

aled His Excellency on the subject; don't know what answer has been received. *Mem.* Wonder when the promenade, and the land in front of the Barracks, will be sold. Would advise that Petitions with fees, be received at the Office from applicants for those lands; and that they should afterwards be disposed of by public sale:—excellent suggestion that; the fees that will be received from the deluded applicants, can go to swell the Casual Revenue, or the pockets of the person who receives the money. *Mem.* Claim no credit for this hint, it was acted upon formerly, at the sale of the water lots adjoining the Market House. Petitions were entered and fees paid upon them; the fees were retained, the petitions destroyed, and the land set up for sale. Hem! Wonder who pocketed those fees—faugh! why the very air of the office is polluted by such conduct, it smells of rank treachery.

Heard that some time ago the Commissioner sold some Water Lots beside the Market House in Fredericton—one of these lots being the identical space that had been reserved as a street in the Grants to the purchasers of the adjoining lands; the grantees applied to the Governor, and the sale was instantly ordered to be avoided. *Mem.* Wonder who was master there; thinks the petitioners were fortunate in finding one who was both able and willing to clear all obstructions from the channel of justice—think however, that the officer who could so grossly violate every principle of public good faith, hardly deserves to be continued in office.

Saw something in the Gleaner about the sale of the Indian Reserves; can't agree with the Editor that the Indians should be otherwise provided for, and the land sold; suppose he means that the proceeds of the sales of those lands should be vested in some public fund (after paying the reasonable expenses) and the interest of that money, under the controul of proper officers, applied to the benefit of the Indians, thus carrying into effect the original intentions of the Government; believe this is his opinion. *Mem.* Wonder whether he will confess that the sale money will be much better applied as at present contemplated; that is, to be merged in the Casual Revenue, and go towards paying the salaries of a swarm of supernumeraries, dependent upon the Office—when the most sacred and positive pledges are considered of no force, and are every day openly broken; why should the Indians be exempted from the operation of a system that has only one object in view, that of aggrandizing and enriching, and perhaps ennobling its present incumbent.

I shall saunter over next week towards the Baie de Chaleurs, and collect a few facts from a certain Mr McPherson, in that quarter. *Mem.* Wonder whether that name is known at Head-Quarters, and at the Office; will recall him and his case to the memory of somebody, and then may exclaim to the Grand Turk and the Russian Autocrat—Hide your diminished heads, and confess, that in Despotism, you are exceeded by a subordinate Officer in the Province of New-Brunswick. *Mem.* John Gape has a microscopic eye.

JOHN GAPE.

## SCHEDIASMA.

### MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1832.

Our London dates are to the 20th October, received via the United States. The news is important, as regards the affairs of Belgium and Holland; France and England, are at length determined to interfere for the purpose of bringing the question of a boundary line, which has so long occupied the Cabinets of Europe, to a speedy termination. We have copied all the articles furnished by the American papers.

The Congress of the United States met for the Despatch of business, on the 4th instant. We have not yet seen the Message of President Jackson, but a late Boston paper contains a summary of it, which we have copied under the United States head.

We have copied the entire communication of the inquisitive and pertinent JOHN GAPE, from the last St. John Courier. His supposition of our opinion upon the Indian Reserves, is correct. We merely wished to draw the attention of the public to the evil of retaining a wilderness state, while Settlers were anxious to procure them, such large tracts of the best lands in the country; we never for a moment thought of the funds to be derived therefrom, and should have no objection to see them appropriated to the benefit of destitute Indians, or to any other public or charitable object. We have as great an aversion to the manner in which a large portion of the Casual Revenue is appropriated, as any persons in the province, and should rejoice to see the system undergo a speedy and radical change.

