

Adam, by the bloated votaries of the Egyptian Bacchus. How the consciences of the guilty VANDERS of this diluted poison must have become hardened, and the sensibility of moral rectitude sadly diminished, when they can with a cheerful countenance receive the equivalent for a BOTTLE OF RUM with as little compunction as the profits obtained by their more useful merchandise. But it is so; and if they will not be reasoned they must be shamed out of it. VANITY must be abolished, and science must be universally understood, in order to hasten the day when those Physical evils, which annoy mankind, will be terminated. The minds of the young must be instilled with the desire to wander in the flowery path of Knowledge, and Phrenology must bear a prominent part in their education. There seems to be such an unaccountable carelessness in this community as to the gratifying feelings experienced by the acquiring of knowledge. Excellent specimens of intellectual development, with little to do, idling away their precious time, which never can be recalled, engaged in trifling conversations, that unbite the judgment, and give a flaccidity to their mental manifestations, may be seen walking about with the appearance of being wise.

PHRENOGASTO.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI.

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, Dec. 21. 1847.

The subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often unsuccessful 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 CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention,

JAMES A. PIERCE.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**—Our American exchanges contain the Message of the President of the United States at the opening of Congress on the 6th instant. It is as usual very lengthy, and a large portion of it is devoted to Mexican affairs—the whole blame of the war he throws on that country. He says—

"Though the United States was the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were forced in self defence to repel the invader, and vindicate the national honor and interests, by prosecuting it with vigor, until we could obtain a just and honorable peace."

The President expresses his determination to add the Provinces of New Mexico and the Californias to the United States, and says—

"There can be little doubt the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of California, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a Colony, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1823 and re-affirmed in my first annual Message, that no foreign power shall plant, or establish any dominion on the North American Continent, must be maintained."

The President continues—

"As Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves by appropriating permanently, a portion of their territory. With the view I entertain, I cannot favour the policy which has been suggested to withdraw our army altogether, to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation, and in that of the world. To retire to a line and simply to hold and defend it, would not terminate the war, on the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely."

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives us the following brief synopsis of the Message.

For the remainder of the present fiscal year, a loan of \$18,500,000 will be sufficient, provided Congress taxes tea and coffee, and graduate the price of public lands. Should these measures be adopted early in the session, the loan may be reduced to \$17,000,000. Should the war be continued till June 30, 1849, a further loan of \$20,500,000 will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee.

The tariff of 1846 is said to have worked admirably, and the President recommends that it be not disturbed. The warehousing system is said to have worked well, and an adherence to its provisions is recommended.

The coinage of the Mint and branches the past year is over \$20,000,000. The converting of foreign coin into American is estimated at \$10,000,000. The public lands will be surveyed and ready for the market during the year 1848. The President recommends a graduation and reduction of price.

A reciprocal and satisfactory pastoral arrangement has been made with Bremen, but

nothing satisfactory has been arranged with England.

The President asks authority to increase the regular army and volunteers.

The imports of the year ending 30th June, amount to \$146,545,000. Exports, \$158,648,000, of which \$150,000,000 are domestic produce. The benefits to the Treasury are \$26,346,000; of which from customs, \$23,747,000; land, \$2,498,000. Expenditures, \$59,451,000, of which \$3,522,000 are on account of public debt. The estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, is \$48,425,860, including balance in the treasury, if peace is not concluded, or \$56,615,000, if vigorous measures are taken to augment contributions from Mexico.

The President recommends strongly a duty on tea and coffee, and he estimates \$3,000,000 income from this source.

Imports of specie for the fiscal year \$24,121,000. He recommends a Mint in New York, urges the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, and grants of land in that country to actual settlers. He states that the revenue of the post office department has been sufficient the past year to defray all expenses.

The remainder of the message embraces statements in regard to the Indian tribes—operations of the navy—contracts of mail steamships—postal arrangement with Great Britain—and sundry other matters not worth telegraphing.

He concludes by referring to the words of the first and most illustrious of his predecessors relative to the danger to our Union and of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western.

**TRADE OF CANADA.**—We are indebted to the Quebec Chronicle for the following articles, from which may be gleaned some knowledge of the present trade of Canada.

There were built during the past year 45 square rigged vessels, measuring 33,725 tons, schooners and steamboats 28, measuring 1,895 tons.

There entered at the port of Quebec the last season, 1179 vessels, of the burthen 474,549 tons; being 260 vessels, and 298,753 tons less than the season of 1846.

