

enough; ten or twelve dollars per morgen (£2 10s. or £2 per acre) is constantly paid in situations remote from the influence of towns. Building sites, especially those favourable for trade or manufactures, sell also as high as in England. The sum of 3000 dollars was paid a few years back for about an acre and a half of ground, on which some zinc works now stand at Disburg. This was equal to £500 per acre.—*Banfield's Industry of the Rhine.*

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1846.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, he hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for Advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

Gleaner Office, October 23, 1846.

**GAS SUPERSEDED.**—Who will have the hardihood to declare after reading the following paragraph, copied from a late American journal, "that there is nothing new under the sun."

"We learn that M. Jobard, following out a hint of Sir Humphrey Davy, has ascertained that Water may be made the means of a cheap illumination. It is decomposed by a very simple process, and furnishes a beautiful light. A penny's worth of oil duly mixed with water in a retort, will furnish the light of ten candles for twenty hours. The French Government has become the owner of the patent for public purposes, and several large manufactories in France are now successfully using it."

**FASHION.**—A writer in a late English periodical, thus notices the arbitrary manner in which this tyrant rules this world of ours, despite the boasted wisdom of the age. When will sensible men and women arouse themselves, and shake of this thralldom, and follow the dictates of nature.

"Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling the people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake. She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with tight neck-kerchiefs, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing: she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless. She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty. She invades our pleasures, and interrupts our business. She ruins health and produces sickness, destroys life, and occasions premature death. She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet the husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, voluntarily have become her obedient servants and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be the most obsequious. She compels people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeable to the word of God or the dictates of pride."

**UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.**—The New York express thus briefly comments on the struggle which is now going on between the above-named nations:—

"The occupation of Monterey does not end the war, but only opens the road for just such carnage, before the heights of Saltillo and San Louis Potosi. Every step we take, it is now evident, is to be taken in blood. It is impossible, we have ever believed, to reach the city of Mexico the route by which Gen. Taylor has been ordered to go. We have not money enough to provide the means and feed the men to go there. The job is too costly, The sacrifice of life too frightful."

**ENGLAND.**—Dr. Durbin, an American, who has been for some time past making a tour of Europe, in a recent communication to his friends at home, thus speaks of the greatness and resources of the mother country:—

"Never was England so rich and so powerful as at this hour. Her government was never more firmly established nor more vigorously administered; its machinery was never so thoroughly disused over its territory, nor worked with so much precision and promptness. By its ubiquitous police, by its well appointed regiments, its forts and garrisons, and by the splendid system of railways, it can concentrate an amount of force at any given point sufficient to crush an insurrection in the bud. The naval arrangements of England are the wonder of the world. Her

ships are familiar to every sea. Her dominion is established in every quarter of the earth. But it is not in the resources of the government, extraordinary as they are that the wealth of England displays itself most strikingly. The stranger beholds in the Thames enough, he would think, for the commerce of many nations, and might imagine that London was only a city of merchants. A ramble in Hyde Park on some pleasant afternoon, convinces him of his mistake. He sees around him evidences of wealth not sprung from commerce. Equipages, many of them rich enough for royalty in other countries whirl by him in scores. The beauty of the horses, the perfection of the whole array, and the multitude of liveried servants, dazzle and confound him. If he pass into the abodes, not merely of the aristocracy of blood, but into the other almost equal aristocracy of wealth, he will find a profusion of costly furniture which no other city in the world can match. Yet he might think that all the wealth and splendour of England is confined to the metropolis. Let him travel through the land and learn his error. Wherever he may go, it is over costly railways, in cars or over smooth turnpikes with trimmed edges, such as, in other countries might be the walks in a rich man's pleasure grounds. Noble edifices strike his eye at every turn of the road. Rich fields are cultivated in the very perfection of agriculture, and large towns present themselves at intervals of but a few miles. In these towns he still finds the wealth of England. If they are in an agricultural district, the church, the parsonage, and the squire's abode, are all on a superior scale. If they are in a manufacturing district, his very imagination staggers under the idea of the vast capital employed in the thousand factories and ten thousand houses around him. Go where he will, he cannot escape from the evidence of the wealth of England. They are the strong points of light in the foreground of the picture. They must strike the eye of the most hasty observer; they may so absorb his attention that he will not notice the gloomy background at all.

**HAYTI.**—From this long distracted Island there is some cheering intelligence. After a long period of civil war, in which the contending parties spared neither age or sex, a train of measures has been set in motion by the President, who, it appears, is a man of intelligence, for the union of the whole Island under one government. It is successfully operating, and content and tranquillity prevailed.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**—In the absence of more important news, we have devoted considerable space to further extracts from our late British papers. Among them will be found some interesting articles relating to the state of affairs in Ireland, Cape of Good Hope, and at Borneo, and several paragraphs of a miscellaneous nature.

