

THE GLEANER.

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII.

Nec araneum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignant, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus, ut apes.

Number 31.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, April 12, 1842.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Will commence a New Volume—the 12th—on the 5th of March next, under circumstances calculated to render this *Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage*, more attractive and popular than ever. The Editor's attention being now solely directed to his peculiar department, he confidently hopes to render it much more racy, varied, and interesting, while the new Publisher and Proprietor will make every effort to place the paper in the hands of its readers in a style of unusual elegance. He has the satisfaction of announcing that the Portrait of MANMOUTH ECLIPSE, engraved on Steel, by Dannel, after the original painting by Troye, is now in the printer's hands, and will be issued with No. 1, of the new Volume,—March 5th.

This portrait will be immediately followed by a magnificent mezzotinto engraving on Steel—the largest specimen of the art ever published in America—the subject being a superb Portrait, from the original painting by Troye, of GREY EAGLE, the Champion of Kentucky, which is in the hands of Messrs Jordan & Halpin. This beautiful picture is nearly ready, a few days more only being required to give it the highest finish.

But there is another costly embellishment in progress which of itself is worth the price of subscription. We are able to announce that it is in a state of great forwardness, in the hands of Mr Dick, one of our most eminent artists, who will give it the highest degree of finish of which it is capable, under the personal direction of Mr Henry Inman—the personal direction of Mr Henry Inman. We refer to the beautiful portrait of—COL. JOHNSON, 'The Napoleon of the Turf,' for which he sent to Mr Inman, during his last visit to the North, at the request of a numerous body of friends. The Portrait is considered by the subject of it, and by his intimate acquaintances, as a remarkably faithful and striking likeness, and no expense will be spared in bringing it out in the most superior manner, at an early day.

Price of Subscription, \$10 in advance. New Subscribers who remit two year's subscription, will be presented with the following large and elegant Portraits, engraved on steel plates, from original paintings:—Boston, Leviathan, Black Maria, Monarch, Shark, Argyle, Wagner, Hedgford, John Biscombe; and a Portrait, in character, of 'Mad' Augustus, the popular *Darwin*.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL, 'ZANONI.'

That 'some things can be done as well as others,' is a fact, which we have so frequently demonstrated in this journal, that any new elucidation of it seems rather superfluous. Nevertheless, we thought that we would, on the present occasion, far out-do all our former achievements by way of placing beyond the possibility of question the immense facilities enjoyed, and enjoyed exclusively by the *New World*. Let it, therefore, be proclaimed far and wide, by those numerous friends who will exult with us, that the *New World*, newspaper, edited, and published at 30 Ann Street, New York, has purchased at great expense, and alone received from England, the MSS and proof-sheets of a new Novel by the author of 'Pelham,' 'Rienzi,' 'Night and Morning,' &c., and that its republication will proceed rapidly. Subscribers, therefore, to be fully supplied, should send in their names and remittances instantaneously. They may depend upon a vast store of delightful reading for a long time to come.

Also, just commenced, a new Novel by W. H. Ansforth, author of 'Tower of London,' 'Guy Fawkes,' &c. &c. entitled 'THE MISER'S DAUGHTER,' a new work by the author of 'Ten Thousand a Year.' All these will be given in addition to the original works heretofore advertised, with beautiful engravings on wood. New Subscribers can be furnished from the commencement of the present Quarto volume, beginning 1st January last. Terms, \$3 a year, in solvent bank Notes under 5 per cent. discount in this city.

New York, March 19, 1842. Those persons, in Miramichi, who receive the *New World*, and *Youth's Gazette*, and have not paid their Subscription, will please do so without delay, as all payments are required to be remitted in advance.

C. J. COOKE, Agent.

HAY.

For Sale by the Subscriber, 12 Tons of UPLAND HAY, of good quality—deliverable at his Barn, in Lots to suit purchasers.

WILLIAM LETSON, Chatham, 14th March, 1842.

THE GLEANER.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 23.

Mr Street, from the Committee appointed on the 24th day of January last, to take into consideration the subject of the social improvement of the Indian Tribes, and to which committee was referred various Documents laid before the House by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 3rd day of February last, submitted their report, and he having read the same, handed it in, at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows—

The select committee to whom was referred the several Reports of Moses H. Perley, Esq., upon the subject of the Micmac and Melicite Indian Tribes in this Province, laid before the House by Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 3rd of February last, Report—

That it appears from Mr Perley's Reports, that by the direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor he has travelled through the different sections of the Province, the last Autumn, visited the Indian Settlements, examined into their present state of living, means of subsistence, various occupations, and the Moral and Religious character of the different Indian Tribes in this province; the Report also contains a census of each Tribe, and an Account of the situation, extent, and present state of the different Reserves of Land in each county, with a great deal of other information, not necessary here to remark upon.

