

LATELY MARRIED—The Newhaven Globe, in speaking of the foibles and follies of a new married couple, "goes ahead," as Jonathan would say, in the following humorous strain:

"No period of the married existence is so peculiarly disagreeable to all save the parties concerned, as the Honeymoon. It is a custom, alas, too often honored in the breach, for the newly married couple to absent themselves for a space of time sufficiently long to enable them on their return, to appear before their friends in a tolerably decent and becoming state.

"This is an excellent custom; but as, we before remarked, many persons are so utterly regardless of the feelings of friends and relatives, as to thrust themselves, fresh from the parson, into the social circle, with all the hideousness of their nuptial endearments thick upon them.

"How often have we groined in spirit, and how deeply have we blushed for poor human nature, to see a big booted booby, lolling over his blushing bride of a week, one of his beef-colored paws holding her passive hand, while the other sustained an unpleasant India silk handkerchief, behind which he slobbered out his sickening assurances of affection, varied, perhaps, by the oft-repeated and innate interrogation, "Do you love me?"

"Thus have we seen, and so have you, doubtless, gentle reader; but we trust, for your peace of mind, that you have not witnessed what we were once forced to look upon and live. We saw a newly married couple after an agonizing series of manipulations and murmured mutterings; after playfully slapping each other's heads, and blowing, ay, blowing in each other's faces, after her pretending that "it hurt," and then pretending to be really angry, when our feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch of agony, by her pretending to be seriously offended at his pretended ill humor, saw the woman raise from the chair, plump herself into his lap, throw her unshrinking arms round his neck, and kiss—by ———! kiss his illing lips, and ——— we saw no more—we quitted.

"The law should protect us from such exhibitions. Newly married couples should not be allowed to go at large, except under the severest restrictions.—Were we the law givers of the land, such public carousings, should be punished by solitary confinement and hard labor. The playful puller of whiskers should be set to the picking of oakum; the affectionate pressure of toes should ascend that endless activity, the tread mill! An embrace should be punished at the pillory, and a kiss be constituted a capital offence."

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th August, received by the Britannia Steamer.

HOUSE OF LORDS—August 14.

Lord Montague brought on his motion relative to the financial condition of the country. The late Ministry had been taunted with a decreasing revenue, ruinous wars, and their inability to resuscitate the national finances. The present Ministry had undertaken the task, backed by a Parliamentary confidence almost unbounded and unparalleled. From the imposition of the property and income tax, it was estimated that there would be a surplus of 520,000, but instead of this there was a deficiency of 1,421,000, which made an error in the estimate of no less than 2,940,000! and this without reckoning the Chinese money and the 1,400,000 from the corn duties, which was not calculated on, and which, if added, would present a deficiency in the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, which was perfectly frightful. The Government were entitled to the credit for the unpaid portion of the property tax, amounting to upwards of 120,000, but still the deficiency was to be counted by millions, and was, by far, the greatest that had ever been known to occur in any former estimate. The deficiency ran through every item, on coals, Irish spirits, &c.; and on timber an wise sacrifice had been made at 680,000, besides inflicting an injury on Sweden, which was entitled to the advantages of the most favored nation, and had a right to claim being placed in the same position as the United States. In one instance had the expectations of the Government been realised, which was on the article of coffee, in the duties on which they had made the nearest approach to free trade principles. The loss on coffee had been estimated at 170,000, and it amounted to only 18,000, and even that loss was to be attributed to the extraordinary depression of the period. The anticipated income of the present year was 80,150,000, and a surplus was anticipated of 700,000. But though the Government had made considerable reductions, he feared that this anticipated surplus would be as illusory as that of the preceding year. Under the circumstances of the country he had little hope of the repeal of the income tax, which the Government had pledged themselves would be taken off in three more years, if its produce realised their expectations. This it had more than done for it was estimated that it would only yield 3,300,000, while its actual produce was 5,100,000. A substitute might be discovered for it without much difficulty, which would be found in economy and free trade. It must be admitted that Adam Smith had no more promising pupils than the present Government. They were now removing the restrictions on the exportation of machinery; and they had but to extend the application of the principle involved, order immensely to benefit the country. For advertising the doctrines of free trade,

the noble lord concluded by proposing his resolutions.

