

that public care for him? He felt that it prized far more the skill of the inventor than the fidelity of his eye or hand; and why should he take great pains for that which he received the scantiest praise, and the lowest wages to which capital and poverty could depress him?

From the New York Tribune,
ST. DOMINGO.

The rumor that France has taken possession of the peninsula of Samana, is furnishing The Satanic Press with the occasion of a good deal of bluster, which may as well be shown up at its true value.

In the first place, the Dominican Republic is an independent government, and is virtually though not officially recognized as such by the United States. It is notorious that she has for years been seeking either the protection of France or annexation to that power. This she does of her own free will, and because she judges best so to do. By what right shall we forbid her? Certainly there is no principle in what is called the declaration of Mr Monroe to justify us in interfering. That declaration is directed against the formation of new colonies in America by any European State. It may be explained so as to cover and forbid the cession of Cuba to England or France, Cuba being a mere dependency of Spain, without national organization or existence of its own. But when an independent people, acting through their lawful government, decide to become annexed to either of those powers, or to any other, we can have no just ground of complaint. We have ourselves taken the lead in annexing Texas, and must hold our tongues when our example is followed.

Nor can the brutal argument that our interests are opposed to the reported transaction be admitted. The interest of France in the West Indies is immediate and political, while ours is but commercial and contingent. She has territory there to protect and power to strengthen; we have none.—She has a debt of some ten millions of dollars against Hayti, whose payment she cannot better secure than by annexing the Dominican Republic and compelling his Imperial Majesty, Faustin I. to keep the peace; we have nothing of the sort, except a few dubious claims for damages to our shipping. On the ground of interest her right to annex is much better than ours to protest against it.

Besides, the day has gone by for us to act in the premises. For years all our policy in that region has tended to no other result than to throw the Spanish part of the island into the hands of France. Our true course was to strengthen Hayti; we have done our best to cripple her. Had we chosen, we might without waste of effort or of money, have exercised a beneficent and controlling influence in the island; now we are hated and distrusted by Haytians and Dominicans alike.

We know that the Dominicans wanted to go to France, and if we desire to prevent it, our course was to mediate and bring them back to Hayti. There was a time when we might have arranged terms agreeable to both parties, by which the whole island would have been reunited under one Government. Instead of this, the American Administration, following the lead of France, has steadily done its best to keep up the separation and to convert the eastern part of the Island into French Territory. It is true that those distinguished diplomatists, Messrs. Duff and Ben. E. Green, meditated a little flibustering diversion which they hoped would transform the Island into another Texas, but they did not reckon enough upon the natural jealousy of a Catholic and Spanish people for one in which the predominant laws, language, habits and manners, are English, and Protestantism the Religion of the majority. Whenever Dominica becomes a part of the French Empire, the American Government may congratulate itself that it has achieved this result under the auspices of such eminent speculators.

There were three courses open to our diplomacy; we could insist upon the return of the Dominicans under the Haytian Government, which would have kept them effectually out of the hands of any European power; or we could maintain their independence in order to have them annexed to France; or we would annex them ourselves. The Messrs. Greene tried the third alternative, but the Dominican people very much prefer the second, and if they have not yet sworn allegiance to the Emperor of all the Frenchmen, they are ready for it whenever he may condescend to accept their homage, and we have nothing to do but to look on and make the politest bow we can to the touching ceremony.

Is not the truth sufficiently patent to all but the lunatics, that the external growth as well as the internal power of the American Republic is checked and enfeebled by the fact that we, Progressive Democrats, are the lords of three or four millions of slaves? Let the brave boys of manifest destiny put that truth in their pipe and smoke it, while they calm down their courage to the peace point. It's all nonsense to talk about Cuba, and St. Domingo, and the Monroe doctrine, while the conservative institution rules at home and abroad, and flogs the federal executive and its own niggers into equal good behavior. Accordingly, don't let us make ourselves any more ridiculous than we can help. We can do nothing in the way of annexing the West Indies until that happy day when Slavery ceases to exist on this continent. Then we may hope that

the world will be so far advanced that the Federal Republic of the Globe will be almost ready to be organized, and annexation become universal.

Communications.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

MIRAMICHI, 4th January, 1853.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The utility and accommodation of Public Slips for general purposes, are greatly required by the Inhabitants of Chatham.

Our Members of Parliament and other Officials, take no efficient part in our local interests or grievances; they are both deaf and dumb to the comforts and conveniences of this solitary and much neglected town of Chatham.

Poor-tax, Dog-tax, and Road-tax still exist, enforced and collected for the support of pompous dignity, and idleness at the expense of the industrious inhabitants, these taxes are lavished and squandered in a se-repitiuous manner, which may otherwise be applied to Public works of necessity, and employment to the working class.

