

## Communications.

## A CHARADE.

I am a word of twelve letters; my 9, 6, 7 is the name of an animal; my 6, 9, 2, is a part of a gun; my 5, 1, 10, 3, is the place where money is coined; my 5, 9, 8, 1, 9, is a lady's name; my 6, 7, 9, 8, is a delicious fruit; my 6, 4, 9, is a garden vegetable; my 11, 12, 2, 3, is a small coin; my 6, 12, 2, is a small enclosure; my 6, 4, 6, 6, 7, 8, is an aromatic kind of plant; my 11, 9, 3, is a small animal; my 8, 12, 5, 2, 9, 10, 3, is that which is left; my 6, 7, 3, 4, 8, is the name of one of the books of the Testament; my 3, 12, 9, is a Chinese plant; my 8, 4, 9, 6, is what farmers do; my 1, 10, 2, is a traveller's home; my 3, 12, 2, is a certain number; my 10, 4, 3, is what fishermen use; my 9, 8, 5, is a part of the human frame, and my whole is a moral *evil*.

ALPHA.

Shippigan, March 13, 1847.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.  
Mr Editor,

I know of nothing more annoying to man, than when he has pursued a darling scheme with success through all the various turnings and twistings which the necessity of the case causes it to pass; when he has arrived at the last stage with exulted hopes and bright prospects, to see all his labours defeated by a circumstance over which he had no controul. It is like one who has escaped the intrigues of his enemies, and is at last betrayed by the treachery of a friend.

It is well known to a number of your readers, that the Presbyterians found great fault with King's College, on account of its exclusive character, and exerted all their energies in endeavouring to obtain a reform. They, with others, framed a bill, which had the appearance of removing all their objections, and of placing the College on a more liberal footing. After a long and determined struggle, the new bill passed the different branches of the Legislature, and finally received the Royal assent. Nothing remained to prevent us from enjoying the fruits of our labours, but for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to appoint the College Officers, according to the spirit and intention of the bill. Whether he has done so, I will leave your readers to judge. That he appointed two Presbyterians to the College Council, which consists of fifteen members, there can be no doubt. But the question is, can these gentlemen, whom he has selected, represent the Presbyterian interest? I think the answer is obvious, when we reflect that they reside at such a distance from the college, that it is impossible they can attend all, or the greater part of the meetings of council. The only time that their presence can be expected is during the sitting of the provincial legislature; and even then, their time is so occupied with other business, that they cannot give that attention which the nature of the office requires.

If they had time, are they sufficiently acquainted with the management of such institutions to qualify them for this office? I need not tell you that there is a difference between the conducting of mercantile affairs, and those of a college; and if it is necessary that a person should have some experience before he can rightly attend to the former, is it not obvious that he must for the latter? What merchant would appoint an inexperienced person to take charge of his business? From what I know of those gentlemen, I am certain they would not think of it for a moment, unless they were absolutely compelled.

In this appointment His Excellency has no such plea to offer. If he wanted two Presbyterians, there was no difficulty in finding, within the narrow limits of Fredericton, persons in every way adapted to fill the situation. But it would appear such persons were not wanted,—they might be too beneficial to the Presbyterian interest. They could attend every meeting of council, and would not have to inquire what was done in their absence.

Although we condemn the present appointment, we cannot censure those who have accepted office, for they never desired it; but, on the contrary, were much surprised when they were informed of their appointment. If they had declined, we have no reason to expect that the next selection would be any better; for many appointments have been made, which clearly show that the Governor and his Council were determined to disregard "the well understood wishes of the people."

The appointment of the Bishop of Fredericton, as President of the College, was equally unexpected and improper. Had a new President been necessary, surely the gentleman who has acted as Vice President for eighteen years, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned with the College, was the proper person to select for that office. But it would appear that his valuable services were overlooked by His Excellency, or he had some object in view which was paramount to such considerations.

It is well known that the Bishop of Fredericton entertains those high church principles, which are so unpalatable to Presbyterians; and while he remains President of the College, they will never be satisfied to lend their support to that institution.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

April, 1847.

