point of New Brunswick, being in latitude 48 9 3 North—that from the south end of Grand Manan, being the most southernly part of the prevince, the distance to Dalhousie, in a straight line, was 210 miles, which might be considered the extreme length of the province. Yet the distance from Fredericton to Dalhousie, by the distance from Fredericton to Dalhousie, by the present mail route, in fact the only road, was 219 miles!—while the actual distance across the country between the two places did not exceed 100 miles! The absurdity of travelling all round the province, to reach its northern extremity, was so great, that it was extraordinary the common sense of the people had not compelled a road long since, through the centre of the province, which would throw open some millions of acres of good land, and connect the river St. John and this city with the valuable fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur. The absurdity of the present route to Ristigouche, clearly shown on the Lecturer's Ristigouche, clearly shown on the Lecturer's great transparent map of the province, was so great as to occasion an exclamation of surprise from the audience.

The Lecturer finished by thanking his au-

dience for the very marked attention which had dience for the very marked attention which had been paid to the lecture throughout, and stated that later in the season, he should deliver two more lectures, in continuation, the one on those rivers flowing into the Gulf between Miramichi and Bay Verte, and the other on those rivers [except the St. John] flowing into the Bay of Fundy, which would conclude the subject.

The foregoing is but a very brief culling of the

The foregoing is but a very brief outline of the leading features of this very pleasing and intructive lecture, which occupied one hour and twenty minutes, and as before, was delivered

The Politician.

United States Press.

From the New York Sun. OUT OF DEBT.

What a happy thing it is to be out of debt, nations as well as individuals. There can be nothing more painful than having succession of duns at your door, and to be compelled to resort to every invention, and to descend to the meanness of every kind of falsehood to procure a temporary delay. Still, with an individual, a combination of circumstances may compel him to resort to the readily system. to resort to the credit system to support his fa-mily, not so with a nation. Whenever a gomily, not so with a nation. Whenever a government plunges needlessly in debt and is wantonly extravagant, the people, and not the government, are compelled to make up the desiciency in the shape of direct, or indirect taxation. See, says one, how prosperously England gets on with a National Debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, and the interest all paid. How does she get on under this oppressive burden? The nobility, great landed proprietors, and the privileged classes, own nearly the whole stock constituting the debt, and the laboring people are pinched to death by taxes to pay the interest. Taxes on air light, locomotion—and everything, tangible and intangible, so that nearly all their hard earnings go to the support of Government. You never mily, not so with a nation. go to the support of Government. You never see in England what is daily seen here, a wood eawyer going to his home at night with a fine fat turkey dangling from his back! You never see a sweep in the Three Kingdoms carrying home on a skewer, three or four venison steaks home on a skewer, three or four venison steaks for supper, which we often see here. In England the sweep, who is a white man, would be charged with having stolen them from Alderman Gobble, of Portsoben Ward. Now if we were to create a great national debt in this country, the people, of course, being compelled to be taxed for the interest, would not only be under the necessity of giving up the turkey, and surrendering the venison steaks, but would stand no better chance than the operatives of Great Britain of getting meat for dinser once a week. We are not, therefore, in favor of a national debt—we are not in favor of a "Splendid Government"—we are not in favor of high did Government"—we are not in favor of high taxes—we are not in favor of making the poor poorer, and the rich richer; but we are in favor of economy and strict accountability, of moder-ation in everything, of good faith in the states and in the government, and of making our income pay our expenditures without resort to loans in any shape. Great rejoicings were heard when General Jackson paid off the National Debt-we were free! the ship of state finally was sailing in smooth water, our national faith had been sustained-but instead of keeping out of debt, we pushed our credit to its ut mest limit, imported millions upon millions of goods not required by the consumption of the country, and the Treasury, by this excess of imports, was overflowing, and we divided the surplus among the states. Settling day, however, had to come; the customer could not pay jobber—the jobber could not pay the Eng manufacturer, the merchant could not pay notes, and the customer could not pay the vision dealer, and a grand crash ensued Banks, customers, dealers, jobbers and speculators all went by the board, the Government went into debt, the states repudiated and refused to pay the interest on their debt. We all went on the stool of repentance and reform-took in sail. took the benefit of the Bankrupt act, closed the doors of broken banks, transacted a small and safe business, and by strict economy, managed to weather the storm, with bright prospects ahead. The General Government, however. has not by its example cheered on the people in this great work of reform. this great work of resorth. We are rapidly accumulating a national debt, through loans and the issue of Treasury notes, and the people must ineist upon their representatives in Congress

