

heat, and poured into moulds as required till cool and hardened. Its strength and solidity enables it to resist more blows than real stone.

## Communications

MR EDITOR,

I have often heard it said that the County of Northumberland was a poor place for farming. But I presume, and am certain, that such conclusions were founded on wrong ideas. The fact is, that the Lumbering business alone engrossed the attention of the labouring portion of its inhabitants; the supplies of the merchant secured to them all the substantial necessities of life—gave them a camp, which to them became a happy home for the time, and drove from their thoughts all care for tomorrow.

But what were the issues of such pursuits? Just this: while they thought themselves, of all men, the most fortunate, happy, and free, the majority were in abject slavery!—had to obey the imperious commands of the leading merchant, or abide by the consequences—their, or his displeasure, accompanied with the usual pains and penalties, which are so well known that I need not mention them; and the first and all-engrossing consideration was, am I, on the list of favourites?

Such has heretofore been the results flowing from the Lumbering system. It excluded and prohibited the research after practical and personal information, on subjects of national liberty, general prosperity and universal intelligence. In a word, it retarded the advancement of all those laudable pursuits which alone ennoble the mind and exalts a nation.

A new and brighter era is now dawning on this fine, and naturally rich County. The lumbering is almost at an end, and the sooner the better. Your lumberers will then learn from experience, that they must not be making Gods of their merchants, by depending on them for bread. They will have to turn their attention to the best of all pursuits, Agriculture, and devote their time and attention entirely to it; they must cease to look to this man, and the other for a barrel of flour, but they must look up unto the author of their existence—seek his smile and ask him to bless the labor of their hands with increase. And thus while the former will ultimately cause your forests to blossom, and shed a lustre delightful to behold, on the banks of this majestic—this beautiful River, and its branches; the latter will produce and bring to perfection, a treasure on their hearts which alone adorns and beautifies the sons of men.

Now Sir, is farming the only pursuit that might be profitably carried on; there are many others that would prove more permanent, and profitable to the country at large, than lumbering ever was. And you only require a few more 'Johnsons & Meekies' to call your attention to them. But farming is the most material, 'tis the first, and when you can supply yourselves with bread, you may mark the day, and prove, date the commencement of certain prosperity.

In musing this summer on the natural resources of this County, I could not but admire the kindness of God in sending so many excellent fish into this River this season, which came so opportunely to many who were in need of them, and have noticed with regret the shameful manner in which the fisheries are prosecuted. The practice is contrary to reason. The most barbarous nation that ever existed, has never impeded the natural course of the fish, as has been done in Miramichi this season.

I am told this is a Christian country, and I hope there are many in it, but if it is, some of your magistrates must be asleep when they should be awake, or they are men who neither fear God nor obey the Queen, or so many of your fishermen would not be allowed to set their nets on the Sabbath, as regularly as on any other day.

I do think your Court of Sessions are too careless, and regardless of the fishing interests. They would do well ere another year transpires, to imitate their neighbors in Gloucester, and although a series of adverse gales will have wasted me from your shores ere that time, yet I am certain a similar or more stringent course will have to be adopted, and acted up to, if you would secure to yourselves a permanent enjoyment of those blessings with which a kind providence has hitherto supplied you so liberally. I am Sir, a Stranger in your midst, but

A FRIEND.

Miramichi, 27th July, 1848.

## Temperance News.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

From the New York Organ.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

At the recent session of the National Division, G. W. P. Stone presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:

At the time this Order arose there was a felt demand on all minds for some new mode of working in the temperance enterprise. The various eras of the reform had one after another spent their vitality and energy.

The first open attack upon the grosser forms of the vice that sent its awakening through the land, had died away years before. It had its mission and it accomplished it. It called attention to the wasting destruction of noonday, but did not reveal the pestilence that walked in darkness. It wept over visible desolations, but did not discern the ever active causes which arrested their main streams but left the hidden fountains still welling on. The history of the first era was complete.

The second was ushered in by a new principle of progress, and TOTAL ABSTINENCE was the battle cry that ran along the ranks: this onset was terrible and effective, and the common enemy was greatly crippled. His power of offensive operations was seriously impaired, but he was still left in undisputed possession of his old fortresses. No one thought of attempting a rescue for those already enslaved to his rule. The work of the second era was done.

