

quantity produced last year, which will add to its wealth at least so many dollars, for although Wheat may not bring the Farmer a dollar a bushel, yet it will bring that, and more than that, in England, and be productive of that amount to the Farmer, the Forwarder, and the Merchant."

We take the following from Judge ROLLAND'S Charge to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the criminal term for the district of Montreal. It depicts a state of affairs anything but creditable to the district:

"The present season will not present so many of the minor offences as usual, owing to the prosecutions lately had in the Quarter Sessions of the Peace. But we regret to have to announce to you that many of the higher crimes will come before you for investigation, which will require your best attention."

"We have reached that degree of advancement which exhibits great progress in commerce and agriculture, as well as in the arts and sciences; but it is to be feared that we shall not be exempt from the evils which increasing population mingles with its benefits, and that we shall find crime and immorality to be also on the increase."

"In this country, formerly so peaceable, so quiet, I would say so moral, we hear of violence, of riots, of outrages of every kind. Is it then that the country has all at once undergone such a change in its morals. Or is it owing to casual occurrence, that, since the last criminal session, we have heard of more crimes than in times past? We must hope so. Heinous passions, great outrages and crimes are sometimes owing to accidental circumstances. But the germ may be nourished and remain, if remedies are not applied. It is principally to Courts of Justice that this duty devolves. It is by the vigilance of grand juries. It is by the indictments of the law, severe, but just, that we shall put a stop to demoralization among us. The people must understand and know that crimes will not remain unpunished—that no one will escape justice. The firm and persevering course of the Courts in the maintenance of the laws, is now, if at any time, required, to inspire fear into a certain class of individuals who know of no other restraint. Religion, no doubt, will do much. The ministers of the Gospel will preach peace and charity—but this may prove ineffectual if unsupported by the strong hand of the Law."

The Quebec Gazette of the 6th instant contains the following caustic remarks on the clamour which is kept up by designing men, and party papers, against the Governor General, for not filling up his Executive Council:

"Some of the newspapers both in Upper and Lower Canada, particularly those connected with the late Executive Councillors Heads of Departments, are complaining that the offices are not filled up, after the expiration of eight months since the resignation of Mr. [Name] so far as the public is concerned, the business of Government has gone on during that period, as usual for the last three or four years, that is not very well; but we hear of no specific grounds of complaint. Although some eight or nine thousand pounds a year has, since the Union Act, been paid for Executive Councillors Heads of Departments, out of the seventy-five thousand pounds sterling a year of our money, set apart by the Imperial Parliament, by way of securing us "Responsible Government" we suppose, it does not follow that it must be spent, without rendering to the public some substantial equivalent. If it is merely given as the price of "influence," to keep parties from disturbing the country, we fear so great a premium for such purpose, may raise hosts of competitors, [particularly if once in power, they can govern the Governor,] and thus the end of all good government, the peace and welfare of the country, be frustrated. We should like to see the necessary Heads of Departments, filled by able practical men of good character, more engaged in performing the duties of their departments, than as politicians, and that they should be well looked after, by the head of the Executive and the representatives of the people, rather than be the masters of both."

**HINTS TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.**—The following most admirable hints to parties writing for newspapers, are well deserving the attention of those for whose especial notice they are intended:

"Some of our correspondents would save us a vast deal of trouble, and themselves much disappointment, if they would only attend to the following rules: As your copy must often be cut into many pieces, a sheet written on both sides is a plague and a sorrow, often delaying the article or the paper: write, therefore, only on one side of the paper. II. *Always keep a copy of your article, unless it be very long.* It will be apt to get lost or mislaid among the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if not used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than to rely on the editor to return the original. III. *Never send an article to an editor unfinished.* When he hears or reads that you have scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c. he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. IV. *Never carry in an article other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it at once, and say whether he will publish it or not.* He

cannot always spare the time at that moment; and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact. But send in your manuscript, and give him a reasonable time to consider it. V. *Never fall into the serious mistake of imagining that, because a man writes a sorry hand himself, he is partial to that sort of Chirography.* Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write plainly, if possible, write decipherately, any how, or don't write at all."

**THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.**—A pamphlet published by Rowland Hill, contains the following extract, illustrative of the advantages resulting from the above named system:

"Mr. Traverser despatches 10,000 Prices Current per annum more than formerly. Samples are now despatched by Post; increase of Tea Trade increases the duties, consequently the Revenue. Mr. Charles Knight, the Publisher, says the Penny Postage facilitates the distribution of books; monthly lists of new books, formerly only sent to the London Trade are now sent to the country booksellers. The Country booksellers have now parcels three times a week, instead of once; small tradesmen once a week, instead of once a month. Accuracy in books is promoted by cheap transmission of proofs to and fro between author and printer. Want of rural distribution prevents communication with important classes—such as the Clergy, Magistrates, Poor Law Guardians, &c. Messrs. Pickford & Co.'s postage for the year ending March, 1839, was on or about 30,000 letters; in the year ending March, 1843, it was on or about 240,000 letters. Lieut. Watson, R. N. states that the penny postage has enabled him to complete his system of telegraphs; he has now telegraphs on many of the most important headlands of England and Scotland. Mr. Stokes, the honorary Secretary to the Parker Society, states that the society could not have existed but for the penny postage; it is for printing the works of the early English Reformers. There are 7,000 subscribers; it pays yearly from £200 to £300 postage; it also pays duty on 3,000 reams of paper. Mr. Bagster, the publisher of a Polyglott Bible in twenty four languages, shows that the revision which he is giving to his work as it goes through the press, would, on the old system, have cost £1,500 in postage alone; and that the Bible could not have been printed but for the penny postage; also, that the penny postage adds to the accuracy, as he can now send revisions to several parties."

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The following is an extract from a letter to the Editor of the New York Sun, dated at the city of Mexico, June 30. It furnishes a few items of news from this remote portion of the Globe:

"The news from Peru, which is to the first of May, contains nothing of interest. The civil war is carried on by Castilla against the dictator Vicano. The republic of the Ecuador remains in a peaceable state. The yellow fever had again appeared at Guayaquil, but did not rage very much."

"From Panama we have nothing important, except the safe arrival of Mr. Jaquemont, Consul of France; Viscount Denaint, Mr. Gazella, Engineer of the Royal Corps and Miners; and Mr. De Courtes, of the Royal body upon bridges and roads. The two last came to explore the territory, to investigate the possibility of constructing a canal which will communicate with the two oceans. They are also to explore the coast on both sides with the hope of finding coal mines, this being a case indispensable for the establishment of a line of steamers between France, the Southern parts of the United States, the Marquesas, and Pacific Islands."

"At Valparaiso there had been a "Northern," but none of the shipping were injured. The coal mines of the South Pacific Steam Co. at Talkahuna had failed. They are about purchasing other mines. The coal mines discovered in the Straits of Magellan, it is thought, will soon become very profitable. There was a smart shock of an earthquake at Concepcion on the 15th of April. Several buildings were thrown down and one sick woman killed."

**HAZLETON AND JONES.**—The following Address was delivered by the Reverend Mr. O'Brien, over the bodies of the above named unfortunate men, two of the guilty crew of the Saladin, after they were removed from the gallows for interment in the Catholic cemetery.

"He said that the dead who lay before them were a sad and salutary lesson to us all. To the virtuous and the sinful—to childhood and old age they spoke—a warning of terrible significance. There were two whose spirits had not been shadowed by deep crime—whose youth had been virtuous, though wayward, and whose maturity though not holy was not stained by dark guilt. He believed that up to the

unhappy hour when apprehension and passion seduced reason from its allegiance, and produced the perpetration of these horrid murders, George Jones and John Hazleton were not less virtuous than most of those who heard him. Their young hearts had received the impressions of religious duty and had been taught to fix their happiness in religious hope. They had run a brief career. Their first crime was almost their last one—and their last one brought them to a scaffold—Let no one presume upon the newness of his iniquity—or upon the occasional impunity granted in the mysterious designs of Providence to hoary crime. There they were, now in the greenness of youth—cut down by the hand of the Executioner and without one who knew them to follow them to their early grave. Yet they had Friends, too, Friends who cherished the remembrances with which they were associated, and looked forward to the hope of being united to them again. Alas for poor Jones!—an old Parent's heart will throb to breaking—and a Sister's cheek will flash with sorrowing shame as they hear the announcement that their hope perished on a Gibbet! Hazleton—he lay there—a name as far as the world is concerned—and no more. His circle will gather, still, around the domestic hearth, and talk about the "lost one" being found, and the Traveller's return. The family that owned him will not hang their heads with shame at his fate, nor shed the hot tears of broken heartedness over the dishonour he has brought upon them. John Hazleton, every one knows, only a name, and his secret is safe. "May God," concluded the Rev. Gentleman "have mercy upon their souls; and teach us by their fate, while we stand to "take heed lest we fall"—and while innocence gives us severity never to barter it for the delusive promises of crime."

