a contest between the individuality of two na tions. The origin of the trial by judicial com-bat was in the barbarous habits of our ances-The first was contrary to the spirit of Christian aity: so also is the latter. The one was opposed to reason and enlightenment: so likewise is the other. The analogy so far between them is perfect, and requires no argument to liberal minds. Let us try to discover, there-fore, if we may not build upon it a hope for the cessation of national wars. In doing this let us first bear in mind that however obvious may be any error which has crept into the human mind, its eradication requires a long period. Absurd and barbarous as was the custom of judicial combat, its abolition occupied centuries; and in like manner, although the protestation against national warfare has already for some while been raised, but Gradual, however, as was the abolition of judicial combat, it was at last effected, and and effected too by causes which have their parallels in relation to national warfare. As an individual person is to a nation, so also is an individual nation to the world. Judicial combats destroyed national order, as the wars of nations disturb the harmony of the globe. As it was the interest of the nation to abolish the one, so also is it the interest of the world to abolish the other. As the king represented the nation, so likewise does the people represent the world. In the one instance it was the policy of royalty to abolish the former, as in the other instance it must be the policy of the people to abolish the latter. In all cases an enlightened interest is powerful, and must ultimately prevail. Christianity is also opposed to national warfare; and its ministers begin to declare against it. Lastly the probegin to declare against it. Lastly the progress of enlightenment directed its opposition against judicial combat, which fell before these reiterated attacks; and an enlightenment, most probably more potent than ever is now directing its powers to effect the downfall of national warfare. It must fall ultimately before these united influences. As judicial combat was abolished, so also will national warfare be abolished by the combined efforts. warfare be abelished by the combined efforts of popular interest, religious feeling, and enalightened reason.

Communications.

MUSIC.

" The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, strategems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are as dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus; Let no such man be trusted."

SHAKESPEARE. The delight on hearing the harmony of Music, is, I think, prevalent among all nations. Youth and maturity seem all to enjoy the enterputing feelings that generally arise on hearing the harmony of sounds. We find on taking a cursory glance at the rise of nations, from a barbarian state, that the refinement in instrumental music has kept pace with civilization, both as to its harmony and rapidity of ization, both as to its harmony and rapidity of execution. While the Polassian savage can dance to the measured time of their rude pipe and the harsh sounds of their ruder drum, the finer ear of the European seeks a more melodious accompaniment, to his nocturnal gesticulations, in the celebrated cremona; and the Mohawk whoop and war cry are exchanged for the piercing afe, drum, and wild musical motes of the bugle, that brace the spirits of the brave Briton, and cheer him forward to the tumultuous battle field. Even the scaly serpent, as it glides beneath the luxuriant productions of a tropical clime, arrests its stealthy advance on bearing the silver tones of the Indian pipe.—All nature abounds in musical phenomena, from the simple hum of the industrious bee, to the terrific music of the falltug cataract—the wild dash of the foaming wave, or the desultory roar of the electrical discharge. The elastic buoyancy of youth seems a more genial period for cultivating a musical disposition, as it is a time that the spirits are is a better condition to receive instruction than at a more advanced age, when the mind is engrossed with occupations of a more important kind. Who that has the memory of a man, cannot look back to former umes, when he went 'unwillingly to school,' and recall to his recollection the stern glance the two penny jew's-harp, with similar transgressors, bestows on the quivering hand of of the trembling culprit, the penalty so neces-sary in juvenile discipline—let us not forget either that the sounds elicited from ' the young dea' by the impliment of justice, afforded aweeter music to the ears of the pedagogue than the kindlier notes of the primitive barp

Tune is a faculty implanted in man by the Creator, for wise and beneficial purposes; it is pear the external angle of the brow, being connected with time and ideality, faculties all accessary to a successful performer-any observer cancot but remark treme narrowness in the Indian torehead in the locality of those organs: the bone accom-modating itself to the shrivelled brain, produgree of flatness destroying the swelling outline, so necessary to beauty: 'Tis gan of tune as any other mental faculty that Providence has kindly endowed him with, for they are all necessary to help him to jog on a little smoother in this probationary state of existence. Addison remarks, 'that music among those who were styled the chosen per-ple, was a religious art. The songs of Zion which we have reason to believe were in high

repute among the courts off the Eastern monarchs, were nothing else but psalms and pic-ces of poetry that adored or celebrated the Supreme Being. The greatest conqueror in their holy nation did not only compose the words of his Divine Odes, but generally set them to music himself. 'Tis amusing, then, to hear the repugnance with which some individuals treat the introducing of instruments into places of worship to facilitate the execution of difficult parts of music, and to serve as assistants to the voice in the Worship of God. There is semething in music that refines the intellect, soothes the grosser passions of man, elevates the mind to a more ethereal state, and breathes into the mortal tenement a spice of immortality. Whether it is the soft toned melody of the flute, the fine vibrating chords of the piano, the deep, solemn, and venerable tones of the organ, or the more volatile con-trast the violin. All suit the various and com-plicated dispositions of our nature. The moplicated dispositions of our nature. The mo-notony of a rainy day is proverbial, but not more so to some minds than the bagpipe, while to others its ' the calentures of music which o'ercome

All mountaineers with dreams that they are nigh lands, No more to be beheld but in such visions.'

