

principal heads of his discourses; for his topics were like the church bells, they nearly always rang the same morning peal. To the reader who believed in the declaration of the late Mrs. Caudle that her husband 'was really an aggravating man,' with her prophecy that 'the world would at last know him as well as she did,' the conduct of the individual towards the ensnared and unfortunate Miss Prettyman may not afford surprise. Caudle himself, however, set up an ingenious if not a creditable defence. Prettyman, his brother-in-law, had now and then remonstrated with him. 'I don't mean it—upon my life, I mean nothing. I'm very fond of your sister—extremely fond; it's only a habit my ill treatment—nothing but a habit.' 'A habit!' cried Prettyman, 'why that's what we complain of: that's what we want you to get rid of.'

'Impossible, my dear boy—quite impossible. Having lived so many years with the late Mrs. Caudle—though I believe her to be a sainted woman, notwithstanding—how was it to be expected that I shouldn't make a natural use of my liberty? You don't suppose that I was going to suffer Mrs. Caudle the second to be only another Mrs. Caudle the first;—so, you see, I bent the bow the other way.'

'And this is your defence?' cried Prettyman. 'My excellent friend,' said Caudle, 'bad temper's catching. Therefore, let folks beware how they come together. If I've been a little bit of a tyrant in my second marriage, 'tis only because I was a slave in the first; and all tyrants, my dear boy, are only slaves turned inside out.'

'I can make nothing of that figure,' said Prettyman, 'but this—that in most marriages there are faults on both sides.'

'Exactly so,' answered Caudle, 'and both I've known.'

## Communications.

### Furious Driving—Desecration of the Sabbath, &c.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—If you have not through some other medium been applied to, a large proportion of the community, young, middle-aged, and old, wish to call your attention, and through you, the attention of the Magistrates of Chatham to the scenes which have been enacted in our streets for some sabbaths back, with a view to the prevention of their recurrence.

You are aware that since the great temperance movement in this section of the Province, our streets have been comparatively, if not altogether, quiet and orderly, more especially on the Sabbaths, and when not operated upon by any foreign influence, as is sometimes the case during the open months, when there is a confluence of strangers:—and even then, from the extent to which temperance or total abstinence principles prevail among the maritime part of our floating population, scarcely any uproar or disturbance is witnessed. But what presents itself at the present juncture to our astonished vision! Why, nothing more or less than that our neighbours, THE NEWCASTLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, apprehending that there is too much of quiet, and monotony in the manner in which we spend our Sabbaths, have, as would appear, formed themselves into a driving club, and determined to astonish our vision with their establishments, whether owned, hired, or borrowed, and astound our ears with the jingle of their thousand and one strings of bells, while driving through our streets and lanes, up and down, in and out, backwards and forwards, sometimes with two! and sometimes with three sleighs abreast!! and at such speed as to lead all to suppose that they are running races, drunk—crazy—or altogether; to the utter annoyance and dismay of every living thing, man, woman, child, and domestic animal, even to the very hogs, (in which latter by the bye, our streets continue to abound) that they approach or pass. If you are not informed of it, I now inform you, that upwards of a score of our inhabitants have, within the last two or three Sabbaths, had their lives placed in imminent danger—in jeopardy—by these said NEWCASTLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, while enjoying their innocent recreations; and that last Sabbath, particularly, after the YOUNG GENTLEMEN had made due preparation, by getting a 'spur in their heads,' on their arrival in town, the time happening to have been when the three Sabbath schools were dismissed, the greatest possible danger presented itself and was felt. One man, on bringing one of the GENTLEMEN's turn-out to a tavern door, was nearly killed, by the goaded animal's running away; and then what a scene! the man nearly dead, or at least so supposed to have been—a part of the sleigh in one place—the horse flying through the streets, with the shafts, like a crazy creature—&c. &c. &c.

REMEDY.—Let any magistrate (who

will) call at your office, where a list of the Newcastle young gentlemen's names will be furnished, and also the names of the worthy landlords who furnish their stimulus—let such information be properly acted upon—the worthy landlords brought up for committing a breach of the law—and the Newcastle young gentlemen as witnesses—should the Newcastle young gentlemen refuse to give their attendance, under a subpoena, perhaps they may be induced to answer legally for not doing so, and the whole matter would be put to rest.

### ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Editor,

In perusing your paper of the 7th ult., my attention was particularly directed to a communication bearing the signature of a Nova Scotian, dated Bathurst; and I do most candidly confess that the writer has eminently distinguished himself as a literary genius. What a thorough compound of low bred vulgarity and verbosity. It is to be regretted that such brilliancy of character should have remained so long immured, or rivetted to the lapstone; but the spell is at last broken, the chain which has so long bound him is severed; and in conjunction with a trio of tinkers, turners, and tailors, equally as pompous and bombastic as himself, the maudlin wits of this sage assembly are collected, and this puny offspring of vanity and counterfeit abilities strained from hard bound brains, so replete in tautology, and profusely decorated with 'the's' that's and may be's,' at length appears in a public journal, and is pronounced by this meagre conclave, to be the effervescence of sublimity. Had the political standing of that gentleman, whom he would thus vainly endeavour to asperse, met the disapproval of the constituency of Gloucester, rest assured, Sir, that a more powerful lance would be uplifted, and talent of a different description employed. As Mr Nova Scotian seems so fond of giving advice, I should also beg to counsel him in conclusion: Let not disappointed ambition give place to despondency; remember the old adage, "the cobbler should stick to his last;" array not thyself in the borrowed garb or plumage of others, in that which nature never intended, lest the under-pinning be rotten, and the foul fabric become exposed to a discerning public.

Appease thy little narrow mind,  
And act the part by Heaven designed.

It will no doubt be obvious to whom these allusions are made. It is not my present intention to review his past actions or penetrate too far into the character of this notable personage; I fear my communication would gain no encomium from him by so doing. As I never made it a practice to trespass on the columns of a newspaper, I have freely selected his own remarks as being admirably adapted, and have "answered the fool, according to his folly;" and beg at parting to assure him, that however exalted he may appear in his own estimation, he is still held, as he ever has been, in public estimation, as one of the meanest grovelling reptiles that ever scoured this section of the country.

JACK FREE.

Tetragouche, March 11, 1846.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 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,) Petricodiac, Richibucto, 6 A.M.

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

Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Petricodiac, 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, Tabisitac, 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, Tabisitac, every fortnight, 5 A.M. Nova Scotia, Saint John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Petricodiac, 9 P.M.

Thursday.—Newcastle, Douglastown, and 8 A.M.

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

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ROAD GRANTS.—Last week we stated that the Committee on Roads had recommended that the sum of £30,070 0 0 should be appropriated this year to making and repairing the Roads throughout the Province. The money to be expended as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.	
St. John to Nova Scotia Line, (£600 of which to be applied to the improvement of the Great Marsh in the vicinity of St. John.)	£2,000
St. John to St. Andrews,	700
Fredericton to St. John via Nerepis, (Such sum as may be necessary from the two last-mentioned grants to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steam Boat Landing, in Carleton)	1000
Nerepis to Gagetown,	65
Dorchester to Shediac,	80
Shediac to Petricodiac,	50
Richibucto to Chatham,	400
Newcastle to Bathurst,	330
Bathurst to Campbelltown,	830
Fredericton to Woodstock, (including Mackawick Bridge, east side)	1050
Woodstock to Aroostook,	500
Aroostook to Grand Falls,	600
Fredericton to Finger Board,	400
Bellisle to St. John,	150
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1000
Fredericton to St. Andrews,	600
Salisbury to Hopewell,	450
Shediac to Richibucto,	700
Waweig to St. Stephen,	150
Woodstock to Houlton,	15
Oromocto to Gagetown,	180
Oak Bay to Eel River,	500
Fredericton to Bend of Petricodiac,	500
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	500
Bathurst to Miramichi (via Pokemouche)	400
St. John to Quaco,	250
Hampton to Bellisle,	100
Total	£13,500

SPECIAL GRANTS.	
Towards Bridge over south-west Miramichi	£400
New line of Road to Mechanics' Settlement of Albert and King's counties,	100
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100
New Bridge over Crooked Creek, county of Albert,	60
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	150
Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River,	75
Campbellton to Upsalquitch,	200
From the river to Gillan's, and thence to the Victoria Settlement,	150
Little River Mills to a new Settlement above the Mills, Sunbury,	80
From Nerepis Road to Douglas Valley Road,	50
Bocabec to St. Stephen,	160
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge,	50
Waweig to Roix's,	50
Trout Creek Bridge, on the Great Road leading to Finger Board,	70
Cole's Island to New Canaan,	50
Bend to Richibucto, via Irishtown,	100
Road leading to French settlement, St. Nicholas River,	60
For the Nashwaak Bridge,	250
Bay Verte to Gaspereaux River,	125
Road to Mountain Settlement,	60
Bridge over Great Presqu' Isle,	250
Road over Shippigan Plains,	100
For the Big Nipisiquit Road towards Northumberland,	80
New Road, Blakslee's Farm to Loch Lomond,	150
Road to Mount Theobald settlement,	50
New Road from Quaco to Albert County,	100
Total,	£3,070

BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.	
York	£1233 15 0
Carleton	1232 10 0
Queen's	1150 0 0
Gloucester	875 0 0
Charlotte	1357 10 0
King's	1317 10 0
St. John	933 10 0
Sunbury	694 0 0
Northumberland	1296 5 0
Restigouche	693 15 0
Westmodand	1130 0 0
Kent	842 10 0
Albert	693 15 0
Total,	£13,500 0 0