The Duke of Wellington regretted the absence of the Earl of Ripon, whose illness threw upon him, who was but imperfectly acquainted with financial details, the task of replying. The budget of the past year had proved defective, from fallacious expectations, a contingency to which all budgets were liable, and to remedy which the minister of the day must always be under the necessity of applying to Parliament. There was no intention of continuing the income tax one day longer than was necessary. Neither the customs nor the excise had produced what had been calculated on; but the corn duty was only an equivalent for the loss on the malt duty, and the produce from both was about what might have been received in an average year. The falling off in the duties on wines and spirits was attributable to increased habits of temperance. It was true that a great portion of the property tax had been collected between April and July, but it had not been carried to account. All these, and the amounts paid in consequence of the forgery of Exchequer bills, accounted for the difference between the estimates and the result, so as to render the case much more favourable than it had been represented by Lord Montague. The balances in the Exchequer were not diminished, as stated in the noble lord's resolution, nor had the funded debt been increased. Having every confidence in the future resources of the country, he trusted the House would join him in rejecting the motion.

A deputation from the Association for the discouragement of Duelling, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. S., Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Capt. the Honourable William Cowper, M. P., Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., Admiral Oliver, Vice Admiral Sir Francis Austin, K. C. B., and the Honorary Secretaries, Captain Henry Hope, R. N., C. B., and Mr. William Dagmore, had an interview with James Graham on Tuesday at the Home office.

The Protestant Association, at a meeting held on Tuesday week, adopted a memorial, which has been signed by the president, vice presidents, and other persons connected with the society, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the united church of England and Ireland, directing their attention to the fearfully rapid spread of tatarism, and praying their lordships to exert their influence in suppressing its extension. Memorials are reaching the right Rev. prelates daily, some from bodices, as in the case of The Protestant Association, and others from particular parishes throughout the country.

The estates and property of the British Iron Company, which cost them £1,644,726 15s 4d, and which were valued in 1841 at £1,078,007, are now offered for £200,000.

The Edinburgh papers record the death of Mr. Charles Mackintosh, of Canispie and Denchatian, the inventor of the waterproof cloth that bears his name.

Window Duty.—The returns of window duty for the twelve towns in England paying the largest amount, and just published by order of the House of Commons, give the several amounts as follows:—For Bath 21,898l.; Birmingham 11,093l.; Brighton 15,216l.; Bristol 15,056l.; Cheltenham 6,755l.; Clifton 7,850l.; Leeds 7,514l.; Liverpool 30,790l.; Manchester 19,157l.; Newcastle 5,710l.; Norwich 7,141l.; Plymouth 11,391l.

Ireland.—There have been the following arrivals at Cork within the last few days, to attend the meeting of the British Association:—Sir Thomas Acland, M. P., and family; Sir George Bache, Prince of Cassino, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Charles Lemon, M. P., Dr. Lamberg, Marquis of Northampton, Earl of Rosse, Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Thomas Wyse, M. P., Professor Wheatstone, King's College, London, &c.

Government intends to erect forthwith in Ireland four provincial asylums for incurable insane cases, idiots, and epileptics. The buildings are to be enlarged, and will afford room for all those cases now in existing asylums.

In the unrolling an Egyptian mummy, in the Thebaid, in 1835, which was ascertained to be 3,000 years old, several heads of wheat were discovered. A portion of this mummy wheat came into the hands of the Earl of Haddington, and on the 1st of November last year, his lordship's gardner, Mr. Ford, sowed four seeds of it in the garden at Tynninghame. The produce is at present nearly 100 stalks, about six feet high, and the ears have from 45 to 55 grains each.

