

As regards the cigar story, how can the denial of that serve their purpose, when they know that there are at least four persons in Chatham yet who are thoroughly acquainted with the fact, the transaction having taken place before their eyes! and one of them being a Magistrate, who happened accidentally to be present. As to my "assuming a disguise," why does the Newcastle young Gentleman do the same thing? If he in reality be "one of the respectable (?) individuals," why did he not hazard his reputation in coming out boldly over his real name with such a brazen-faced denial of a fact of which there were not fewer than seven or eight eye-witnesses! Did he not know that it would have been placing his respectability [?] not quite above suspicion? As to his defending himself, or rather, as to their defending themselves, by calling their conduct "the customary amusements of young men, in themselves innocent," I reply, that one of such amusements is cricket, but would the time be the Sabbath? and the place the public and thronged streets? Another, so-called, or mis-called, as may be determined by "every man of common discernment," "an innocent game at cards, even although it should be unlimited too; but would the time be the Sabbath? the place the public streets? let "every man of common discernment" say. The "white horse" story I know nothing about. There appears a slight discrepancy between "Patronus" and his associate "One of the Newcastle young Gentlemen" as to the character of my domicile. The former, I think, called it a "kennel;" the latter "a glass house." Perhaps they can reconcile these little matters; they are only trifles in their way.

A truce with them, and with the whole story. My object has been effected. We have not been disturbed or troubled by them since my first letter appeared, nor do I think we shall be in manner and form by me set forth for awhile to come. The people of Chatham (who alone are capable of judging) are at liberty to sustain me or otherwise, as they think I deserve. They appear to be satisfied with the matter, and unless provoked to such an extent as I do not yet contemplate, I retire from the controversy, yet fully retaining, and every fact of the case sustaining me in my position. I do hope the whole matter will, upon deliberate reflection, operate beneficially upon the minds of those young Gentlemen, against whom I am perfectly sincere in stating, I never entertained a sentiment of ill-will.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Chatham, 7th April, 1846.

Mr Pierce,

Touching this controversy which has for some weeks been going on between "One of the People," and our friends the "Newcastle young Gentlemen," we deem it advisable to address the latter through the medium of your columns, (having previously verbally informed them that they could not, in Chatham, sustain themselves in the position which they have assumed) to say, that they had better give the matter up, as had they so much as a pin's point to stand upon, in the controversy, we should not be backward in helping them out of the scrape; but as the matter stands, the more said about it, the worse it is.

GRUMBLE CORNER.

Mr Pierce,

Dear Sir,—At the request of several ladies of my acquaintance, I took the liberty of addressing you the week before last respecting "One of the People," and "the Newcastle Gentlemen;" and we were gratified to see (as we supposed) that our communication was acknowledged, and probably (woman-like) should have felt rather more so, had we had the felicity of seeing our communication in print; but at all events did expect that if the controversy were continued, our *bantling* would have made its appearance. But now, seriously speaking, we wish to record our sentiments upon the subject, as expressed in my former letter; and should that have been destroyed, shall feel obliged by your giving a corner to this, as fully expressive of our entire satisfaction with the statements of "One of the People," which we have no reason to think are too highly colored. Our dissatisfaction, alike with the conduct and defence of the opposite party, both the one and the other of which we consider highly reprehensible; and our assurance that in thus addressing yourself and the public, we are only discharging a duty equally to "One of the People," the "Newcastle young Gentlemen," the community generally, and ourselves particularly.

We are, dear Mr Pierce, your friends, the ladies, by

A LADY.

Mr Pierce,

Sir,—I am an aged man, a native of New Brunswick, a resident of Chatham, and in religious matters am liberal in my views and feelings. I have witnessed with some degree of pain, the conduct pursued by these young men of Newcastle thro' the winter, which has led to the correspondence that has for some weeks been going on in your paper, of which I have been a constant reader since its first establishment. "One of the People" appears to cast himself upon the community for support against the charges of misrepresentation which have been brought against him; and from my own observation, and from information sought and obtained by me upon the whole subject, I think him entitled to the support which he seeks; and I further think that to be the feeling of this community generally.

I would beg leave to suggest at the same time, that your readers generally will not be edified by a continuance of the dispute, as it appears to me that the merits of the subject are pretty much exhausted.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Chatham, 9th April, 1846

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 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,) Petticoe, Richibucto, 6 A. M.

