

similar to the Maine, in our City, would be but madness.

The coming Session of Congress promises to be one of the most acrimonious the country has lately seen. The Democratic party has a strong majority in both branches; but it is not a compact, unanimous, or well disciplined party, and disappointments in the distribution of patronage will overbear all attachment to the party name, and all loyalty to party behests. The Whigs, being in the minority, and being entirely excluded from the Executive department, will feel no responsibility for the course of public affairs, and will of course be disposed to throw all obstacles in the path of Democratic administration.

From every quarter there come up indications of projected corruption on a grander scale than before. The virtue of Congress has been at a discount for some years, and it has been very generally understood that the lavish use of money will secure the passage of almost any bill. Votes are bought and sold, not openly to be sure, but within the knowledge of every one who is reasonably well informed of proceedings at the Capitol. But just now there is understood to be a surplus of some millions in the Public Treasury, beyond the wants of the Government; and the main embarrassment of Congress, it is suggested, will be in contriving ways and means to spend it. It seems to be taken for granted that it must be spent upon some scheme or other, and not wasted in providing for the payment of the public debt.

The veto power is the only safeguard at present interposed between these corrupt and unprincipled schemes and the public good. In the hands of its present possessor the whole country believes that it will be wisely used. The President's Message will support the views set forth in his inaugural;—the annexation of the Sandwich Islands will be recommended—the peaceable acquisition of Cuba will be alluded to—the fusion of Canada and the Lower Provinces into our glorious Union will not be even hinted at; those colonies are not yet prepared for that event. The Secretary of the Treasury will report favourably upon reciprocity, and the propositions agreed upon between the two Governments will be submitted to Congress for its consideration and sanction. While these propositions are not such as the Colonists could wish for, they are much more favorable to their views, than could have been expected from the protective policy of this country. The failure of the Fisheries, owing to the vigilance of the British Government, has induced the present administration to give the subject a good deal of consideration, and are accordingly prepared to make many concessions which the last would not even entertain. The Secretary of the Navy will report upon the unfitness of our ships of war, more especially of our Steam Marine; having visited recently the several navy yards, he will recommend such an increase in this important branch of public service, which if adopted, will not fail to reflect honour on our glorious Union, as well as the present Executive. Judge Mason, our Minister to France, takes his departure in the Pacific on Saturday.

The late stringency in the Money market has somewhat relaxed, our merchants have passed the fiery ordeal, with the exception of a few houses in the Dry Goods Trade, and a house of some standing in the West India business. The Herald of Monday last, under the Commercial head, reported defalcations in no less than six of our City Banks, with their names, and the several amounts, in the aggregate to upwards of Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars. This morning's Times contains the denial of the officers of these Institutions. There was no excitement produced in the public mind by this report, as there is no faith put in the periodical from which it emanated.

The Crystal Palace will be kept open for an indefinite period, probably all winter; it is daily visited by thousands, and is paying its stockholders well. Our places of amusement are well patronized.—Broadway, Burtan's, and Wallack's Theatres, are each supported by good stock companies, and cannot afford your standing room after the curtain rises; Uncle Tom's Cabin has a successful run at the National and at Barnum's. The Italian Opera Troupe, under the guidance of Max Maretzk, brings forth Meyerbeer's masterpiece of the Prophet, in a style never heretofore attempted in any operative performance in this City, to-morrow evening at Niblo's. This, with an occasional visit from Monsieur Julian, the greatest musical genius of the age, should suffice the theatre, opera, and concert goer.

The Canada, with a week's later news, has not yet been telegraphed from Halifax. Yours, U. NO.

TO CURRIERS.

A good CURRIER, will find constant Employment and Liberal Wages by applying to JAMES R. OREELMAN, Richibucto, 26th Novembe 1853.

CONSUMPTION.

Every body knows is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of heavy CONSUMPTION. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisement in the outside of this paper of "Judson's Chemical Extract of Cherry and Langwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease. Also Ayer's Turkish Balm, the great Turkish Hair Restorative.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1853.

TERMS.—New subscribers Fifteen Shillings per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 15s. in advance, or 20s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a saving of 25 per cent., we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

The following information was conveyed to us in a Letter from a Correspondent at Campbellton, dated November 30.

"I must now give you a kind of synopsis of the season, so far as it has yet advanced. Our fall was most mild, little or no cold weather until the 5th November, when Jack Frost made his appearance in a somewhat sharp manner, and took all hands on a nip; and so well did he surprise every one in this quarter, that none were prepared for so early a visit, for although like death, a sure and certain visitor, yet like that dreaded messenger, all were expecting the usual tokens of approach; for we seldom have much cold weather here until after the 20th, from that to the 1st of December, and sometimes a week in December before the winter sets in, and people generally prepare accordingly. But this year proved quite an exception to the general rule, and as already noticed, the season was most mild until the 5th November, when it changed from the mildness of the lamb, to the fierceness of the lion, and continued so until the 9th, putting a complete stop to all communication by water, and holding a considerable quantity of Logs and Timber on their way to market, in its icy embrace. About noon of the 9th it moderated, and continued so until the 14th, when a considerable quantity of rain fell, causing a rise of water in the rivers, clearing out the ice, taking logs and timber with it, and it is feared a good deal has gone to sea, it being quite impossible to separate it from the ice, although the weather continued mild until the 24th, when the wind changed round to the North West, and cold weather set in, in right good earnest. The 25th, 26th, and 27th, were considered by many, to be quite as cold days as any we had last winter. So severe was the change, that miles of the Restigouche River, after a night's frost, might be crossed with horses in perfect safety, although open the day before; and I believe the oldest inhabitant recollects not of such extreme cold for the season.—There were some three or four vessels loading, and to land, at the Port of Dalhousie, some of them in ballast having but newly arrived; it was said so incased in ice were some of the vessels, that people could travel around them with all safety; and it was supposed there remained no chance of their loading or leaving the Port this season. However, the weather having again moderated, with a sprinkling of rain, together with the present spring tides, the ice is now broken up in the River, as far as Campbellton, and the navigation perfectly practicable to the latter place, and there is little doubt now entertained, if the Timber can be got out of the booms, but all the vessels now in Port will yet be loaded and proceed to sea."

GOING AHEAD.

There is scarcely a paper that reaches us, but details some scheme having some beneficial object in view. A late journal furnishes the following account of a project recently entered into for connecting India with Great Britain by Railway and Steamers, as well as for a more speedy transmission of intelligence by telegraph.

"Among other startling announcements that of communication between England and any part of India in ten days has been made. It seems that the railway from Ostem to Trieste, a length of 1,500 miles, will be completed within twelve months from this time. Letters, parcels and passengers will then occupy but little more than two days from the shores of the Channel to those of the Adriatic; four days will then take them thence to Egypt, and by aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, which is now rapidly advancing, they will be within thirty-six hours afloat on the Red Sea, and in twelve days afterwards be landed safely in Bombay, within three weeks of leaving London. Within this date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suez, and four thousand miles of wire, which have already reached Calcutta, will connect every great town in India with the ports of Bombay, so that before the year 1856 expires, London will have communication by electric telegraph, in ten or twelve days time with every part to India, and by steamer and rail, in twenty-one days with Bombay.

"The advices from Italy also state that the Giornal di Noma of the 4th, announces that the electric telegraph, which already extends from Rome to Bologna and Modena, is to be continued to Terracina, here to meet the Neapolitan wires; so that Naples, Rome, Bologna, and Modena will form but one uninterrupted line."

A late number of the State of Maine, published at Portland, furnishes the following interesting information respecting the formation of a company for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It pays a high compliment to the foresight of the British Government, and the enterprise of her capitalists

"We understand that the government and capitalists of Great Britain, with foresight and energy characteristic of both, have conceived and entered upon the execution of a plan for making a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, which shall rival and anticipate the scheme of the Tehantepec Railroad. Talking less than we do, they have done more. A company is said to have been organized, of which Sir Charles Fox, head of the Firm which built the Crystal Palace, is President. This company has among its members some of the heaviest capitalists of England. It has sent to this country Dr. Black, its Secretary, to lay its plans before our government, and such of our citizens as are likely to take an interest in a project so important to the United States. They ask nothing from our government, but they consider it judicious to conciliate the good will of the country, by communicating to us the outlines of their schemes, and offering to our minded men a share in its advantages.

THE RAILWAY.

The British North American of November 30, contains some admirable strictures in reference to the manner in which Railway matters have been conducted in Nova Scotia. After giving a brief history of the action of the Legislature on the subject, the negotiations with the mother country, &c. He thus notices Mr Howe's mission to Britain:

"Then came Mr Howe's mission to England—not authorised by the Legislature, but afterwards recognised by that body—and his stirring appeals to the people of that country, at Southampton and elsewhere—his eloquent appeals, bringing our country into notice—and with reference to which we would cut off our right hand before we refused to give him credit.—But what was the good of them after all?—Does not Mr Howe himself now state, or admit that their effect was neutralised and negated by corrupt and private influence at home? It is only a proof that "Fair words butter no parsnips, and when the fox preaches let the geese beware." Fine speeches may do very well to listen to—they are not always so successful as channels or indices of practical results."

The Editor concludes, by giving the following wholesome advice to the people of that Province:

"In this state of things what is the duty of the Legislature of Nova Scotia? To pitch both parties to the winds, and go ahead with the Railway, without allowing it to be tampered with by either one party or the other. And how is to be done? By running to England or America for money to do it? By "boxing the Compass" for a Friend? No indeed.

"Esop was a wise fellow, especially when he related that story of the waggoner. It applies to Nova Scotia at this moment. "Trot Foot" (said Hercules.) "Whip thy horse and set thy own shoulder to the wheel, and then, if thou wilt call upon Hercules, he will aid thee."

"Nova Scotia has been searching out for Hercules the last 10 years. Has she made any progress? Not an inch! But let Nova Scotia whip her horse, and SET HER OWN SHOULDERS TO THE WHEELS, and she will do wonders. Let her not talk of millions—nor allow political parties to talk of millions, for corrupt purposes. Let her be content with thousands; let her be content with spending something in addition to her present revenue. For the last ten years, we have done absolutely nothing—nothing but talk. Let us begin to work—not with fancied millions, but with as many thousand as we can conveniently and prudently raise. The partisans on either side exclaim to us "what nonsense." But we beg their pardons, when we know that during the last 10 years not £20,000 have been expended in actually making our long-wished-for Railway. Our talk is—vote your £20,000 or £30,000 next session, and expend it. It may be a very insignificant sum, compared with your splendid conceptions, but it will at least be more than you have yet expended, with all your grand ideas.

"The expenditure of £30,000 will not give the Government the means to swamp the opposition; and if the opposition come in next year, they will not have the means of swamping their adversaries. Responsible Government will work securely, and our Railway will be going ahead. Let us have no more balderdash, but something practical—by Government or company, we don't care which."

SOMETHING NEW.

A Providence paper furnishes the following extraordinary proclamation issued by an inhabitant of that town. Such instances of philanthropic are extremely rare in this money-getting, and money-loving age.

"Whereas, I have been supported with extraordinary good luck, for which I am thankful to Almighty God and the whole people, who have backed me in the same, it behoves me to dispense some of my income to the poor of the city of Providence and State of Rhode Island and Providence plantation; I do hereby invite (indiscriminately of Religions) all poor people to call on the 24th day of November, 1853, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continuing the whole day, and receive a good substantial Thanksgiving dinner, in front of my prosperous Bazaar.

"And I further invite all the Poor People who should happen to be sick to send their neighbours a few days previous to Thanksgiving, to my Bazaar, and leave the address of such sick people, and I will

send them a good substantial Thanksgiving dinner, with my own express, to relieve them.

