

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1848.

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

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—On Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, a section of this interesting and promising auxiliary to the Temperance cause, was opened in Chatham, under the title of Northumberland Section, No. 8,—when seventeen very interesting young lads were initiated into connection with the order. It was very gratifying to witness the independent and business-like manner with which they elected their officers for the present quarter,—the successful candidates being:—John Davies, W. A.; William Wyse, V. A.; William Miller, T.; James Nicholson, A. T.; Thomas Rue, S.; John Hardy, A. S.; Robert Davis, G.; Andrew Wyse, U.; Peter Miller, W.; Adam Shirreff, A. W.

The object contemplated by the formation of these juvenile associations is, to train them up in the way they should go: hoping that when old they will not depart from it, and will perhaps be best understood by adding one or two sections of their Constitution. Article 6, Sec. 3.—No one shall be admitted to membership who does not possess a good moral character, and who cannot produce the written consent of his parent, master or guardian, for his connection with the Order. Sec. 4, No person shall be admitted to the Section or retained as a member who uses profane language, or is addicted to gambling, or indecent in his conversation or manners.

Article 2, No member shall make, buy, sell, use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; nor shall he use Tobacco. We anticipate much good from the introduction of this Section, and wish it every success.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The John Observer of Tuesday, says:—

The wires of the Electric Telegraph are in rapid course of erection, they were yesterday placed along the upper parts of the houses through the streets of this city, leading from Portland to the Telegraph office, and are quite a novelty. The whole line from this city to Boston, we learn, is expected to be completed and in working order by the 1st of January. Communication by lightning to and from the westward, will therefore soon be available to our citizens.

POST OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL PRESS.—We perfectly agree in the opinions expressed below. The present postage, small as it may seem, bears extremely heavy upon the parties residing in the rural districts, many of whom are compelled to leave their papers for weeks in the way offices, for the want of coppers to release them.

The following remarks in reference to postage on newspapers have our entire concurrence, and agree with views publicly expressed by us years ago. The tax on newspapers is an onerous one. For example:—the price of this paper per annum is Ten Shillings—but it costs our Subscribers, when sent by mail, sixteen shillings and eight pence. The postage amounting to nearly two thirds of the subscription price. It is impossible to circulate a paper in the exterior, to any very great extent, with such a rate of postage upon it. We do therefore hope our Legislature when it obtains control over the Post Office Department, will relieve the people of this burden.

The Provincial Post Office having been placed under the local control, it is generally understood that a measure of postal reform will be brought before the Legislature in the coming session. We think provision should be made to allow exchange newspapers which pass between publishers to be exempt from postage, as in the United States. This should not be asked as a boon to newspaper proprietors, but on another and much higher ground. The Legislature annually votes fifty thousand pounds for the purposes of Common School education, and few question the wisdom of the measure. The newspaper with reference to political rights and duties, as well as general information, is new, and is destined more especially to become the great educator of the people. It is manifestly the duty of the Legislature then to facilitate the circulation of newspapers.—When we consider the amount annually paid from the public revenue for the promotion of education, consistency requires that no unnecessary restrictions be imposed on

newspapers. Economy requires it; for if a people be not educated they will be vicious; criminals will be multiplied, and the expense of punishing and attempting to reform them be increased. Motives of humanity, of economy, of consistency demand a removal of unnecessary restrictions on the spread of intelligence, of which the periodical local press is the vehicle.

CANADA.—It is distressing to read the accounts published in the Canadian Journals, of the depressed state of trade in that Province, and the fears entertained with regard to the present winter.

The following is copied from a Montreal paper, it furnishes a deplorable picture of the condition of that city:

The number of closed stores and empty houses in all quarters of our city must strike every observing citizen with concern, especially when it is remembered that, in addition to the stores closed, many now open have only passed through bankruptcy, and not a few of the remainder on the brink of insolvency, struggling against heavy rents and expenses, will shortly have to yield to the pressure of the times, unless improvement in business comes to their relief.

The Flour Market is very dull—24s 9d a barrel. Nothing is doing in grain.

