

substance. A manufactory of this nature has been established near Vienna. No part of the process is explained, only it is said the substance is at one time in a complete state of fluidity, and may then be cast into shoes, boots, and other articles of dress.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Communications

Mr. Editor, Sir—

I beg to congratulate you, and the community for whose intellectual and social elevation you are labouring, upon the formation in this place of a Division of the Sons of Temperance. Your last number conveys the gratifying intelligence, that on the 11th inst., Northumberland Division, No. 37, of this Province was organized in Chatham. That day, sir, was an era in the cause of Temperance in this County; may it prove a day worthy to be remembered in the annals of morality, and of the mental elevation of hundreds, yea thousands of the inhabitants of Northumberland!

To those unacquainted with the principles and rules of the Order it may seem strange to introduce in such close connexion, the cause of Temperance, morality and mental elevation; but to such persons alone will it have this appearance. The fact is, that while the order was primarily instituted for the promotion of the cause of Temperance—that is to say, of Total Abstinence; for Total Abstinence is but Temperance rightly understood—it contemplates no less the moral and intellectual elevation of all those who enter the consecrated walls of its Division Rooms, and yield themselves to the shielding and hallowing influences of its organization. On the peculiar ceremonies performed, and the obligations voluntarily assumed on initiation, rests the sacred seal of secrecy, and on them in their details I must be silent. I may however say, that the ceremonies are solemn and imposing, and that the obligations assumed have all the solemnity, sacredness, and bindingness of an oath, though no oath is administered. I may further say that the attention of the officers and members is also directed to a most careful investigation of the moral character of all candidates proposed for admission, and that a constant vigilance, in the spirit of fraternal affection and kindness is exercised by all the members, over the general deportment and character of each other, their object being to raise the fallen, support, strengthen and encourage those endeavouring to reform, and by every means in their power seek to reinstate in his former dignity and respectability of character and position, every member who accepts of the assistance which they freely tender to all, as well as to throw the protecting shield of the universal brotherhood around every individual member, to aid him in resisting the temptations of vice, and maintaining that high moral character which his connexion with the order presumes him to possess. The nature of the business coming before the regular meetings, the mode in which such business is transacted, and in which the debates are conducted, are such as to call forth the business talent, intellectual energies and oratorical powers of men of no despicable abilities. It is a school for the training of youth with which every parent might be proud to have his son connected; it is an arena where the mature in years and judgment need not disdain to meet his equal.

Where the order is known better than it is in our community, it numbers among its members some of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession, the bar and the pulpit, while senators and statesmen, the highest in the land, deem it worthy of their patronage and support, which they give it not barely by lending their names to the title-pages of its publications, but by becoming members themselves and actively promoting its interests and the great objects of its institution.

The Sons of Temperance now number upwards of 200,000 on this continent; arrangements have been completed for introducing the Order in England, Ireland, Germany, and Italy, and the friends of Temperance generally are anticipating its spread over the whole of Europe. Should such be the case no brother need fear the lack of friends or visiting these countries, but a brother's hand, and a brother's welcome will be cheerfully extended to him. In this Province there are already between three and four thousand members, and the increase from the time of its first introduction into the Province has been upwards of 200 every month. From these facts in its past history, in what glorious anticipations may we not indulge as to its future success! And every step it takes is marked by the triumph of everything that is high and noble and virtuous over all that is base in principle and degrading in its development.

The introduction into our community of such an association should, I think, sir, afford us cause for much satisfaction. A fear that I may have already intruded too far upon your columns, prevents me from remarking upon the peculiar benefits, even of a pecuniary kind, to be derived from connexion with the order. These, however, with your consent, may form the subject of a subsequent communication.

Yours respectfully,

H. E.

Chatham, 24th July, 1848.

Notice.

The Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that from and after the date hereof, he will not pay for any debts contracted by his Wife and Family.

AMBROSE COMMONEY.

Bathurst, July 20, 1848.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1848.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in 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 Steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning last, after a fine passage of less than eleven days. Our mail was received on Friday afternoon last. The papers thus obtained are to the 8th of July.

We copy under the proper head numerous extracts, which embrace all the incidents of importance that have transpired in the old world since the departure of the steamer on the 1st instant.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—It appears that since the opening of the navigation up to the 13th instant, there have been imported into the port of Charlottetown 9,545 barrels of Flour and Corn meal, and 502 bags of corn.

CANADA.—The following distressing report of the state of trade in Montreal, is copied from the Transcript.

There are most awful complaints on all sides of the hardness of the times, and that they are hard there is no mistake. For the moment, business of all kind is at a stand still. Nobody knows what to do or what to be at. Securities of all kinds have fallen and real property for the moment is a drug in the Market. There can be no doubt that this is in a great measure consequential of the panic of last year, and that we are now just feeling the full force of the tide which swept so many before it at that time. The losses on last year's business were enormous. The Canadian merchants took the risk, and when the decline in the price of breadstuffs came, they were the principal sufferers. And this is one of the unfortunate results of our position, which tends to make us speculators instead of simple exporters, of what we ourselves produce, factors for others. Nor can it be denied that we owe much of our present embarrassments to the transition state we find ourselves, falling off from the old system without at once being received into the new.

