

danger of being buried in a secularity of thought and feeling inseparable from the doctrine of a scientific in distinction from a moral progress. (To be continued.)

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times. THE NEW BUDGET.

Had it been possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to surprise the House of Commons, he would certainly have done so last night by a financial statement which Peel himself would only have ventured on under the most encouraging circumstances, and in one of his most exuberant moods. But for some recollections, which it is impossible wholly to suppress, we might say that, so far as concerns the annual ceremony of the budget, Mr Disraeli has entirely filled up the lamentable gap left by the most illustrious of his recent predecessors. Without committing ourselves at once to every item in the long and weighty catalogue of financial reforms now before us, we must say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer not only takes advantage of his position, with the dexterity of a master, but has really succeeded in showing that a new position, new resources, and new capabilities are before us. He has done much to remove that almost oppressive feeling which for the last two or three years has been creeping over the energies of the country, that we had pretty well got to the end of our tether, and, like the arctic discoveries, had carried our political enquiries to the last limits of utility and discretion. The characteristics of the financial scheme now submitted to the careful consideration of the country are, first, that it is based on the principle of 'unrestricted competition,' applying that principle not only to the acceptance of recent legislation, but also to the removal of existing restrictions and burdens of questionable utility, and scarcely questionable injustice; secondly, the wide range of the proposed financial revision; lastly, its great boldness, as exhibited in the unsparring hand with which some of our greatest common burdens are dealt with, and the confidence displayed in the growing prosperity and resources of the nation. Of course, it is not to be denied that Mr Disraeli is fortunate in the crisis to which he happens to succeed. He is fortunate in coming after two years of comparative inactivity in the department of finance. Anticipating the year of 1853, he is reaping the harvests of the years 1851 and 1852. He is fortunate in having to open the new ground created by the settlement of the great financial and commercial questions which have plagued this country for the last fourteen years. He is fortunate in being promptly called on for his budget, and in being not only allowed an almost unlimited license of financial innovation, but actually challenged and dared to use it. For a man of tolerable courage and invention these are fortunate circumstances, but it is not every man who can so much as discern the merits of such a position, much less avail himself of them. That, however, has been done in the present instance. Of course, we do not say this has been done in such a way as to prevent an occasional smile at the expense of the audacious and dexterous financier. That Mr Disraeli has dared this inevitable consequence is not the least merit of his statement last night.

Communications.

COUNTY KENT.

To the Editor of the Gleaner Sir,—In your last publication there appeared two letters from this place, one bearing the signature of 'Veritas' the other 'R. Hutchinson.' In common with the universal belief here, I cannot but conclude that both writers had reference to me as being the 'Author' of the communication signed 'Old Correspondent' published by you recently, which seemed to have provoked their ire, and afforded them an opportunity to indulge in several ill-natured and uncalled for allusions towards me. Since then, Mr Editor, it hath thus pleased them to write, and you to publish, I claim in return a short space in your valuable Journal, suitably to acknowledge the honor paid me. In the first place I must distinctly state that the letter of 'Old Correspondent' was neither seen nor heard of by me until its publication, nor do I know the 'Author,' I cannot plead the like ignorance of the 'Author' of 'Veritas,' the inimitable style of his Composition, and his keen and clever correction of 'Old Correspondent's' mighty and unpardonable error in his statement with respect to Mr DesBrisay not having a certain quantity of logs in his possession &c., too plainly reveal the distinguished Scion of a Judicial line, the 'Veritable Domine,' the Light of other days; (his present dimness notwithstanding) who with a rod of Correction for his escutcheon, formed the 'Beau Ideal' for youthful aspirations; of noble race was Pompey, and 'Veritas,' in some respects, is still a 'Here.' It would appear Mr Editor, that I am indebted to your remarks, founded upon 'Old Correspondent's' letter, for the flattering notice I received from 'Veritas,' at least so he says: If such be the case, you are most deservedly entitled to my thanks.—You are asked by 'Veritas' to judge whether he or 'Old Correspondent' was more under the influence of a 'well known stimulant,' an enquiry readily answered by one acquainted with 'His' habits, if not to you