A NEW DEFINITION.—“The Cap of Liberty!” is the name bestowed by Mrs Frolopp on a Widow's Cap.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—The Fredericton Reporter contains a very excellent article on this subject, and throws out some admirable hints to our Legislators, which we trust they may read, and adopt. We copy below a few paragraphs. The Editor in speaking of our present Civil List, remarks:—

How in the name of all that's just, are our old arrangements to be sustained? Our Governor receives between three and four thousand pounds, our Surveyor General twelve hundred Sterling, while another Officer who pays the whole outlay of his Office with £75, receives almost £1,000! Thus it continues to the end of the chapter. All our establishments are expensive—all our arguments are made without the slightest leaning to economy.—We pay heavy indirect taxes, which find their way direct enough into the pockets of a set of overpaid Officials; who of course are ever ready to goet as with the old story of—“oh! its anti-British to talk of lowering salaries; it is only Radicals and Yankees who prate about having the public services performed cheaply.”

We know that thousands of men in this province, have lived, grown grey, and died, with they impression that they paid little or no taxes; and that our great overgrown Public Offices were all supported by some system of mysterious power without the least interference of the people. To satisfy those who yet live and entertain the same opinion, let us for a moment deal in statistics:—

We will suppose the population of the Province to be 200,000, of which we may estimate 100,000 to be males. Of these again we may reasonably suppose seventy five percent to be Minors, Prisoners, Paupers, and Lunatics; and this reduces the real contributors to the Revenue to 25,000. Say then that the amount paid, including indirect Taxes, Statute Labour, Poor Taxes, Fines, and poll taxes of various descriptions amounts to £200,000, and we have at once the startling sum of £8 per head for every payer in the province! The great portion of this amount which is expended upon non-produces, and especially upon men of the Legal profession, tops the climax of assumption, which, even if reduced to one-half of our estimate, would nevertheless surprise those who deal in the wholesale deception of endeavouring to make us believe that we pay no taxes; or that 'tis a matter of little import whether we pay them or not, provided we can promote a money circulation.

The state of Ohio was peopled about the same time with the province of New Brunswick, and its principal city, Cincinnati, is ten years younger than Fredericton. That state now contains upwards 2,000,000 Inhabitants, and the City can boast of its 75,000, while New Brunswick can only count its 200,000; and its capital has not reached beyond 5,000. How is this? There flows not in the veins of our American neighbors more active blood than we can boast of. Our hands have been injured to labor, and we have earned if not realized vast amounts of property:—we have worked hard, but the proceeds have been swallowed up to a great extent, by our recklessness in the outlay of the public funds.

While however, we cannot recall the past, we may, and certainly ought to propose some practicable rule for the future. Let us at once, through our Representatives, state to the Imperial Government, the oppressive nature of our Civil List, taken in conjunction with our means to defray it—let us calmly, yet determinedly inform Her Majesty's ministers if they are determined to maintain expensive establishments in this Province, which in consequence of their own policy cannot be paid by the people, that upon themselves alone should devolve the responsibility of their payment from the Imperial Treasury. We can only support a Civil List commensurate with our means.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.—By the last mail we obtained a copy of the

Catalogue of the office bearers and students of this popular Institution. The following extract from the 10th page will furnish our readers with an account of the number of pupils who have attended the last year, as well as the range of studies pursued:

Number of students in the Classical department, 58; Literary and Scientific Department, 38; Primary Department, 12; Total, 198.

Numbers in Different Classes:—In Greek, 36; Latin, 57, French, 32; Mental Philosophy, 6; Moral Philosophy, 5; Political Economy, 13; Rhetoric, 10; Astronomy, 25; Natural Philosophy, 21; Chemistry, 13; Surveying and Navigation, 6; Geometry, 25; Algebra, 13; English Grammar, 55; Arithmetic, 80; Geography, 40; History, 13; Book-keeping, 8; We see also that “the Institution is furnished with Maps, Globes, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, &c. &c.”

“Several valuable Instruments were purchased by the Principal during his recent visit to England. Among these are a beautiful Achromatic Telescope, the object glass of which is of three and a quarter inches aperture; an Oxy-hydrogen Microscope; a pair of superior Magic Lanterns, for illustrating facts in Astronomy, Natural History, &c. &c. &c.”

“The Library, which has been enriched during the year by the addition of many standard works, now contains two thousand well selected volumes.”

GASPE.—The Gaspé Gazette says:—“We regret to hear that the Rev. Mr Oldchamp, the Roman Catholic Missionary for the Indians at Restigouche, is dangerously ill. He was in constant attendance upon the Rev. Mr Desresseaux, who fell a victim to typhus fever.”

CANADA.—The Quebec Gazette of the 15th inst. contains the following gratifying paragraph.