exercising a proper economy in the public ex-penditures, and graduating those expenditures

by a scale equivalent to our income; when one

will meet the other, then we are in a safe po-sition. We have also to provide a sinking fund, if we have none, to pay off our national debt. The various departments in their annual reports tell Congress: "we want so much money." Is it not the duty of Congress to enquire ney." Is it not the duty of Congress to enquire how much less will answer? For example, the Secretary of State says:—I want \$3,685,067 for the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and miscellaneous items. Prodigious!—the amount of all the national expenditures in 1790. Let us, however, prune this down \$858,000, and that can be done without the least injury to the public service. The Secretary of War says: give me in round numbers, nine millions three give me in round numbers, nine millions three hundred and seventy one thousand dollars, which I want for the army, for fortifications, for the Indian department, and for pensions. An army only of about 800 men, pensions only a million and Indians about a million; will the military committee in Congress recommend such an appropriation for the War department? That item can be revealed at least one million and item can be razeed at least one million and a half. The Navy, eight millions! in time of profound peace, with daily changes and im-provement in architecture, gunnery, and size and character of ships of war; who will deny that in this appropriation two millions will be saved? Let us see, therefore, what a judicious reform, a rational, reasonable, available economy will save the people:

Foreign Affairs.....\$985,000

Equal almost to the deficiency in our annua revenue, to say nothing of the economy of the Government Departments in everyState throughout the Union. In this view of the case, are the people to be told that they shall be heavily taxed for postage, that the Post Office Department shall maintain itself, and shall not be a burden on Government, when at least four mil lions can be saved by judicious economy in other departments? This will never satisfy the peo-ple. Postage must be reduced, and if the post office falls short a million, pay it out of the economy in the other departments. Much yet remains to be said on these subjects.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.-The mail reached our Post Office, on Monday night at eight o'clock, P. M. We went to press to-day at two o'clock.

CANADA .- We take the following, regarding the formation of the new ministry from the Kingston Chronicle of December 16:-

"Our readers are no doubt anxious to know whether an Executive Council has been formed aid in the government of the country. their information we may state, on what we conceive good authority, that under present circumstances it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to form merely a provi-sional Council, to be composed of Messrs. Daly, Draper, Viger, and some one or two other gentlemen, unconnected with politics, until more permanent arrangements can be made. honbles Messrs. Lafontaine, Aylwin, and Morris, returned to their homes yesterday morning The official papers of the former will in all probability be handed over to some confidential member of the Lower Canada Bar-and we member of the Lower Canada har—and we understand that Mr Draper, as Queen's Counsel, will take charge of Mr Baldwin's papers to day, so that the late ministry may now be said to be relieved of the seals of office. It has been decided that in future no salary shall be attached to the office of Executive Councillor

The new government or council will be based on the same principles as the last, but with new men—new, but not unknown. Mr. Draper's declaration as to the share belonging to Lower Canada in any Canadian administration, made upon his voluntary secession in 1843, to make room for the Baldwin and Lafontaine council, gives assurance of his desire upon that headand no public men in this country are more thoroughly pledged to Responsible Government as a principle, and to French equality in the councils of the Governor General of Canada, than Mr. Draper and Mr Viger."

The Kingston Statesman of the 13th has the fellowing :-

" Mesers Daly, Viger, Draper, and Cartwright, will at present compose the Executive Council, but without salary.

"This government is but provisional, and in due time the monarchists of Canada will have a strong and a permanent administration.

"Mr Carey will continue in charge of the Inspector General's Office, Mr Turquand of the Receiver General's, and Mr Bouthillier of the Crown Lands effice.