Tuesday.—Newcastle and Douglastown, 5 A. M.

Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Petticoe, 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, Douglastown, 5 A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintae, 3 P. M., every fortnight.

TIME OF CLOSING.—Monday, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Fredericton, Newcastle, South West, Douglastown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8 A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisintae, every fortnight, 5 A. M. Nova Scotia, Saint John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Petticoe, 9 P. M.

Thursday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, and 5 A. M.

Friday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, St. John, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Richibucto, Petticoe, 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.

CANADA.—The Legislature of Canada met for the despatch of business on the 20th ult. The latest paper from this Province in our possession is only to the 18th of the month. We are indebted to the Halifax papers for a copy of the speech delivered by the Governor General on the occasion, from which we take the following extracts.

"I should, under any circumstances, have directed your early attention to the condition of the Militia Law. But the unsettled state of the negotiations which have been for some time past carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America renders it imperative upon me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a re-organization of this arm of the public defence.

"At the same time I feel warranted in assuring you that, while our Gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loyal attachment of her Canadian people for the defence of this Province, and the maintenance of British connexion, Her Majesty will be prepared, as her predecessors have always been, to provide with promptitude and energy, corresponding with the power and resources of the Empire, for the security of her North American domain.

"The last intelligence from the Mother Country indicates a most important change in the commercial policy of the Empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon Her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effects that any contemplated alterations might have on the interests of Canada. But until we have a fuller exposition of the projected scheme, which a few days will probably bring to us, it would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this Province to a just measure of protection had been overlooked."

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—The very irregular manner in which the mail has been received from Fredericton for some time past, has placed us considerably in arrears with our Legislative news. We copy below a summary taken from the Reporter of the 27th March.

"The most interesting debate which we listened to this winter, took place on Wednesday on the Railway bill: interesting not only in reference to the relative state of numbers and influence in the house—both so even balanced that it was impossible to foretell the final result even to the last moment—but also as respects the great intrinsic importance of the subject.

"At a certain stage of the debate, it was discovered that the 3rd section, which places the amount of £7,500 annually for seven years at the disposal of the company—after the Railway shall have been completed—was suspended on the vote of the learned member for Charlotte, Mr. Hill, who expressed himself willing to concede the amount with certain guards and amendments in favour of his own County, which he introduced. Here resolution met resolution, and amendment met amendment; and it was amusing to see the generalship displayed in securing the important vote. At last Mr. Partelow succeeded in framing a new section which met the approbation of Mr. Hill, and the section was sustained.

"Yesterday the house went into consideration of the Message of a retired allowance for the Hon. Judge Botsford, lately recommended by His Excellency through the Provincial Secretary: the result of the motion, which was supported by his honor the Speaker, Mr. Partelow, Mr. J. A. Street, Mr. End, &c., &c., and opposed by Mr. Hanington, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hill, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wilnot, and others, is, that the question was decided in the negative, on a motion brought by Mr. Hanington. The House afterwards was occupied for a considerable time, in discussing a resolution brought by Mr. Wilnot, having for its object to prevent any grant being voted in Supply towards the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, until the precise site shall have been ascertained, and until that, with estimates of the expense of building, be furnished to the House. After dividing on this resolution, and the amendments involved in it, three times, the question was left exactly as it stood previous to the discussion.

The following is taken from the same Journal of the 3rd April.

"Yesterday the house was occupied for the principal part of the day in placing grants on the Supply book—it being the last day allowed for that service, by the rules of the house—and to the discussion, for the fourth time, of the Lumber bill; which, after an endless variety of resolutions and counter resolutions—amendments and counter amendments, was at last thrown out altogether by a majority of two. The law therefore occupies the same point, which it did at the commencement of the Session."

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—A private letter from Charlottetown, under date of the 28th ult., says—"On Wednesday evening last the embargo question was before the House, and after a good deal of discussion, it was finally agreed, that an embargo on Potatoes alone, was necessary. On a division being called, it was found that the numbers were equal, when the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the measure." A motion had been previously before the house for prohibiting the exportation of potatoes until the 1st of August, and that of raw grain and Oatmeal until the 1st of July.

