

got into a most profound slumber, out of which I fear, it will be no small task to arouse them; and should they see proper still to pursue the same course, I can inform them it never will answer to leave a patient in so dangerous a condition; the wound must be probed to the bottom prior to any healing application being made. Indeed, when we take into consideration large amount they have brought the patient to pay, for money and goods by them advanced, methinks any reasonable man would have supposed, that if they had not voluntarily given us an account of their proceedings, they, at all events, would have been treated as something different on being asked, than with a sullen silence.

M. D.

Northbrook, 4th April, 1850.

MIRAMICHI, April 3, 1850.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—By inserting the enclosed in the next number of your valuable journal, you will much oblige one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON CLERICAL DUTIES.

"At a meeting in aid of the funds of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, the Bishop thus acquainted the meeting with the state of the funds of the society:—Where I find a willing and ready population I would gladly relieve them; where I find a neglected, abandoned, godless population, still more gladly would I seek to aid them. I will aid on no principles of party—on no principles of private or individual pique or opinion. But if I find Incumbents preferring their wretched ceremonial of a past time to the vital essence of Christianity—if I find men dwelling upon a dress in the Church instead of the spirit in which the doctrines of that Church should be taught—clinging to the surplice of misdirection, instead of the word and vital truths of God—and telling me (for unfortunately I am not speaking of imaginary cases) that they must cling to those antiquated follies, or that they must become infidels—then, on them I will not bestow your bounty. And if I find, under the affected plea of Catholicism, and the ancient custom of your Church, any claiming to themselves the right of withholding baptism and burial from others—sending children from the church gates whose parents are anxiously craving for them to be received into that Church—sending the same children unbaptized from their church gates in consequence of the want of that baptism which they themselves refuse—on them I will not bestow your bounty"—*Manchester Guardian*.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1850.

OBITUARY.—Lord Aylmer, formerly Governor General of British North America, died in London on the 24th February last.

FIRE.—The Kiln attached to the Grist Mill, situate on the Little Branch of the Black River, owned by Mrs Foley, accidentally caught fire on Friday evening last, and was totally consumed, together with about 80 bushels of oats. There was providentially but little wind at the time; had it been otherwise, it is more than probable the mill would have shared a similar fate. The loss will be severely felt by the settlers in the neighborhood.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—In those days of despondency, when our old branches of trade are unremunerative, and our population compelled to seek other sources of employment to give them bread, and support their families, we hail with satisfaction any and every enterprise entered into tending to develop our latent resources. It was therefore, with much satisfaction on visiting the steam mill of the Assignees of the Hon. Joseph Conard a few days since, we found a number of individuals busily occupied cutting and bringing into proper shape and size, a quantity of Whet Stones, brought from the Tomoganops, a branch of the North-west. Mr Rainie, who has charge of the establishment, and who is a good judge, informed us, that the stone is of a very superior description, and for giving a fine edge to tools, far surpasses

the celebrated Turkey Stone, so generally in use for that purpose. A quantity for samples, were being boxed up for exportation, and we believe Mr R. intends visiting the United States with the intention, if possible, of effecting an outlet for them. We need not add, we wish him success in his endeavors, and hope it may lead to the opening up of other branches of business. Our County abounds with very superior descriptions of Clay used in the manufacture of common Delft, Earthenware and Bricks. Could not individuals embark in their manufacture. What is the reason that Buckets and Chairs are imported? is there not ample materials for their construction to be found here, and would it not pay? We think the trial ought to be made. We cannot expect to thrive while we continue to obtain from abroad those things which we could by a proper direction of our energies, manufacture as cheaply in the County.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT: MERCHANTS ATTEND.

MORE STEAM.—It will be seen by the annexed paragraphs, copied from the *Gaspe Gazette* of the 20th March, that the inhabitants of that district are in a fair way of having a regular communication kept up with Quebec, Montreal, and other towns in Canada, by steam. As the Proprietors of the boat promise that she shall call at such ports on her trips as will be found safe to enter, and at which sufficient freight or passengers can be obtained to make it worth calling for, we trust our Merchants will not lose sight of the opportunity thus afforded of establishing a direct communication to Quebec and Halifax by steam. As this is a subject of much importance, we should like to see a PUBLIC MEETING called, and every Merchant pledge himself to patronize the enterprise, and request their respective Agents in Halifax and Canada, to forward all their freight by this conveyance. If this were done, there is not a doubt but the steamer would give us a call. We trust the subject will meet with the consideration it merits.