We are invited to commercial independence without being rid of our old shackles, and we are deprived of a position to make new. This is very unfortunate, but it is perhaps to some extent unavoidable; and when all the obstacles are fairly removed, we trust we shall not find that we have been very seriously injured. Still where there is risk there will always be alarm, that uncertainty and nervousness which are fatal to enterprise and business.

[The mournful description of our contemporary of the Montreal Transcript gives of the state of trade, of all kinds and grades in the sister city, are applicable to Quebec in the most ample sense.]—Quebec Freeman's Journal.

FREDERICTON.—The papers speak in the most encouraging manner of the state of the crops in York county. The Head Quarters of Wednesday reports that new potatoes were in Fredericton market the day previous, and selling at a reasonable price.

WOODSTOCK.—The Sentinel gives rather a lengthy account of the proceedings of the Orange Lodges on the 12th of July. Fifteen Lodges assembled to listen to a discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Spurr. A procession was then formed, consisting of about 1,000 members. There was happily no disturbance. The same paper reports that there was a similar display in Fredericton.

The trials of the rioters are now proceeding with; the same paper has the following piece of intelligence respecting them.

The Court for the trial of the rioters, was again opened on Tuesday last. Another ineffectual attempt at delay was made by the Council for the prisoners, and overruled by his honor Judge Parker, and it appears likely that justice will no longer be thwarted by legal quibbles, as the examination of witnesses has steadily proceeded with. The case for the crown closed last evening. Mr. Botsford is now engaged with the Solicitor General for the prosecution, while counsel for the prisoners have received a reinforcement in the person of Mr. B. C. Friel. Want of space prevents our giving a fuller report this week, but in our next we shall endeavour to furnish our readers with full particulars.

UNITED STATES.—The New York Herald, one of the most violent of the

sympathising Journals, concludes an article on the public demonstrations got up in that city on behalf of the people of Ireland, with the following sensible remarks:

We are overwhelmed with letters, and communications of all kinds and sizes, from all sorts of persons, relative to the crisis of affairs in Ireland, and the best mode of giving liberty and happiness to the Irish people. Some of these communications come from Signor Mooney, the historian, as he calls himself, varying all down to Signor Spooner, the loafer, who lives on it. The most of them however, overlook one thing—while they waste prodigious energy in fine sentiments, noble resolves, and astonishing patriotism, they forget the belly. The great want of the Irish is that of full stomachs; at present they have empty stomachs and nothing to put in them. You may publish speeches, make orations, and sign declarations, and do everything of that description; but if a man has an empty stomach from the beginning to the end of the week, and little or nothing to put into it, the other materials will go for mere leather and prunella. A boiling pot is better than boiling patriotism.

The truth of the matter is this: the vast amount of Irish patriotism which explodes in New York, is most generally utter humbug. All these associations are got up by a few interested individuals, for the purpose of collecting money to fill their own pockets and line their own stomachs, instead of going to work and earning wages like honest men. They never will do anything to relieve Ireland from her misery, or raise the condition of her race across the water. If ever that beautiful Isle is to contain a contented and happy population, such a state of being must be brought about by their own action, their own impulse and their own energy. All the sympathy meetings in the world can effect no good for Irish Liberty or fill their stomachs. The American people made their own resolves, started on their own hook, fought on their own hook, and finished on their own hook, and here we are now a nation of twenty millions, enjoying all the comforts of life in existence. If there were unity, energy, determination and real patriotism within the shores of Ireland itself, they could accomplish the same which the Americans did in 1776. All the aid that can be given from this country amounts to a mere drop in the bucket. If Ireland is to be free, she must fight it out herself; she has men enough, energy enough, and nerve enough if properly collected and directed.

With these views we cannot resist the conviction, that all the Irish meetings got up here are nothing but humbug, and intended to deceive and cheat the people out of their money, for the service of a few idle fellows who are too lazy to work.

LECTURE IN NAPAN.

On Thursday afternoon last the School house in Napan settlement, presented a very animated appearance—a large concourse of the inhabitants of both sexes had assembled within its precincts, to hear the LECTURE which James Caie, Esq. had consented to deliver to them. This gentleman very ably redeemed his pledge, and it must have been gratifying to his feelings to witness the very cordial manner in which he was welcomed when the President introduced him to the audience, and the hearty applause he received when his labours were completed.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON occupied the Chair, who in introducing the Lecturer to the settlers assembled, said—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel happy to have the privilege of introducing Mr. Caie to you this second time. You see he has been kind enough to comply with our request, and there is no doubt but he comes well prepared to instruct us. I believe Ladies and Gentlemen, it is Mr. Caie's intention to lecture this evening upon Agriculture, a subject in which we are all deeply interested; and as he seeks no remuneration for his trouble but our benefit—no recompense but our welfare—his design being to stir us up in the prosecution of our calling—on this account, I say, we should be guilty of great injustice both to ourselves and he, should we fail to profit by the instruction he is from time to time imparting unto us.

