

community demand. In doing so, I beg to be distinctly understood, that I throw no reflections upon the female schools now in operation. I believe, in general, they are conducted in a manner creditable to the ladies who have the superintendance.

We require an institution then, in which the following Branches shall be taught, viz.:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Reading, | History, |
| Writing, | Composition, |
| Arithmetic, | Needle Work, |
| English Grammar, | French, |
| Geography, | Music, |
| Use of the Globes, | Drawing. |

I might have added other branches, but have confined the enumeration to those that I think the community is able to afford. Such an institution will require a Building with three apartments, two for the classes, and one for the use of the Principal of the Seminary. There should be two efficient teachers; one might be a male, but the Principal must be a female: though competent females, in both instances, would perhaps be preferable. The first cost of the building, including the site, may be estimated at about £300, and the annual salaries of the teachers at about £180 £160.

In contemplating a seminary of this description, one of the main essentials is the cost. Looking around this community, I think I see a sufficient number of parents, animated with a laudable ambition, to confer upon their daughters a thorough education, who would put their hands into their pocket, and contribute liberally for such a purpose, who would think no amount they could spare a sacrifice, in view of the great object to be attained. Economy in expenditure, is a matter which all thoughtful and judicious persons make their study; and those persons are to be commended who endeavor to obtain a good education for their children on the cheapest terms. On this point I would address myself to the public. Now, numbers of the heads of families in this community, doubtless contemplate either employing a governess, or sending their daughters abroad for an education, when they have arrived at a certain age. Either of these modes is attended with an enormous annual expense. I shall not enter into very nice calculations, but will leave that to better financiers than myself. Suppose, however, that there are only 20 families in this community, which would feel a direct interest in an institution of the kind here recommended; and suppose that the average number of females in those families, who might become pupils, were 1 and a 1-2, this would make 30 scholars in all. And suppose further that £6 per annum, or 30s. per quarter, were paid for each scholar, as tuition fees, this would make up the highest sum, £180, required for the salary of the teachers. Now, who would be unwilling to pay 30s. per quarter, for the benefits of an education in such a Seminary? Or what are £6 a year compared with the expenses of a governess in the domestic department, or of sending our daughters to a Seminary at a distance? The expense in this arrangement would not be more than one tenth of either of those modes, which are besides, beset with numerous serious objections, which will in another communication be considered. I feel persuaded, that the views here inculcated, only require to be fully and fairly before the minds of the public, to secure for them the most favorable consideration, and subsequent prompt and efficient action.

The first outlay in erecting a Building, would indeed be considerable; but there are many persons besides those directly and immediately interested, who would contribute towards its erection. A consultation of those friendly to the object might be held, a subscription list headed, suitable persons chosen to procure subscriptions, and the work would soon be accomplished. Government aid, too, might perhaps, be obtained. The Legislature is known to be liberal on subjects of education, and as this would be an institution in which there would be no religious distinctions, and which would confer great public benefits, there might be objects more unworthy of its bountiful patronage.

To say nothing of other considerations, a Seminary of this description, would be an ornament to the community. It would stamp upon it a character, which every community should covet, that of setting a high value on education, and of making efforts, in some measure, commensurate with its high claims. It would set an example to other places of extent and importance, which ought to have been before us in the work, urging us on by their example. Next to the fine churches, and public works, which ornament our rising village, it would attract

the attention, and excite the admiration of strangers. Young ladies from a distance would be attracted within its walls, to enjoy the benefits which it would confer, and the annual examinations would be pleasing eras in the history of Miramichi. But not the least pleasing consideration would be, that the rising generation, and those to come, reaping its rich advantages, would contemplate with grateful recollections, its liberal and judicious founders.

Some, perhaps, may think, that suitable teachers could not be obtained; but there probably never was a literary institution, liberally endowed, that could not obtain competent instructors. Erect the institution, and guarantee sufficient salaries, and qualified teachers will be found.

A want of unanimity, sometimes prevents efficient co-operation in matters of public importance, in this community; but on a subject like this, all party feeling and prejudice, should be promptly and completely buried. There can be detected in it nothing to prevent the most cordial co-operation. The rising generation, who would feel its consequences, and judge impartially, would reprobate the fact, that party feeling, or any unworthy motive, had exercised a *blasting influence* on a subject of such vital importance.

