

shall be eligible for a seat in the National Convention, who can spell his own name. 10th. That every loaf shall be as big as two loaves. 11th. That any man under the Republic shall be as good as any three men under the monarchy. 12th. That the future, in general shall be in France, one long unclouded holiday. Signed by the members of the Provisional Government.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE DAY.

A large body of cavalry and infantry, supported by batteries of artillery, are ready to act at a moment's warning. They are not to appear till they are wanted, but the moment they are wanted they are to act. A complete line of military communication is established from the Tower to Buckingham Palace, and the whole is under the direct control of the Duke of Wellington himself. All the public offices are well garrisoned. The instinct of discipline and the strong sense of duty which invariably animate the English soldier, would leave no doubt as to the conduct of the troops on such an occasion. Even were there any popular sympathy with the peacebrakers which there is not. When the Duke of Wellington was leaving the Horse-guards yesterday, an enthusiastic cheer burst from the crowd. This cheer sounds the knell of sedition as clearly as the cheer which burst from Feversham's soldiery at Hounslow, on the acquittal of the bishops, sounded the knell of despotism. The disposable police exceed six thousand, and the number of special constables cannot fall short of 250,000, who may be seen clatching their staves with a somewhat undue and ominous degree of eagerness. If, therefore, Mr. O'Connor, or the leader who replaces him, should be ill-advised enough to cross the Rubicon (that is, the Thames), and advance upon the city, he may be able to say with *Falstaff*, before many more hours are over his head, "I have led my ragamuffins where they are peppered." Should any of them succeed in making their way into the streets, and create a disturbance there, or should the thieves and vagabonds of all sorts, who are on the alert and forming into bands, show in any force, it is our firm conviction that they will have cause to rue their rashness for the whole remainder of their lives; and as for fraternizing Frenchmen, we earnestly advise them not to appear at all, for we English neither care to interfere with foreigners, nor suffer foreigners to interfere with us. The present state of Paris is not a good model to suggest to London tradespeople. The treatment of the English workpeople in France has not added to the popularity of the French, and if any foreigners are ill-advised enough to meddle, they will certainly get a sound thrashing, and as certainly deserve it. We trust these suggestions will not be misunderstood or misinterpreted, like a suggestion, in the shape of a well-known incident, which we threw out for the guidance of the Chartist leaders (not Mr. O'Connor in particular) the other day. What we have all along been anxiously labouring to press upon them is this—that if they are the first to discard the protection of the law and the bands of order, they will get the worst of it; if they are mad enough to precipitate a conflict, they will be beaten. They began to game in apparent forgetfulness that two could play at it and we simply wish to remind them of the fact. But what we deprecate, above all things is the resort to force on either side; and since the friends of order, the people, have an overwhelming superiority, they should forbear. *Take prior, tu parce.* It may be true that the representative system requires an amendment; it is certainly true that it requires no amendment of so pressing a nature as to justify a demonstration of supposed physical force, with the view of exacting pledges for its immediate unconditional adoption from the Legislature. But we reject, as both unreasonable and unconstitutional, the doctrine of finality; it is open to Chartists, or any other party, to argue that the lower orders have not a sufficient share in the representation; and no class of men can be blamed for contending peaceably, at any given period, that they are ripe for the enjoyment of political rights, which, at some former period, were withheld from them.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1848.

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

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

At a Special Session held by the Justices of the Peace, for the county of Northumberland, at the Court House at Newcastle, on Friday, the twenty eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight—

PRESENT.

Alexander Davidson,
John Fraser,
John Nesmith,
Donald McKay,
John T. Williston,
Roderick McLeod,
Alexander Fraser,
Richard Hutchison,
Donald McDonald,
Donald McNaughton,

Esquires,
Justices.

Ordered, that whereas the present Quarantine Station for vessels arriving at this port is too far inland and too near the densely settled part of the country, and would be found inconvenient since the removal from Middle Island of the Lazaretto to Sheldrake Island.

Therefore resolved, that no vessel liable to perform Quarantine shall proceed further from the sea up the River Miramichi than the residence of Alex Goodfellow, Esqr., but shall be brought to anchor in the channel between the said Alexander Goodfellow's upper line and Bartibogue Island, from and after the 1st day of May next, from whence such vessel may be removed as contiguous to the Lazaretto Building or Sheldrake Island as possible.

