

London Shipping Gazette.
STATE OF LIVERPOOL.

From the information that has reached us, there can be little doubt of the urgent necessity which called for the Liverpool petition, praying the temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, with respect to that town, notwithstanding the PEEL chidings of the *Morning Chronicle*. It may not be generally known that Liverpool now contains a population of 60,000 Irish. From its contiguity to Ireland and the facilities of steam communication (the deck passage being only one shilling), it would soon become the focus of sedition; the Irish rebels would fraternise with the English and Scotch Chartists; and be joined by all the discharged felons and thieves that are to be found in a town like Liverpool.

The inhabitants of Liverpool have always been distinguished for their loyalty and constitutional principles, until the treachery of Sir Robert Peel caused a temporary split and division in the Conservative camp, which enabled Mr. Cardwell to obtain a seat in Parliament through the support of the Whig and PEEL Free-traders. Free trade, however, is now in bad odour, and Mr. Cardwell is worse; hence the irritability of the *Morning Chronicle*. But the united loyalty of neither party could prevent immense destruction of property in case of an organised outbreak at Liverpool, and considering the immense amount of valuable merchandise which is stored in that port, the shipping exposed in unenclosed docks, and the whole probably insured in London offices, and we do think that the magistrates and merchants acted wisely in urging on Government the temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and requiring that the Shipowners and Merchants of Liverpool should have equal military protection with the manufacturers. Suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and in two hours the ringleaders of the Agitation would be in prison, as they are, and every pike, musket, and harpoon belonging to the secret clubs would be seized, and the town, as well as the country, saved an enormous expense.

These are reasons given by the Liverpool magistrates and merchants for asking for increased powers; it is not from alarm at the risk of personal danger, but from anxiety to prevent the destruction of property, and in a time of threatened danger to support the QUEEN and Constitution, and put down anarchy.

From the London Morning Chronicle.
IRELAND.

Within the last few years we have had our attention fully awakened, for the first time in our history, to the extent and complication of Irish disorders, and we do most sincerely believe that a few years of tranquillity, could such be obtained by any means, would have witnessed an unprecedented progress in the social regeneration of Ireland. We have seen that the only hope of elevating the character, and thus improving the position of the Irish people, is by giving them what they can hardly be said to have yet in any country—an equal chance, by which we mean not merely a religious and political, but a social equality; and we are prepared, if they would only let us, to lend them a helping hand, by removing all the obstacles, moral and material, which now impede their endeavours to obtain it. But they will not let us—they insist on alternative but that of forcing them once more into tranquillity, or of suffering them to involve themselves and us in one common ruin; and in choosing the former alternative, we must make up our minds to be almost entirely unsupported by any but the Anglo-Saxon or Protestant portion of the Irish people. The better part of the Roman Catholic Irish is, no doubt, still loyal—that is, still anxious to engage in the career of civilisation and progress, under the protection and with the assistance of the British empire. But the better part is, unfortunately, very small, because of the Irish, few comparatively speaking, are men of property and intelligence, and they exercise but little influence with their countrymen. The priests, naturally interested in and anxious for peace, and dependent for their daily bread on the good will of an excitable and capricious people. Their power, therefore, consists almost entirely, in the traditional respect and attachment felt for them by their flocks, and the inherent sanctity of their sacerdotal character. But the movement of the day, of which the contagion forms the immediate exciting cause of the threatened rebellion, is altogether hostile to and destructive of those influences. It is radical, atheistical, and incompatible with almost every element of priestly power. We have said before, and each day confirms us in saying, that perhaps the most remarkable and permanently important feature of the Irish crisis, is the rapidity with which the influence of the priests is waning. If the insurrection could but last six months, every priest in Ireland would be forced to join it, or to find himself a penniless outcast. We must then, reckon upon having the whole physical force of the Irish Roman Catholics against us.

From the London Times.
IRELAND.

