

coveries in Chemical science than any one who has proceeded or who has followed him. Farmers, Mechanics, Housekeepers, and many others are now enjoying the benefit of his labors.

Elihu Burritt, by self instruction, had acquired at the age of thirty years fifty different languages! and that too while he was laboring over the forge and anvil from six to twelve hours daily.

George Washington was a self-made man. His name will fill all future ages with reverence.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1849.

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.

CANADA.—Last week we published a telegraphic despatch from Boston to St. John, giving a brief account of a most disastrous riot which occurred at Montreal on the evening of the day on which the Governor General gave his sanction to the Rebellion Losses Bill. The papers since received, confirm this despatch in every particular, and we are sorry to add, that at the latest dates considerable excitement prevailed, and was spreading in different sections of the country.

We have devoted a very large space to extracts, which will furnish our readers with a detailed account of the transactions which have transpired up to the latest dates received.

The following Resolutions were to be proposed in the Assembly by Mr Sales Le Serriere, on the 23rd ult.

That this House taking into consideration the deplorable events which took place in the city of Montreal on Monday, 25th instant, when a numerous and riotous assemblage of evil-minded persons attacked, about nine o'clock at night, the building in which this House was then sitting, in consequence of which the Archives as well as its Library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House further considering the character of the riots, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of the city, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature, this House is fully convinced that its deliberations are no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed.

That under these critical circumstances, this House finds itself constrained to pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased immediately to prorogue the present Session; or, if it should be deemed necessary that the Legislature should still continue to proceed with the business which is still pending, then that His Excellency will be pleased in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative to convene, as speedily as possible, both branches of the Legislature, in order to proceed to the despatch of public business, in the late Parliament Buildings, in the city of Quebec, which are fully adequate to the purposes of the Provincial Legislature.

A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Quebec was held at St. Paul's Market, in that city, on the 29th ult., at which a number of resolutions were passed, approving of the conduct of the Governor General, and reprobating the proceedings of the rioter. Judging from the names of the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, and the committee appointed to wait on Lord Elgin with an address, it was comprised mostly of the French party.

Government, it would appear, did not consider Montreal a very safe place for the public chest, for we perceive that one of the steamers brought down on the 29th 14 boxes of specie to Quebec, under an escort of the 19th regiment, which was taken to the Commissariat department.

The Montreal Register says—that all the bills passed by the Legislature, to which the Governor General had given his sanction, had been saved from destruction.

The first vessel from Europe, arrived at Quebec on the 28th April. It was the Albion from Liverpool.

UNITED STATES.—Our neighbors are devising a scheme to connect St. Louis and San Francisco, by railway. A meeting was lately held in Boston to take the subject into consideration, at which a number of Resolutions were, passed approving of the measure. A plan was proposed by a Mr Legard, the main features

of which is thus sketched by the Boston Journal:—

A Company shall be chartered with a capital of \$100,000,000; of this \$2,000,000 is to be paid in by private subscription, and the remainder to finish the road, not exceeding \$98,000,000, it is proposed to borrow of Government in stock payable in London. It is also proposed that Congress shall give to the company a strip of land ten miles wide, North of the track, and shall grant the right to take gravel, stone, &c., from the public lands to construct the road.

The material for building and furnishing the road are to be exclusively of American manufacture.

To secure the loan of U. S. stock, and the carrying out of the company's contract, it is proposed that the United States shall take a mortgage of the road and its property.

ISLAND OF HAYTI.—A New York paper furnishes the following news from this long distracted Island:—

Dates from St. Domingo to the 7th instant have been received. President Souleouque had, after a severe battle, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John, in which a great many of the Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners. Many of them escaped, abandoning five large pieces of artillery and a 6-pounder.

The above attack took place on the morning of the 18th March. Gens. Bobo, Vincent and Michel were left in possession of the captured towns, and the President with his troops left on the 19th for Port au Prince.

Three hundred troops from Jeremie passed through Mariagone on the 2nd April on their way to Port au Prince to join the President. Men were gathering from all directions to join the President, who would shortly make another attack on the Dominicans.

A VALUABLE SETTLER.—The New Brunswicker furnishes the following paragraph. Could not some measure be adopted by parties owning farms on this river, which are now comparatively useless, to induce a few such men as Mr Grey to settle among us. We feel confident if a number of properties now lying unproductive on this river, were offered for sale in the British market, at reasonable prices, with a faithful description of their soil, improvements and locality, there are hundreds of men of small capital, both in England and Scotland, possessed of Agricultural science, which would render them valuable settlers, who would readily become purchasers. It is, in our opinion, worth a trial.

