

the supposition with us, that on his way home, he was visited by one of those fits; but at all events, was found in the night, by some persons, whom his moans and cries for assistance awoke, and who came to his assistance with his hands and feet frozen hard. We, unhappily, are not very fortunately situated, with regard to Medical men, and the consequence is, that it very frequently happens, that afflicted persons instead of applying for Medical and Surgical assistance at our County Shire Town, go to Chatham, not only from our settlement but from these to the southward of us, and which facts can be abundantly testified by the Medical men of Chatham—and influenced by this consideration, so soon in the course of the morning of the 2nd instant, as the poor man's misfortune was discovered, it was determined to send him to Chatham, in order that he might possess all the advantages which that town was capable of affording to a person in his situation—and he accordingly was sent, and with him was also sent the sum of five pounds, to serve his purposes until the extent of his injuries should be ascertained. On the 3rd instant two or three persons belonging to our settlement were out, and under the apprehension that the amount first sent should fall short, a further sum of five pounds was handed for his use, accompanied by a declaration that if yet five or ten pounds further should be required, it would be immediately provided. The man was carefully lodged, and faithfully attended to, by his own report, and was getting on as well as could be expected up the 7th instant, when it was reported to one of our settlers, who was in Chatham, that the Overseers of the Poor of that parish were about to remove him, reason or none, to where he came from, notwithstanding they were thoroughly informed of the circumstances under which the man was sent to Chatham, and of the provision which had been made for him. The settler was also told that upon the Overseers expressing their intention, as to the removal of the sufferer, it was suggested to them that they had better first notify the Overseers of the Poor of our parish, that unless the necessary guarantee was furnished by them, the man would be removed. When this report was circulated amongst us, some denied the powers of the Overseers to act in the matter—others did not believe in the possibility of any three men's agreeing in so inhuman a decision as that of removing a man whose fingers were dropping off, and toes nearly in the same situation—at least without giving us some notice of their intention. The report reached us only on the morning of Friday, the 9th instant, and what was our surprise on witnessing the arrival of the unfortunate sufferer on the Kouchibouguac bridge on the evening of the next day! stretched on the flat of his back in a pung, it is true, comfortably made up in the bed clothes which were sent out with him, together with buffalo skins, but at the same time, unable, in the slightest degree, to assist himself, in any way or manner whatever.

I did not happen to be on the bridge at the time of his arrival, but am informed that the murmur and dissatisfaction and disgust which were heard and felt, were without any exception, among the parties who witnessed his arrival, at the same time that the poor sufferer was immediately taken charge of, and cared for by the persons present.

I have now only to add, that the feelings expressed and felt by the persons who witnessed the poor man's arrival, have become not only general but universal through the settlement, and that the whole community would like to have some explanation of the conduct of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Chatham in this instance, and of the motives and feelings which induced them so precipitously, to act in this matter, even before the unfortunate sufferer had been eight days amongst them, and with ten pounds at his disposal.

I am, Sir,  
A Friendly reader of paper,  
KOUCHIBOUGUACK.  
Kouchibouguac, Sunday evening, Jan. 11.

**Editor's Department.**

MIRAMICHI:  
CHATHAM, SATURDAY JAN. 17, 1846.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF THE SEVERAL MAILS, AT THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.  
TIME OF ARRIVAL.—Monday.—Nova Scotia, St. John, Fredericton, Dorchester, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Pettitcodiac, Richibucto, 6, A. M.

Tuesday.—Newcastle and Douglstown, 5, A. M.  
Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Pettitcodiac, Richibucto, 6, A. M.  
Friday.—St. John, Fredericton, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Newcastle, South West, 6, A. M. Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8, A. M.  
Saturday.—Newcastle, Douglstown, 5, A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintac, 3, P. M., every fortnight.  
TIME OF CLOSING.—Monday, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Fredericton, Newcastle, South West, Douglstown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8, A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintac every fortnight, 9, A. M. Nova Scotia, Saint John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Pettitcodiac, 9, P. M.  
Thursday.—Newcastle and Douglstown, 8, A. M.  
Friday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, St. John, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Richibucto, Pettitcodiac, 9, P. M.  
N. B.—Letters will be forwarded upon the payment of a Fee of "six pence," and Newspapers "one penny" each, if posted within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the closing of the respective mails at this Office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Halifax Times of Tuesday last, furnishes us with the following late intelligence from Europe.