The Steam Ships Hibernia and Great Western.—The Hibernia, Captain Judkins, sailed on Friday afternoon, at five o'clock for Boston and Halifax. She carried out the morning papers of Friday and upwards of 80 passenger, amongst whom were a number of military officers. The Great Western, which sailed on Saturday afternoon, for New York, carried out upwards of 125. Even bets to a considerable amount have been made that the news by the Hibernia will reach New York before the arrival of the Great Western. The contest of these fine steamers excites great interest.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1843.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The present No. brings to a close the first volume of the new series of the Gleaner, taking, with the old series, fourteen volumes.

At the close of the last year's volume, we took leave of our readers, having designed to quit Miramichi; but through the solicitation of a number of friends, and the promises then held out, we were induced to resume our editorial labours. We do not wish to impute any blame to the parties who took an active part in our behalf on that occasion—we feel convinced they acted in good faith—and as far as they were individually concerned, fulfilled their engagements with us; for which we again beg to tender them our best acknowledgments, and for the flattering manner in which they bore testimony to our conduct as a Public Journalist, we shall ever feel grateful; but the experience of the past year has convinced us, that if a more liberal course of action is not to be pursued toward us—that is, a readier disposition manifested to meet the amount of our subscriptions, it would be folly for us to progress further. We can assure our readers, that we have not realized from our subscription list during the last twelve months, sufficient to pay for the paper on which our Journal has been published.

During the last nine months, our situation has not only been a laborious one, but particularly onerous. Being the only paper published in the place, with political feelings running unprecedently high, and a most unnatural local prejudice existing in the settlements toward each other, our object has been to steer a middle course, and by keeping our columns free of acrimonious controversy, to check, as far as we were able, the propensity which exists for vilifying and scandalizing the acts and character of parties and individuals, which has been kept sufficiently alive by other means, through a long series of years, which has nearly destroyed all the socialities of life—engendered bitter and hostile feeling between the inhabitants—curbed our best energies—checked the rise and prosperity of the place—and has at last, subjected us to the ridicule of our neighbors. This course of action, we have long been convinced, would not result in our benefit, for experience has taught us, that had we opened our columns for the free discussion of matters generally, or have joined a particular party, we should have reaped a larger reward for our labours. But such a course, we felt, was not an honest or praiseworthy one—and we could not conscientiously adopt it,—but we lived in hopes, that the time would come when the felly and evil effects of persisting in such a mad and pernicious career would make itself apparent,—that time has been sadly delayed—but come it will—but we fear it will be too late to remedy many of the evils which have been brought upon the county—a county which is possessed of many highly important natural advantages, and which would have ranked much higher than it does at the present time, in the scale of wealth, population, and commercial prosperity, had it not been for the causes we have enumerated.

Under all these circumstances, we cannot see that we would be doing justice to ourselves and family to continue our labours in Miramichi, without a marked change is made manifest in meeting the claims we have against the public. To test this, and not to disappoint those who have legal notices in the paper, we shall publish for two or three weeks, a small advertising sheet, and in the interim, present our subscribers with their bills. If they respond to our call, we shall resume our labours—if they do not, the Gleaner will have to be reckoned among "the things that were," and we shall seek in some other quarter of the Globe, that livelihood which has been denied us here.

THE WEATHER.—Severe frosts have been experienced several nights during the last week. The gardens have suffered therefrom—and in many places, the potatoes are injured. For all the purposes of harvesting, the weather for the last fortnight, has been most delightful.

T. B. LANG, Esq.—The Surveyor of the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, T. B. Lang, Esq., passed through Chatham on the afternoon of Monday week, for the Bay des Chaleurs; having visited the several settlements in that quarter, and conversed with the principal inhabitants, touching Post Office arrangements. Mr. Lang returned to Chatham on Monday last. Our Postmaster informs us that, judging from his ability, experience, and assiduity as a Surveyor, much good to the Province may be expected from Mr. Lang's appointment.