residing forty miles away. Happily for me I can say that for some time past it has been my privilege to belong 'to the order' of the Sons of Temperance, an 'order' which does not recognise the power of the 'Reckless' or the 'Vicious' to traduce the reputation of any of its members. I speak in sincerity when I say, it is my desire to see 'Veritas' turn from the folly of his ways, and gladden the feelings of the Community by an exhibition of a transition from the braying Simpleton to the sober and respectful Young Man. I read the first letter signed 'Veritas,' and also the one signed 'Old Correspondent,' and although it is not my intention to investigate minutely the truthfulness of the statements contained in either, I most unhesitatingly pronounce the former to exhibit much falsehood and exaggeration, and to be characterised by a spirit of malevolence and petty spleen, (peculiarly the property of the base and low minded), calculated and intended to annoy a respectable Inhabitant of this place, and is not worthy of being termed a fair account of the damages occasioned by the late storm. Veritas well knew his letter conveyed untruths, 'aye,' and those studied before indited; and his second letter is only a miserable apology for his turpitude. In parting for the present with 'Veritas' let me refer him to the warning written in the sacred page, and the fate of Ananias, which I fear escaped his recollection when penning his first letter: yet it is difficult so to conclude, when in that very letter he narrates the sudden death of a fellow creature. If, then, Mr Editor, 'Old Correspondent' assumed that 'Veritas' had heard of that warning (expressly intended for the Truthless) though not aware of it by its perusal, it certainly was rather charitable for him to conclude that 'Veritas,' at the time he wrote, was under the influence of a 'well known stimulant.'

In the admirably written letter signed 'R. Hutchinson,' he styles me a formidable opponent, says it was unnecessary for me to have employed the name of 'Old Correspondent' to manifest my identity, &c.; declares himself to be neither ignorant nor ashamed of his actions, &c., and likewise does not omit to mention that it was well known here, that my acquaintance with a 'well known stimulant' was sufficient to enable me to judge correctly of its effects. I confess myself at a loss to divine the true motive from which springs these distinguishing marks of R. Hutchinson's notice—and my only fear is he will never be satisfactorily compensated.—Unfortunately the eulogy he bestows on me 'A formidable opponent' is entirely unmerited, especially in paper warfare, though for once I have adopted the motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit,' and as I am totally ignorant of the author of 'Old Correspondent,' I cannot but condemn his taste in alluding to me, and think he might have courted 'popular praise' (if such were his object,) by applying his abilities in a more honorable manner. I am not desirous of refusing the fullest explanation of my experience of the effects of a 'well known stimulant,' and then I sincerely trust my deep obligation to 'R. Hutchinson' will be entitled to have an instalment marked paid, and time allowed for the payment of the balance. I have observed persons under the influence of the effects of this 'well known stimulant' rendered as helpless and inanimate as living human nature could become, and in confirmation of this, I may with safety appeal to a 'Worthy Patriarch' of Kent's first-formed Division, who, I presume was not the less ignorant of his actions than 'R. Hutchinson'; and I will furthermore add, if the properties of this 'stimulant' are not widely different now than formerly, they who feel its effects, will at such periods, find it does not increase the tone for moral rectitude, nor promote the spirit of benevolence. I am happy to be informed that 'R. Hutchinson' is not ignorant of his actions, &c.; it does indeed afford a striking illustration of the tremendous power a mind possesses over matter, and proves beyond a doubt that it is sometimes felt, when lost to sight. As I am not a 'formidable opponent,' I must not fatigue myself too much at the onset, so will conclude this letter, which will doubtless be satisfactory to all concerned. I am much obliged, Mr Editor, for your indulgence to such a length in your columns, and beg you will accept the compliments of the season. I remain, yours, &c., J. A. JAMES.

Richibucto, Dec. 24, 1852.

THE NEW YEAR.