"English dates one day later have been received in town, by the Barque Corsair, which left Liverpool on the 5th Dec. We have Liverpool papers by her of that date. The most important item which a day has brought forth, is the announcement in the London Times of the 4th, that Her Majesty's Government have resolved upon a repeal of the Corn Laws—"that by the end of January next, at the latest the produce of all countries will enter the British market on an absolute equality with our own." "The decision of the Cabinet," says The Times, "is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed." There is a drawback, however, to this intelligence. The Standard, more the organ of the Government than The Times, questions its authenticity, and attributes the Times statement to a guess—founded upon the loosest helps to conjecture. The Standard says "We do not dispute that the Times has many such helps; its influence over inferior clerks and door porters in the public offices is, we are aware, very considerable; nay, we have a notion that it possesses the ear of one private Secretary, though we believe but one. In this way the Times may worm out probabilities. For example a clerk reports at Printing-house-square (of course for a consideration) that certain papers not usually required until February are ordered to be ready in January. The inference is reasonably enough drawn that Parliament is to meet in January, and then it is added that these papers concern, *inter alia*, the corn returns."

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Halifax of the brig Acadian from Boston, the editors at that place have been furnished with late intelligence respecting the proceedings of Congress on the Oregon question. We have given in another place some extracts.

The New York Herald thus expresses its opinion respecting the final result of the measures of Congress on this all-absorbing question:—

"According to all the developements now making in Congress, we are more and more led to the belief that the strongest measures embodied in the President's Message, in relation to the occupation of the Oregon Territory, will be passed by powerful majorities in both houses, and the crisis upon this great controversy between the United States and Great Britain, will be brought about at no remote period.

"This question, in the present progress it is now making in this country and in Congress, appears to possess a power beyond all others. Party lines are smashed and broken to pieces by it, at the first approach. The line of separation, until now existing between the whigs and democrats, is obliterated by the first dash of the Oregon question, and a complete revolution of parties seems to have begun. The result may be a perfect unanimity in Congress and in the country, upon all the measures recommended by Mr. Polk, namely in giving a year's notice to Great Britain, and the immediate re-occupation of the territory, under the treaty, at all hazards."

WRECKS.—Mr Muncey, Agent for Lloyd's at the Magdalen Islands, reports the wreck of the following vessels. Ship Steadfast, of Poole, from Quebec, bound to Bristol, with a cargo of timber and

deals. Barque Arethusa, of Maryport, from Montreal, bound to Plymouth, laden with Wheat and Flour. Crews of both vessels have landed on Brier Island.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We perceive from recent accounts from this Island, that the hopes entertained that the Potatoe crop had escaped the Rot, have not been realized. They have suffered extensively, and fears excited that it will occasion much distress.

QUEBEC.—The Gazette of the 2nd January reports that the ships Sir Richard Jackson, and the Jane Morrison, have been cast ashore on the Monicoganan Shoals. The crews have suffered dreadfully—the greater part being frozen—and one belonging to the first-named ship died in consequence. Another ship, name not known, is reported on shore at the same place.

FULLARTON.—It is currently reported that this criminal, now in the County Gaol at Bathurst, is to be executed on the 7th February.

SAINT JOHN.—The Annual Meeting of the Bible Society of this city, was held in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute on the evening of the 7th inst. We proposed publishing some of the speeches delivered on the occasion, but a pressure of other matter has compelled us to defer the same until next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter from Carlton, under the signature of "Scribe" came to hand at so late a period, that we had not time to peruse it, much less to give it insertion.

A Communication signed "Pax" also came to hand too late for perusal.

We have taken the liberty to expunge a few words from the letter of "Hazeltwig." The author, no doubt, will easily divine our reason for so doing.

The Report of the Highland Society, has been received, and will be published next week.

THE SEASON.—The weather for some time past, has been most delightful, and highly favourable for pursuing the general business of the country with advantage.

**Marriages.**

At Douglstown, on Friday, 2nd January, by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, Mr Edward Johnston, to Miss Mary Anne Woods, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

At Red Bank, on Tuesday, 6th January, by the same, Mr George B. Forbes, to Miss Jane McAllisier, both of the Parish of North Esk.

At Bathurst, on Tuesday, 6th inst., by the Rev. George McDonnell, Mr Robert Gerrard, of Campbellton, Restigouche, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr Wm. Waterson, of Bathurst.

At New Bandon, County of Gloucester, on the 1st instant, by Benjamin Dawson, Esq., J. P., Mr Richard Daley, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Dempsey, of the same place.