EUROPEAN NEWS .- We have continued our extracts from British papers obtained by the Hibernia.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- A fire broke out in Halifax, on Friday evening, 22ad instant, in a house in Albermarle street, by which a woman and 2 children were burnt to death. The partieu-

THE SEASON .- On Thursday night last, our weather took a decided change. On that evening and the following day, we had the first real snow storm experienced this season, during which a considerable quantity of snow fell. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday the weather was mile and suft, which tended to settle the snow; and since 1844 has commenced, we have had hard, frosty weather, which will greatly strengthen the ice on the river-an event of no little importance to this country at this season of the year.

While on this subject, we take the opportunity of wishing our Patrons a happy and prosperous New Year.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—The Halifax Recorder, in an article on the recent changes in the Administration says :- " According to our judgment, the new House may be thus divided: Liberals, who will, under any circumstances, act with Howe, Young, Huntington, and Doyle, 27; Liberal conservatives, who will stand by Uniacke, 8; out-and-out Tories, er illiberal Baptists, who will go with Johnston and Stewart 16. These numbers may be slightly varied by circumstances, but will, we think, be ultimately found substantially correct."

The Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business, on the 8th of February next.

FROM MEXICO .- A New York paper notices an arrival at that port, in 20 days from Vera Cruz, which brings the intelligence that Santa Anna, who had been elected President by a large majority, was at that place when the vessel sailed, " preparing the posts, and otherwise getting in readiness for the arrival of the British fleet, which was daily expected from

UNITED STATES .-- Two millions barrels of Flour passed through the Erie Canal last sum-

The Boston papers say :- " that Captain Ryrie of the Acadia, will take command of the Hibernia, on his return to Liverpool.

"Captain Judkins, now in the Hibernia, is to superintend the construction and fitting up of the new steamship, now on the stocks at Glasgow, nearly ready to be launched, and take command of her when completed, which will probably be in June next."

PICTOU ELECTION .- The hon. George Smith has been returned for the Township of Pictous by a majority of 26 over Mr Wilkins, who has demanded a scrutiny

WOLVES -These ferocious and destructive animals, we learn, are very numerous on the branches of this river. An individual informs us that he saw one on Tuesday last, at Indian Town Brook, when he and others gave chase with their axes, but did not succeed in coming up with him. He also acquaints us that two were killed on the North West during the last week, one of which, being caught in a trap in the woods, dragged it out on the ice, where he was perceived by an Indian, who immediately ran to despatch him, but was attacked by the wolf-a contest ensued, and after a kard fight, " Brother" came off conqueror. We would warn those frequenting the bush after night, to be on their guard.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK -Through the politeness of a gentleman of this place, we were handed last evening, the following letter, giving a melancholy account of the loss of the barque Phonix, Captain Turner, which vessel left this port for Britain, on the 19th November last. The name of the female passenger mentioned, was Mary Lannahan, on her way to her

"Sr. Peters, December 2, 1843. "The barque Phonix, which, as the captain told me in Miquelon, loaded with you, dreve ashore on Langlad, at half past three o'clock on the morning of the 26th November, in a strong gale, and bacame a total wreck. Eight men, including the mate, in attempting to save them-selves in the long boat, were all drowned; the female passenger previously perisaded on deck. The captain, his son, and the remaining four of the crew, were saved by being driven ashore on the quarter deck. I passed that way on Saturday last, when I was eye-witness. The ship was entirely broken up saviness. was entirely broken up, and lay along the beach, together with the timber and deals, about a mile extent: a number of men were there saving what they could, by order of the Commissary, to be sold at auction for the benefit of all con-

MR. PIERCE, Having observed that you notice in your palars will be found in another part of our sheet. per the weight of some exceedingly fine Hoge,

lately killed in Northumberland; may I beg you will give publicity to the result of Glonces-

ter county breeding, in the same department. Ferguson, Esquire, of Bathurst, killed last month 14 Hogs, of the following weights and ages, viz:

1 Hog, 2 years old, 4 do. 18 months do 1 do 18 do do 1 do 15 do do weight 693 lbs. 570 do 525 do

10 do 14 do do averaging over 300 do Mr Malloy, of Sattash, killed this year 4 hogs of 18 months old, varying in weight from 430 to 480 lbs. but weighing in the aggregate 1800 lbs. Some isolated cases of good breeding in this county, might be given, approximating to and perhaps equalling the above, but no successful breeding to the same extent by one inclividual.

Bathurst, 21st December, 1843.