**THE SEASON.**—The weather since our last publication, has been most delightful, and the crops are fast hastening to maturity. We have been informed that several fields of wheat in the vicinity of Chatham, will be ready for the sickle in a fortnight. In several instances in our immediate neighbourhood, so heavy was the crop of Grass, that it was found necessary to remove some portion of it off the ground, to enable the hay makers to spread the remainder to advantage.

Wheat and Oats are well filled, and the crop of straw will be most abundant. Potatoes look uncommonly well, and there is not only an appearance of an abundant crop, but an early harvest. We saw new potatoes offered for sale a fortnight since. There is a general complaint of a worm in the root of the Cabbage, which have swept away a large portion of them. The Novascotian and St. John papers make mention of the same circumstance.

It is really gratifying to witness the change which has taken place during the last four years, in the country. Look in whatever direction you may, this is to be observed. The space which was occupied till a very recent date, by the black, charred forest—the relics of the ever-memorable fire of 1825—or clearances on which a few half-starved cattle endeavored to procure sustenance, is now converted into luxuriant green fields, and

"the corn uprears  
Its head, like an army of golden spears;"

and the pieces of cleared land in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, Douglastown, and Chatham, which were suffered to lie waste, year after year, are now fenced in, under crop, and very many of them in a high state of culture. If the same interest be manifested by the inhabitants of the county for a few years longer, to cultivate the soil, and procure therefrom, the necessities of life, we will be comparatively independent of our neighbours, and the large sums yearly sent out to procure them will in future be retained among us. When this period arrives, things with us will assume a healthier tone, and wear a much brighter aspect than they have done for years—but not until then.

Wheat, which in former times it was thought impossible to raise in this section of the Province, is now extensively cultivated, and with some little care and attention in preparing the soil, gives a most abundant return. This last remark applies with equal force to the counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche, as

will be seen by reference to the yearly Reports of their Agricultural Societies.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**—HAVING so frequently called the attention of this community to Post Office abuses, it is not without feelings of reluctance we recur to the subject.

We have been requested by the Gentlemen who handed us the following notification, to state, that the motives by which they were actuated in deferring the proposed meeting until a day so remote as the 2nd Sept. is purely to afford the adjoining Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche ample time to announce similar meetings to be held in each on the same day. By this sort of simultaneous movement, it is hoped that to our remonstrances a more pliant ear will be lent than would be by the adoption of any other method.

We are not in a mood at present fitted to rehearse the character of the grievances to which this section of the Province has been lately subjected, suffice it to say, that instead of improvements, to which all looked forward with anxious expectations, our grievances have become ten fold more grievous.

It is well known, that for the avowed purpose of accelerating the conveyance of the mails through the adjoining Counties, Couriers of long standing, nay, every one of them, were cruelly displaced, to be superseded by new, and more efficient ones, of whom it was expected they would for half the pay, travel at twice the speed. Have these expectations been realized? Prior to the late alterations, we received our Halifax mail in little more than two days—it is now three days and a half on its journey. So much for promised improvement. So absurdly strange did this circumstance at first appear to us, that we questioned its truth; we are now, however, not only persuaded of its truth, but acquainted with its cause, which is simply this. Owing to some bad management, instead of the Halifax and St. John coaches reaching the Bend of Pettitcodiac at the same time, the former mail arrives some 24 or 30 hours before the other; so then, purely for the sake of the St. John mail, which could easily pass via Fredericton, the mails from Britain, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and nearly all the world beside, are delayed at the Bend full 24, if not 30 hours. The mails from the northward on their return, are hurried on, when a few hours delay would be of the utmost importance to the commercial community. But we cannot divine the necessity for this rapid flight hence, when it is despatched in sufficient time to enable the Courier to take a comfortable night's rest at Shediac, and convey it to the Bend by eight or nine next morning. We leave the subject with the public.

**NOTICE.**—On Monday, the 2nd September next, a Public Meeting will be held at some place in Miramichi, to be subsequently named, for the purpose of adopting measures for the removal of certain grievances which exist in the Post Office Department.

**READING ROOM.**—In the apartment adjoining the new Post Office, a Reading Room is about being established, on a cheap and most judicious plan. Like most things of the kind, in this place, Reading, or News Rooms, seem hitherto to have been got up, but that they might go down. If any thing, however, of a literary cast, be entitled to the patronage of a people—especially of young men—we hold that the News, or Reading of which we write, is the very one. Accessible during all reasonable hours, it will contain a few British, two or three American, and nearly all the Provincial Periodicals. The Room is pleasantly situated, airy, and commodious, and the terms, we understand, are but 17s. 6d. per annum.