## MONOPOLY OF TIMBER LANDS.

Mr. Editor,

You will confer a favor on an old subscriber by publishing the following remarks made by our new and zealous member, Mr. Carman, on the unjustifiable, and highly injurious monopoly enjoyed by certain parties of the Wilderness Lands of this County. It is a subject fraught with deep interest to the future prosperity of the inhabitants generally, and one which has elicited loud and bitter complaints; and Mr. Carman deserves the thanks of the constituency of the County for bringing it under the notice of the Legislature. I would have been better pleased had the members taken some action to have the evil remedied; but as Mr. Carman has promised to bring the subject up next session. I say no more at present except to throw out the suggestion, of the expediency of keeping the subject alive until that period; and would it not be advisable to strengthen his hands by placing therein petitions, which would be numerous signed in all quarters of the County?

"Wednesday, March 31.

"The House went into Committee on a Bill to extend the Act relating to Mill Reserves. It appears that the former Act was confined to tributary streams, or in other words, to rivers or streams which empty into the sea. The Bill elicited considerable debate (although it met with no direct opposition) and was finally passed. The following remarks were all which we consider worth reporting.

"Mr. CARMAN said the present system of granting Mill Reserves was most ruinous and unjust towards the Lumberer of small capital. It gave the capitalists facilities for obtaining monopolies, and in the northern section of the Province, in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester—so entirely had the timber lands been monopolized by two great Houses that all the lumbering was in their hands, and the consequence was most disastrous. There were people idle, being so far want of Logs. It was useless for them to apply to either of the said firms to sell them logs; they had Mills and Ships of their own, and carried on the trade through all its branches. If the small Millowners applied for a Reserve, the tract applied for was set up at public competition and it was in vain for the applicant to endeavour to compete with the two great Houses; they were sure to be outbid; and what was remarkable, although the said Houses were considered *real* establishments in every thing else, upon these occasions they were agreed, and did not bid against each other. (Laughter.)

"The House of Rankin & Co. held as Mill Reserves no less than 875 square miles, while the House of Cunard & Co. held upwards of 1100 square miles, and for these extensive tracts of country government had only received the party sum of £1100! As affairs stood at present, if a man with three or four sons wished to lumber during the winter season, he was obliged to apply to one of those Great Houses; he would say "I wish for a chance to lumber." "Well," was the reply, "You have a chance." The applicant would then say he had oxen &c., of his own, and certain provisions. "Oh!" says the firm, "we supply all our lumberers, and if you do not take your supplies from us you can't have the chance!" He then enquires their prices, and finds them so exorbitant that he cannot submit to them, and thus he and his sons have to remain in idleness. He [Mr. C.] felt that he had not discharged his duty to his constituents the present session, for he had presented a petition from them praying for an alteration in the present law; this petition he had unfortunately submitted to a committee, but they had not yet reported, and he feared, would not report before the close of the session. The remedy he would propose was this: that when a person had spent his time in seeking out a tract of timber lands, he should have the privilege of applying to the Government and obtain a grant of limited extent at a fixed price, subject to the conditions that after he had lumbered on it a certain time, it should be set up at public competition; and if he did not lumber on it within a given time, it should be granted to the next applicant. He [Mr. C.] was determined to bring in a Bill to that effect at the opening of another session, for he was convinced that if the present system were allowed to continue two or three years longer, it would prove ruinous to the Counties of

Northumberland and Gloucester, and many of the inhabitants of those Counties would be obliged to leave that section of the Province."  
—From the Loyalist.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless 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.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Journals of the Legislature in our possession are to the 9th of the month. We have, as usual, copied therefrom a number of extracts.

The Session, after a protracted sitting, was brought to a close on Wednesday last. Much business of an important nature has been under the consideration of members—a number of measures have been finally adjusted—but much of paramount importance to the Province, has been laid aside until the next session.

The following is a copy of the Speech which His Excellency delivered at the closing of the session:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself with much satisfaction, of the occasion, to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourself to the public business, and the measures which you have thus been enabled to accomplish.

It is especially gratifying to me that you have concurred in the importance which you have attached to the introduction of an improved system in the management of the Parish Schools; and I hope that you will have reason to find that the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectually to realize the objects for which you have so liberally provided.

The acts you have passed for the removal of all fiscal restrictions on trade between these Colonies, and for the protection of English Copyright in Books, will, I doubt not, be productive of all the benefit to be expected from measures which evince your liberality and sense of justice.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. The promptitude with which you came forward at the opening of the Session for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, claims from me, in the name of Her Majesty, the warmest acknowledgments.