"The brig Magog, which arrived last evening from Ayr, has on board nineteen passengers, among them Mr Gray and family, who intend settling on the fine farm above Fredericton, late the property of Col. Allen. Mr Gray brings with him some very superior stock and farming implements. As an enterprising and most intelligent Ayrshire farmer, we bid Mr Gray a hearty welcome to New Brunswick."

NOVASCOTIA.—The Halifax papers contain the Report of the Commissioners appointed to survey a line of Railway between that city and Windsor. The route is considered practicable, and the road can be built for £300,000, to £330,000.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.—A quarterly meeting of the Total Abstinence Society of Newcastle, was held in the Grammar School of that town, on Thursday afternoon last. In the absence of the President, the Rev. Mr Henderson presided on the occasion. By special invitation, we believe, a number of the Sons of Temperance, belonging to the Northumberland and Caledonian Divisions, amounting to upwards of sixty, attended. The Rev. Mr Henderson, after prayer, addressed the audience in a very neat and effective speech, in which he arraigned intemperance before the bar of public opinion, as a criminal, and imputed to him the perpetration of many crimes inimical to the best interests of mankind. His indictment, he said, contained many counts, and in a most masterly manner detailed the evils which had been inflicted on the human family by the use of intoxicating liquors; and called on the Sons of Temperance as witnesses to prove the truth of his charges.

Mr John Fraser, the D. G. W. P. of this section of the Province, then gave a succinct and interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the Order of the Sons of Temperance up to the present time, and detailed the aim and objects of the Society. He was followed by Messrs. Caie, Gremley and Martin, each of whom spoke with much effect of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of Total Abstinence Societies and the order of the Sons of Temperance, in every community.

The Rev. Mr Henderson again spoke at some length, and concluded the meeting. The Sons of Temperance of both divisions then marched in procession to their rendezvous, and being dressed in their regalia, made a very pleasing appearance.

We cannot conclude this brief sketch of the afternoon's proceedings, without expressing our regret at witnessing such a thin attendance of the inhabitants of Newcastle; courtesy, at least, should have induced the office bearers and members of the Total Abstinence Society, to muster in force, and to have given the Sons from Douglastown and Chatham a hearty welcome. They expected it, and were much disappointed, that such was not the case.

It must be highly gratifying to every lover of order and sobriety, to witness the rapid manner in which the ranks of the order of the Sons of Temperance in Miramichi have been filled up. The Northumberland Division, the members of which reside in Chatham, has scarcely been in existence a twelve-month, and they now number sixty members; the Caledonian Division, formed in Douglastown, was organised in January last, and now musters upwards of 30 members.

We understand the Ladies of Chatham have it in contemplation to get up a Tea Party, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the purchase of a BANNER for the Northumberland Division; and we have sufficient experience of the public spirit of the Wives and Daughters of Douglastown, that the Caledonian Division will not be long without one. In these worthy enterprises we wish them every success.

In speaking of the progress of temperance societies among us, we should not forget to mention that an Order of the CADETS was instituted in Chatham in December last, and has been for some time in very efficient working. A few weeks ago we were kindly invited to witness the installation of the office bearers at their quarterly meeting, and were much pleased with the appearance and orderly conduct of the boys. We were also gratified to learn from a number of their parents present, that a very sensible improvement had taken place in the morals of their children since they had joined the Order. Several of the lads, at the request of the D. G. W. P. of the Sons, recited a number of dialogues and other pieces, in a manner highly creditable to them. We were informed by the above named gentleman, that they were in the habit of giving brief sketches of what they had read during the week, and that he was endeavoring to occupy all the leisure time they had in the division room, in improving their moral and intellectual faculties. This institution, in our opinion, is one of the best yet devised by the friends of temperance to promote the cause; and we hope the day is not distant, when every parent will have the satisfaction of seeing his son, when he has arrived at a proper age, anxious to enrol his name on their books. We wish the officers could devise some plan to bring the lads more frequently under the notice of the public; their admirable rules, their discipline, and moral training, would, of necessity, make the order popular among all right thinking parents as well as their children.

HERRING FISHERY.—A large quantity of Fresh Herrings has been offered for sale during the week. We understand they are very abundant in our river, and we hope the settlers will embrace this opportunity to provide themselves with a supply.

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues very cold, with high winds from the north and north-west.

The first square rigged vessel made her appearance on Friday last. She had been several days below waiting for a wind.