And further Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace cause to be printed five hundred copies of the Acts of Assembly, relating to Quarantine 1st, W. 4, Chap. 40th and 2nd, W. 4, Chap. 17, with a note of the subsequent acts, reviving and continuing the same, with this resolution, and further cause to be furnished to each of the Branch pilots for this port, a sufficient number of copies so as to enable the said pilot to deliver to the master or commander of such vessel carrying passengers, or having on board disease or pestilence, or liable to perform Quarantine; and each pilot shall along with his Branch shew a copy of the same to every other ship or vessel he may go on board, for the purpose of navigating inwards, with the following notice.

That the master or commander of any vessel having on board the small pox, yellow fever, putrid or bilious fever, or other pestilential, or contagious distemper, or coming from any place affected with such distemper, or at which any such distemper at the time of her departure were known or supposed to prevail, or on board of any vessel during the voyage any persons may have died on board of any such distemper, shall not put on shore or on board any other vessel, or suffer any other person to go or put on shore, or on board any other vessel, any person or goods out of the said vessel until such vessel shall have been inspected by the physician or physicians, and has his or their license for that purpose obtained under the penalty of £50 and not more than £200.

And further Ordered, that the said master or commander, shall cause the said vessel's ensign or such other colours as shall be on board, to be hoisted half mast high—(if ensign with the union down)—and shall continue the same so hoisted until leave be granted by two Justices of the Peace to remove the same under the penalty of £20.

Extract from the minutes.

THOS. H. PETERS.

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

—The semi-annual examination of the Pupils attending this seminary, took place on Monday, the 1st inst., in presence of the Revd. Messrs. Machean, McCurdy, and Henry Cunard and John Wright, Esqrs, Trustees, the Rev Messrs Henderson and Wallace, and a numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen. The Exhibition was gratifying in the highest degree to all present, and bore ample and convincing evidence of Mr Millar's abilities, diligence and success as a teacher. There were classes in Greek, Latin, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy, Chronology, Ancient and Modern History, Reading and Writing; and in each of these departments the Scholars displayed such a degree of proficiency as elicited the warmest admiration of all the visitors. The examination throughout sustained the high character to which the Northumberland Grammar School has attained under Mr. Millar's able and judicious management, and reflected much credit on the application and industry of the pupils.—*Communicated.*

FREDERICTON.—The Gazette says—that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., as Mayor of this newly incorporated city.

RIVER SAINT JOHN.—The Fredericton Reporter says:

The navigation is now open between St. John and Woodstock, and will shortly be continued above the Falls, by Mr. Drake's Steamer, the Madawaska. There will, we understand, be five Steamers on the route as far as Fredericton, and two, the Carleton and Reindeer, upwards, to Woodstock and the Grand Falls.

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE.—A proclamation appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, from the Lieutenant Governor which states:

Whereas the importation of all articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province, (excepting Spirituous Liquors,) has by Law been permitted free from Duty into the Province of Nova Scotia from the first day of May instant:

Now therefore, know ye, that under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested in and by the said recited Act, I do hereby declare, fix and establish, by Proclamation, that the sixth day of May instant shall be the day on which all Duty on all articles, (excepting Spirituous Liquors,) being the growth, production or manufacture of the said Province of Nova Scotia, imported into this Province from and after that time shall cease and determine.

GASPE COMPANY AFFAIRS.—The following communication is copied from the Gaspé Gazette of the 28th April, received since the publication our last number. We insert it to let our readers have both sides of the question.

Having seen in the last number of the *Gleaner*, a letter signed *Veritas*, my attention was called to a paragraph in that letter, where the writer says, 'he, Mr. Murray, first visited Port-Daniel, where he obtained possession of the keys from the clerk in charge, who to escape the ire of Mr. Bruce made (in accordance with a previous understanding with Mr. Murray) a feigned but slight resistance.' I beg to deny most distinctly and unequivocally, that there was any understanding whatever between us, as to his taking possession of the stores, nor did such a thought enter my mind, and if necessary, I am ready to make oath to the same effect; as regards the feigned but slight resistance, I respected Mr. Murray's age, or perhaps he might have received more. I beg to tell *Veritas*, that the dread of Mr. Bruce's ire, shall never induce me to act an unfair or dishonourable part, and tho' a stranger in this country, I trust my conduct shall ever be found upright and honorable, nor shall any common scribbler deter me from doing my duty to my employers, faithfully and honestly.

I hope that as the Editor of the *Gleaner*, has incautiously published a vile calumny against me, he will make the *amend honorable*, by copying this denial; as far as my knowledge goes also, many of the other statements in the same communication in the *Gleaner*, are equally false and unfounded.

I remain, Sir,

Your's respectfully,

PAT SWEETMAN,

Clerk in Charge

Port Daniel, April 25, 1848.