The liberal encouragement you have given for the opening of Rail Roads, while it will facilitate the settlement of the Province, will secure to it a participation in the advantages which have elsewhere attended the introduction of these useful works.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The measures to which I have alluded, and the general course of your proceedings throughout the Session, have manifested your desire to strengthen the bonds which unite you to the destinies of that great country with which it has been your pride to be connected by such memorable associations; and I feel the utmost confidence, that in returning to your homes, you will continue to cultivate in the minds of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, a sense of the many blessings which that connection is calculated to secure to them.

The Fredericton papers furnish the following brief synopsis of the New School Bill:—

Section I. Provides for the appointment of Parish Trustees.

II. Trustees to agree with the inhabitants in the engagement of teachers,—to superintend and visit Schools, &c.

III. Governor and Executive Council to be a Provincial Board of Education.

IV. A Training School to be established in Fredericton,—Master's salary to be £200.

V. Salary of the Secretary of the Provincial Board £100.

VI. Teachers to be trained in the art of conducting Common Schools, and communicating knowledge in a proper manner.

VII. Model Schools to be established in Fredericton for the practical illustration of the Art of Teaching.

VIII. An allowance of 10s per week for 10 weeks, (£5) to be paid every Teacher or Candidate who attends the Training School at Fredericton during that period.

IX. The Provincial Board may appoint Training Schools in other parts of the Province, and make rules and regulations for the government of the same.

X. Licensed Teachers to undergo a course of Training within a reasonable time.

XI. Teachers to be divided into three classes, and licensed accordingly.

XII. Two Inspectors to be appointed, at £200 a year each, to inspect all the Schools in the Province annually, and report the state of the same.

XIII. Provincial Board to select Books, &c., to be used in the Schools, and prescribe rules for the gradual introduction of a uniform and improved system of instruction.

XIV. £1,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Board for the purchase of Books, &c.; the same to be sold, and the proceeds duly accounted for.

XV. Teachers of the lowest class to receive £18 a year, second class £22, and highest class £30; the inhabitants to contribute at least £20 additional.

XVI. Prescribe the form of Trustees' certificate to Justices in General Session.

XVII. Warrant to issue,—not to exceed £260 in any one parish, nor to exceed on an average of £180 in all the parishes of a county.

XVIII. All present engagements to be fulfilled, and Trustees to continue in office until others are appointed.

XIX. All Teachers at present licensed to continue as long as the Provincial Board shall think proper, at £20 per annum, as under the present law.

XX. Free Scholars in each school not to exceed five.

XXI. £100 allowed to provide a suitable place in Fredericton for a Training and Model School.

XXII. The present Law to remain in force until the 1st January, 1848.

XXIII. This act to continue in force to the 1st May, 1850.

FIRE IN CHATHAM.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning last, the bell gave an alarm of fire. It was discovered that a dwelling in the upper part of Chatham, belonging, we believe, to Gilmour Rankin & Co, and nearly adjoining the store lately occupied by Mr Hamilton, was on fire, which was speedily communicated to a Barn on the upper side owned by Mr Hugh Fraser. They were both consumed. The house had been unoccupied for some time, but was taken possession of on Saturday, when the parties had entered to set matters to rights previous to moving in. How the fire originated it is impossible to say. The loss sustained is but trifling.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The St. John papers put us in possession of European news to the 18th of March last, obtained by the arrival of the ship Chester from Liverpool in the short passage of 23 days.

We have published the whole of the extracts given, which add but little of interest to our previous stock of news.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.—The New Brunswick of Tuesday states, that the American papers received by the steamer Saxe Gotha, on Sunday morning, contain a rumour that Vera Cruz had been captured after a desperate engagement in which the Americans lost 800 men General Scott was killed, and General Worth severely wounded. The report was not believed.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture Season of the Institute closed on Thursday evening last. We purposed to-day to take a review of the doings of this valuable and highly popular institution, but having received the following communication from a correspondent, who has performed the task so well and faithfully, that we think it unnecessary to add any additional comment thereto.

Mr. Editor,

The Lectures of this infant institution are over for the season—the experiment has been made, and proved highly successful. A few lovers of science who, last summer, amid discouragements which always attend such an enterprise, originated this Institute, have begun to reap their reward. Noiselessly, successfully and amicably has the business during winter been prosecuted from beginning to end. It has been my privilege to listen to most of the Lectures, and last Thursday evening J. M. Johnson, Jun., Esq., closed the proceedings by a review of the whole, and by a few facetious remarks on political and domestic economy, a