From Mr Perley's Reports it would appear that the Micmac Tribes inhabit the Northern and Eastern, and the Melicite Indians the Southern and Western sections of the Province—That the total population of the Micmac Indians is one thousand three hundred and seventy nine, and of the Melicite Tribe, four hundred and forty two.

That there are extensive Reserves in different parts of the country set apart by the government in the early settlement of the province for the benefit of these people, which in quantity and situation, are as follow, viz—

In Northumberland	33,158 Acres
Kent	8,106
Restigouche & Gloucester	2,700
Carleton	1,600
Saint John	15
	45,579

besides a tract of Land which the Indians claim, situate at the Meductic Point, in the county of Carleton, of which no record or mention as a Reserve to the Indians, is to be found in the Surveyor General's Office.

In the county of York the Indians, it would appear from Mr Perley's Report also own by purchase, a Tract of Land at the French Village of about 320 acres.

It also appears from these Reports that many if not all of these Reserves have been much encroached upon, that extensive Settlements and Plantations have been made thereon by the White Inhabitants, especially in the county of Northumberland, but (with very few exceptions in this latter county,) under Leases from the Indians themselves, at a reserved Rent, far short of the annual value of the Land; this, however, your committee are of opinion, is the natural consequence of leaving such extensive tracts of wild and valuable Lands for the use of the Indians, without the care of any Superintendent upon the spot to look after them, and after all, as most of these Reserves have long since become useless to the Indians as Hunting Grounds, and as they have, with trifling exceptions, hitherto used them for little else; and contrasting the fine Plantations and extensive improvements made by the White Inhabitants upon many parts of these Reserves in the different sections of the Province, with the state of wilderness in which they would now be but for these improvements, your committee are of opinion, that however unjustifiable in a legal point of view the locations upon these Reserves may be, yet they have been far from having the effect of diminishing their real value, and that it is in reality better for the country that these Lands should be even thus settled than to have remained in a state of wilderness:—Your committee are also of opinion, as it appears by Mr Perley's Report, and by the petitions of the Squatters themselves to the government, that these locations have been with few exceptions, made by the consent of the Indians, and that the occupiers are willing to throw themselves upon the mercy of the government, it would be unwise and impolitic (except where the rights of the Crown are set

at defiance) to resort to coercive measures or to eject the occupiers; that on the contrary, your committee are of opinion that it would be much better for the Indians, and more consistent with a due regard to the equitable rights of the Squatters, and tend greatly to promote the improvement and settlement of the country if the Lands thus occupied were either sold or leased to the occupiers upon such fair and equitable terms as would not only secure to them the value of their improvements, but to the Indians a reasonable remuneration for their Lands, or for the rents, issues and profits thereof; and while on this subject, considering that there are now in this province about 50,000 Acres of valuable Land tied up in these Reserves, and that the far greater proportion thereof is lying in a state totally useless to the Indians, or to any other class of persons, your committee cannot refrain from expressing their conviction that it would be much more for the interest of the Indians, and add greatly to the settlement of the province if such portions of these Reserves as are of no use to the Indians were laid off into lots and leased or sold, and the annual rents or proceeds of such sales were made to constitute a fund to be applied in aid of promoting Agricultural pursuits among the Indians and such branches of instruction as may be useful to the Indian youth, and towards the support of the aged and infirm of the respective Tribes.

In conclusion your committee are of opinion, that although Mr Perley's Report is unnecessarily voluminous and contains a great deal of matter not exactly adapted to the object of his mission, yet that it also contains much statistical and other useful information connected with the Indians and the Indian Reserves necessary for the Government and the Legislature to be in possession of, which, however, for the most part your committee are of opinion might have been obtained from the Public Offices, and through the Indian Commissioners of the respective counties, with comparatively speaking, a trifling expence.

Your committee have also had under consideration Mr Perley's account for travelling charges incurred in performing the duties of his mission, amounting to the sum of £228 4 8; and as your committee are of opinion that these charges are high and evince very little regard to economy on the part of Mr Perley, your committee refer the same to the consideration of the House, as they do not under the circumstances feel themselves justified in recommending any specific appropriation therefor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. STREET,
WM. END,
A. BARBERIE,
D. MALMON,
JOHN ALLEN.

March 22.