P. E. ISLAND .- The Legislature of this Island was opened on the 21st ult. The following is the Governor's speech on the occasion :-Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly;
It is with regret that I call you from your homes earlier than usual; but considerations arising from an error in the Laws relating 16 Statute Labour and the Small Debt Courts have rendered your meeting advisable.

When, in the last Session, you repealed and

suspended all former Laws upon the above mentiuned subjects, all appointments under them became vacant; but as some of the Mem bers of the house of assembly had held appointments under these acis when elected to their seats, and as, in the event of their being reappointed, their possession of them might thereby be unnecessarily affected, you agreed to clause in each of the new Laws suspending as far as regards these Members, the operation of the 7th of William 4, cap. 15, "for vacaing the Seats of Members," the only act affecting them; but by mistake the words "5th of William 4th" were inserted in the clauses referred to—a palpable error, because this last named act had already been repealed by the other; my intention was, to have named these errors at the usual period of your meeting; but from representations made to me by the Speaker of seats, and as, in the event of their being reap presentations made to me by the Speaker of the house of assembly, for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, there appears a determination of corresponding to the corresp determination of some parties to use rore in direct opposition to the manifest inter-tion of the Legislature, for which reason I have seemed it proper at once to bring the question before your notice.

I again bring to your consideration the Laws affecting the Debtor and Creditor of this Colory It may, possibly not be judicious wholly to adopt those of England; but a nearer approach to the away of the control of th

The reconsideration of the " Act for rents taining and establishing the Boundary Lines of Counties and Townships," &c., which is now partially suspended, appears to be highly necessary.

The important subject of the Fisheries is worthy of your deepest attention, with a view to affording all possible encouragement to be to affording all possible encouragement to be to afford to the state of the sta valuable a branch of industry. It is most obvious that an extensive and well founded establishment in the state of the sta lishment in this department of commercial esterprise would be the means of giving to the leand that Foreign trade, the absence of which is lamented as a constant, the absence of which is lamented as a cause of the depression in the

pursuits of our agricultural population.

The position of this Colony enables you to commence the Fishing season even earlier than Newfoundland. You have advantages of youring bait which are not found there grow your own produce. Providence has stowed abundant crops; but they are oftenseld in the neighbouring Markets at a ruincus loss; and yet, with Fish abounding on your stream organized Fishery is wanting. The those friends of this Island, and its people, are those friends of this Island, and its people, are those friends of this Island, and its people, are those friends of this Island, and its people, are those friends of the succeed who, by advice, influence and example succeed in briaging the occupation of the fisherman so in briaging the occupation of the fisherman as an ally to that of the Farmer.

I have to call your attention to the expiration of the act for the

I have to call your attention to the expression of the act for the encouragement of Education in this Island. It is impossible for ms too earnestly to implore of your gravest deliberation upon this most important measure. Connected upon this subject, the present and future well fare of thousands is involved in your decisions fare of thousands is involved in your decisions. To educate a people, is the first step towards rendering them, in the mass, religious, honest and benevolent. Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly;
The Public accounts will be duly laid before you, and without that delay which has here! fore retarded your examination of them, have every reason to suppose that the Revense will at least equal that of last year—a circumsiance, which stance which, amidst the general depression which has so lon prevailed in almost part of the Empire, affords a sure and pleasing upon your graating the necessary sums for the Pablic Service.

Mr. Speaker, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly; I trust, by your early settlement of the querical tion first mentioned, that you will enable me to relieve you from a long attendance at present At a future period, I shall avail myself of popportunity to lay before you such community to brise the second process of the second proc as as may be deemed necessary to brist under your consideration.

The Herald of the 22nd has the following " This day [Saturday] His Excellency cam! paragraphs:-

assent to t "We h of the Hor worth and y reques February, "We Elections T. wn to the 2d El the 19th J tastle, or o'clock, it was) the

the Ida, a from Sier fore he sa fared three board 534 demand a farew allo The Co

FROM

Barnes, a from Porting Prince.]
Prince.]
val. It is has recedentain contain co French claking in At Richer Rev. On Todence of Mr Hug long and the great leaving the loss band.

RAI Ch loun, el led 5 The fifth of the first state of