At Halifax, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Archibald Gray, of Sackville, George Gray, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Story, Esq., of that city.

**ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL, CHATHAM.**

January 10—Thomas Body, St. John. 13th—E. C. Patten, Kouchibouguac; John Decantion, South West; Rev. N. Disbrow, Mrs Disbrow, and family, St. Stephens; S. B. Hetherington, Richibucto. 14th—Abial Hicks, Dorchester; Reuben Taylor, do.; George Crowson, do.; John Weaver, South West.

**The Fredericton Mail.**

This mail arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. From the papers we make the following selections.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—A Correspondent of the New York Sun at Washington under date of the 30th December, concludes a long letter as follows:—

"The best informed think Mr Polk's course on Oregon was not only the one most consistent with equity and the national honor, but the best possible means to bring the Milliner Queen to reasonable terms. England can't go to war with us.

"After next week will commence a struggle for the plunder of the treasury, under the name of public defences. Those who expect to see the money squandered in their own districts, or pocketed by contracting friends are tremendously busy in exchanging votes. Decidedly the most active members of the House are the log-rollers. In the Senate, money-jobbing does not find favour; there, a man will not sell himself body and soul for less than a chance at the Presidency.

The same writer under date of the 4th inst. writes as follows:

"We are on the eve of a great party crisis. There is no concert or confidence between the leaders of either party. The indications of this, on the surface of Congressional action, though clear enough, are as nothing to the complete organization of the under strata. Men who never before acted together, are now walking Pennsylvania Avenue arm in arm, and seen hourly standing in close consultation in the quiet nook of the capital.—Calhoun, as I told you he would—stands by the Administration on Oregon, and with it looks for the whole of it, before the last seal is set, and Canada in the bargain, as the glorious Omega of all this war-flutter. Remember, all of Oregon; but gently, fairly, by way of negotiation, and in the natural course of events. We are just at the commencement of the end, and I believe still that it would have led most directly to the withdrawal of the British influence on this continent, if we had held unyieldingly to our rights, and driven her dallying, intriguing ministers to come to the point.

"There would be no war in the case. England has already ceased to have any interest worth a war in North America, and is wise enough to understand this new fact."

Under date of the 6th inst. he writes as follows:

"It is important to understand the actual position of parties here on the Oregon end other questions, and the expectations of the best informed statesmen in England and America as to the result. President Polk assumed a firm position on the Oregon question, in March last, which was answered in the same spirit of defiance on the floor of the British Parliament. Negotiations proceeded and both parties approached so near to each other's views that the whole question is in a fair train of settlement, and would have been settled, with other questions of equal importance, had not statesmen made it the foundation of reciprocal concessions in the tariff laws of both countries, and of matters connected with other territories. On the opening of Congress, we assumed a warlike position. It is supposed the British Parliament will do the same. Eminent statesmen then came forward with amicable propositions—eminent statesmen in Parliament are expected to follow the same course. A law to modify our tariff will be the next movement here, and a law to abolish the English corn laws, in whole or in part, will be introduced into Parliament about the same time. These measures will proceed, and the result to be accomplished, and at which the statesmen of America and England aim, in sincerity and good faith, is intimate relationship between the people of both countries.

"The questions to be decided are of vital importance to the world, and particularly so to that portion of the human family speaking the English language. As all interests are to be conciliated, it is desirable the views of all should be fully spread before the people. The war party in England is as strong as the war party here, and there is in reality no great 'peace party' in either country; for all are prepared to maintain their rights and honor at the cannon's mouth, yet the advantages of honorable peace subdue the passion for war and render a pacific policy indispensable."

We do not see anything of consequence in the Fredericton or Canada papers.

LOST.—Several weeks since, between the Store of Mr. Macdougall, and the Methodist Chapel, in Chatham, A BLACK CAMELTEEN CAPE. Whoever will leave it at the Gleaner Office, will be rewarded for their trouble.

**AMERICAN GOODS.**

Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Bread, TEA, TOBACCO, RICE, COFFEE, ONIONS, VINEGAR, LEATHER, &c. &c. For Sale at the store lately occupied by Mr Wm. Johnston, by  
WM. J. FRASER.  
Chatham, 15th January, 1846

**G. TURNER,**

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER.

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he manufactures all articles in the above line, at the house formerly occupied by Mr Layton as an Hotel, where he will execute orders on the most reasonable terms, and solicits a share of public patronage.  
Chatham, January 8, 1846.