We have a word to say to the Irish rebels before they take the field. It may possibly just turn the scale of their secret deliberations. They reckon on a certain amount of assistance from this country. With so considerable an accession to the military force in Ireland,

they imagine that England has been drained, and therefore the coast is clear for a pretty little game on the part of their English Confederates. The first shot that is fired in Dublin, Liverpool, the Babylon of the North, is to be wrapped in flames, Manchester is to subside in ashes, the West Riding is to be a field of fire, and even the metropolis itself is to be made rather uncomfortable. Four months since the chartists promised very big. The Dublin Confederates sent a representative to the Convention who was allowed to sit for London, and become the channel of some interesting mutual assurances. A treaty, offensive and defensive, was struck up, on the basis that the Confederates were to help the Chartists to the six points, and the Chartists, in return were to help the confederates to Ireland. Still more recently it has been proposed that the Chartists should club two guineas a week to keep one of 'the Executive' at Dublin, in order that he might be ready to cross the channel, and give them immediate intelligence of the Irish rebellion, at which news it was presumed they could find something to do in the same line in this country. It would appear from some recent expressions that these pleasing anticipations are still fondly cherished in Dublin, and that the rebels are disposed to hope they will be safe from British molestation not to speak of positive aid. We fear we must dispel this agreeable illusion. We will first set these gentlemen right as to the army. It is true that considerable reinforcements have been sent to Ireland but it is not true that England has been drained. Owing to the timely arrival of troops from abroad, government has been able to provide for the better safety of Dublin and of Liverpool at the same time. The manufacturing districts generally never were so well looked after by the authorities at the Horse Guards as they are at this moment. If there should, unhappily, be any need of soldiers, they will be forthcoming in sufficient numbers. We believe it is unnecessary to assure the rebels that the army is perfectly sound. As the rebels have done their best to corrupt it, they have ascertained for themselves that in this quarter there is no sympathy. In fact, the obstinate loyalty of the troops is the most trying cut of all. It is a very sore point of the 'felons.' Accordingly, they are holding councils of war, somewhat similar to that held by a nationality of mice on the subject of a certain incorrigible cat, to devise the best method for cutting the army into mince-meat. The fact is this, say they, and we are glad to see people apprehend a fact because facts are the first step to wisdom:—there are at present in the occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and the question is, how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000 men? Ay, there is the question—How to bell the cat? If you could but kill and capture those 40,000 men! or rather, if you could but capture and kill them, for that is the true order of the ideas. But passing from the soldiers to the civilians, and from red coats to fustian jackets, we don't see much chance for the rebels in this island. In the first place, it is very clear that not one Englishman, except it be a stray sot or madman, will lift a hand for them, or feel the least disposition to do so. The English are very well aware that Ireland is a trouble, a vexation, and an expense to this country. We must pay to feed it, and pay to keep it in order. We are paying its paupers; its labourers, its policemen, its soldiers, its sailors. Ground down with taxes, we are told year by year, that no taxes can be removed while Ireland is expensive. Our merchants and manufacturers are ruined for Ireland. When they went last year to ask for the usual assistance from the banks and bill brokers, they were told all the money had gone to buy food for Ireland, and accordingly they broke. Taking all things into account, we do not hesitate to say that every hard working man in this country carries a whole Irish family on his shoulders. He does not receive what he ought to receive for his labour, and the difference goes to maintain the said Irish family, which is doing nothing but sitting idle at home, basking in the sun, telling stories, going to fairs, plotting, rebelling, wishing death to the Saxon, and laying every thing that happens at the Saxon's door. The English are generally aware by this time that such is the case. They are also aware that a rebellion, besides all the murder, destructions, and other horrors in its train, will involve new taxes, new stoppages, new stagnations, and new miseries of every kind. The suppression of the rebellion will cost several millions, every farthing of which will come out of the pocket of British working men. As an unfriendly French journal observes with some glee, we shall have to conquer the Irish and then feed them, both at our own cost. There is not a man in this island living by the sweat of his brow or the aching of his temples, who does not know the full significance of an Irish rebellion. He knows that it means massacre, revenge, plunder, wanton destruction, the blackened walls of mansions and manufactories, ships burning in the docks, engines and implements of industry broken to pieces, shops closed, work suspended, stores ransacked, whole populations dying of famine and of plague. In the midst of the universal wreck will move about rebel armies, miserable and reckless, dying faster by hunger and fatigue than by the sword, leaving their wounded men to perish on the field or in sheds. The only persons who will derive the least shadow of advantage from such a horrible confusion, will be one or two vain weak men, who will be consoled by the universal misery they inflict, by the foolish reflection that the eyes of the world