The necessity of a Public Market House and public landing places, calls for public investigation and attention of the inhabitants and freeholders of our community. I beg to call upon every voice and freeholder of this County, to unite and assist in obtaining the advantages of a Market House and Public Slips. Why are the inhabitants of Chatham prevented the inherent right of water privileges? are we to countenance murder from its antiquity? certainly not. Why then are we debarred the right of communication with the river? Simply because you claim by strong arm, and not by any legal authority of King or Queen. The River is common property, and the public ought to have the convenience of slips and landing places.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T.

WESLEYAN TEA PARTY.

NEWCASTLE.

Mr Editor,

You will oblige me by publishing the following account of our Tea Meeting in Newcastle, that our friends abroad may see that we are trying to help ourselves to pay off the debt on the Chapel there.

On the evening of the 29th December, we had a very interesting meeting in the above place, and although the weather was very unfavourable, and the ice on the river, far from good, it did not prevent a goodly number of friends from attending, or the Ladies from providing, gratuitously, a sumptuous repast.

Pleasing, humorous, and good speeches were made by the Revd. Mr Henderson, Allan A. Davidson, and Peter Mitchell, Esqrs. and Messrs. Gremley and Witherall. Another important part of the entertainment, was the Music, for which we were indebted to Mr Bell and his party, with their Brass Band.

Thus, by the aid of our kind friends, and especially to Messrs. Witherall, Sargeant, Vanstone, Parker, and others, we are in hopes to be enabled to meet the interest, and to pay off from six to ten pounds of the principal. I trust the inconveniences to which we are subjected, will be a warning to all our friends and brethren, how they contract debts on Chapels in future. I may also add, that the proprietors of the Mechanics' Institute favoured us with the use of their neat and convenient building.

I take this opportunity to thank them, and all our friends, for the kind, liberal, and benevolent feelings manifested in favor of our department of the Church of Christ.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SNOWBALL, W. M.

Chatham, January 5th 1853.

COUNTY OF KENT.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The communication signed J. A. James, which appeared in your last number, compels me, though reluctantly, to make a few observations in reference thereto.

Universal belief he states has pointed him out as the person to whom Veritas refers as being the author of the letter signed Old Correspondent. Public Opinion is not often wrong, and if it were not so well acquainted with his "inimitable style" of writing, (notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary,) would not have arrived at the same conclusion. Why did Mr James appropriate to himself the remarks in the letters of Veritas and R. Hutchinson if that silent monitor within did not inform him that he dictated Old C's letter, though penned by a boy. And altho' Mr James, under his own signature, declaims the knowledge of Old Correspondent, yet he falsifies his statement by saying he can readily answer the enquiry—that Veritas was more under the influence "of that well known stimulant" (query porter) than Old Corres-

pondent; yet he denies that he knows who the author of Old Correspondent is.—Having "neglected the warning in the sacred page and the fate of Ananias." But Mr Editor, Mr James or Old Correspondent, has discovered that I am the "veritable Domine," "the light of other days" (and probably not yet quite extinguished,) why not call me Pedagogue? was it because it bore too near a resemblance to Pettifogger? No! Mr James a Pettifogger! the accomplished, the erudite, the honorable, the distinguished and eloquent member of the New-Brunswick Bar, whose vast and profound knowledge of legal lore, obtained for him at the last Kent Circuit, the admiration of an enlightened audience, the contempt of his clients, and the commiseration of his friends. No doubt the Public will be gratified to learn from Mr James A. James himself that "he is a Son of Temperance" and I trust he will feel indebted to Veritas for affording him an opportunity of making a public declaration of his reformation. J. A. James formerly belonged to a Temperance Institution; how faithfully he adhered to his pledge, let his conscience answer: let not the past be an earnest for the future. Let him not plume himself too much on his mushroom youth, he is but the fungus of yesterday. Mr James is fond of quoting Scripture, so can his Satanic Majesty to suit his purpose, "comparisons are odious" but I trust his "Majesty" will not be offended at the comparison. I warn him not to jest with the lessons of Holy Writ. He has connected my humble name with that of Pompey, may I not with truth associate his with that of another illustrious Roman, called Brutus. Brutus stabbed his friend, and Mr James not endeavour to stab his benefactor? Mr James accuses Veritas of wishing to annoy a respectable inhabitant in this place, such was, and is far from my intention. I respect that gentleman's worth and disinterestedness, but despite that friendship, which is based upon sordid motives, and pecuniary considerations, and believe that gentleman considers himself injured by the voluntary assistance of Mr James. Mr James says, the order to which it is his privilege to belong, will not allow its members to be traduced by the reckless and vicious. I would scorn to traduce the order of the Sons of Temperance; nor have I ever done so, but I will ask him if he knows who the three persons were, that in the hour of midnight, left a certain vessel and found their way into a Building, then dedicated to the Sons of Temperance, and committed there a depredation, which could never have been conceived but by the base, the vicious, the reckless and low-minded. I trust Mr James will excuse my braying simplicity, but Balaam's Ass, once spoke truth. In conclusion, for the present, I hope Mr James will not be inflated with my benignity in addressing him. I sincerely wish he may in every respect continue a "veritable Son of Temperance" and by a course of unswerving integrity, he may yet command the esteem of

VERITAS.