PHILOS.

Chatham, March 22, 1841.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival at New York of the steamer President, has put us in possession of London dates to the 9th February, and Liverpool one day later.

The arrest and imprisonment of Mr M'Leod, had created considerable excitement in England. The subject was brought before both Houses of Parliament, on the 8th. Lord Mountcashel in the Lords, and Lord Stanley in the Commons, asked information of the Ministers, and received assurances that the necessary steps had been taken to protect Mr M'Leod and uphold the national dignity. We have copied these highly interesting debates at length.

There is some news from China, but it is not so satisfactory as we had reason to anticipate. No definite arrangement had been entered into with the China authorities, and our troops were suffering severely from sickness.

France, it would appear, has adopted measures for increasing her navy and army: 25 Steamers, and an equal number of ships of war have been ordered to be built immediately. This has created some uneasiness in England, and large bodies of men were busily employed in our Dock-yards.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY—MIRAMICHI.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction, we are enabled to state, that the Rev. Mr Egan has met with much greater success in his praise-worthy undertaking, in forming a society, based on the total abstinence pledge, than he anticipated. 896 postulants have already taken the pledge.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN.

We have the melancholy task to record to-day, another fire in the city of Saint John. The particulars will be found under the proper head. Much property was destroyed, and four persons lost their lives.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Journals of the Assembly in our possession, are to the 15th inst., and we have copied therefrom very extensively, down to as late a date as our space would admit.

The Sentinel of Wednesday last states, that an effort was made in the House, to levy a tax of sixpence on all GRAIN imported into the Province, which was providentially lost by a majority of *one*. This, we presume, was a measure of the country gentlemen, and intended by them, to operate as a Bounty on *home grown grain*. When there is a sufficient quantity raised in the Province to meet the consumption, then it will be time enough to seek for protection by taxing that which is imported.

It is well known, that the high price of flour for some years past, has induced ca-

pitalists to expend large sums in the erection of superior mills for the manufacture of flour; which has acted as a great incentive to the farmer to raise wheat, he well knowing that he would obtain a fair price for the same, or get it manufactured in a superior manner. The benefits which have thus resulted to our agricultural population, we thought would have been sufficiently appreciated to have protected our mill owners from so narrow and selfish a policy.

UNITED STATES.

GENERAL HARRISON was installed into the office of President of the United States, on the 4th instant, at Washington. His inaugural Address, which was delivered, it is said, before an audience of 50,000 persons, is a very lengthy document, but is drawn up with much ability. The New York Journal of Commerce thus alludes to the principal features of the Address:—

“To several prominent points of public policy he has not even alluded. He has developed principles rather than measures. He says nothing about a National Bank, the Tariff, or the Public Lands, and presents no plan for the custody of the money. He avows a pacific policy as it respects foreign powers, and a desire for the abatement of party and sectional strifes at home. He gives, obliquely, a slap at the Abolitionists, and intimates an opinion that the abolition of slavery in the Districts of Columbia, without the consent of its inhabitants, is not within the Constitutional power of Congress.

“He expresses his opposition to long periods of service in high stations, and declares his determination, under no circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election. The Veto power he thinks has been greatly abused by some of his predecessors, and also the Appointing power, and Executive Patronage. He points out the absurdity of a purely metallic currency, and shows that it is the handmaid of aristocracy, and not of republicanism.—Our Indian relations, and those of the individual States with the General Government, are alluded to in a very satisfactory manner.

“The Message contains some irrelevant matter, as it seems to us, and we are not pleased, in such a document, with so many historical allusions.—We do not think it a model either of taste or style; yet it is as free from faults of a graver kind; it exhibits nothing of the rashness and recklessness of the Jackson dynasty,—no long series of projected experiments—no itching desire for innovation, and the destruction of ancient landmarks. In short, we trust, it is the earnest of a wise, patriotic, quiet administration, which will ride no hobbies, and let well alone.”

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the last mail we obtained a file of Newfoundland papers. The Legislature was in session, but the respective bodies were not, it appears, working “harmoniously.”