From an Abstract statement of the Duties collected last year in the Province we compile the following statement:—

Goods paying 4 per cent. ad-valorem.	
Saint John	£20,422 18 3
Miramichi	2,395 9 6
Dalhousie	595 9 2
Bathurst	341 14 6
Richibucto	433 1 2
Dorchester	36 16 4
Woodstock	62 14 11
Shediac	40 12 4
Bay Verte	34 2 10
Saint Andrews	605 19 2
Saint Stephen	198 13 3
Saint George	102 13 2
West Isles	57 10 8
Total,	£25,327 15 3

Goods paying 7½ per cent., and upwards, ad-valorem.

Saint John	£1,504 5 11
Miramichi	254 4 0
Dalhousie	82 12 0
Bathurst	73 17 0
Richibucto	40 7 1
Dorchester	11 17 4
Woodstock	73 8 7
Saint Andrews	111 14 9
Saint Stephen	13 17 8
Saint George	12 1 11
Total,	£2,178 6 2

Duties collected on Wine.

Miramichi	£150 8 3
Dalhousie	67 16 9
Bathurst	16 13 0
Richibucto	21 14 3
Total in the Province,	£2,363 4 7

Brandy.

Miramichi	£346 16 0
Dalhousie	99 8 0
Bathurst	73 10 0
Richibucto	60 14 0
Total in the Province,	£4,293 9 0

Rum, Gin, Whiskey.

Miramichi	£1,75 17 4
Dalhousie	668 8 0
Bathurst	337 17 4
Richibucto	355 4 0
Total in the Province,	£3,564 6 8

Horses, and Horned Cattle.

Miramichi	£223 0 0
Dalhousie	18 0 0
Total in the Province,	£1,763 0 0

Malt Liquor	£244 8 3
Brown and Crushed Sugar	2,674 17 10
Loaf Sugar	548 1 8
Dried Fruits	559 0 7
Tea	2,166 19 2
Coffee	303 14 1
Candles	206 8 11
Apples	400 2 6
Tobacco	871 17 0
Leather	812 12 5
Clocks	234 10 0

The above is exclusive of the duties received under the one per cent. Act for paying off the Provincial Funded Debt.

That act produced last year £3,505 8 6.

The Duties (included in the four per cent. ad-valorem Duties collected at St. John in the foregoing statement) on Wheat, Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal, amounted to £3,413 14 8. At the other ports these duties are not particularised in the Returns, but they are supposed to amount to £700, making upwards of £4,000 collected on these articles under the present Provincial Duty of 4 per cent.

The Reporter of Friday last furnishes us with the following summary of the proceedings of the Legislature up to that date.

"The business of the session is rapidly proceeding, and from the amount of routine duty performed, compared with the time since the House sat, we should not wonder to see the consummation early in April. On Wednesday the House again took up the Registry Bill introduced by Mr. Brown, and after a long debate, of which we took notes, the principle of the bill was sustained, on an amendment for its postponement for three months, which was lost, 13 to 15. The principal opponents of this bill were Messrs. Patelow, Hanington, Jordan, Thompson, Barberie, End, &c., and its advocates the hon. mover, Messrs. Hill, J.A. Street, W. H. Street, Boyd, Wark Dr. Earle, &c.—The great argument brought against the Bill, was its giving such a very extraordinary degree of power to the Parish Assessors, as to name who should and who should not be deemed capable of voting. We may also add that several amendments will be brought up, when the details of the bill are brought under discussion. For the County of York, Mr. Taylor alone voted on this question; the other three members being prevented by indisposition from attending in their places. Yesterday the House was broken up in committees during the early part of the day, and after business was resumed, nothing of importance transpired. A bill for incorporating the Barristers Society was passed; and the division line between the counties of Queen's and Sunbury afterwards came up for discussion on a bill introduced by Mr. Scoullar. Some remark made by Mr. Wilnot near the close of the debate, it appeared gave personal offence to Mr. Scoullar, who moved the 'standing order,' and on our return to the gallery all was again quiet."

UNITED STATES.—The arrival at Halifax of the Cambria, on her passage to Britain, has put us in possession of news from Washington one day later than we were previously in possession of. The National Intelligencer of the 26th ult., speaking of the English news, says:

"The general opinion, as we find it expressed by persons about us, and as we gather it from the most intelligent presses, corroborates what we ventured to say in Tuesday's paper, that the true aspect of the news recently received is not one which renders the settlement of difficulties between the United States and England more easy. And it is due to our readers to say that we do not collect, either from current rumour or general surmise, either that the government of the United States has