Exports of Lumber from the port of Quebec in 1847:—

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
|                      | 1847.     |
| White pine, feet     | 9,626,640 |
| Red pine, do         | 4,466,620 |
| Oak, do              | 1,804,050 |
| Elm, do              | 1,591,520 |
| Ash, do              | 91,040    |
| Birch do             | 108,560   |
| Staves, standard, M. | 964       |
| Do. puncheon, do     | 1,499     |
| Do. barrel do        | 99        |
| Deals, pine, pieces  | 2,714,225 |
| Do. Spruce, do       | 369,614   |
| Tamarac, feet        | 1,372,520 |
| Lathwood, cords,     | 4,195     |

Export of Provisions from Quebec in 1847:—

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Apples, bbls.      | 632     |
| Ashes, pot, bbls   | 3098    |
| Ashes, pearls, do. | 1028    |
| Barley, Pot do.    | 55      |
| Beef, tierces,     | 203     |
| Do. bbls           | 1017    |
| Do. half bbls.     | 6       |
| Biscuit, cwt.      | 6939    |
| Butter, lbs        | 341,163 |
| Codfish, cwt       | 1482    |
| Flour, bbls        | 371,054 |
| Do. half bbl.      | 114     |
| Corneal, bbls.     | 520     |
| Lard, lbs          | 17,389  |
| Oats, minots       | 19,651  |
| Oatmeal, bbls      | 11,156  |
| Pease, minots      | 29,491  |
| Pork, lbs          | 2,658   |
| Do. half brls      | 12      |
| Salmon, tierces    | 218     |
| Do. bbls           | 83      |
| Do. boxes          | 2       |
| Wheat, minots      | 66,034  |

**DEFECTIVE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Fredericton Head Quarters under this head contains the following article. We think our neighbours at head quarters have good cause to complain of the delay in the receipt of their British papers. Every day's experience convinces us, that until the Post Office department is put under the control of the local authority the public will have causes of complaint.

The English Letters brought by the Royal Mail Steamer "Britannia," which arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, the 6th instant, were received at the Post Office here on the following Thursday at 12 o'clock, noon, but no English newspapers were received by the courier which brought the New Brunswick and Canada letter bags. Of this arrangement no one could reasonably complain, but we were not a little surprised to find that the Express Mail which arrived here on Sunday morning

last, brought only a batch of English newspapers for Canada, leaving the good people of Fredericton to guess at the nature of the English news, or copy from their more fortunate fellow subjects in Halifax, until such time as it shall please the Post Office authorities to furnish them with their own files.

This manner of doing business can hardly be expected to be very palatable to the people of New Brunswick; and if we are correctly informed, it will not likely be of much advantage to our Canadian neighbors, for we have heard it stated that the newspapers for Canada, received by the previous packet, were hurried on by the contractors through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by extraordinary exertions, and within the time prescribed by the department, until they reached the Grand Falls. At that point the Canada contractor meets the excellent line owned by Mr. Tupper, and instead of being at once sent forward with the same spirited exertion which he had used in conveying the Mail thither, the bags were allowed to slumber at or near the Grand Falls for the nice little space of sixteen hours. If the people of Canada anxious as they no doubt are, to get their newspapers with the least possible delay, the Post Office authorities in that quarter had better look to the conduct of their mail-contractors, instead of making arrangements with the department in the lower Provinces, which delays indefinitely the delivery of English newspapers in Fredericton. The effect of the present arrangement is any thing but satisfactory to the people in this Province, and is productive of the great inconvenience of allowing the Canada Mail to drag its way at a snail's pace from the Grand Falls to the River de Loup, or rest at the former place for sixteen hours, to show the spirited New Brunswick contractors the necessity and utility of their fatiguing themselves, and almost killing their horses, to carry the Mail quickly.

We believe there is no very great difficulty in carrying the Canada Mail from Halifax to Quebec within the time which was required to convey the same Mail from Halifax to Boston, and from thence through the United States territory to Montreal, provided proper arrangements are made to ensure despatch. Throughout New Brunswick the present contractors would unquestionably work to time, unless some very extraordinary circumstance occurred to create delay; and were those in Nova Scotia and Canada to be compelled to do their duty in an equally efficient manner, we should hear little of the regret now expressed about the Americans having refused to allow the English Mail for Canada to be conveyed through their territory.

At all events we hope that in future the English newspapers for this Province will be forwarded by the next Mail after the Express Letter Mail has been dispatched, unless the Post Office authorities have in their wisdom decided that New Brunswick will occupy their attention only when they have nothing else to think about; in which case we shall be obliged to announce to our readers that the English newspapers for this Province may be expected to arrive sometime within a month after they reach Halifax.

**MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.**—The Gazette contains The Proclamation of His Excellency, summoning the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business, on the 19th January.

**REWARD.**—The Gazette contains a Proclamation, by command of His Excellency, offering a reward of £250 for the apprehension of Thomas Bowes, implicated in the late murderous riot in Portland, and a further reward of £100, for such information as shall enable the Attorney General to prosecute any of the offenders on conviction.