The Halifax and Boston Mail Routes.—It was only yesterday that we received a Boston paper containing the news by the Britannia, which appeared also in the Montreal papers of Tuesday, received at the same time, after it travelled all the way up from Halifax; we had it the day before in the Halifax papers. Our files of European papers arrived here on Sunday overland from Halifax, and the letters had been received on Friday by the same route: so that we had the news by the Britannia six days earlier by the Halifax route than by way of Boston. This is highly creditable to the present arrangements of our Post Office.

UNITED STATES.—A vessel from Bremen had arrived at New Orleans, on board of which twenty passengers had died of Cholera on her voyage.

THE SEASON.—A very marked change has taken place in the weather since Wednesday last. The frost on that day and night was most intense, and it has been very cold ever since. Horses and sleighs have been travelling on the river since Sunday, with perfect safety. There is but little snow on the ground.

RICHIBUCTO.—A schooner with a cargo of produce arrived at this place on the morning of Wednesday last, and proceeded up to the establishment of Messrs. Holderness and Chilton, without any interruption from ice. On the following day the river was frozen over.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A division of this Order, we understand, is about to be organized in Douglastown.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We have much satisfaction in being able to state, that this Institute will be opened for the season on the evening of Thursday, the 4th of January next. We understand that James Cair, Esq., will deliver the opening Lecture.

☞ We wish our patrons the compliments of the season, and hope that the coming year will have in its lap for each of them, peace, contentment and abundance.

ERRATA.—In the petition of G. W. Dwyer for £5 per month, and found, read, not found. The outside of the tower was not covered in, but the material was on the spot, nearly prepared, which was also consumed.

☞ Being considerably pressed for money, and having a large amount due—we have given instruction to our Agents to sue for all subscriptions due over two years. An early remittance from any of them will oblige us.

Deaths:

At Chatham, on the 14th inst., EDWARD SMITH, son of Mr William Mason, Jan., aged 15 months.

At Newbrink, on the 12th inst., THOMAS GOODSPEED, aged 56 years. He came to this province in the year 1782, and has been a resident ever since.

Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi.

The GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS and the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, will be held at WHITE'S HOTEL, Chatham, on SATURDAY, the 13th January, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. FRASER,

Honorary Secretary, Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi. Miramichi, December 22, 1848.

Hotel, and Livery Stables.

The Subscriber, in introducing this advertisement, avails himself of the opportunity to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he has been engaged in the above business, in his present stand, being now little short of twenty years. He begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he continues from time to time to provide everything that his business suggests throughout his establishment, for the comfort of those who call upon him.

He purposes during the present winter, and until further notice, to run express stages, at any time when applied for, on any of the routes out of Miramichi, viz.—to Fredericton, Richibucto and Bathurst, and when required, on an extension of either of the two latter routes, with two passengers or upwards, at the mail-stage fares, allowing ordinary luggage. By availing themselves of this mode the travelling public will be relieved from night travelling. In connection with this part of his advertisement, the subscriber would add, that when notified to that effect by mail, or otherwise he will be ready to send a conveyance to Fredericton or Bathurst, for two passengers at mail-stage fare.

The length of time that the subscriber has been in business, furnishes him with ample references through Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and the United States; as to names he would refer to any person who has ever stopped at his house, JOHN HEA.

Chatham, Miramichi, 18th Dec., 1848.

LIST of LETTERS

Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of November, and remaining for delivery.

Car of Catharine	McLaggan Alex
Outney Patrick	Blackville
Charlton Mrs E	Murray John
Fayles Ebenezer	Ready Michael
Graham Michael	Sutherland Alex
Hogan John Cooper	Walsh John NEsk
Hennessey John	Wilson W Bears' point
Ivory Timothy	

☞ Persons asking for advertised Letters will please say 'advertised.'

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

County of Northumberland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, SS

In the matter of WILLIAM DICKENS and ROBERT RAINBORROW, of Gleadig, in the county of Northumberland, Lumberers and Millmen, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the said William Dickens and Robert Rainborrow, the said Bankrupts, this day duly made to me, I appoint a public sitting to be held on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said William Dickens and Robert Rainborrow, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate—and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary; or such other order will be made, as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1848.

W. CARMAN, Junr.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.

County of Northumberland.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, SS.

In the matter of JOHN FOWLER, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the above named Bankrupt, this day made to me, I do appoint a public sitting to be held on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Bankrupt, 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 shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Dated the eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1848.

W. CARMAN.

Commissioner of the estates and Effects of Bankrupts for the county of Northumberland.

To Let,

And possession given immediately, the premises now occupied by Mrs. Bird, in the upper part of Chatham. Apply on the premises. November 14, 1848.