We are sorry to learn that there is but little prospect of a regular communication being kept up the ensuing season, by steam, between this port, Charlottetown, and Pictou, Captain Mathewson having failed to procure a suitable boat for that purpose in the mother country.

THE FRESHETS.—We learn that the freshets have not done as much damage up the river as was reported, and fully expected. The bridge over Renous is not carried away but has received considerable injury. The bridge at Indian-town brook has been swept away.

THE SABBATH.—KEEP IT HOLY.—Our American exchanges state that a highly interesting meeting was recently held in city of Washington, for the purpose of promoting the better observance of the Sabbath. From the correspondence of the New York Express, we copy the following extract, which is a most beautiful and pathetic description of the meeting.

"Among the numerous and exciting party topics of this tumultuous city, we have this week had one, adapted to tranquillize the troubled waters; and produce an effect, like that, which was produced on the tempest-tossed sea of Galilee when it heard a voice, saying—'Peace be still.'—Episcopalians, Methodists, Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Congregationalists, Presbyterians (Old School and New,) and Members of Congress, Whigs and Democrats, and all classes of good men and true, were assembled in one of the largest churches of the city, which was filled to overflowing. After waiting some time in silence, evidently in eager expectation, the venerable John Quincy Adams, arose and requested a man, whose name I did not distinctly hear, to address the Throne of Grace. He came forward, and in a mild and sweet tone of voice, full, in a humble affectionate manner, implored the presence and blessings of the Most High, while they should unite their counsels and efforts for the promotion of the sacred and universal observance of the Christian Sabbath.

After he had closed, Mr. Adams arose, and in a calm, dignified, and yet very kind, and subdued tone of voice, said, that he had been requested to take the chair, and to address the assembly on this occasion. But as the request had just been made, he must speak in a desultory manner. He began by repeating the declaration of the Saviour,—'The Sabbath was made for man.' He then went on, in his inimitable manner, to show how the conscientious observance of the Sabbath, as a holy day, promoted all the interests of man. He reviewed him first as a little child, and carried him forward, under the influence of the Sabbath, till he became a youth, and a mature man.

He then surveyed him, as the head of a family in the discharge of his momentous duties towards his offspring; as an heir of immortality, leading the household at the family altar, in united and fervent supplications to their common God and Father; humble confessing their sins and seeking pardon and mercy, without which they could not be happy in this life, or the life to come. The tremulous, deep emotion with which he uttered this sentiment touched many a heart, and raised many a hand to prevent the falling tear.

He thus accompanied the young man out into another world, in the discharge of his social, civil, and religious duties, and proceed onward to the close of life. And as he quitted his mortal and entered upon his immortal state, under the influence of the Sabbath, and found himself in the bliss and amidst the glories of the upper world which remaineth for the people of God, every heart in the assembly seemed to say—'The Sabbath was made for man.'

FREDERICTON.—The Reporter of Friday contains the following paragraph, which quiets all fears respecting the overflowing of the river.

"The water is falling fast in the river; and as the ice is cleared out from the vicinity of the city, there can be little danger apprehended from that which yet remains above. The weather for the last few days has been cold for the season."

THE SEASON.—The weather during the past week, has been most delightful—the sun has shone out brightly, imparting warmth and heat to all animated nature—the field are dry, and many of them are assuming their livery of green—our farmers are busily engaged ploughing, and performing other spring work, and one or two parties in our neighbourhood have sowed wheat. Such a season we feel assured, was never witnessed in the country—it is fully one month earlier than usual.

The river is entirely free of ice, and there is no impediment to its free navigation.

AGRICULTURAL.—We recommend to the serious consideration of our Agricultural readers, some articles in our first page—they disclose secrets connected with the potatoe disease, which excites our fears for the future successful cultivation of this valuable esculent. As potatoes therefore, cannot be depended upon as formerly, as the main crop for feeding cattle, it behooves our farmers to consider the matter attentively, and devise means to avert as far as practicable, the threatened evil, by planting other crops, such as beets, carrots, turnips, peas, and beans, as substitutes. With such a mass of evidence before them (and we have more to produce) we think it would be little short of madness to plant many potatoes the ensuing season, and we hope our farmers will not be so venturesome or foolhardy as to try the experiment.

[For remainder of the Miramichi head see page 211.]