Hail dawning light of fifty three! Time's annals soon adorning, Fond hopes were center'd fast in thee Whilst thou wert in obscurity, Auspicious is thy morning! E'en Brunswick's clime thou didst not scorn, Her robe of snow-clad whiteness, Although no flowers the fields adorn, Nor warbling music wakes the morn, Yet wears an air of brightness. Thy predecessor—fifty two, Whose memory still we cherish, Some things he wished—but could not do But left the pleasing task to you, With whom it will not perish. With many wisdom he inspired, And some he raised in station, To some he gave as they required, But many just as he desired, In every clime and nation. Some by hearing stories told, Have left their homes of pleasure;

To wander forth in quest of gold, Where savage men dominion hold; A fading, dubious treasure. Ah! California's western shore, That land with sorrow blended, And human dust and golden ore Which such a tempting aspect wore; The lives of thousands ended.

But Australasia's foreign zone, That bounds the distant ocean, The British sailor calls his own Though isolated and alone, Despite the wave's commotion.

'Tis there a home our friends have sought, May fortune aid their measures; For O, what's got is dearly bought, And seldom comes without being sought, E'en earth's most simple treasures.

New Brunswick—nigh forgotten name, Hails fifty three in gladness, The Railroad shall erect her fame, And commerce magnify the same, Dispelling gloom and sadness.

One nation changes manners, laws, Its fickleness displaying; Another strict attention draws, A despot's reign men's mind o'er weas, All confidence betraying.

But while a nation thirsts for gain, And such base help is needing, As Lopez gave—deserved disdain, Shall in the minds of just men reign, Against such foul proceeding.

But while th' imagination roams About the wide world dreaming, Prospects fair are near our homes, Peace and plenty in our domes, O these be treasures gleaming.

Science creeps from star to star, While time is o'er us stealing, With help of art aie worlds afar, Though visions from the sight debar, Their onward course seem wheeling.

And teeming from the bounteous hand, Of Him who reigns in Heaven, How countless blessings o'er the land, In nature, art, and Science grand, To lowly man been given.

Then let us live a new born life, With Providence to guide us; Let envy, discord, hate and strife Be banished hence, their vice so rife Shall never more divide us.

Then welcome art thou happy year, To ev'ry home and mansion; Sweet acclamations greet thy ear, In every voice and sound we hear, Throughout the land's expansion.

Then better live with wisdom's gifts, And holy live the purest; With hope which sinking spirits lifts, And judgment which discerns and sifts Discover joys the purest.

Neighbors, friends—from evil ways May Providence defend them; May happiness be all their lays, May many happy years and days Unceasingly attend them.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI.

CEATHAM, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1853.

NEW VOLUME.

We commence to-day the publication of a new volume—the twelfth of the present series. The proper period for closing the last one was in October, but at the request of a number of our readers, who file the paper, and have it bound up, we continued the past volume to the end of the year, as they considered it more convenient to have it terminate at that period.

We were in hopes that we should have been enabled to have made some improvement in the appearance of our Journal, but this we found impossible to accomplish, as it required an outlay of money, which we could not realise, as a large number of our subscribers neglect to pay up, or to liquidate a portion of our claims against them. We are desirous of presenting our readers weekly, with a well-filled, well-printed, FAMILY NEWSPAPER; but while so many withhold the means, and manifest so little interest in the matter, we must be content to do the best we can under existing circumstances.

We have some good, regular paying subscribers, and we regret for their sakes, that we have so many of an opposite description, as they suffer in consequence.

It is somewhat singular that we have so few payers in ADVANCE. The paper is charged 20s. at the end of the year, and 15s. in ADVANCE. Surely 25 per cent, or one dollar out of four, is worth saving. We would call the attention of the public to this matter, as one deserving their at-

tention in these days of economy and retrenchment.