Mr Hill, from the committee appointed at the last Session, to make inquiry during the recess into the causes of Intemperance, submitted their Report, and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

The committee appointed under a Resolution of the 18th March last, relating to the extent, causes and effects of Intemperance in this province, beg leave to Report—

That in May last, they drew up a series of Questions for the purpose of eliciting the information required for the attainment of the object in view, and procured 200 copies of the Queries, together with the Resolution and a Circular Letter to be printed and sent to different persons in various parts of the Province, with a request of assistance to enable the committee to carry out the object of the Resolution, and that answers might be transmitted to them, as early as the first of November last. A very limited number of answers were received, the greater portion of which came in, some shortly before, and some after the commencement of the present Session. The object of the committee was to obtain as extensive an accumulation of effects based upon the most satisfactory data as possible. Many of the answers were deficient in this respect, as they contained rather opinions than facts—opinions formed doubtless with the strictest regard to accuracy, yet wanting in that assurance of certainty, which would place them beyond cavil.

Your committee at the same time desire to acknowledge their obligation to the several Gentlemen who have favored them with answers, and trust that the valuable information and suggestions conveyed in those answers will be made available for the advancement of the cause, and solicit a continuance of their labor.

Your committee have come to the conclusion that the most effectual means of collecting the statistics of Intemperance throughout the Province, would be the employment of a competent paid Agent, whose business it

should be, to visit the principal places in the province, and collect facts bearing upon the subject from Sheriffs, Coroners, the Overseers and Managers of the different Eleemosynary and other Public Institutions, the Records of Criminal Justice, and other sources, whence information may be gathered.

Your committee however are prepared to shew that the elements of Intemperance, and of all its associated evils, are of frightful magnitude. Although the general results may well be inferred from the cause, yet an accurate account of the evils, in all their details, which proceed from it, so far as human investigation and inquiry can trace them, would contribute essentially to arouse the public mind, and give a new impulse to the progress of the Temperance Reform.

Your committee subjoin a statement of the quantity of Ardent and Vinous Liquors (including a small quantity of Cordials) consumed in the Province in each of the last nine years, taken from the Report of the Select Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts:

The quantity in 1833 was	338,753 gallons.
1834	345,382
1835	456,074
1836	354,953
1837	311,407
1838	425,558
1839	399,308
1840	281,303
1841	273,974

Total in 9 years 3,216,712 gallons. Which, at 6s 3d to the consumer, amounts to £1,005,222, or an average yearly sum of £111,691. If to this we add an average yearly expenditure for the same period of £15,309 for Liquors brought into the province by illicit introduction, and for other alcoholic drinks not included in the above statement, the average annual cost to the country for the last nine years is £125,000 for an article not required by the physical wants of the people.

The incidental pecuniary loss to the country by crime, pauperism, disease, loss of labour, destruction of property by design and by fire, and other casualties consequent on the above consumption may be fairly taken to be equal to the cost to the consumer, making an average annual cost to the country of £250,000, or £2,250,000 in nine years—a sum sufficient to build a substantial Rail Road three hundred miles in length, and keep it in perfect repair.

The £125,000 would at £160 per mile, or 10 shillings a rod have constructed 781 miles of good Turnpike Road every year through our Wilderness Lands, and annually laid open for settlement 2256 Farms of 100 acres each, with a front of fifty rods to each Farm, or 4998 Farms, allowing one half the Lands to be unfit for settlement. It would, in the nine years have macadamized 2250 miles of road at £500 a mile. It was more than equal to the whole Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenue of the Province. If divided equally among the 12 counties of the Province, it would have given annually to each, over £12,000. It amounts to about eight times the sum yearly granted for the purposes of Education. It would have supported all the Educational Institutions and Common Schools—all the Ministers of Religion—all the pauperism, all the expence of Crime and Criminal Justice in the province. It would have relieved every man from Debt—filled every month with bread, and every head with knowledge.

By including the annual incidental loss, each of the above estimates would be doubled.

A lighter public taxation and increased Revenue would, from the increased power of consumption, be the certain result of a diuine of alcoholic drinks.

The great resources of the province may be inferred from its power to sustain such an immense weight, pressing on the elements of its prosperity, without being crushed by it.

Your committee are aware that whilst the evil depends mainly for a remedy on social reform, the Legislature may and ought to act as a powerful auxiliary, as well in hastening its progress, as in its final consummation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE S. HILL, Chairman.

NORTHUMBERLAND BYE ROADS.
101 to improve the road leading from the first to the second tier of lots above John Henderson's Farm, Chatham. 101 to improve the road from the first to the second tier of lots above the farm of Thomas H. Peters, parish of Chatham. 101 to improve the road to the second tier of lots below the Parsonsage, Chatham, and from thence on the New Line of road towards Napan. 321 13 9 to George Fowlio to reimburse him for the sum of \$11 2 8 over expended by him, together with 5 per cent commission thereon. 201 for repairing Black River Bridge, and improving the road