permit what has transpired, "to sink into the tomb of the Capulets." The individual whose conduct has given rise to it, should recollect that the possession of public offices, will never confer an honorable distinction, unaccompanied by private merit, and that the surest way to entitle a man to public esteem, is to lead such an amiable life, so as to deserve its confidence.

Mr Holman, the blind traveller, had arrived at Calcutta from Madras, and had sailed for China.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1831.

The Courier left Dorchester at half-past 9 A. M. on Friday, and arrived at Richibucto at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Courier left Richibucto on Saturday at 9 A. M. and arrived here at 6 P. M.

The St. John City Gazette acknowledges the receipt of Liverpool papers to the 4th February. Rumours it appears were daily gaining ground as the meeting of Parliament approached, that misunderstandings exist among the Ministry, as to the plan of Reform.

Burnings are still done, at Swindon, Marshland Tilney, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Moddershall, Highspark, Trent, Bridstow, Collaton, Rawleigh, and Lymstone. The bankers, merchants and traders, of Dublin waited on the Marquis of Anglesy, with an address expressive of their confidence in his administration; and their determination to support the measures which may be necessary to restore the peace of the country, and preserve the integrity of the United Kingdom. It is said that Government are about to prohibit the distillation from grain, in consequence of the advance of corn. In the week ending 1st. Feb. 11,000 barrels flour and 1,500 quarters of wheat had arrived at Liverpool from the United States. On the 29th Jan. upwards of 20,000 barrels flour, principally to arrive, had been sold at 34s. to 35s. per barrel. The grand jury have found true bills against Mr. O'Connell and his co-agitators, Steele, Dyer, Lawless, Clony, Reynolds, Redmond, Sheridan, and Barbett.

The Poles have published a spirited manifesto, as an answer to the one issued by the Emperor of Russia. after a long detail of grievances, commencing with the partition of the country, and coming down to the time of the late insurrection, it thus concludes:—"Convinced that our liberty and independence, far from having been hostile to the neighbouring States, have, on the contrary, served at all times as an equilibrium and shield to Europe, and may now become more useful than ever, we appear in the presence of Sovereigns and nations, and with the assurance that the voice of policy and humanity will be equally heard in our favour. If even, in this struggle, the danger of which we do not conceal from ourselves, we were to fight alone for the interest of all, full of confidence in the sanctity of our cause in her own valour, and in the assistance of the Almighty, we will fight till our last gasp for liberty: and if Providence have destined this land to perpetual slavery—if, in this last struggle, the freedom of Poland, is to fall beneath the ruins of its towns and the bodies of its defenders, our enemy shall only reign over deserts, and every good Pole, when dying, shall carry with him, the consolation, that, if Heaven has not permitted him to save his own liberty, and his own country, it has at least, by this deadly combat, placed the liberties of threatened Europe under shelter for a moment."

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We have copied from a Boston paper some remarks upon this important subject, and an extract from the London Morning Herald, which lead us to suppose that the decision is not so favorable to the British as were led to imagine from the intelligence we received last week; and it would appear from the following extract from a hasty note from Henry Bliss, Esquire, one of the Agents of this Province, "that the decision is not so favorable to this Province as our American cotemporary imagines. If the Morning Herald's information be correct, the whole of the river St. John is left to the British, and our present line of communication with Canada is not interfered with.

Extract from Mr. Bliss's note—

"It appears to follow the course of the St. John after the intersection of that river, until it meets the Saint Francis, then to ascend the north-eastern branch