

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1847

[NUMBER 44.]

For Sale or To Let.

The House and Premises at present occupied by the subscriber as a PUBLIC HOUSE, in Newcastle, with the Barns, Stables, and Out Houses connected therewith.

The above is an excellent stand for business, well situated near the river, in a public part of the town, and is a very eligible situation for any person desirous of commencing business in the above line. As the subscriber intends retiring from business, he requests all persons indebted to him to call without delay, and make arrangements for the payment of their respective amounts.

WILLIAM MASSON.

Newcastle, 19th July, 1847.

Chatham, 5th June, 1847.

Spring Importations!

The subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi, that he has opened his store, formerly occupied by Messrs Haddow and Loudoun, where he now offers for sale an extensive and well selected assortment of SCOTCH and ENGLISH

Spring & Summer Goods,
HARDWARE,
West India Produce, &c. &c.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL.

TEA, TEA.

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of superior, fine flavoured Ninyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, in boxes of from 13 to 50 lbs each.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

7th June, 1847

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg respectfully to inform the public that they have now received by the *Mariner*, from the Clyde, their

Spring Supply of Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery:

Also—By other recent arrivals, a variety of articles in the

Grocery Line:

viz.—Tea, Sugar, & Coffee, Tobacco and Sauff, Prepared Cocoa and Chocolate, Figs, Prunes and Raisins, Nuts & Confectionary, Preserved Fruits assorted; Preserved Ginger, Currie Powder, Lemon Syrup, compound Sarsaparilla Syrup, Tomato Ketchup, Tamarinds & Honey, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Isinglass, Irish moss, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Pickels & Spices assorted, Paints & Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES.

viz.—Brandredth's celebrated Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Connell's Pain Extractor, Wild's Indian Pulmonary Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. McAllister's all healing Ointment, &c. &c.

Also—a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

all of which they will sell cheap for CASH.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, June 1st 1847.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the matter of BENJAMIN MERRILL, of the Parish of Addington, in the county of Restigouche, Lumberer, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D., 1846, was duly issued.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the above named Bankrupt, made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on MONDAY, the ninth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Benjamin Merrill, pursuant to the acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force concerning Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of the said certificate; and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made, as the justice of the case may require. Given under my hand, the fifth day of July, A. D., 1847.

WM. CARMAN, JUN.,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Restigouche,

Communications.

Mr Editor,

It cannot be called in question for a moment, that this is emphatically the age of improvement and discovery. What was dark and abstruse in days gone by, is now made plain to the most common capacity; and obstacles that were unsurmountable to a Locke or a Bacon, are now easily overcome by the onward march of science. I was led to this conclusion by reading the communication of Nicol Jarvie, in your last Gleaner, who, by the aid of Phrenology, has discovered, what? that man is "a mere machine," and that crime in all its phases is the necessary result of this piece of mechanism. The midnight assassin, who waylays the unsuspecting traveller, is acting under a fixed law, the impulse on his mind being unbalanced by any other of more gravity, and therefore he cannot help committing the deed. The wily gamester is as happy around the card table, as the man who delights in religious exercises; for both characters harmoniously fulfil the designs of nature, as did Absalom and Solomon. Admirable logic! Profound investigation! How deeply are we indebted to Nicol Jarvie for this phrenological discovery! Who ever dreamed that Absalom, who rebelled so grossly against parental authority, and endeavored to hurl his father from his throne; that Solomon, who forsook the God of his fathers, who made him the wisest of men and the happiest of monarchs, to worship the abominations of the heathen, were harmoniously fulfilling the designs of nature, and working under a "fixed law," which impelled them to such a course of action. But there are persons who are somewhat sceptical, and will not believe that Nicol Jarvie is right. I would advise him to renew his "deductions logical," and if he find them based (and who can doubt it) on the immutable laws of nature, he should not be denied the most conspicuous niche in the temple of Fame.

MERCUTIO.

Newcastle, July 31, 1847.

TO NICOL JARVIE.