Should any person say that none but practical Farmers are capable of giving instruction in Agriculture, and that no benefit can be derived from Book Farming; if such an individual be present this evening, I would ask him candidly have you ever observed any of your neighbours introducing any new system which you thought worthy of adopting, and though prejudice may have hindered you from deriving your information directly from Books, yet by adopting those improvements of your neighbours, who you see are benefitted by them, you I say, whether you acknowledge it or not, are benefitted by Book Farming. Let none of us, therefore, be prejudiced against Mr. Caie because he is not a practical farmer, for though not a practical farmer, he I know, delights in studying Agriculture, and his sources of information are numerous; and I think I can say, Ladies and Gentlemen, that there is not an individual in this County who has a better opportunity of obtaining information respecting the improvements which are made, and are

still making in Agriculture, both in the old and in the new world.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there has never been a time since our arrival in this country, that we required to turn our attention to the improvement of our farms more than at present. We are now almost entirely dependant on the cultivation of the soil for subsistence, and it appears to me that the day is not far distant when we shall have to compete on equal grounds with older and perhaps more fertile countries. Yet let us not be discouraged but meet all those apparent difficulties with an energy and determination that shall overcome them: let us study well our own calling, and try every feasible means of improvement which we can obtain, either from books or otherwise; especially I would call your especial attention to the Lecture which is now about to be delivered, so that Mr. Caie may not conclude that he is bestowing his labours on a people unwilling to learn, and incapable of being improved.

Mr. Caie then occupied the attention of the audience upwards of an hour, while he delivered a very instructive Lecture on AGRICULTURE. At the solicitation of the meeting, Mr. Caie has consented to have it published, we therefore think it unnecessary here to give a review of the same. It was well received, and claimed the undivided attention of the large party assembled.

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. James Kerr, seconded by Mr. James Dixon, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this assembly fully sensible of the kindness of James Caie, Esq. in visiting us again, according to our request, and imparting to us such valuable information on a subject in which we are so deeply interested, feel that he is entitled to our best thanks.

Mr. David P. Howe, rose and said—

Mr. President—on opening the resolution intrusted to me, I find that it contains another request, that Mr. Caie should visit us again. Now Sir, a person not thoroughly acquainted with our local matters, might most reasonably conclude that we were intruding on the kindness of that Gentleman; and in fact Sir, I can hardly tell what Mr. Caie himself may think of us. Well may he say that we are a people never to be satisfied. About three months ago as you are aware, we presented a request to Mr. Caie to favour us with a Lecture, to which he promptly complied, and delivered one—a lecture Sir, which manifestly delighted all present on that occasion. Not being satisfied with one visit, we requested him to return again and give us another, this he very obligingly promised to do likewise. Now, sir, he has kept his word—he has redeemed his pledge—and still what are we doing—why, we are requesting again—we are requesting again. Now, Mr. President, you did very well to get clear of this business yourself, (for I believe you sir to be at the bottom of it all) and to put this task on the shoulders of your Schoolmaster—no burthen being ever thought too heavy for him; and I Sir, although well used to tasks of a very rugged nature, (as every poor schoolmaster is) would hardly have courage sufficient to enable me to move this resolution, were it not by a lucky accident I fell in yesterday with an old Gleaner which contained the outline of Mr. Caie's Lecture he delivered here on the occasion above referred to, and in his introductory remarks I found—yes, luckily found—a sufficient warrant for our solicitation. I hope Mr. Caie will excuse me while I read three or four lines:—“That being intimately acquainted with most of you, and feeling as I have done during the long period of 26 years, the liveliest solicitude for your happiness and prosperity—being in a word almost a Napanite—you will not wonder when I tell you, that I esteem it alike a privilege and an honor to be called upon to occupy my present position.” Now Sir, upon this kind acknowledgment, in connection with Mr. Caie's former promptness, I found the consistency of my request; and while those lines remain on record, I say the people of Napan have a claim on the labours of Mr. Caie. Now Sir, this is solid ground to work upon. To Mr. Caie I would beg leave to say, that the people of this settlement feel themselves under many obligations which they wish gratefully to acknowledge. He has by his kindness and talents taken deep hold on their affections and respect; in a word, Sir, he is a most welcome visitor, and permit me to say, Sir, that for myself, I feel exquisite pleasure in the prospect of another visit from him. To our friends the Ladies and Gentlemen from Chatham and Douglastown, I have been authorised to say that the people of Napan feel most happy to see them present at this time, and I am fully satisfied they will deem it a pleasure in accommodating them on any future similar occasion, to the best of their ability. Now, Sir, what more shall I say? I am satisfied Mr. Caie cannot refuse us, especially while we can bring forward the old Newspaper, which, for the valuable matter it contains, is well worthy of preservation. With these few simple remarks, I beg leave to move the resolution.

Resolved.—That we, as a community, being fully aware of Mr. Caie's superior knowledge of the Science of Agriculture, do beg leave again to request him to visit us on a similar errand, as often as circumstances may permit.

It was seconded by Mr. George Jardine, who remarked—

Mr. President, In standing up to second