

and ungrateful in us to allow you to depart without acknowledging the heavy debt due you by our Division, for the lively interest you have always shown in our healthy growth, and the fostering care you bestowed upon our Society in its infancy: to which fosterage we attribute much of our present vigorous condition.

When it was known that the Grand Division had appointed you a Leader of our Order in this quarter, the appointment was hailed by us with an expression of general satisfaction; and subsequent experience has sufficiently manifested the wisdom of their selection.

Our own section has abundant reason to appreciate the beneficial influence of your counsels and addresses. We have always beheld in you a strict Disciplinarian, accompanied by the urbanity and unostentation of a true gentleman. Firm in your determination to maintain the principles of our constitution, but mild and affectionate in your admonitions and advice, you have won for yourself the lasting esteem and friendship of a body of men whose motto is Love, Purity and Fidelity, and it is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow we part with so zealous and useful a member of our beloved order. A sorrow only somewhat softened by the reflection that although you go from among us you still continue to be one of us, and although we lose your presence our Order will not lose the benefit of your valuable services.

In thus accepting the expression of our parting feelings, permit us in conclusion to tender our most ardent wishes for the future prosperity and comfort of yourself and family.

WILLIAM STEWART, W.P.
WILLIAM PORTER, R. S.

In behalf of the Division.

29th January, 1850.

REPLY.

To the Members of Caledonian Division,
No 41, Sons of Temperance.

My Dear Brethren,

It is with unaffected diffidence, I attempt to reply to your very kind, but, I fear, too flattering address.

I identified myself with the order of the Sons with a degree of hesitancy, entertaining the opinion that it was a secret society, and might therefore have something connected with it of which I could not conscientiously approve, but determined that if at any stage I found this to be the case, nothing should induce me to continue my connexion. You may well judge of my satisfaction, when after the most rigid scrutiny, I could find nothing to disapprove of, but much, very much to admire and commend.

It was, however, its admirable adaptation to stop the fearful plague of Intemperance that gave me such an interest in it—an interest which, instead of diminishing is weekly increasing, while I see one after another rallying round our tri-coloured Standard, in which is emblazoned in actions as well as words, Love, Purity and Fidelity.

I sensibly felt the honor the G.W.P. conferred upon me, when he appointed me the Deputy for this district; but, brethren, I felt that the appointment but increased my responsibility, and being anxious to discharge the trust in all faithfulness, I may at times have appeared to you assuming too much to myself. I feared this, and, therefore, it is with great satisfaction that I learn that even in this respect I have not been offensive to you.

I leave you, Brethren, with feelings of great solicitude, being intensely desirous that you should continue to carry out the great principles of our Order, that the Star of Temperance may shine the brighter in the light of your virtues.

On the behalf of myself and family I tender you my warmest thanks and kind farewell.

In Love, Purity and Fidelity,

Your sincere Brother,

JOHN FRASER.

Miramichi, 30th January 1850.

The above account of the proceedings of the Sons of Temperance, has been handed to us for publication. The expressions of regret for the loss of their worthy "Brother FRASER," are not confined to the Sons, but they are participated in by all classes, who deeply regret the loss of so useful and worthy a member of our community. We wish him health and prosperity in whatever station in life he may fill, or country he may choose as his future abode.

THE REVENUE.

In last week's Gleaner we gave from the Saint John Courier, a brief abstract of the Revenue of this Province, up to the end of last year, and as it exhibited an increase over that of last year, the Editor considered the Province in a much more prosperous condition, and congratulates his readers on the event. The Editor of the Morning News, after copying the extract, makes the following sensible remarks. There is too much truth we are concerned to say embodied in them.

"The above article appears in the Courier of last Saturday. At the conclusion the Editor

says—"this looks very encouraging, notwithstanding the dull times," &c. Now we do not wish to differ with our respected contemporary; but we must say we cannot come to the same conclusion with him—although, perhaps, we may be wrong in the views we have to offer. Let us now take the same figures and items as our guide. The total revenue for 1849 is set down at, say £95,000—whereas for 1848 it was, say £98,000 (we leave out the odd figures)—thereby showing an increase by several thousands for the last year. The question now is this—does an increase of revenue in all cases, prove a healthy state of business? We think not, when the increase is derivable chiefly from import duties, instead of export and internal duties. Do not the above figures show that we have imported (perhaps some things upon credit, and others from a surplus of funds that may have been in the pockets of private individuals for years) too liberally, instead of sparingly. This revenue, however, is derivable from various sources—and it will be seen that the most legitimate sources (viz.: for Crown Lands, and exports on timber) have fallen off in amount, compared with the previous year. So that in place of the trade of the country being in a healthy, it is in a feverish state. Again, as another proof of this view, it will be seen above that there has been an increase in the Supreme Court fees. Now surely an increase of litigation is no sign of improvement? But we wish our readers to pay particular attention to the items that show a decrease in amount for the last year. These items, it will be seen, are the very ones by which we should judge of the state of the country—because they are those that indicate, whether or not, there is a healthy business doing. For instance, if there is a falling off in the export duty, it proves that we have done less business in our staple articles. If a falling off in the Casual Revenue, we have disposed of less Crown Lands (we presume they come under this head) consequently settlement is not going on. If a falling off in Light House duties and Sick and Disabled Seamen's duties, then it proves that a less number of vessels have visited our port during 1849 than in the previous year. On the whole, instead of coming to the same conclusion with our contemporary, as to the country being in a favorable state, we take the very same figures to reason that the commerce of New Brunswick for 1849 has not been so flourishing as that for 1848 by at least £20,000, if not more—the excess of imports we take into account. We may be wrong, however, in our views. The figures represent themselves, and we invite the expression of opinion from some of our merchants as to whether our view of the case is correct, or not—and we shall abide by their decision, whatever it is. We think upon a subject like this the country should be correctly informed."

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

A short time since complaints were very general throughout the Colonies that their condition was not known in Britain, and that scarcely a paragraph appeared in the papers respecting us. The case is now altered. The leading journals in all the principal towns are discussing the anomalous position of the Colonies, and suggesting plans for our future better government; while others are strenuously advocating the necessity of an immediate separation on friendly terms. While the Press is thus occupied, the people are also awakening to a proper appreciation of our value. "Every third man (it is reported) in Britain is a pauper, while there is room in the Colonies for 300,000,000 inhabitants, and not a two hundredth part of that number there." A Society has recently been organized in London, entitled, a "Society for the reform of Colonial Government." They have issued their prospectus, which we with much pleasure publish below; and as the subject of the association is a worthy one, and if conducted with spirit, calculated to effect much good, we wish it success.

The general object of the Society is to aid in obtaining for every dependency, which is a true Colony of England, the real and sole management of all local affairs by the Colony itself, including the disposal of the waste lands, and the right to frame and alter its local constitution at pleasure.

According to the views of the Society, this municipal or local independence, this entire relief of distant colonies from the great evil of being ruled in local matters by a department of the administration in London, instead of being incompatible with allegiance to the Crown of England, is really calculated to substitute for growing disaffection, and for the present danger of a dismemberment of the British empire, a loyal and devoted attachment on the part of the Colonies towards the mother country; and also to promote the advantage of both Colonies and Mother Country, by removing the worst impediment, and affording a new and powerful encouragement to Colonization, proceeding from the United Kingdom.

It will be a main object of the society's endeavours to relieve the mother country from the whole expense of the local government of Colonies, except only that of the defence of

the colony from aggression by foreign powers at war with the empire.

The means by which the society will endeavour to accomplish its objects, are:

First—An organized association in the United Kingdom, of those who hold the above opinions, with a view to general communication and discussion, as well as to co-operative and concentrated exertion; and, more especially with a view to a ready and constant preparation for proceedings in parliament, as circumstances may require.

Secondly—An organized co-operation with the Colonies. Every colony which desires to obtain the co-operation of this society, in order to acquire self-government in its local affairs, is invited to select an agent in England, who may be the organ of its wishes in accredited communication with the society; and, in the meantime the best arrangement possible for temporary correspondence with the Colonies will be immediately made.

The society will be composed of all persons who shall contribute a subscription of one pound to the fund which will be required for the expenses of the first year.

The proceedings of the society will be conducted by a council elected by a general meeting of its members; and the council will assemble at least once a week during the Session of Parliament.

The following gentlemen have already consented to form the first council:

Hon. Francis Baring, M. P., chairman; the Lord Lyttleton; the Right Hon. M. Gibson; Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M. P.; S. H. Walpole, Esq., M. P.; J. Home, Esq., M. P.; R. Cobden, Esq., M. P.; E. Horsman, Esq., M. P.; A. Sturford, Esq., M. P.; J. Napier, Esq., M. P.; J. Simon, Esq., M. P.; C. B. Adderley, Esq., M. P.; M. Ker Seymour, Esq., M. P.; M. J. Higgins, Esq., F. A. McGeachey, Esq.

Detailed Regulations for the management of the society's proceeding, and the steps which should be immediately taken at the opening of the Session, will be arranged by the first council early in January, and their resolutions will be acted upon, until they can be submitted to a general meeting of the society for approval or alteration.

RETENEMENT.—Education.—The last number of the Fredericton Amaranth, contains some admirable suggestions relative to the expenditure of the Provincial Revenue. The article is well worthy the serious consideration of our Legislators, and at the approaching session we should be pleased to see many of the hints adopted.

The Editor concludes with the following sensible and well-timed remarks on the management of our Seminaries, Schools, &c. We have long been of opinion that our Schools will never be efficient until they are placed in the hands of men duly qualified, and elected by the people, to look after them, and that they be empowered to levy a tax on property for the proper maintenance of the Teacher, to erect Schoolhouses when necessary, and to repair those that are already occupied. When such a law is passed, we may expect to see schoolhouses in our settlements kept in a proper state, and not as they are in too many instances, at present, in a ruinous condition, with scarcely a whole pane of glass in them, unpainted, and with walls blackened with years' accumulation of smoke—in fact standing monuments of disgrace to us as a people. We with pleasure publish the Editor's remarks on this important subject, and sincerely hope that the hints thrown out will meet consideration in the quarter whence such necessary reforms should emanate. It is admitted on all hands that our Provincial Educational system costs a large sum, without a corresponding return. Reform, therefore, is necessary, and the sooner it is effected the better. No better plan, we think, could be adopted to rouse the people to a proper sense of the importance of Education, than by direct taxation.—They would then seek to obtain an equivalent for their money by sending their boys and girls to school.

Many now see the benefits of instruction, and feel it a duty to educate their children, but the greater part consider it costs too much.

"We purpose then, to limit the grants of Educational purposes, (after the amount payable to King's College by law) to (about) Ten Thousand Pounds to the several Counties, at the rate of £1,000 to every 20,000 inhabitants and to the ordinary grants to the Provincial Training School, the Wesleyan Academy, and the Baptist Seminary; estimating the annual cost of the Training School at £750, the total expenditure for Educational purposes (exclusive of King's College) would then be £11,300 per annum.

In order to carry out this project, we propose that every County shall be incorporated by law and the management of the county, parochial, and educational affairs, as well as the roads and bridges, be placed in their own hands. This would not only relieve the Legislature of one half of its labours, or more, but enable it to pursue a more dignified and independent course, whilst the management of

petty local affairs would be placed in the hands of those who understood them much better. In 1848 the number of pupils in Parish Schools (constant and occasional) amounted to 15,736, to which add the Grammar School pupils, and the total was 16,219; we will suppose the number to be, ere many years have elapsed, 20,000; a grant then of £10,000 will be 10s. to each pupil. A general law should then be passed, enforcing the payment of the balance of the teachers salaries by direct taxation. Then, and not till then, shall we see a proper system of Education. Then would the Trustees, or County authorities, see that the Teachers were properly qualified. Then would parents send their children to school punctually, and then will teachers be encouraged to exert themselves. Will any one say that the system would bear hard upon those who have no children to educate? Let them remember that the man who owns no property will not be taxed; and the owner of property—if his heart is not large enough to contribute his mite cheerfully for the benefit of the rising generation—may console himself with the reflection that man, uneducated, is half a savage, and that real estate is worth twice as much in a civilized community as it is in a community half savage!—The Training School—since it has been established—we propose should still be kept open, for the benefit of such teachers as desire to improve, or such of the several County authorities might send thither; but we would limit the cost to £750 per annum."

Marriages.

At St. Andrew's Church Manse, Chatham, on Thursday 31st January, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr JOHN MORRISON, Born Church, to Miss HELEN DAVIDSON, both of the Parish of Alawick, in this County.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on Friday the 1st instant, WILLIAM, infant son of Mr James Mullins, formerly of South Lodge, County Tipperary, Ireland. Halifax Sun, please copy.

On the 23rd ult., at her residence in the Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi, Mrs FLORA McRAW, relict of the late Mr Alexander McRAW, of St. Mary's, County of York, in the hundredth year of her age. Had her days been prolonged till the 2nd instant, she would have attained the longevity of a century. Though her bodily powers were much weakened, her mental faculties continued unimpaired.

TENDERS.

Will be received on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Office of WILLIAM LETSON, Esq. in Chatham, for the following Supplies, to be furnished weekly to the Poor of, and on account of the Parish of Chatham:

OATMEAL, per stone,
CORN MEAL, do.
FINE FLOUR, do.
COD FISH, do.
MOLASSES, per gallon,
POTATOES, per barrel.

Any other articles required, to be furnished at Cash price. The Contractor to furnish Money as required for cash purposes, and to be paid when collected from the usual assessment for that purpose.

THOMAS VONDY, } Overseers of the
CALEB McCULLY, } Poor of the
WM. ALBRO LETSON, } Parish of Chatham.

N. B. Applications for Relief will be received on FRIDAY Mornings Only, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the Office of Wm. Letson, except in extreme cases.

Chatham, February 1, 1850.

£50 PREMIUM!!

At a Meeting of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, held at Newcastle on Tuesday the 29th day of January last, it was

Resolved, That a Premium of FIFTY Pounds be offered by this Society, to any person who shall erect a good

Carding, Fulling and Dressing Machine,

in the Parish of Chatham or Newcastle. The undertaking to be commenced by the end of the current year.

Extracted by order of the Board.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Miramichi, 2nd February, 1850.

NOTICE

Of Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership heretofore subsisting at Richibucto, by the undersigned JOHN W. HOLDERNESS and THOMAS CHILTON Junior, under the Firm of Messrs. J. W. HOLDERNESS & CHILTON, as Merchants and Commission Agents, is this day dissolved by the retirement of Thomas Chilton, Junior, on account of ill health, and by mutual consent. In future the business will be continued by JOHN W. HOLDERNESS in his own name, who is fully authorized to settle all transactions arising from the said Partnership.

JOHN W. HOLDERNESS,
THOMAS CHILTON, Jun.,
By his Attorney,

J. A. JAMES.

Richibucto, December 1, 1849.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office.