We congratulate our fellow citizens in this district on the realization of our ardent wish for the introduction of steam communication. We refer to an advertisement which appears in this day's *Gazette*, and we give the following extract of a letter received from the enterprising owners of the vessel, Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, of Toronto:

"On reading the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, of the 24th February, we find some communications copied from your paper, giving an account of the imports and exports of your place, and recommending a company to build or buy steam boats to run in connection with Quebec and intermediate ports.

"We wish to inform you that our Steam Propeller, Western Miller, on the opening of the navigation, will run between Toronto, C. W. and Halifax, calling at, according to your recommendation, St. Thomas, River du Loup, Gaspe, Perce, Paspébiac, Pictou and Halifax, at each place also on her return trip, and as many others as would be safe to enter, and at which sufficient freight or passengers could be obtained to make it worth calling for.

"As her first cargo to Halifax is engaged she will leave Toronto about the 20th April, or sooner if the navigation allows (she was the first vessel in Quebec last year from Toronto, and we find, on referring, that she was there on the 27th April) she will immediately proceed. Part of her cargo, consisting of Flour, Pork, Biscuit, &c., which will be of superior quality, will be offered for sale at the different ports at reasonable prices.

"This may be considered only a trial trip, and if it meets with due encouragement she will continue on the route, making a trip from the head of Lake Ontario to Halifax and back monthly, during the season of navigation.

"In such an undertaking the inhabitants of the lower ports are more interested than ourselves, and we hope 'Gaspe' will feel it a duty to call on his neighbors to patronize the enterprise."

Then follows a description of the vessel—she is two years old; about four hundred tons, builder's measurement, and is able to carry upwards of two thousand barrels under hatches, with accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, but ample space for a large number in the steerage—she is propelled by two engines of forty horse power each, and will steam about ten miles per hour.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Mail was received here on the evening of Friday last. Our papers are to the 23rd March. We have made

copious extracts, but the news is not important.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—As a good deal of anxiety has been manifested with regard to the trial of this individual, we have devoted all the space usually occupied by our literary extracts, to make room for the trial; and as we are desirous of gratifying our readers, we shall next week trespass on the same space.

The St. John Morning News of Wednesday last, says that a Telegraphic despatch was received the day previous at the Newsroom, that Professor Webster was found GUILTY on Monday, and sentenced to be executed. The News adds:—

The Counsel for the Prisoner made out a most able and ingenious defence which occupied him several hours; and the Boston Bee says—Judge Merrick occupied six hours and a half in the delivery of his argument. It was an able plea, and held the profound attention of the crowded court room from first to last.—We particularly noticed that towards the close, the judges were deeply interested and affected. The prisoner listened with rapt attention, and towards the close the perspiration rolled from him in large drops, though he did not lose control of himself.

In one point the plea of Judge Merrick seemed to us to be ill advised. He drew attention to the prisoner's most significant failure to show where he got the money with which he says he paid Dr. Parkman, and ventured a lame and miserable apology for it. In his treatment of Littlefield's testimony, Judge Merrick was severe, much more so than my sketch indicates, but not I believe more so than it deserves.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.—We have copied some of the Speeches delivered in the Assembly, on the Fish Bounty Bill, and we shall continue a few more in our next. It is truly refreshing to hear members contending so manfully against the arbitrary power of the Colonial Secretary. But we would ask them—are they not to blame. When the despatch relating to the adoption of Responsible Government was laid before them, what was their language then, what was the course pursued?—why, that they had no alternative but to adopt it: they could not fly in the face of a Despatch from the Government—and however distasteful it might be, they were bound to accept it. This was the language used by a certain party in the House, with the view, no doubt, of carrying out successfully their designs. This decision, there is no doubt, has emboldened the Secretary to write the present one. It is, time, however that such a dangerous assumption of power was checked, and the Government at home made acquainted with the feelings of the colonists on the subject.

The Fredericton Mail.

We obtained the papers by this mail on Saturday night. They contain some important Legislative news. The Council, it appears, has thrown out the Bill for giving Bounties to encourage our Fisheries. This is the action of the Assembly arrested in performing the most popular and praiseworthy act of their legislation this session. We trust, however, they will not rest here—but Address Her Majesty on the subject, and in forcible language inform her that the people of this Province will no longer quietly submit to the dictation of a Colonial Secretary.

We feel persuaded that there are not half a dozen persons in this part of the Province who will not acquiesce in the following remarks copied from the *Fredericton Amaranth* of Tuesday last.

"The Legislative Council.—This body is fast earning for itself the contempt and detestation of the community. They have rejected the Bill for issuing Treasury Notes; they interfered to prevent rate-payers in this city having any voice in choosing those who impose their taxes; and we have just learnt with deep regret, that they have rejected the Bill for giving a Bounty to encourage our Fisheries! Instead of sympathizing with, and legislating for the people of New Brunswick, one would suppose that they were creatures of the Dictator, Earl Grey, and acting under his special instructions! This state of things must end, and soon; the Council must be purged, by making it elective.

The same paper furnishes the following paragraph:

"A rich scene took place in the House on Tuesday last. A very interesting debate occurred upon Mr R. D. Wilmet's Bill for allowing bounties to fishermen, and we were highly pleased to see hon. Members show a little true British blood, and hear them protest against being trampled upon longer by a dogmatic Minister in Downing Street. Mr Brown, however, took another view of the case, and rated some hon. members roundly upon their want of loyalty and respect, in daring to speak of the Colonial Secretary in such terms as they had made use of! During this period the members of the Executive were absent attending a meeting of the Board, and Mr Brown was just in the very act of invoking the Attorney General's presence to the rescue, when that gentleman made his appearance. Hearing himself thus called upon, he arose immediately after Mr Brown had resumed his seat, and (although he had not heard the debate) took precisely the same view, and reflected just as

severely on Earl Grey, as the member whom Mr Brown had just been scolding! Thus rebuked by his leader, the anger of the indignant gentleman at once evaporated, and he crouched down with a sheepish look, exclaiming, 'O-o-a! its all rights if the Attorney General says so!' What will not some men do for an occasional sop!"

We are indebted to the Head Quarters of Wednesday for the following Legislative summary:

"On Saturday the 36th, the Hon. Mr Rankin moved that the Resolution praying His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to dispense with the two days' drill and one day's inspection of the Militia of this Province, should be expunged from the Journals. A lengthy debate occurred on this motion, which was carried by a small majority. The feeling of the house appeared to be that one day's company drill to ascertain the strength of the different battalions, would be preferable to the general inspection.

"On Monday, 1st inst. the house went into committee of the whole on a bill to incorporate the Halifax and Quebec Railway Company. This bill was moved by Dr. Wilson, at the instance of an agent, whose credentials did not appear to be satisfactory to the house. Progress was reported on the bill, and the house immediately afterwards went into committee of supply."

A Correspondent at Fredericton under date of April 2, writes to us as follows:

"The House of Assembly are getting along slowly, and I do not think they will close their business under three weeks. A good number of important bills have been under their consideration, and I am disposed to think that considerable good will result to the public from the labors of this Session. The house are granting supplies pretty liberally, but too much after the old system, namely, giving most to those who deserve least. But you know, Sir, they have the next election in view, and it is well to remember old friends. I fully believe the public money will continue to be squandered, so long as the Executive are prevented from having the initiation of money grants.

"A good joke occurred the other day among the members. A resolution was placed on the supply book granting to William H. Needham the sum of £—for his able services in bringing before, and showing up to the public, the corruptions existing in the Executive and House of Assembly, in sundry lectures delivered in different parts of the Province. The resolution came up in regular order when the House was in committee, but the member (Mr Gilbert) who should have been present to move the matter, was found among the missing. The affair created considerable amusement for a while, and loud cries were heard, calling for the member who wrote the resolution. Perhaps it is well he did not appear, as he might have been committed for a breach of privilege.

"The Government members are trying to do something, but the House does not prove very willing to assist them. The Attorney General, however, is working very hard this Session; he has compiled a great number of very useful Bills, some of which have required a great deal of care and labor."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to the Queen's printer, for copies of Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province; Mr Perley's Report on the Fisheries; Mr Wilkinson's Report on the Saint John and Shediac Railway. We are also indebted to Mr Carman and our agent in Fredericton for copies of the two last named reports. For their kind attention we beg them to accept our thanks.

FREDERICTON.—The Government has approved of the appointment of John Simpson, Esq., as Mayor of this city.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an Act made and passed during the present Session of the Legislature of this Province, I have been authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, whenever it may be thought advisable so to do, to declare by Proclamation what articles, the growth produce or manufacture of either of the British North American Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, may be imported into this Province free of Duty;

I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to declare, and I do hereby declare, that the following articles being of the growth, production or manufacture of the said British North American Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, or of either of them, may be imported into this Province free of duty, that is to say:

Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted and Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns Wool, Undressed Skins and Furs of all kinds, Ores of all kinds, Iron in Pigs and Blooms, Copper, Lead in Pigs, Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum ground and unground, Rock Salt, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz:—Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the Sea. Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in the thirteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.