The same paper also contains the following paragraph under the Editorial head.

We have been but a short period engaged in our present occupation, and are not aware of the etiquette usually observed between Editors of newspapers; we demand nothing out of courtesy from them—we require only justice. The Editor of the *Gleaner* newspaper, has published in his paper, false calumnious charges against us, not certainly as his own assertions, but under certain signatures. We respectfully call upon him to publish or send us in writing, the name or names of those who have so grossly maligned us.—We deny the charges.—We denounce the writers, and from our confere we expect justice, if the parties are worth our notice we will sue them, if not we will expose them. We think our quotation well applied.

We have no hostile feeling towards Mr. Kelly, and know nothing of the merits of the unfortunate squabble in which he is engaged with the shareholders of the Gaspé Company. Editors are public functionaries and the public have a right to scan their actions; and we can only account for the peculiar manner in which Mr K. calls upon us to divulge the name of the author of *Veritas*, from the little experience he has had in his Editorial capacity. If our correspondent has made use of libellous language, and we be called on in an official manner for his proper name, we shall have no objection

to divulge the secret entrusted to us, but not otherwise. Before our contemporary has filled the Editorial chair for a few years, he will perceive the absurdity of the demand he has made upon us.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.—The Royal Gazette contains the Law passed by the Legislature at its late setting, imposing a duty of one penny per ton on every vessel entering the Miramichi, for defraying the expenses incurred in erecting and repairing the buoys and beacons in our harbour and bay.

MR GISBORNE.—This gentleman, we perceive by the Quebec Gazette, has arrived in that city.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.—Under this head, the Halifax Sun, of May 1, has the following paragraph.

A meeting of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, is advertised to be held to-morrow evening at Mason's Hall. The 'call' in another part of this day's paper, explains the object of that meeting. The time has arrived when every true son of Erin should stand forth and boldly demand justice for his country, and to aid those good men and true at Home, who are struggling to emancipate her. We doubt not there will be a good attendance of the Irishmen of Halifax on Tuesday night.

TRACADIE.—A correspondent has sent us the following notice of a robbery which has been committed in this place.

On the night of the 1st December last, the store of James Young in Tracadie, was broken into by some person entering at the window, and a large quantity of goods extracted. Several individuals were suspected, but no certain clue could be made out. Sometime in April, Mr Young got strong grounds of suspicion against a family of the name of Bridon; a search warrant was obtained from Mr Justice Dornan against the parties, when constable Ferguson entered the house of Basil Bridon, and on search being made, a box was found in the house, belonging to one Francis Cloutin, who was a lodger. He was taken prisoner, and brought before Justices Dornan and Robinson. The man acknowledged that the goods were given to him on the above mentioned night, through the window, but refused to tell who the parties were that gave them, but implicated two or three persons of good character: one was taken under warrant, who came forward, and by good evidence proved an alibi. The man was found guilty of having the property in his custody, and was committed to the county gaol in Bathurst, to await his trial at the next setting of the Supreme Court.

Since Cloutin was committed, more warrants have been issued, but no other persons have been implicated; still there is strong grounds to suspect that the man has accomplished in Tracadie, who no doubt will be found out. Cloutin is a Canadian, and since he came to Tracadie, has borne a good character. This is the first robbery that was ever committed in the night time in any of the French settlements about here. It is impossible for Mr Young to tell the amount of property taken, but it appears the parties took a general assortment, as the articles found displayed a variety of articles. It is to be hoped that those in authority will use every means to bring the parties to justice, and that such an example will be made of them, as will deter others from perpetrating similar outrages.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia with the third April mail, arrived at Halifax about noon on Friday last, after a passage of thirteen days and a half. The news thus furnished is important, and we give below a number of extracts, which embrace the principal items. The papers are to the 22nd of the month.

We perceive that an attempt is about to be made to get up a fresh agitation for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and a general advance of reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland. A meeting has been held in the metropolis, at which we understand about forty members of Parliament assisted. Resolutions to carry the above objects, and to promote a more cordial understanding and co-operation amongst the members of the Legislature, with a view to secure success, were agreed to. Mr. Home has been appointed chairman, and Mr. Cobden vice chairman of the new association, which has not yet been baptised. The names of the Radical party who assembled at the meeting have been published; and we see amongst them those of Sir W. Molesworth, R. Osborne, W. J. Fox, Dr. Bowring, J. Bright, W. Scholefield, J. Magregor, Colonel Thompson, T. Wakely, and all those names which are usually to be found in the division lists of the Liberals, and which may be classed as the extreme Radical party.