A HINT.—The Postmaster at Dorchester, has very kindly written us to say—that as letters from Britain, directed to this quarter, have unfortunately been forwarded to Fredericton,

in mistake, he suggests, as the mails are made up at London and Liverpool, for this section of the Province, to his office, that correspondents at home be requested to direct their letters via Dorchester. This he thinks, will prevent the annoyance, which no doubt, has had its origin in the imperfect local knowledge of parties at home.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The papers put us in possession of very little that is new or interesting. We have, however, filled our disposable space with extracts.

MORE NEWS FROM THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.—We are indebted to the Pictou Observer, and New-Brunswicker, for the following information respecting the doings in Miramichi:—

"We regret to observe that the party fence in Miramichi, engendered by the late contest between Messrs. Street & Williston, have not yet subsided. Contested elections invariably create excitement, but it is disgraceful in the extreme for persons laying claim to the designation of Christians to wantonly and ruthlessly invade the sanctity of the house of God, and drag His Worshipers from their devotions to seek their vengeance upon them merely because they dared to exercise their political rights; and men who can engage in or connive at such foul transactions should be held up to the execrations of the civilized world. We copy the following particulars from the New Brunswicker:—

"We heard from Miramichi last evening, that notwithstanding the presence of the soldiers there, the riots and disturbances still continued. Last Sunday evening some persons from Newcastle went over to Chatham to attend Divine Service, and after they had taken the seats in the Church, a mob rushed in, dragged out, and beat them severely. Some of the ringleaders in this outrage were captured, but immediately released, and an Express was sent off to Newcastle for more soldiers.

"These were embarked in scows, and towed down about midnight, by the steamer St George from Prince Edward Island. On arriving at Chatham, they found about 100 men well armed with muskets and provided with two field pieces, determined to resist to the last extremity. This was the state of affairs when the mail left; it was intended to make an attempt to arrest the principal rioters with the aid of the military, but it was feared that some lives would be lost in the attempt.

"We hear that outrages of an equally aggravated character have been committed in Newcastle, and one case is mentioned where two females were most indecently and brutally treated for endeavoring to screen a person from the violence of the mob there. It would seem that everybody has run mad at Miramichi, for the conduct of all parties appears equally disgraceful. They ought to be held up to the just indignation of the people of New Brunswick."

RELIC OF JACQUES CARTIER.—The Navigator.—We learn from the Quebec Gazette that the long agitated question as to where or whereabouts Jacques Cartier, on his second voyage from France to this continent, spent the winter of 1535-6, has been solved and set at rest by the recent discovery (in a creek or gully into which the tides flow from the River St. Charles) of the remains of the "Petite Hermine," the small vessel which the intrepid mariner was compelled to abandon when he returned to France.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Halifax Morning Herald, contains the following humorous paragraphs under the above head. "Signs of the Times—We have received from Boston a paper called the "Signs of the Times;" it is under the direction of two Miller-gentlemen.—All we can say about it is, that if the wood cuts are a representation of the signs of the times, they are very ugly, as well as very bad times. The "signs of the times" in Halifax are, numbers of persons walking the streets with empty pockets and empty stomachs."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Report of the Gloucester, Bible Society was received this morning. It shall appear in our advertising sheet next week.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Miramichi. ENTERED—September 1, ship Lord Mulgrave, Win. Hull, 45 days—Gilmour, Rankin, & Co. 4—schr. Elizabeth, Harding, Halifax, 7 days—do. 5—brig Tyne, Bosustow, Penzance, 41 days—Duncan & Loch; schr Esperance, La Buffe, Bathurst, 3 days—H. C. D. Carman; schr Betsey, Graham, Pictou, 3 days.—James Johnson. 6—brigt. Lady Harvey, M'Donald, Newfoundland, 7 days—Gilmour, Rankin, & Co. 7—schr Pearl, Hall, do, 12 days.—J. Conard, & Co. 12—schr. Hope, Siliker, Bay Verte, 9 days—Gilmour, Rankin & Co. 13—schr. Velocity, Shelmut, Quebec, 5 days—do. The schr Siberia, Watt, from Halifax, is below,