Richibucto, 6th January, 1853.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir, Your last Journal contains a letter bearing the signature of J. A. James, in the first portion of which he pours forth the phials of his wrath upon Veritas, and in the latter, I have the honor of being the recipient of a few distinguished remarks from his able pen. This masterly and elaborate production of his, appears to have been called forth, in reply to the letters of Veritas and myself, referring to him as the author of the Communication signed "An Old Correspondent." I am free to acknowledge that at the time I penned my letter, I was fairly convinced that J. A. James was "Old Correspondent," nor is that conviction yet removed by his positive denial of it. Mr James says he is at a loss to divine the true motive which dictated my remarks. I think my first letter will sufficiently inform him upon that point, as I may again repeat, that it was the belief that I was one of the correspondents referred to, who imposed upon you, and that J. A. James was Old Correspondent. He complains that I have bestowed upon him an unmerited eulogy, by styling him a formidable opponent.—Can J. A. James be sincere in his complaint? if so, I cannot but admire his unpretending modesty. He says he is not a formidable opponent, especially in paper warfare. I hope he has no intention of commencing a physical warfare, for he then would be formidable indeed. I repeat that Mr James is a formidable opponent in paper warfare, and I unhesitatingly assert that no person can read his "admirably written letter," without admiring the classic learning, the polished satire, the choice language, the poetic diction, the profound logic and metaphysical reasoning that pervades it; and I think all will agree with me that he is destined yet to become a Literary Hero. He condemns my taste in alluding to him, and thinks I might

court popular praise in a different manner. Now, Sir, I do not court popular praise in any manner, nor do I think I would acquire it by entering into controversy with Mr James. I do not pretend to the same refinement as Mr James, few indeed can hope to attain to such perfection. From his revelation of his experience with the well known stimulant, he considers he is entitled to have an instalment marked paid and time given him to pay the balance. Is he then so familiar with having instalments marked paid, and time given him to pay the balance for his deeds of morality, that he imagines he has an account open with me. He is mistaken, I will give him a full discharge if that will satisfy him. It would appear that during his metaphysical studies he has made a most wonderful discovery, and "proved beyond a doubt," that the inanimate and living state are one and the same; a startling announcement—and truly a valuable contribution to the records of science. In confirmation of the truth of his discovery, he appeals to a "Worthy Patriarch of Kent's first formed division," unhappily for Mr James, during the existence of Kent Division, he too frequently beheld others through a distorted medium, and from the dimness of his vision, might naturally suspect that to be inanimate which actually had life. Mr James speaks of moral rectitude and a spirit of benevolence; he surely must have drunk freely of the waters of *Lithe*, when he summoned sufficient assurance to pen those noble sentiments, moral rectitude and a spirit of benevolence. Mr James, when did you become acquainted with them? answer to yourself. I expect the public will shortly be treated to a Literary relish, in the form of a neat pocket-volume, entitled a new and improved code of morals, with notes and explanations by James A. James, and from the celebrity of the author it will doubtless obtain an extensive circulation. Mr James has announced to the public the important fact that he is a Son of Temperance; I hope he may ever continue one. Now, Mr Editor, I dare say both your readers think that you have had quite enough of our correspondence, it cannot be interesting when it degenerates into personal attacks, but I felt I had a right to let you know that I am still living, and that the blow which Mr James supposed he had struck with such force, has not proved fatal. Thanking you for again allowing me a space in your columns, I remain, yours, &c.

RICHARD HUTCHINSON.

Richibucto, January 6, 1853.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance; 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and 6d. every subsequent publication; from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

CHURCH MEETING.

At a Meeting called pursuant to notice from the Rector, of the Members of the Church of England attending St. Paul's Church, in the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, relative to the Bill of the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone.

On motion, the Rev. SAMUEL BACON, Rector, was requested to take the Chair, and Mr Edward Williston was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, and the Secretary read the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as also the Bill of Mr Gladstone as published.

On motion of John Wright, Esq., Church Warden, seconded by Henry Cunard, Esq.,

Whereas, From the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the habitual attendants of the Parish Churches throughout the Province, being bona fide Members of the Church of England, are invited to attend meetings to be called by the Clergymen of each Parish, to take into consideration "whether it be expedient that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, in communion with the Church of England, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make Regulations for the management of their internal Ecclesiastical affairs;" and

Whereas, It appears that the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, has introduced into the Imperial Parliament, a Bill to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Churches in the Colonies, which if carried into a Law,