The following is a description of Bowes.

Slender figure, height about five feet seven, light complexion, blue eyes, a scar below the right eye, chin sharp, nose long and straight hair light and rather long, whiskers thin, but the hair under the chin projecting to a point and of a light sandy colour; age about twenty two years. When last seen at St John! had on a blue reefer jacket and light fustian trousers.

**P. E. ISLAND.**—His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, the recently appointed Governor of this colony has arrived at Charlottetown. Also the Hon. Mr Pope, Speaker of the Assembly, and one of the deputation to England.

**THE MAIL STEAMERS.**—The New York Advertiser of November 26, says:

**THE CUNARD STEAMERS.**—The first vessel of the Cunard line of steamers between Liverpool and Jersey city, is expected at the new wharf in the latter port early in December; and the city council has constituted Alderman Strong, Gilchrist, Harrison, Vroom, and Guinell, a committee to report upon such measures on the part of the city as they may deem befitted an occasion of so much interest to the community.

**FREDERICTON.**—The Head Quarters of Wednesday under the head of 'Extraordinary affair,' contains the following paragraph on the season.

This morning about half past nine o'clock His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Lady Colebrooke, and family arrived in the steamer Lady Colebrooke from St. John. The arrival of a steamer from the city at this late period of the season is a circumstance unparalleled in the history of steam navigation in this Province, and the novelty of the affair brought out a large concourse of spectators who received the distinguished personages on board with cheers. The steamer landed His Excellency's carriage and horses at the public steamboat wharf, and immediately left for the landing opposite Government house—the height of the water being so great as to enable captain Mowrey, who commanded the steamer, to land his passengers on the steps back of Government house.

The weather for some time past has been exceedingly mild, and the river for some days has been quite clear of ice, even at the shores. There is not a particle of snow on the ground in this neighborhood; the atmosphere to-day is as mild and warm as it is in September, and with the present prospect there is nothing whatever to prevent a daily steam communication between Fredericton and St. John.

We have much pleasure in adding that the health of Lady Colebrooke is said to have been much improved by her visit to St. John.

**SERGEANT TAGG.**—The papers from Halifax contradict the report published of the death of this individual, the Morning Post says:—

We are happy to learn that this lately wayward "son of Mars" is now penitent for his recent follies, for which he has suffered severely and is still suffering, and that he is in a fair way to recover.

The Coroner received by the last British Mail the following communication from the head of the police in Liverpool, in answer to his letter to the Collector of Customs at that port, regarding the seaman found in Napan Bay last fall, with his feet tied.

Central Police Office, October 10, 1847.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter, enclosing one from the Coroner of Miramichi respecting the Body of a seaman found in the river at that place, I beg to state that on the arrival of the Avon in this port, I examined the Crew as well as the Log Book of that Ship, and find most satisfactorily that the seaman jumped or fell overboard at a time when the crew and officers were at dinner, and that every practicable means were used by the Captain and Crew to rescue him from drowning.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
A DOWLING.

To the Collector of Customs, Liverpool.

**THE SEASON.**—The weather still continues mild. The river is not yet passable. Some snow fell yesterday and on Sunday, but not sufficient to make good sleighing.

Our Agricultural readers will bear in mind that the CATTLE SHOW, &c. comes off on Thursday the 6th of January. We hope to see a large assemblage.

We should be most thankful to receive some Fire Wood from each of our subscribers as can conveniently haul us this indispensable article.

**PORT OF BATHURST.**

Entered—November 6, John Hill, Whitehaven, Ferguson, Rankin & Co. 25th. Tatagouche, Harrison, P. E. Island, produce, do. December 6, Maur Dolphin, Boudrou, Halifax general cargo, J. Woolner.

Cleared—November 6, Saint Petre, Mecterrine, Quebec, fish, J. Woolner. 9th, Lord Elgin, Stafford, Liverpool, deals, J. Cunard. 16th John, Hill, Whitehaven, timber and deals.

**Marriages.**

On Monday, the 20th inst., by the Revd John Macbean, A. M., Mr. NORMAN BAIN, to Miss MARY O'FERRAL, both of Bathurst.

**Deaths.**

At Chatham, on Wednesday week, ELIZABETH HUTCHISON, daughter of Mr. William McLean, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At Rock Heads, lower district of Chatham, on the 9th inst. ISABELLA BROWN granddaughter of Mrs. McRae, in the 21st year of her age.

At Chatham, on the 11th inst., ROBERT JOHN, son of Mr. Daniel Ross, aged 7 years and 10 months.

At his residence in Chatham of a brain fever, JOSEPH THOMPSON, aged 37 years, much regretted by his friends.