We are much gratified to see a person of John Gape's talents and perseverance, embarking in the cause of

the public, and exposing a system of tyranny and oppression, which is yearly growing more formidable, and hangs like a mill-stone round the necks of the industrious, retarding the improvement of the country, checking the energies of the enterprising, and creating in the breasts of a truly patriotic and loyal people, sentiments of disaffection and disloyalty, whose fondest wish is to cherish kindly feelings toward the mother state, and to see their adopted country remain a thriving scion of the parent tree. We take credit to say, that we were the first Journalists in the province, who opposed the collection of that odious and obnoxious tax—the Quit Rents, which our worthy friend, John, has so ably and justly censured. We wish him success in his career, and sincerely trust he will 'lay on and spare not.' N. B. Hope no portion of the secret service money will find its way into his pocket, for the purpose of stopping his mouth.

We received by the last Mail, the following copy of Resolutions, passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants on the South Bank of the Restigouche, to which we give insertion with much pleasure.

At a Public Meeting of Freeholders and Inhabitants of the South Bank of the River Restigouche, held pursuant to public notice, the 4th December, 1832, at Campbellton, Parish of Addington, New-Brunswick, and convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Trade and Fisheries of the Restigouche, and the expedience of adopting measures for obtaining the annexation of the North side to this Province.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esquire, in the Chair.

RESOLVED—as the opinion of this meeting, that the general advantage of the inhabitants (who are universally British origin) on both sides of the River Restigouche, as their interests in the agriculture, trade, and fisheries on it are in common and identified, would be greatly promoted if they were included in the same Province, governed by the same code of laws, and had recourse to the same Courts of Justice.

RESOLVED—That the rising trade and interests of this river, from whence upwards of sixty cargoes of timber, in quality equal to any from North America, exclusive of its valuable and extensive Fisheries, have during the last season been shipped for Britain, are sensibly embarrassed, and frequently jeopardized, owing to the difference of laws prevailing on the opposite sides of this river (the Restigouche being the line of division between this part of New-Brunswick and Lower Canada,) and that the expedience of placing both sides of it, including the rivers falling into it, under the same Government, by annexing the territory to the North of the said River, to New-Brunswick, with a view to promote the Trade and Interests of the Inhabitants thereof, generally, be submitted for the consideration of His Majesty's Government in England.

RESOLVED—That the Chairman be requested to take the necessary measures accordingly.

RESOLVED—That thanks of the meeting be given to Robert Ferguson and Harvey Adams, Esquires, for convoking the meeting, and to the former for Presiding thereat, and for his conduct in the chair.

RESOLVED—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Gleaner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received a communication from a correspondent upon the subject of the 'falling off in Price of Wilderness Lands.' We should have no objection to insert the article, and to answer the questions of our correspondent, were it in our power, but we are unable to decypher his manuscript. We should thank him to oblige us with a more legible copy.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

The bark *Scott*, Wilson, from this port, with a cargo of timber, bound to Sunderland, was driven by the ice on Point Escuminac. The Hull and Materials are advertised for sale.

### PORT OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Nov. 30. Arrived—schr. Messenger, Grant, Fox Island: Minerva, Caldwell, Quebec; Nestor, McCullum, Miramichi: Esperance, Paulen, do.; Albion, Arbou, Quebec: Olive, Landers, P. E. Island: Maria, Landry, Quebec: Mary Ann, Allard, do. Cleared—Messenger, Grant, Carleton: Minerva, Caldwell, Carleton: Esperance, Paulen, Carleton: Albion, Arbou, Bonaventure: Olive, Landry, Carleton.

The river is still open.

### PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrd. Dec. 7—ship Regent, Liverpool. 8th—ship William, Ewing, Liverpool: brigs Hyppolite, Quebec: Amity, Biddeford. 9th—brigs Billow, Cork: Eclipse, Troone. 10th—ships Endymion, Gloucester: Ann, Greenock. Cleared—ships Beverly, Liverpool:

Royal William, Londonderry: Wolfe's Cove, Greenock: brigs Zephyr, Hull: St. Catherine, Waterford.

The fine new packet brig Peter I. Nevius, Howard, of this port, from New York, having put into Holme's Hole, on account of adverse weather, was, on Saturday, the 24th ult, in a heavy N E gale, with snow, driven from her moorings and stranded in the above harbour, where she still lay at the latest accounts, and it was even doubtful whether she would be got off.—About 700 bbls. of her cargo were saved and put on board the brig Mary Ann, of this port, and arrived here yesterday.—The passengers on board the Nevius, among whom were N. Merritt, Esq. and Lady, of this city, also arrived in the Mary Ann.