Then there arose to herald the entrance of the spirit.—It went abroad proclaiming like a gospel preacher, healing for the broken-hearted—deliverance to the captives—recovering of sight to the blind—liberty to them that were bruised—a year of jubilee! When it spoke, men listened as to one raised from the dead. Its words were rude and homely, but they stirred the heart like the blast of trumpets. This movement, looking to itself, without sullying it, the nobles' name in American history, sent its restoring influence as on magnetic wires almost instantaneously through the land. Miracles of healing were wrought and the last victories seemed about to be won. But this agency shortly lost much of its magic power. The tide of sympathy had reached its full flow, and ebb. There was no league—no unity among the reformed. The third era was waning, and still the mighty Pestilence raged on every line of latitude that crossed the homes of our land. 'What shall be done?' was the sounding question Philanthropy asked of all her sons. 'By whom shall we go up?' And the response came. The Order of the Sons of Temperance arose—and waving a tricoloured banner aloft, glittering in front with the inscription, LOVE, PURITY, and FIDELITY, and on the reverse, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY, and GOOD MORALS, lifted its voice among our hesitating councils, and said, 'Here am I, send me!' And it we do not mistake, we have in this agency the genius of the last and triumphant era of the Temperance Reform.

The merest glance at the statistics of its progress is inspiring as a prophet's word. In September, 1842, sixteen men stood over its cradle. How little could they have dreamed that the little one should become a strong nation. A year later, at the first annual session of the Grand Division of New York, there were 19 Subordinate Divisions, embracing a membership of 1,499. Six months after the National Division was organized—June 17, 1844—with a jurisdiction over six Grand Divisions, and 71 Subordinate Divisions, with nearly 6,000 members—tripling the number reported in October previous. The second annual session of this body presented an aggregate of 10 Grand Divisions, 194 Subordinates, and 17,000 members—again tripling our numbers. The third annual session gave us a sum total of 14 Grand Divisions, 640 Subordinates, and a membership of over 40,000—the number of our Subordinate Divisions having more than tripled, and 23,000 members added to those within our covenant. At its fourth annual session, the National Division found under its care 21 Grand Divisions, 1,390 Subordinates, and not far from 100,000 members. At this fifth session we may reckon up not less than 30 Grand Divisions, with 2,800 Subordinates, and 200,000 members.

The history of any association in the annals of time may be safely challenged to match a progress like this, and which of us does not feel like congratulating himself upon the character of those with whom, beneath our banner, he stands associated. The profession of medicine, the bar, the pulpit, the university, the first walks of mercantile life and the mechanic arts, and the stainless yeomanry of the plow, have poured in their volunteers to swell our ranks.

In the past history and workings of the Order, and in the prosperity now shining upon its path, we read a promise for the future, in the fulfilment of which we shall rest from our labors, our issues won. And this institution, begun in such feebleness, and sustained amid such hospitality and prejudice shall become like the Banyan tree of India—springing on this soil, its branches shall take root in all lands, and under its shade the kindreds of the earth shall repose.

A. L. STONE,  
BERNARD BRYAN.

#### BLANKS.

Custom House, Treasury, Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks for sale at the GLEANER'S OFFICE.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1848.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in our 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.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The new Royal Mail Steamship Europa, arrived at Halifax, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, in a fine passage of nine and a half days.

Affairs in the old world still remain in the same unsettled state as they have been for several months past. It is gratifying to perceive that the state of trade in Britain is more satisfactory than it has been for a long period, and that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest. The Timber trade has also somewhat revived.

Our papers are to the 15th of July, from which we have gleaned a variety of matter, which embraces all the news of consequence that has transpired since the sailing of the steamer on the previous Saturday.

### PROCEEDINGS OF SESSIONS.

At a Special Session held at the Court House in Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Saturday the 22d July, in the year of our Lord 1848.

#### PRESENT.

John Fraser,  
Henry B Allison,  
John T. Williston,  
William Letson,  
Dudley Perley,  
John Nesmith,  
Donald McKay.

Esquires,  
Justices.

Read a requisition for calling the Session, signed by Justices Fraser, Nesmith and Allison, as follows:

"The Health Officer Dr. Thomson, having certified to us, that the ship William Vail, Richard Wishart, master, has arrived in this port, and that there are on board of said vessel two cases of Typhus Fever of the worst kind. We therefore request you will call a Special Session, at the Court House, in Newcastle, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration what is to be done with the persons labouring under fever and the disposal of the vessel."

Read the Report of John Thomson, surgeon, one of the Health Officers for the port of Miramichi, viz:

"I hereby certify, that I have examined the ship William Vail, Richard Wishart, Master, with a crew of twenty-five, including the Master and Mate, (and one passenger, the Surgeon of the vessel.) There are two cases of Typhus Fever on board, of the worst kind; I would recommend these two cases to be removed to the fever hospital, and the vessel to be put upon Quarantine of observation."

JOHN THOMSON, Health Officer.  
Given under my hand the 20th day of July, 1848.