The cultivation of a musical taste has been fearfully neglected in this community, like most other acquirements of a similar natureit has become stagnant, the mephitic vapour of ignorance has accumulated o'er its surface, and lies contaminating the progress of mental illumination. Why in Germany 'singing and drawing are considered as important as the classics, history, and mathematics;' and there is no country in which the moral and social agency of music is so remarkable in. The winter evenings are approaching, the Mechan-ics' Institute will soon commence its beneficial labours, and let the lovers of concord and harmony rouse up their uneful dispositions, and recollect that it is the smind that makes the body rich;' and if we believe what Byron

'There's music is the sighing of a reed, There's music in the gushing of a rill; There's music in all-things, if men had ears, Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.'

They will not want for companionship. PHRENOGASTO.

SCHOOL ACT.

In a former communication which recently appeared in the columns of your Journal, relative to the New School law system, now about coming into operation, reference was made to the fact that temchers, generally speaking, would find it impossible to attend, as no provision was made to defray their travelling expences This, sir, has been a desi-deratum which has quite passed the observati-on of our Sapient legislators, and rather singular, as whatever be their remisness in other matters, we cannot point out one solitary instance wherein such received not due and prompt attention, whenever any thing relative to pecuniary matters came in contact with themselves. Their twenty shillings per diem, travelling expences, with a long train of other etceterss, too numerous now to men-tion, was never passed by unheeded: some of these. Sir, should revert to the period of a few short years, when they themselves, were similarly employed, and ask whether the pality pittance of twenty pounds, (less the customary percentage) and worse than pauper treatment which was then, and now received, would afford them the means, after seasily would allord them the means, after seartly supplying their own domestic calls, complying, had such then existed. We do not pretend to advocate or defend the past law, for in many clauses, we confess it to be defective; but such defects are not entirely attributable to the inefficiency of teachers, generally speaking, but to the different Boards of education, and Trustees of schools throughout the province, in their sanctioning the appointment of incompetent persons, for private views, family associations, &c; for had they attended to the tenor of the trust in them placed, the present difficulty would have been obviated; and we also believe it to be a truth which will not be negative, that many of the latter have been as deficient in capability for the discharge of that duty, as the former, and as such would also be benefitted by a little training school discipline. The life of a Tea-cher, sit, in this country, is one of servility, and guardians are so incessantly engaged secular employments, as to render, not only the mere instruction of the young, but the formation of the whole character, in those who are engaged in conveying elementary instruction, while the little attention that is paid to the comfort and convenience of those so engaged, is much to be deplored, rudest shed standing by the way side is looked woon as being amply sufficient for the accommodation of their families, and their remuneration has such a close alliance to penury, as to render hare and common necessities of scarcely attainable. Large amounts have been annually granted by our legislators, in support of schools, which if judiciously applied would prove a sufficient stimulas. towards taising the rank of a teacher to a par with the common mechanic; and to render the profession so attracting, as to induce others to devote themselves to it : there is no calling which requires a more ample amount of moral attributes, calmness of temper sedateness of manner, and untiring energy, and yet their does not exist in New Bronswick a class of men to which fewer hopes are held out of the good things of this life; so much so is the case that we scarcely know of a school district in the

province possessed of even of a comfortable dwelling house for a teacher, or one in which any person can rationally look for a permanof situation. Under such difficulties it will be a matter of perfect impossibility for teachers living at a distance from Freddricton; to attend, it is to be hoped that something to attend, it is to be haped that something will he done towards removing the present ob-stacle,' for if the law as it now stands be strictly enforced, our schools in this section of the country are totally upset, and as a natural consequence, our children must grow from youth to manhood, untutored, uneducated, and

ARCTIC.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, cur considerable expense, in his too often fuit-less endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, 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 CA'H otherwise they will not meet with atten on,

JAMES A. PIERCE.

QUEBEC .- The Gazette of the 12th inst. reports that upwards of forty vessels cleared from ports in Britain for that place, were due at that date.

The same paper announces the death of J. E. Mills, Esq., Mayor of Montreal, by typhus fever.

The following is a comparative statement of arrivals and tonnage, up to the 11th November, 1846 and 1847:-

Vessels. Tonnage. 11th Nov., 1846 1436 11th Nov., 1847 1177 572,670 474,289

Less this year,

In speaking of the alteration in the mode of transit of the British Canadian mail, the Quebec Morning Chronicle re-

The mail from England, we are now posi-tively assured, will for the future be brought from Halifax, over land, via. New Brunswick We are not sorry for the change. It will tend to the improvement of the roads, and to the settlement of the province to the eastward of Quebec; and point out to the imperial Government the necessity for a more rapid mode of communication than that now existing be tween the lower provinces and Canada. will tend we hope, to the completion of that gigantic, but feasible enterprise—the Quebec and Halifax Railway.