**THE SEASON.**—Since our last number was issued, we have had a variety of changes in the atmosphere—sunshine, rain, calm, high winds, hail and snow. During the whole of Thursday it blew half a gale from the eastward, and a large quantity of snow fell. Yesterday the air was mild and pleasant, which speedily began to disrobe the earth of its wintry apparel. This will cause the water in the brooks to rise, a consummation long and devoutly wished by the mill owners and lumbermen, particularly by the former, whose operations have been seriously interrupted through the extraordinary dryness of the season. Wheel carriages are laid aside, and the musical jingle of the sleigh-bell is heard in all directions. This state of things, it is not likely, will last long. There is a large number of vessels in port, and every exertion is being made to complete their cargoes, and get them ready for sea.

We recommend to the attention of our readers in Newcastle and Chatham the extracts in our first page, from the Law "for appointing Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires in the towns of Newcastle and Chatham." The eighteenth section especially, is a very important one, and we hope the Firewards will see that its provisions are speedily adopted.

### ARRIVALS AT NEA'S HOTEL.

October 17—Thomas Wathine, Richibucto. 21st—Alex. Brown, Ludlow; S. B. Hetherington, Richibucto; William Geddes, do.; Captain Morrison, barque Olga, of Sunderland; John McClatchy, Hillsborough; B. Stevens, Richibucto. 22nd—Wm. Parker, South West;

Jacob Mersereaux, do. 23rd—Wm. Crocker, do. 24th—Ephraim Reed, Bedeque, P. E. Island; James Fraser, Kouchibouguac; Mrs Ingram, Newcastle. 25th—C. Wolhaupter, Bathurst; Wm. Turner, Dorchester; Philip Vibert, Esq., New Carlisle, Canada. 27th—John Potter, Mrs Jardine & child, Kouchibouguac. 28th—P. Gallagher, of St. John, from Caraque; Miss Mulhall, Caraque; Captain Garbut, brig Pamona, Richibucto.

### Marriages.

On Wednesday, 21st October, by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, A.M., Mr JOHN THOMSON, to Miss JANE McCOSH, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

On Tuesday, the 20th October, at Bordeaux, Restigouche, District of Gaspé, by the Rev. James Steven, Mr ALEXANDER FERGUSON, third son of Robert Ferguson, Esq., to Miss MARY JANE, third daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Montreal.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr JOHN WOODS, to Miss ELLEN JOHNSTONE, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

### Deaths.

At Chatham, on the 23rd instant, MARGARET, daughter of Mr Robert Nicholson, aged 9 years and 9 months.

At her father's residence, Parish of Chatham, on Tuesday evening last, ELLEN, youngest daughter of Dudley Perley, Esq., in the 18th year of her age.

The Honorable STEPHEN FOX, late extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the American Government, died at his residence at Washington, a short time since.

Mr Fox was the son of General Henry Edward Fox, third son of Henry Fox, the First Lord Holland. He was thus the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the late amiable and enlightened Lord Holland. We may add moreover, that through one of his female ancestors, he inherits the blood of merry King Charles II., and consequently of Henry IV.

### SOUTHERN MAIL.

We sat up last night until midnight, waiting for this mail, at which hour it had not arrived. We obtained our papers early this morning, and have devoted as much space as time would admit to extracts therefrom. The intelligence furnished is not important.

The roads are in a most wretched condition, which will account for this unusual delay.

**THE CATHEDRAL.**—We learn from unquestionable authority that the contract for erection of the Cathedral is at last negotiated; a load of stone for continuing the work is now on the way from St. John, and the work will be proceeded with immediately.

By a private letter from a gentleman in Woodstock, we learn that the Scrutiny which had been proceeding between Mr Tibbets and Judge Beardsley, before the Sheriff, is by consent of the parties postponed till the meeting of the Legislature; when the result will turn upon the question, whether the Franchise may be exercised by persons holding their lands, without deeds, under the Treaty of Washington.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