Oh, illustrious shade of thy departed namesake, what a load must thy mind now be eased of, since thou wert not contented to let thy light be dimmed unseen, but hast come boldly forward, and let its astonishing brightness shine upon this benighted part of America. Was you, Nicol, influenced by supernatural agency when you put together some sentences in the last Gleaner? I have strong reason to think so, as they smell strongly of the fumes of his Satanic majesty, as he was a murderer, and is also the father of lies. You have said, my Nicol, that a man may kill another with moderate or small destructiveness, which is directly opposed to Phrenology. I am at a loss to comprehend the meaning of this phrase—"the impulse on his mind was unbalanced by any other of more gravity or weight." I wonder if the Divine Creator gives the extra amount of destructiveness that induced the murder he speaks of in one of his instances. According to Jarvie's idea it must, as the latter part of his communication contains this sentence—"as He has formed us in the womb, and given us our various faculties;" and again—"and as we fulfil the purposes for which we were created." My dear Nicol, I suppose as you were acting like a mere machine when you composed this next-thing-to-inspired piece of composition, you must be excused. You are sadly deficient in concentrativeness; probably the exercise of firmness and self-esteem has unbalanced it.

Before you again pretend to exhibit Phrenology in a proper light, read a little more; and let your reading in a great measure be confined to your Bole, Phrenology, and Blair's Rhetoric, and the next effusion will partake a little more of their purifying influence.

PRIAPUS.

"TELL IT NOT IN GATH."

Onward rushes the torrent of improvement; the various inventions of man are adding to his comforts, lessening labour, and facilitating communication over all the world. The time is not far distant when the commercial engine will arrive from the walls of China laden with her precious commodities, and will again return with the various manufactures of the British empire. The eye of futurity can see a dense population distributed over the forest covered districts of the continent of America, under a government which will be capable of affording its subjects sufficient reason to be contented with its justice. The electric telegraph, with its lightning communication, will cause us to converse with our most distant friends in the space of a few minutes; and the imagination can raise a power to cross the Atlantic in a shorter time than it has hitherto done. From the frozen regions of Siberia, to the now uncultivated districts of barbarian New

Holland will be an harmonious mass of intellectual inhabitants. From the eternal snows of Greenland to the mountainous Patagonia, will be heard the busy hum of happy population. With the facility of travelling, all nations will mingle. The swarthy African will brush in the streets of London against the skin covered Greenlander. The wild son of Ishmael will deal with confidence with the calculating American, and his industrious hand will scorn to receive the Buckshees of a passing traveller; while the contracted China man will bow with submission to the superior intellect of the wild barbarian, and rejoice in reaping the advantages derived from his savage intercourse. The lovely Circassian will associate with the intellectual African in pleasant converse, as they enjoy their evening meal beneath the luxuriant foliage of some spreading tree; and as they receive the bounties of exhaustless nature, will lift up their united voices in grateful acknowledgments to their Almighty Father. The offspring of the rugged Russian will receive as warm a kiss from the poetical Italian, and be caressed with as much affection, as it would be by its natural parent.

"Thrice happy days!

Philosophy was sanctified, and saw Perfection, which she thought a fable long. Revenge his dagger dropped, and kissed the hand

Of mercy: Anger cleared his cloudy brow, And sat with peace: Envy grew red and smiled On worth: Pride stooped and kissed Humility."

Man then will repose in delightful groves, and fall into gentle slumbers amidst the interrupted hum of stingless bees, as they settle upon the rich flowers, and again upon the wing, while his temples will be fanned by the odoriferous breeze, ordered by the summer fragrance. The sullen murmurs of the distant ocean, with the melody of feathered songsters, and the interval lulls of the distant waterfall, will carry him away in delightful imaginations, while it will exalt his soul to grateful adoration to the "giver of all good and perfect gifts." The nocturnal watching of the astronomer will receive companionship from the ever wavering notes of the musical nightingale, while he is engaged in examining through his perfect tube, the doings of intellectual intelligences in other worlds. The uplifted paw of the king of beasts will fall with harmless playfulness upon the gamboling antelope; and the frisking lambskins will sun themselves to sleep as they repose on the soft covering of their former feline adversary. Then will happiness cheer the coming day, till night's dim cloud will close the daily pleasure. Knowledge shall ride triumphant, while Ignorance shall disappear with the blast of annihilation. Truth, with its gilded wing, will glitter with the rising sun, and earth will be dazzled with its resplendent brilliancy. The "earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters covereth the sea." Happy days for those who live to see them. Earth's hidden treasures will be brought to light by the piercing operations of intellectual research, and applied to the various wants of our material organization. No more will the infringement of the organic laws draw down upon the ignorant offender the accompanying penalty. No more will pain lacerate its victims, or the contaminated frame of a physical constitution entail upon its offspring the hereditary effects of sinful depravity. The hymn of praise will burst forth with the rising sun, while the feathered songsters will swell their notes in delightful harmony, and render homage to their Almighty benefactor. Love will pervade all nations, kindred, and tongues, who, under its benign and holy influence, will render with grateful acknowledgments the daily favors of a God of love. All will be happy, basking in the sunshine of the knowledge of God, as His works are displayed in the ever-varying scenes of this terraqueous planet. No anger will interrupt the concord of the assembled multitudes; all will bow to the supreme laws of the Saviour of the world. The Jew and Gentile will own one Saviour, and worship together at New Jerusalem, and holy Palestine will be filled with the descendants of Israel, "while the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising." Man will be elevated to his highest state of intellectual development; the animal propensities, and selfish sentiments will be perfectly under the control of the moral sentiments, and he will then act with perfect free will; and the voice of the Lord will say "I shall be their God, and they shall be my people." O'ld Belzebub, the roaring lion, will be sadly annoyed at the shortness of his tether, and gnash his teeth with rage at the inconvenience of his confinement. The "Father of Lies" will cease to walk with such pompous freedom, gathering pupils from the deluded multitude, but will be driven to the extremity of his dungeon, and sink with sullen silence into hopeless despondency; while the bright refuge of the Holy Redeemer will shine on the darkened world; and the black night