As we have been so long before the public—as a public Journalist—upwards of 27 years—we think it unnecessary to make any revelations respecting our future career; to pledge ourselves to any particular course of action, or to define our political creed;—all we shall say is, that we shall endeavour to pursue an independent and honest course, having always in view the extension of the political liberty of the people, and the promotion of all those institutions and measures, calculated to improve the moral and social well-being of the inhabitants of the Province; but more especially of that portion of it in which our lot has been cast.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

On Wednesday last the British mail by the Niagara, reached Chatham. The Steamer arrived at Halifax about noon on the previous Friday, a few hours too late to be despatched on that day. The papers thus received are to the 11th of December, from which we have gleaned a number of extracts, which will be found under the proper head.

TIMBER TRADE.

The following is an extract from Duncan, Ewing & Co.'s Circular respecting the Wood Trade, issued at Liverpool on the 1st December.

Since the 1st Feb, the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood, have been brought in 315 vessels, viz: 69 from Quebec, 99 from St. John, N. B., and 127 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 207,587 during same time last year they arrived 314 vessels, the tonnage being 206,434. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this, has been 190,787 tons. From the North of Europe 53 vessels, 16,375 tons, Wood laden, have arrived, whilst, for the like time last year, 75 vessels, 22,466 tons arrived; the average of four years being 17,231 tons.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage that have arrived with Colonial Wood since the 1st Feb, appear to have been very similar for the last two years, being 315 vessels, 207,587 tons, against 314 vessels, 205,494 tons, showing that the deficient supply of Timber in the log, has been made up by an increased quantity of Deals. In the months of December last year, and January this, there arrived from Quebec 13 ships, and from St. John's, 17, laden with Timber and Deals. There are now something like 25 ships entered out at Quebec for this port, which, if they all arrive, may be looked for in the next two months, so that the supply from thence, at the close of the present season, will prove, at least, equal to that of last year; but from St. John's it is expected that the amount of tonnage to arrive within the same period will fall considerably short of the corresponding months last year. The demand, for consumption, of both Timber and Deals, has, for some time past, been on a greatly extended scale, and with a continuance of the same rate during the winter months, it can scarcely be expected that prices have yet attained their maximum.

Pine Timber:—The sales of the month consists of 23 cargoes of Quebec yellow, ranging from 16d to 17 1-2d per foot, and one of superior quality at 18d per foot; eight cargoes of St. John's yellow, one of 17 1-8 inches at 19 1-8d, one of 18 1-4 inches at 20 1-2d, one of 18 5-8 inches at 20 5-8d, one of 19 inches at 21d, two of 19 1-4 inches at 21 1-4d, and one of 19 1-2 inches at 22d per foot; one of Miramichi 17 inches average at 18d per foot. A parcel of 'Tatmagouche' Pine and Spruce at 14d per foot, and a parcel of Shippegan Pine at 14 1-2 per foot.

Birch:—Four Cargoes of Prince Edward's Island have been sold, three at 14d, and one at 16d per foot. Parcels of St. John's 15d to 17 1/2d per foot; Miramichi and Shippegan 16d per foot, and Nova Scotia 14 1/2 to 16d per foot.

Pine and Spruce Planks:—St. John's Spruce have realised from £8 7s 6d to £8 18s 6d, and one parcel of Pine and Spruce £9 per standard; St. Stephen's £8 10s to £8 15s per standard; Miramichi Pine £11, and Spruce £9 per standard; Nova Scotia £8 10s, and Prince Edward's Island £8 5s to £8 10s per standard.

THE FISHERIES.

In another column will be found an Advertisement from the High Sheriff, calling a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the County, at the Court House, in Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY next, 5th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising Her Majesty on the Fisheries. As this is an important subject, and one in which all classes of the people residing on the Gulf Shore, are more or less interested, we think it unnecessary to urge the matter on the attention of the public.

MR. WATT'S LECTURE.

We have commenced in our first page the publication from the Courier, of a most admirable and well-timed Lecture by the Editor of the Fredericton Head Quarters, delivered recently at the Mechanic's Institute in St. John. We solicit for it a careful perusal, as it richly deserves to have, as we feel persuaded it is impossible to read