are upon them, and that even if they fall, their worthless names will be known to posterity. We in this country abhor so detestable a scene and so foolish an ambition. Nobody here wishes to be known to the world's end for a fool and a traitor. There is then no sympathy for Irish rebellion. If the rebels expect that the flames of the rebellion are likely to spread in this country, we beg to assure them that there is hardly an Englishman in this island who does not know better.

Communications.

Dear Pierce,

By giving publicity in your next paper to the inclosed Letter which I received on Thursday last, and allowing me the privilege of making a few remarks thereon, I shall feel obliged, and the public will perhaps be enlightened touching the sale of the Steam Boat Shares, advertised in your paper of the 15th instant.

Chatham, 9th August, 1848.

Sir,

The sum of £— remains due and unpaid on the — Shares of the capital stock of the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat Company, held in your name, and unless the said sum be paid into the hands of George Kerr, at his office in Chatham, on or before Monday next, the 14th instant, the said shares will be advertised in next Tuesday's Gleaner, and sold according to the provisions of the Trust Deed.

We are Sir, your obedient servants,

J. Samuel,

John Macdonnell,

George Kerr,

James Johns n,

Daniel McLaughlin.

Trustees.

I have ever felt the greatest aversion to figure before the public, either as a scribbler for a newspaper or in any other way whatever, but feeling as I do, that the Directors of the Steam Ferry Boat have acted towards myself and others, in a high-handed and unjustifiable manner, by exposing our names to public odium, and our properties to public sale, I am therefore, induced to cast aside my usual diffidence, and solicit permission to occupy a portion of your Journal.

By the terms of the Company's Trust Deed, certain duties are imposed upon the Directors, and certain obligations are binding on the Shareholders. By one clause of the trust deed, the Shareholders are obliged to pay to the Directors their several shares when called for, and in default of such payment, they, the Trustees, are empowered, after due notice, to sell by public auction, the Shares of any delinquent: then, Sir, by another clause, the Trustees are bound to call a general meeting of the Shareholders, to be held on the second Monday in January, in each and every year—then a meeting ought to have been called the second Monday of January last, there to make a full report of the state and amount of the trust property, also, of the whole proceedings, from the day of their appointment to that date. Now, Sir, I would ask, was that meeting called or was it not? It was not! Has a meeting been called at any time since that date? No! and why? I cannot tell—let the public judge. Was it think you, lest sundry questions might have been asked by the Shareholders, such as the following—Why was the shareholders not called together, and consulted as to the best site for the landing of the boat on both sides of the river, and why was she not on her station before the navigation was closed last autumn, as was fully expected when they subscribed. Perhaps, had a meeting been called, the Trustees could have succeeded in honourably dispelling the doubts that hang over this business. I say had a meeting been called, perhaps they might have done this, but a meeting was not called, and the Trustees have not fulfilled the duties enjoined on them by the trust deed.

I therefore, fearlessly submit the question to an impartial public, was I not justified under these circumstances, in withholding the balance due until an opportunity was afforded me to ascertain what had become of the money I had previously paid. When asked by one of the trustees for the balance due, my reply was—when you call a meeting I will pay you. Before this Sir, appears in print, I shall be deprived of the right of a shareholder, and I submit it to the community if it be fair and honourable dealing.