DOINGS OF THE SESSION.—Oats Wanted.—The adjourned Special Session of our Magistrates took place at the Court House, Newcastle, on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were present:

Alex. Davidson,	John Fraser,
John Nesmith,	Alex. Fraser,
R. Hutchison,	D. McNaughton,
Donald McKay,	A. Davidson, O. P.,
Wm. Letson,	J. T. Williston,
D. Perley,	Alex. Goodfellow,
Jared Tozer,	

It being our publishing day we could not attend, but we understood that after a good deal of debate, a motion to accept of the grant of £400 made by the Legislature, for the purchase of Seed for destitute parties in the county, was carried. A counter resolution was introduced by Mr Hutchison, seconded by Alex. Fraser, Jun., but lost—there appearing for it only the mover and seconder.

This vexed question is at last settled in a way calculated to allay much angry feeling, and it will enable many families to procure seed who had no other source to look to. They have also wisely decided that the money should be

exclusively expended in the purchase of OATS.

We would recommend all parties requiring assistance, to make early application to the Overseers of the Poor in their respective parishes, who are authorised by the law to dispose of the money. The Overseers of Chatham have posted the following notice; and we learn that similar notifications have been issued by the overseers in the other parishes:

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received until Monday the 14th day of May, inst. at 10 o'clock, forenoon, at the office of Mr. John Macdougall, for supplying the Parish of Chatham with SEED OATS, weighing not less than 35lbs. to the amount of £40 Currency. Address to any of the subscribers.

JOHN MACDOUGALL,	} Overseers of Poor.
WM J. FRASER,	
JOHN MACKIE,	} Commissioners.
JOHN JOHNSTONE,	
JAMES KERR,	

The following notice has been issued from Nelson Parish:—

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by Richard Sutton, until Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, when the lowest estimate will be accepted for supplying any quantity, from 20 to 300 bushels of good Seed Oats, for Nelson Parish, to be delivered before the 20th inst, in quantities not less than 5 Bushels, and to weigh 35lb. per bushel.

RICHARD SUTTON, Overseer of Poor.
ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, Commissioner.
Nelson, 7th May, 1849.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—The Halifax Recorder says:—

A Steam Boat of 50 horse has been purchased in England by James Penke, Esq., to ply between Charlottetown and Pictou. She is to receive on board new tubular boilers, and to be thoroughly and completely fitted up, so that she can at once be placed on the station on her arrival out, which in all probability, will be early in July.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

This vessel arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, after a passage of 111 days. The mail was received there yesterday afternoon, and puts us in possession of European dates to the 21st April. We copy below a summary of the news, principally from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the latest date.

INDIA.—The details of the battle of Goojerat brought by the Indian mail, which left Bombay on the 17th March, realise all the hopes we entertained of the complete decisiveness of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The journals which have been the loudest in decrying the gallant commander-in-chief find themselves now compelled to eulogise him, and no doubt can be entertained but that the noble lord has gloriously redeemed his reputation for military skill, which for a passing moment had been impeached. His bravery was never doubted. It appears from the official despatches, the material passages of which will be found elsewhere, that on the 20th February Lord Gough, having been joined by the Bombay column, pressed forward upon the Sikhs lodged around Goojerat, the British forces amounting to about 20,000 men and 100 guns. The Sikh forces were computed at 60,000 men, with 50 guns. The passage of the Sikhs over the Chenab having been frustrated, as we have before stated, and their designs upon Lahore thus circumvented, on the morning of the 21st February Lord Gough advanced upon the enemy, who was protected by one of those Indian mullahs which have previously been his effectual security. The field, however, before reaching the nullah, was open ground. With the precision of a parade movement the British army advanced, the object of Lord Gough being to penetrate to the centre of the enemy's line with the right wing of the British, so as to turn the position of the Sikhs in rear of the nullah, and thus enable our left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double upon the centre of that part of the enemy's force opposed to them. The British cannon opened magnificently with terrible effect. The Sikhs served their guns as regularly and as undauntedly as ever, but the terrific effect of the British fire compelled the Sikhs to fall back. Our infantry now advanced and took up a position, when, being seconded by the cavalry and artillery, the whole army continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, and the enemy coming up in time, the ranks of the enemy were broken at all points. The nullah was cleared, several villages were stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the rout of the Sikhs became complete. The cavalry following up hotly in pursuit, the rout became a flight, and for a distance of 19 miles the arms and accoutrements thrown away by the Sikhs marked the whole track. The British captured 53 of the guns out of the 59 the Sikhs brought into action, and all their camp, magazines, ammunition, and equipage have fallen into our hands, and it will be clearly impossible for any effective body of Sikhs to rally in the Punjab. The victory has been complete, and has been less costly of human life on the part of the British.

We have to lament the loss of 5 officers and 92 men killed, 24 officers were wounded and