Brig Thomas, Walker, of this port, in a heavy gale of wind, went ashore near Indian River, Key West, on the 29th October, the master and three of the crew being at the timesick. Crew and cargo saved—Vessel entirely lost.

### PORT OF PICTOU.

Arrd. Nov. 30—schooner Temperance, Jackson. Miramichi: Glasgow, do; Mary Ann, Richibucto. Cleared—brig Stephen, Newcastle.

The brig Orleans, Capt Chapple, from Jamaica, bound to Quebec, 62 days out, after beating about in the Gulf of St Lawrence 14 days—with loss of canvas, being in want of provisions, and several of the crew frost-bitten, and one dead, put back to the Gut of Canso.

The Shallop Lucy, O'Brien, laden with Fall Supplies for the merchants of Pictou, went ashore on the back of Mudie's Beach, on Saturday night last in a snow storm. The cargo is chiefly all damaged, but is insured. It is expected the vessel will be got off when she is unladen.

The brig Onyx, of London, Capt M'Arthur, from Waterford, Ireland, bound to Waterford, N S out 90 days, was totally lost at Marguerite, Cape Breton—crew saved.

Extract from a letter dated Port Hood, 16th Nov 1832.

The brig General Phipps, from Pugwash, bound to London, was lately cast on shore at the entrance of Mabou Harbour. She got embayed in the storm on Saturday week, between the land of this harbour and Cape Mabou. They were obliged to cut away both masts after coming to anchor, to prevent her driving on shore, in which case the crew must have perished; since then she parted her cables, and now lies high up on the sand beach, near the mouth of Mabou.

### PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrd. Dec 10—ship Rose, Whaling Voyage, 1700 bbls Oil: brig Kate, London: schr. Angeline Miramichi.

The brig Jane, Collins, from Miramichi, arrived at Jamaica and sold, had gone to the north side to take a freight for England.

The brig Osprey, Webber, master, from Pictou for New York, was cast away on the first inst. in a thick snow storm, at Goose Harbour, Chebucto Bay—vessel and cargo totally lost—crew saved.

The new ship Trinity, Betus, from Bordeaux, 12th August, with fifty souls on board, owned by the Captain, was carried by the current as far astray as Attakapas, where she struck on a sand bank in three and a half fathoms water. The captain thinking to pass it kept on; but in a short time she began to fill, and all on board were obliged to take refuge in the tops, where they spent one night. The next day a raft was formed on which all on board embarked, and made for the land; on the raft they existed 86 hours, living on a little dried corn and one or two cats. On reaching the shore they were obliged to find their way through the swamps and shaking prairies, until they arrived at a human habitation. *New Orleans pap.*

QUEBEC, November 30.—The bark David, Gilmour, loaded by L S Levey, & Co. and hence for Cork the 2nd instant, was totally wrecked at St Ann's three leagues below Cape Chat, in a snow storm, on the 10th, at eight P M, all hands saved. A passenger arrived from her this forenoon; he reports several vessels including schooners wrecked near the David, but does not know their names. Saw a number of seamen coming up by land.

No square rigged vessels wintered at Quebec last year; there are now in port five, viz: the Margaret Belfour, from Dundee, Iona, from London; Richard Watson, do.; Diana, from Leith; and Cornwall, from Liverpool.

The Sir Edward Codrington sailed hence on Thursday morning, with the flood, in company with the James Laughton, John & Charles, and James, wind at west. At six P M they came—to at the east end of Grosse Isle, having passed through a great deal of ice. At nine the same evening they again got under weigh, the Sir John Beresford and Rosalind had just then joined them; all proceeded on, but the wind coming round to the eastward, and the ice appearing in considerable quantity, they came to a little below the pillars, with the exception of the James Laughton, that vessel kept on.