of sin will forever disappear before the resplendent rays of His Heavenly Majesty." The "loudest blast that ever filled fame's obstreperous trumpet" will disappear in non-existence; and the mighty imaginings of the votaries of ambition, will sink with their bodies into nothingness, and "drop down dim-eyed into the grave." So mote it be.

PHRENOGASTO.

The Politician.

The British Press.

London Shipping Gazette.
THE COLONIES.

Lord John Manners, in his address to the electors of Liverpool, says—"To a statesman's eye the colonies of England must present a field for careful and paternal legislation; and every measure that can guard and promote the welfare of our colonies, and stimulate their commerce, will receive my active support. It has been truly said, that England and her colonies can form a Zollverein which shall eclipse that confederation whose pretensions now perplex our merchants and our ministers." This is a truism which his lordship has written; but, unfortunately, it is a truism which has, up to the present hour, escaped the notice of our statesmen, and more especially of those who have been entrusted with the management of the colonial affairs of Great Britain. The office of Secretary or Under-Secretary for the Colonies is not conferred upon a gentleman because he has exhibited any or the slightest knowledge of colonial matters; but because his party politics, or some other contingent qualifications, point him out as one who would be useful to the Administration in the ordinary routine of the government. We need only point to Lord Grey and to Mr. Hawes, as existing examples, in confirmation of our sentiments; and, by the very last arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, we find it stated, in the "South African Commercial Advertiser," that, "The determination of the Secretary of the Colonies not to take any steps for the prosecution of the undertaking for rendering Table Bay more safe and commodious for shipping and trade by the construction of a breakwater, has been received with very general dissatisfaction, as the undertaking had been for many years under consideration at the Cape." We are not surprised at this further instance of neglect or indifference on the part of the Colonial-office to the welfare of the Cape or of any other of our Colonies: why should we? It is only necessary to consider the extent and the variety of our colonies in soil and temperature, and to compare these with their comparative insignificance as portions of the British Empire, to be satisfied that as yet they have not been "a field for careful and paternal legislation," and that but little has been done "to promote their welfare or to stimulate their commerce." Let us look no further than this very colony of the Cape: for the last two or three years we have been carrying on a most expensive and a very unsatisfactory border warfare with the Kaffirs, while the complaint of the colonists is the want of an European population, to develop the resources of the colony. If there were a sufficient European population settled at the Cape Colony, we should hear no more of Kaffir inroads and pillage, but we should hear of its increasing wealth both in agriculture and commerce.

It is really surprising that British statesmen have never yet discovered, as Lord John Manners observes, that England and her colonies could, and ought to constitute an empire within themselves, which could be commercially independent of every other country upon the face of the globe. It is surprising that while our colonies have been languishing, through the redundancy and the want of employment. It is surprising that while many of our native interests have been injured through improvident concessions to foreign countries, with the expectation of providing markets for our home industry, it has never occurred to our statesmen that these markets might be more cheaply, more safely, and beneficially provided, by relieving the destitution of colonial population through the medium of native redundancy. It is surprising, that while so much ingenuity has been practised, while so much expense has been incurred, and while so much cruelty has been devised to provide for pauperism at home, the humane discovery has never yet been made, that all these paupers might, at much less expense, be removed to our colonies, where their pauperism would cease, and where they would enter upon a new sphere of industry and productiveness. If we are not much mistaken, Lord John Manners entertains the same opinion upon this subject as we ourselves do, and we are much gratified to find, that the important town of Liverpool is likely to be represented