**STEAM ABOVE THE GRAND FALLS.**—Our readers will recollect that about six months ago we mentioned that Mr. James Drake of this City, had obtained a charter from the Legislature of New Brunswick, for the navigation, by steam, of the St. John River, above the Grand Falls, subject to certain conditions and restrictions. We are glad now to inform the public that on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the new boat built for Mr. Drake, by Mr. J. M. Coffin, of this city, left the Grand Falls on a trial trip, and proceeded up the river as far as the residence of Colonel Coombes. On the following morning, she started for the Little Madawaska Falls, with a load of freight and passengers. The engine was built by our townsmen, Mr B. F. Tibbets, and our informant says that both boat and engine are properly constructed for the navigation of that portion of the river, and do their work well. In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Nelson Drake, the eldest son of the proprietor, who was to have had command of the boat, and who expired on the day she was put under steam, and the illness of his brother, who was to have gone as mate, the boat is now without a commander, but we understand that she will next week be supplied with a master, and will commence her regular trips from the Grand Falls, to the Little Madawaska Falls, between which places she will continue to run while the navigation remains open. This we consider one great step towards opening a more convenient and regular communication between this Province and the Canadas, and we hope in a short time to be able to announce that steam navigation has been opened from the Madawaska Falls to the head of the Temiscouata Lake.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

The St. George's Society of Montreal have resolved to wear mourning for a certain period as a mark of respect for the memory of Lord Metcalfe.

The distant cleared lands on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the highlands to the eastward and westward of the Chaudiere, have been whitened with snow since the 18th instant. None appears to the northward of Quebec. The weather has continued rainy; the thermometer varying from a little above the freezing point to 45°.

This morning at sunrise, the 19th, the thermometer was five degrees below freezing, the ground hard for the first time this season and the ice near a quarter of an inch thick.—*Quebec Gazette.*

**GALES ON THE LAKES.**—The last gale on Lake Erie has made great havoc with the shipping. Some twenty vessels, including several steamboats, had to take refuge among the islands. Some lost their masts, other their sails, and the Henry Clay lost two of her hands by being washed overboard.—*Halifax Morning Post.*

**TEMPERANCE IN THE WEST.**—The Editor of the Yarmouth Herald, who recently officiated as Secretary to a Temperance convention held in that county remarks on it.

"It has been our lot, to attend several Temperance conventions, during the last fifteen years; but one of deeper interest, or more animating, we never witnessed. The address of the Gentlemen who moved, seconded, and supported the several resolutions, came warm from hearts overflowing with sorrow at the fact that *tippling houses* and *tippling* were increasing in this town. The places were intoxicating drinks are sold were represented as nuisances that ought to be put down by the moral force of public opinion."

**TRADE OF SYDNEY.**—Upwards of fifty sail of vessels, are reported to have arrived at Sydney in two days. Sydney will be a great place by and bye.—*Halifax Sun.*

**A BATTLE GROUND.**—A Correspondent writing from Monterey, to the Editor of the Baltimore Sun, thus concludes his letter:—

"We bury our dead to-day, and you may judge of my feelings at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them. The whole field is like a slaughter house, and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short, I have had enough of the battle field, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign. Some persons may and do like it, but between you and myself, I would much rather be in Baltimore."

**P. E. ISLAND.**—It appears by papers from this Island, that another Despatch has been received from the Colonial Office, rescinding the previous instructions for the re-appointment of Mr Pope, as an Executive Councillor.

**UNITED STATES.**—It appears that the coast of the United States was visited on the 13th instant, with a very severe gale, which has done much damage on the water and on the land. The Boston Transcript says:—

"The wind was from the south east and blew furiously about 6 o'clock, at the same time the rain was pouring down in torrents. It did not seem at all like rain but as if some person was throwing buckets of water at you horizontally, the power of the wind entirely neutralizing the downward tendency of the water. On all hands we hear of vessels sunk, or otherwise injured, houses, shops, chimney tops, &c. being blown down and torn to pieces by the violence of the wind; the awnings in front of the different stores about the city were literally torn to tatters."

"Rail Road Bridges have been blown away—factory chimneys blown down—trees torn up by the roots, as far as accounts have reached us from Boston to Alexandria. In the latter place the large and extensive wharves are swept away, the warehouses overflowed, and a great amount of property destroyed. In New York the damage is very extensive."

**MEXICO.**—We have late news from the theatre of war in this country, which we copy below from the New York Sun of Saturday last.

**LATEST FROM MEXICO.**—Yesterday's Southern mail brought us the following stirring news from Mexico. It will be seen that speculations of our correspondent at Vera Cruz, published about two weeks ago, are fully confirmed: Almonte and Santa Anna are playing into each others hands.

A rumour was current at New Orleans that Santa Anna, with fifteen thousand men, was marching upon Monterey, to attack General Taylor,—breaking the armistice. We have no doubt of it. The armistice of Monterey was a trap set for Gen. Taylor, who knew nothing of the rejection of the peace proposition, by Santa Anna, twenty eight days before the date of the armistice.

The Peace offer was rejected at the city of Mexico about the 30th of August. Ampudia was immediately apprised of this fact. Gen. Taylor could not hear of it before the close of September, Ampudia therefore urged the armistice of 24th September, which either