On this subject the Mercury has the following paragraph: -

Messrs. S. & C. Hough, our enterprising Quebec Stage Proprietors, have received instructions to continue the two expresses to and from lake Temisconata, delivering the English mail at Quebec and Montreal, conveying the outward one from both places

PROPER NAMES. - The editor of the Niagara Mail thus speaks of the improper appellations in common use in Ca-

It is pleasing to hear a babe say anything in trying to pronounce proper names, as every father, mother, brother and sister well knows; and 'Pa,' and 'Ma,' when from infant fips, are musical. Tell me, neverthes less, why children on their teens are expected if not commanded to utter those sounds? Why do married sons and daughters utter them? babyism never to end? Is 'Pa' preferable to the melodious name 'Faibri'? Is 'Ma' more delightful than the lovely name 'Mother'? Are there three earthly rathes more enchanting than father, mether, home? If there are, I want proof. Do not common sense, serious British neares always affection and scripture, British usage, glowing affection, and religion, require us to say father, mother?

PROGRESS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN BUCTOUCHE. - We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following gratifying communication from the Secretary of the Buctouche Total Abstinence Society.

The Bustouche Total Abstinence Society held their "Temperance Soirce" in Mr Volun-tine Hick's house, Little River on Wednesday evening the 17th inst, at which upwards of 70 persons sat down to Tea, the majority of whom are thorough going Total Abstinence supporters, both by precept and example.

In the absence of the President, whose presence became indispensable at home, Mr Thomas Coates, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to occupy the chair. The Secretary read the rules of the society after which the Rev. Mr McPhail, addressed the meeting and was followed by Mr Dohar-ty and others. Mr Hicks, our instructor in

vocal music, followed by singing a hymn suitable to the occasion. At the close of the enterteinment, two came forward and enroltheir names among the Total Abstinence Band. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the maids in waiting, who contributed so much to render the scene interesting and agreeable, and also to the landlord and landlady, for their kindoess in fitting up their house for the convenience and comfort of so large a party.

The organisation of this society took place in September last, through the united exertions of the Rev. Mr Taylor, a practical Westleyan, and the Rev. Mr. McPhail, an orthodox Baptist, and now numbers one hundred and fifteen. Our next monthly meeting will be held on the evening of the first Wednesday in Nov., to which all are invited to attend. The following are the office bearers for the current year.

Charles K. Smith, Esq., President; Messrs Thos. Kay and Thos. Coates, Vice Presidents,

Rev. Mr Taylor and Rev. Mr Mc Phail, Honorary Vice do.;
Messrs. D. Lomont and James Hutchison,

Mr Ire Hicks, Treasurer,

Committee-Messre Joseph Doherty Vol. Hicks, Cornelius Turner, E. Price, Wm. Hutchison, W. Coates, A. Weldon, and William Avers. October 24.

THE CHOLERA .- A late English paper notices, that a letter had been received from a Medical gentleman in Dublin. stating, that a soldier in garrison in that city, had died from an attack of Assatis Cholera. Willmer & Smith's paper of the 4th inst., contains the following paragraph in reference to the progress of this frightful disease in Europe :-

In our paper of October 5, we announced that the Cholera had reached Europe. It has since committed fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages have been nearly swept away. Cases have been observed at Orel, Tonla, and in the village of Pensa, which is situated only 50 leagues from Moscow, and where four peasants have been attacked. Is the province of Astracan, which contains 31,— 300 inhabitants, there have been 5915 cases, and 3131 deaths. On the 17th October it Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria, and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult. it had not visited Censtantinople. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th October says:—The Cholera is advancing from the year to the west Cholera is advancing from the east to the west, but as yet it had not reached a more westerly point than Kertsch, on the sea of Azoff. The winter will impede its progress, but not change the direction it has taken.

MEXICO. - We are indebted to the New Brunswicker for the following summary of late news from the seat of war in this country:-

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th instant Advices from vera Croz to the our instant have been received. Open hostilities had broken out between Santa Anna and Paredes. A manifesto had been issued by the latter, in which the ex-President was denounced as an enemy to the Mexican people. Two engage-ments had occurred near Puebla, in which the Americans had 15 killed and the Mexicans 100. Gen Scett had commenced a perma-neut occupation of the national road between Vera Cruz and the Capital. A garrison of 750 men has been established at the National Bridge, 1200 men at Jalapa, and 200 men at Puebla. Santa Anna was at Tapaca on the 26th ult. A civil war has broken ont among the guerillas, which originated in a quarrel between Jaunta and Canalizo, and resulted in a severe battle in which the Jaunta Band was victorious. Thirty lives were lost New peace propositions had been opened by Mr. Trist.

TEMPERANCE. - The Revd T. Spencer. the eloquent advocate of temperance, states, that the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, pay \$40,000,000 annually for tobacco! With a population of about 27,000,000, they can pay annually \$35,000,000 in poor rates; \$250,-000,000 for the support of government; and \$300,000,000 for intoxicating drinks He states that there were among the 27,000,000 of people 600,000 drunkards, and that 50,000 of them died annually, whose places were supplied by 50,000 more from the ranks of moderate drin-

YANKEE IN MEXICO .- The Norfolk Herald relates the following characteristic anecdotes of 'a down easter :'-

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Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of a small schooner from "down then anchored off the harbour. might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the best hotels in the city