Mr Justice Hutchison takes his seat.  
Moved by Mr Justice Hutchison the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr Justice Nesmith:

Whereas the ship William Vail is now at quarantine with Typhus Fever among the crew, as appears by the certificate of the Health Officer. And whereas it is deemed expedient that the interest of the ship owners should suffer as little as possible from detention by the performance of quarantine:

Therefore Ordered—That the whole of the persons on board be landed under the direction of the Seaman's Fund Commissioners, and put into the Chatham Hospital, where, under the direction of the Health Officer, they can be separated, the sick from the WELL, from whence if the Commissioners deem it expedient, that they be removed to the Marine Hospital, the ship fumigated and discharged from quarantine, the WELL at the expense of the ship, and the sick at the expense of the Seaman's Fund: on failure of carrying this order into effect by the said Commissioners (a fact which they can ascertain forthwith) the vessel with all on board, to ride and perform quarantine, until discharged by the Health Officer, in accordance with the law.

Moved in amendment by Mr Justice Williston, the following resolution, seconded by Mr Justice Perley:

At a Special Session of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, held at the Court House in Newcastle, on Saturday the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848, pursuant to a requisition to take into consideration the report of Doctor Thomson, the Health Officer, showing that the ship William Vail, Richard Wishart, Master, now at Quarantine, has Typhus Fever on board, considering that for the benefit of all concerned, it

is expedient and necessary that the said vessel be allowed to proceed to her place of discharge with the least possible delay—

Therefore Resolved, That the said Richard Wishart be allowed to land all the WELL persons on board of said vessel on Middle Island, there to remain until legally discharged, all expenses incurred in the landing, maintaining, ground rent, &c. to be paid by him.

And further Resolved, That he be required to allow the Sessions to engage three persons as a Guard to guard the said Island, under the direction of the Health Officer that may be put in charge, and that he will pay the wages and board of the said three men, and that he be required before the landing of the said persons, to give sufficient security for the due payment of said guard, or any other expense the Sessions may be put to on the premises.

For passing the amendment—Justices Williston, Perley and Letson.

Against it—Justices Hutchison and Nesmith.

Mr McKay having left, and Mr Allison declined voting, it was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved by Mr Justice Williston, seconded by Mr Justice Perley:

And further Ordered, that the Master of the said ship be authorized to land on Middle Island the sick seamen on board and belonging to the said ship now labouring under Typhus Fever, on his giving security to pay all the expenses of attending to and providing for the said men or persons so landed. The landing, provisions, and accommodation to be subject to the approval and direction of the Health Officer, and that the security be taken in the name of the County Treasurer, and in form similar to the obligation taken last year by the Committee of Sessions in charge of the Lazaretto establishment in like cases.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do prepare said documents for the County Treasurer, on being furnished with the names of the sureties.

To which Mr Justice Hutchison moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr Justice Nesmith:

Whereas by the original Resolution both SICK and WELL were disposed of, which resolution was lost—Therefore Ordered, that the SICK be landed as directed in that resolution the WELL being provided for by the previous amendment.

For the amendment—Mr Justice Hutchison.

Against it—Messrs. Justices Williston, and Perley.

For the original resolution—Messrs. Justices Williston and Perley.

Against it—Mr Justice Hutchison.

The Session then adjourned.

It may be observed, that the first Resolution proposed was what now appears as Mr Williston's amendment, without the words in italics, to which Mr Hutchison's resolution, without the words in italics, was an amendment.

Division for the amendment—Messrs. Justices Hutchison, Nesmith and McKay.

Against it—Messrs. Justices Williston, Letson, Perley and Allison.

For the original Resolution—Messrs. Justices Williston, Letson and Perley.

Against it—Messrs. Justices Hutchison, Nesmith, McKay and Allison.

The two sick seamen have been landed at Middle Island, under the care of Dr. Thomson, and we are happy to learn are doing well. No new case has occurred. The vessel is undergoing a quarantine of observation, not, however, at the regular quarantine station, but opposite the Ship Yard of the Hon. Joseph Couard, but by whose authority we have not learnt.

When will this subject of quarantine cease to be a bone of contention. These continued disputes on the bench is anything but creditable to the County; and the want of a proper Lazaretto for the accommodation of sick passengers is fraught with extreme danger to the inhabitants of the different towns; and we often wonder that they have not long since made a representation to the government on the subject. We believe the Session conscious of their inability to act with decision and harmony on any subject, petitioned this spring for the appointment of a Board of Health for the port. Their application has not yet been complied with. The Government in this matter deserves the severest censure, and as it is never too late to perform a wise act, we hope they will embrace the earliest period to rectify the evil. Suppose a vessel should make her appearance as the Loostank did, unexpectedly, with disease on board—we have no place to put the sick, or where the well could be landed and taken care of. Mention has been made of the Cholera Hospital in Chatham—that it could be occupied in case of Necessity.—No case of necessity should be allowed to arise—a proper site should long ere this have been adopted, and suitable buildings erected thereon, as a lazaretto for the port. Besides, we contend, it is contrary to the express law of the land, to bring diseased persons from on board ship, and place them in an hospital situate in a populace