I am Sir, yours,

A SHAREHOLDER IN THE CHATHAM
STEAM FERRY BOAT.
Chatham, August 17, 1848.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 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

IMPORTANCE OF PAYING THE PRINTER.—The following articles are well worthy the attention of newspaper readers in the colonies. The introductory remarks are copied from the Frederickton Head Quarters, and we are afraid the evil spoken of will not be remedied until the plan pursued by publishers in Britain, and the United States, of payment being demanded in advance, be adopted by the Colonial Press. The sooner some understanding of the kind is arrived at the better for all parties concerned. Although we make deduction of twenty five per cent. to such parties as pay in advance, we have not more than thirty or forty subscribers who avail themselves of the saving. From very many of our subscribers we have not received any compensation for our labour for three, and many for five years, and when we become urgent for a settlement, every obstacle is thrown in our way to protract a settlement, and frequently objections raised with a view of cheating us out of our hard earned demands.

The following sensible remarks on the non-paying class of subscribers to newspapers, is copied from the Dundas Warder, Canada West, but we are sorry to say the complaint urged by the Warder is not confined to Canada, but is, we believe, equally applicable to all the North American Colonies. It is a small matter for the majority of subscribers to pay the amount of their subscriptions regularly, but when this duty is generally neglected, it becomes a most serious affair for the publisher, whose means and labor have been embarked in the undertaking, and every succeeding year but adds to the difficulty of his position. Newspaper publishing, in any portion of British North America, is in the best of times, by no means a lucrative employment, but in times of pressure, like the present, the difficulties of the publishers' case increase in a greater ratio than in those of any other professions or employment. Their means scattered in small sums over the whole surface of the province, and beyond its limits, they can, by no exertion at their command, watch the opportunity of picking up the amount of their small demands, when the parties owing them are in funds, but must in a great measure depend on the honesty and honorable feelings of their subscribers to remit, unasked, their little amounts as they from time to time become due.

We have not at any time previous to this notice, publicly called on our subscribers for remittances, although we have often enough been badly pressed for money, and we trust they will not think us over-loud of reminding them of their duty to the printer, when, now, at the beginning of the 6th volume, we appeal to them, for the first time to do what is right in the premises. We have a goodly number of subscribers to whom this call cannot be considered applicable, who pay regularly and cheerfully, but like other printers, we have also some who are not quite so considerate, but we trust that as we have not hitherto been urgent, this call will not be made in vain.

The Press of Canada.—Its independence Essential.—Effects produced by non-paying subscribers.—The practice of allowing one, two or three years subscription, with the idea, that three, six, or nine dollars is a sum so insignificant as not to be thought of in the estimates of a paper's sustentation or independence of tone, is at total variance with every correct idea of journalism. Let, for example any one of these amounts, say the lowest, or three dollars, be multiplied by five six or seven hundred, and some idea may be formed of the amount of legitimate capital abstracted from the business of an ordinary Canadian Newspaper office, through the inattention of non-paying subscribers. But when such an amount is again multiplied by two, three or more years, the burden became intolerable, and the inevitable result is, that the proprietor, rather than close his business, or perpetually dun those who honor him by taking his paper, is obliged to raise means for his ordinary office expenses on his personal credit, or his other property—and thus, not only is embarrassment produced, but an opportunity is offered the high handed and overbearing to crush the press, when unable to make his financial resources yield to their sinister or corrupt purposes. We know conductors of newspapers of whom it has been said, 'he or they are under such and such.' Some of the ablest pens that were ever engaged in the warfare of public right, over private and individual might, have been forever laid aside through a lack of proper thought on the part of those from whom they had a just right to expect not ordinary, but the honest payment of an honest debt. The question then, and an important one it is for the people—is, shall the press be FREE, not only in name or avowal of principle, but in very fact? It is really difficult to understand how any proprietor of a newspaper can assist in directing the current of public opinion, write vigorously, combine facts, and reduce them to newspaper paragraphs, maintaining