The Assembly had passed an address to the Governor, requesting further information than he had submitted to that body, in reference to late election riots. In reply, His Excellency states, that he had put them in possession of all the information which he considers necessary, and concludes his message by saying:

“So convinced am I of the absolute necessity of an amendment of the Election Law, that I avail myself of this opportunity to state, that should, unhappily, no Legislative enactment be made during this session to secure the free exercise of the Franchise and the public tranquility in future Elections, I will not undertake the responsibility of issuing Proclamations, or Writs for the election of a new House of Assembly, or make myself accountable for the serious consequences, the confusion and bloodshed, so likely to ensue therefrom under the present system—but referring the whole affair to the Supreme Government, I will, as in duty bound, implicitly follow such directions as I may receive in that behalf.”

The Governor, has tendered his resignation, and expects to be relieved early in the spring.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS—BATHURST.

The annual meeting of the Bathurst Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, last Wednesday evening, W. Stevens, Esq. in the chair. The meeting, which was not numerously attended, was addressed on the subject of Missions by the chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. McNutt and Allen. At the close a collection was taken up amounting to the sum of £3 14, and a subscription in aid of the funds of £14 10. This is highly creditable to the members of the Wesleyan congregation and their friends in Bathurst, and proves that there is in that growing and interesting village, a spirit of christian liberality abroad, which shows itself in doing good to all men, by aiding in sending the gospel to those who are destitute.

A similar meeting was held at New Bandon the previous week, the subscription at which was £6.—Communicated.

LATE NEWS.

To Mr. A. Haddow, who arrived this morning from the United States, we are indebted for a copy of the Boston Yankee Nation, of March 13. Some apprehension was entertained at Lockport, that an effort would be made to liberate Mr. M'Leod. A Steamer has been burnt on the Ohio, and from 20 to 30 persons lost their lives.

Mr H. met a gentleman on his way to St. John, who was a passenger in the Calcedonia, which vessel had arrived at Halifax with the March mail, in 14 days.

If the Courier arrives to-day, and our papers contain any thing of consequence, we shall issue a Supplement.

ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL.

March 10—Mrs. S. Hetherington, Richibucto; Mr E. C. Patten, Carlton. 13th—Mr S. Hetherington, Richibucto. 15th—Mr Lestock Des Brisay, do. 16th—Rev. Humphrey Pickard, Richibucto; Mr. P. Donnelly, do; R. F. Patten, Esq. Carlton. 18th—David Swaine, Esquire, Richibucto. 20th—Mr James Morrison, Carlton; Miss Morrison, do. 22nd—Mr S. Hetherington, Richibucto.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place in Wetherell's Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.—When a statement of the funds and of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, will be laid before the Meeting, and Office Bearers chosen for the ensuing year.

J. SOUTER, SECRETARY.

Newcastle, March 22, 1841.

Bone Dust, Clover Seed &c.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society have imported Sixty Bushels BONE MANURE, in Barrels of 4 Bushels each; and Nine Cwt. of RED CLOVER SEED— which will be sold to Subscribers at cost and charges.

The Society expect an Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS daily; and a supply of TIMOTHY SEED by the first Schooner from Halifax.

March 22, 1841.

REAL ESTATE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, in front of Francis Peabody, Esq.'s Store, in the Town of Chatham, for payment of the Debts of the late STEPHEN WEEDS, of Gleneig, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased, for that purpose, pursuant to a licence obtained from the Surrogate of the said County of Northumberland, on the application of Michael Samuel, a Creditor on the Estate:

All the REAL ESTATE of the said late STEPHEN WEEDS, consisting of a Lot of LAND situate on the Black River, in the Parish of Gleneig, in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Robert Weeds.—Which said Lot was granted to the said deceased, and contains a considerable quantity of Cleared Land.

For particulars, apply to J. M. Johnson, Junr., Esq., Attorney for the Estate, or M. SAMUEL, Acting Creditor. Chatham, March 21, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of CONNOR SHEEHAN, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, laborer, deceased, are requested to render the same to Carmán & Williston, Solicitors, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the Estate, will make immediate payment to them, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN REILLEY, Administrator.

Newcastle, March 10, 1841.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County:

Whereas JARED TOZER, Administrator on the Estate of EDMUND CLARKE, late of Northesk, in the County aforesaid, deceased, hath filed an account of his Administration on the said Estate, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors and next of kin of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said County, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Account of Administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this eighteenth day of February, 1841.

(Signed) THOS. H. PETERS, Surrogate. GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates.