

Communications.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A genuine Sporting Collection, well worthy the attention of any aspirant to parliamentary honors.

A few quires of Electoral Addresses, got up in a superior style, both plain and colored. The language is chaste, the style unique and powerful, the orthography unexceptionable, and as a whole, they may be considered the production of a mighty genius.

The above being second hand, will be sold a bargain.

A number of manuscript addresses to free and independent voters, admirably adapted as a hand-guide to the uninstructed. Any man of letters having a little leisure time to devote to a careful revision and correction of the above, would reap a rich harvest. A similar work is much needed, and would doubtless pass through many editions. A Patron is secured, whose name is a host in itself.

Hints to Returning Officers and Poll Clerks, with an elaborate dissertation on the Law of Election, by J. R. Bombastes, Esq., Q. C. and Barrister at Law. This manuscript is ready for the press. The well known talent of the learned gentleman, and his profound legal knowledge, are a sufficient guarantee both as to composition and legal acumen.

The Electoral Guide Book, by the same author, containing a genuine collection of Speeches delivered at the hustings. These, for flowery oratory, original conception, and courteous, gentlemanly language, are worthy of a Canning.

The Art of Canvassing, in all its shades and phases—the dolorous, puritanical, bombastical, sarcastic, pugilistic, and hypocritical.

Perjury No Sin; election oaths, as prescribed by law, being a mere legal device. The Provincial waste lands being common property, any man is justified in swearing that he is a freeholder, the 39th section of the Law of Election recognising the right to vote on undivided property.

Idiots can swear with impunity. Minors can swear they are of age, having no recollection of the year of their birth.

Promises; how to evade them. Threats; a powerful auxiliary when a man is in debt, has a suit at law, or can in any way be scared.

Expences; how to avoid them. Have open houses in all directions; cause your friends and supporters to make themselves personally liable; state you cannot legally loosen your purse strings until the election is over; pledge your word of honor as a gentleman, and when called upon to redeem your promises, repudiate. Some green-horns have been known to expend hundreds, aye thousands, when 20l. would have sufficed had they taken a leaf out of the Electoral Guide Book.

The Electoral Drill System, by Captain Robert Warren, of the Pabos Fencibles; proving the importance of early training, and how a well disciplined corps of ragged urchins, can, by dint of shouting, &c., further a hopeless cause.

Apply to the Printer's Devil of a paper recently defunct in Canada East.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

Thirty years of my life is past,
And eighteen fifty two's began;
Sorrow may not forever last,
Such is not the lot of man.

Trouble and grief has oft oppress'd,
And made my heart too surely feel
That all our days on earth are spent
'Twixt fear and hope, 'twixt woe and weal.

The social circle, true, hath shed
At times, a cheering halo round
"The sanctuary of the heart,"
And show'd the darkness not profound.

Domestic ties, and Friendship's voice,
Have, likewise, often lent their aid
To elevate the fainting soul,
And bless the efforts feebly made.

Such then is life! Its sorrows, joys,
Spring from some cause, is it unknown?
God; Great, First cause of ALL, thou art
Thy creatures we, thus humbly own.

CARLETON.

January 1, 1852.

They never say it snows, in California,
but that "winter is throwing its mantle o'er
the earth." So of an earthquake; they call
it "the vibration of heaven's footstool."

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1852.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The following article, which we copy from the last number of the Nova Scotian, we recommend to the attention of our readers. We feel convinced that until the people take a deeper interest in all public matters than they do at present, there is but slight prospect of any change for the better being effected in our local concerns. To accomplish this great object, we require institutions which will call on the people to take a part in the appointment of the men who are to frame their laws, see them duly administered, levy taxes, expend their money, and attend to the affairs of the different Counties. This will be accomplished by the establishment of Municipal Corporations; and we must confess we should like to see the people give the present law, imperfect as it is, a trial. By so doing, they would see its defects, and could then take the proper steps to have them removed.

The late movement in Bridgetown, on the subject of incorporating the County of Annapolis, is worthy of more than a mere passing notice. It is significant of the great change—from family compact to liberalism—which has come over the minds of the people as well of the ancient metropolis of Nova Scotia, as of other counties. Twelve or fifteen years ago, Howe was burnt in effigy for advocating Responsible Government, very near the spot where the people met last week, and unanimously passed resolutions for extending the self-same principles to their own county. Various circumstances have, doubtless, conspired to produce so great a change of public sentiment, and not the least of these was the revision of the Magistracy. Whatever blunders may have been committed in subjecting the bench of justices to so searching an ordeal, the measure, on the whole, was a good one. It smashed the little knots of village politicians who, in almost all our shire towns, managed the affairs of the county, irrespective of the interests or feelings of the vast majority of the people, and by the infusion of new men into the Sessions, paved the way for the introduction of a more democratic mode of county and district administration.

Halifax has been incorporated for twelve or thirteen years. The system has been tried in the city, and has given the most entire satisfaction, and ever and anon we hear it asked: why not apply the same principles to the towns and counties of the interior? There may be some difficulties in introducing the system, but there can hardly be a doubt, that once in operation, Municipal Corporations would give as much satisfaction in the country districts as in the city. We believe that the public affairs of the counties and districts would be better managed, and that a great number of improvements would follow the introduction of municipalities, which would never be even thought of under the present system.

A vast amount of the time of the Legislature is now taken up with what may fairly be termed mere parish business—work which would be far better done by local boards, responsible to the people.

Our road system is the subject of almost universal reprobation—a source of corruption in the hands of unscrupulous members, and of great responsibility and annoyance to the more conscientious. We believe the assembly would be glad to divest themselves of the patronage provided there was some popular, responsible, and competent body, in their several counties, who would discharge the duty. The Municipal Corporations through their Supervisors of Roads, might or might not expend the money better, but we would be willing to give them a trial—at least as far as the cross-road service is concerned.

In Upper Canada the system of Municipal Councils has been in operation for several years, and has worked admirably. There they have County Councils and Township Councils. The people elect the members of the Township Councils who meet separately and discharge the local duties of the district. The County Council is composed of the Representatives of the Townships, who meet at stated periods, and in their collective capacity deliberate upon the general business of the county. These Councils carry out many of the measures of the Legislature, which in this country are managed by Boards appointed by the Executive, and in a manner satisfactory alike to governors and governed. Without stipulating for the introduction of a fac simile of the Canada Act, we must confess that we would like to see something like it in operation in Nova Scotia, and we know of few measures that would be more practically useful to our population than a well digested system of Municipal Corporations.

KOSSUTH.—A late London paper thus speaks of the eloquence of this great man. No person who has read his speeches in England and the United States, will hesitate for a moment to subscribe to the truth of the Editor's remarks:

"He has stamped himself as by far the greatest orator of the day. The practical,

far sighted Peel, the noble Mazzini, the unadorned Cobden, the accomplished Macaulay, the cunning Thiers, the astute Webster, the poetic Victor Hugo, the statesman-like Clay,—all lack, severally, many qualities which Kossuth, as an orator, combines. He is a man to speak to nations."

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Last week we published the return of the Census of our population taken during the past season; and we at the time expressed our regret that other statistical matter which was included in the Return made to the Clerks of the Sessions, had not been added, as we were convinced it would put a very different face on the matter. This has been furnished us by a friend, and proves the assertion we then made, that the County was never in a more healthy state:

Estimated quantity of Cleared	
Land,	30,221 acres.
Hay,	14,149½ tons
Bushels of Wheat,	30,853½
" Barley,	4,823½
" Oats,	120,366
" Buckwheat,	8,338½
" Indian Corn,	1,295½
" Pease & Beans,	3,854½
" Turnips,	51,306
" Potatoes,	289,436
" Other roots,	3,493½
Number of Neat Cattle,	6,453
" Mileh Cows,	4,218
Quantity of Butter,	201,837 lbs.
Number of Horses,	1,628
" Sheep,	10,602
" Swine,	3,397
Maple Sugar manufactured,	5,381 lbs.
Yards of Woollen Cloth manufactured,	43,872
Coal raised,	650 bbls.
Lime burnt,	5,450 "
Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured,	£5,720 12 10
" Leather manufactured,	4,015 0 0
" Candles, "	682 17 6
" Wooden Wares manufactured, other than Cabinet makers,	136,514 14 10
" Soap manufactured,	816 0 6
" Chairs and Cabinet Ware manufactured,	70 14 0
" Fish caught,	14,457 17 3
" Hats,	125 0 6
" Iron Castings,	900 0 0

REPORT

Of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi, for 1851-52.

A Report of your Society's operations for the past year, must necessarily, for lack of material, be dry and uninteresting. Nevertheless, there are a few incidents connected with the subject which are calculated to awaken sentiments of regret, of grief, and of congratulation.

It is certainly much to be regretted that another year, like too many preceding ones, has been allowed to pass without any portion of your Society's funds having been applied to the promotion of those laudable objects for which they have been accumulated.

To assert that no legitimate object either of a charitable, benevolent, or educational character, could have been discovered, upon which to expend the small sum annually voted by the Society, would be to assert that, however true, to which few would feel disposed to give credence. However necessary it may have been to husband the funds of your Society during its infant years, in order that the interest of the sum so accumulated, together with the annual contributions of its members, might suffice to keep it alive, or in useful operation, that necessity has long since ceased to exist, and now there cannot be a doubt but that its reputation and present condition, call loudly for the application of its funds to one or other of the objects contemplated by the Constitution.

The retiring Directors therefore respectfully solicit the attention of the Society to the consideration of this all-important subject. The funds of the Society amount to £243 6, as appears by the Treasurer's account.

During the by-gone year, Death, with no sparing hand, has been cutting down some of the brightest, bravest and best of Scotia's sons in many a land. Neither the claims of youth, of beauty, nor high birth, have sufficed to ward off his unerring shaft. But it were needless to moralise on Death's doings in distant lands, while a tale of bereavement at home claims our sympathies. You are all aware that the late President of our Society, Dr. Alexander Key, lies numbered with the dead. Dr. Key was the President of this Society ever since its formation. He was a warm, generous hearted Scotchman. Whatever had for its object the good of his countrymen, ever found him a ready and unflinching friend.

Born and educated in Scotland, he emigrated to this country in 1816. Here, he has ever since distinguished himself as a skillful physician, a steadfast friend, and public benefactor. His practice as a physician has been, from first to last, greater than he could well master. His friends

have been all who knew him; his enemies, if such he had, those who knew him not. His unremitting exertions to alleviate the suffering of others, even while increasing his own, will never be forgotten by all who reaped the benefit of them. Although little past the meridian of life, his face for some years prior to his death,

"Was furrowed o'er with age,
And hoary was his head."

They grew old and gray in the service of this community; a community which his talents and integrity long adorned, and which will long have occasion to lament the loss it sustained when death removed him from it. His naturally vigorous constitution had borne up for many years under a heavy burden of mental and physical exertion; nor is it likely that his faculties would have failed for many years to come, had it not been for that severest stroke of all, the death of Mrs Key. From that hour he continued to sink gradually, till on the morning of Tuesday, the 27th day of May last, at 8 o'clock, he calmly bade adieu to all sublunary things, and died in peace.

Turning from those painful incidents to which duty required them to advert, the Directors would now be allowed in conclusion to congratulate the Society—

First—On a considerable accession to its numbers: no less than twenty one new members having joined the Society during the past year.

Second—On the eclat with which the Society's Ball of last winter went off.—'Twas truly a joyous and splendid affair. No less than 70 couple graced the crowded but tastefully decorated ball room, while youth and beauty were merrily threading the mazes of the dance, and tripping it merrily on the light fantastic toe; men of graver years were grouped together to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Such occasions are truly "oases" which we seldom meet with in passing through the wilderness of this world. The benevolent mind, while increasing the happiness of others, never fails to increase its own. Actuated by this truth, almost every Member of the Society who attended the Ball, was accompanied by one or more friends, as guests; and it was truly a delightful sight to witness the kindly interchange of civilities, the harmony and conviviality which pervaded the whole assembly.

To the Managers the Society is deeply indebted for the time they devoted in the arrangements and general management of the evening's entertainment.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. LOUDOUN, Secretary.

The business of the year 1850 being concluded, the Meeting then proceeded to the Election of Office Bearers for the current year, when the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

President—Hon. Alexander Rankin.
Vice Presidents—John Mackie, William A. Black, Roderick McLeod.
Chaplain—Rev. William Henderson.
Treasurer—Thomas C. Allan.
Secretary—Alexander Morrison.
Directors—Richard Hutchison, Alex. McLaggan, John Macdougall, Donald McKay, Peter Morrison, John Fraser, Donald McNaughton, William Loch, Hon. J. Montgomery, Alex. Fraser, Jun., Francis Ferguson, James Caie, Alex. Loudoun, Peter Mitchell, Alex. Rankin, Jun., Alex. Ferguson, Dr. J. Chalmers, Robert Jardine, William J. Fraser, David Johnson, George H. Russell, John Ferguson, Samuel Thomson, James Fish.

Piper—Alexander McDonald.
ALEX. MORRISON, Secretary
Miramichi, 13th January, 1852.

UNITED STATES.

The following extract will give an answer to a question which is frequently asked, "How is it that our republican neighbors progress so rapidly in population, and are enabled to accomplish so much for their public institutions?"

It appears from the inaugural address of the Mayor of Roxbury, that the debt of that city is \$128,387 05. Of this \$82,410 40 has been created the past year, and for the following purposes:

For Dearborn School House,	\$15,000
For Buildings at Brook Farm,	9,000
For Land corner Heath and Washington streets,	15,644 45
For Land on Tremont and Orange streets,	33,000
For West Roxbury in payment for its portion of public property,	11,765 95

\$82,410 40

The public disposal property of the city is estimated at \$113,163 71, which leaves a balance of £10,213 34.

The public schools are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and to have been more fully attended the present than any previous year.

Within the past year some 20 reservoirs have been constructed. The various hydrants are in good condition, and have been found highly serviceable.

The population of Roxbury has increased 121 per cent on the last ten years; which is