"And I further invite all my work people who have ever worked for me since I came to Providence to call on me privately, the day previous, and receive a bountiful supply for a Thanksgiving dinner.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord God."

"Providence, October 22nd 1853.

LEWIS LEWISSON.

"Proprietor of the Clothing Bazaar, Nos. 21 and 23 South Main Street."

CANADA.

Some of our Canadian Contemporaries speak very confidently of the appointment of Lord Harris, as Governor General of Canada. The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says that this nobleman "will make his appearance amongst us perhaps immediately after next Session of the Provincial Parliament, if not sooner. Lord Elgin will either be sent to India, or be appointed Colonial Minister. This coming winter will be a most exciting one not only in the East, but amongst ourselves: therefore, say we, let every man make preparation. Forwarded, forearmed."

THE SEASON.

Our river is again fast bound in ice. The ground after having remained bare for upwards of a fortnight, is covered this morning with snow.

CHINA.

It appears that in addition to the civil war which is raging in this country, Famine prevails in several Provinces. In Shantung, it is reported "the corpses literally strew the fields." The rebels still continue to wage a successful war against the Imperialists.

GOOD ADVICE.

A New York Editor gives the following admirable advice to young men:

"Read, work and study. Yes, young men, read and study earnestly, determinedly, bravely. It is the only way to get along in this rough and tumble world.

"Who is it that gets station, honor, emolument, who occupies the high and golden places in every community? The man who reads, studies and works of course; it could not be otherwise, from the very nature of things. That man who does not read, work and study, who is he? Look at him? What is he? Men of sense shun him! Women of sense cut him! Society—the virtuous and solid part of it gives him its heaviest kick, and very properly too; the man who won't read, work and study, has no right to ask the good will or word of any one. Not a bit, it is not due.

"Where would have been our Franklins, Newtons, Whitneys, Barons, La Places, Stevensons, Humboldts, and Morsees, where a host of kindred worthies, whose names are enrolled on the imperishable columns of fame, if they had not read, worked and studied? They worked, and studied earnestly, manfully, courageously, hopefully, and to-day, science, government, and philosophy, sheds on the world a light and warmth, as genial as wonderful.

"Young man, who knows but that you can go and do likewise. Every man has unlimited capacities placed within him; reading and study will bring them out. Who knows but a Franklin lies in your brain! Try and see. Will you? Then read."

UNITED STATES.

We refer our readers who wish to obtain an account of how matters are progressing among our neighbours over the border, to the well written and interesting letter of our correspondent "Uno." The account he gives of the "doings" of members of Congress, and the Corporation of the "Empire City," is not very creditable to those bodies; and must tend to silence those patriotic individuals in the Colonies who are clamouring for "annexation;" and while condemning every thing that is British, point to the United States as a model of perfection. We hope our Correspondent will often find leisure to favour us with a similar article.

We are sorry to state that Messrs. Hawes and Mitchell's new ship has been wrecked at the bar by the floating ice.

We learn by telegraph, that the British mail steamer had not reached Halifax last night. Another steamer had arrived, but name not given.

WOOD.—A few loads of Wood would be very acceptable at the Gleaner Office.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, at the residence of his son-in-law Michael Searle, Nappan, Miramichi, Mr JAMES PARKIN, aged 80 years, a native of Devonshire, England.

The resignation with which his severe bodily sufferings were borne, and the steadfastness of his faith exhibited an affecting illustration of what the Apostle saith "Though our outward man perish, the inward man is renewed day by day."

The frequency of his prayers, his unremitting submission to God's will, the satisfaction he appeared to derive from his Clergyman's visits, and his earnest professions of reliance on the above and all-sufficient merits of the sacrifice of the Death of Christ, afford a cheering hope that his faith and repentance have been accepted, and that his immortality is blessed.

[P. E. Island papers will please copy.]

At North Danvers, Massachusetts, on the 8th September, EMMA W., in the 9th year of her age, daughter of Mr George W. Creelman. Also on the next day, his wife, CATHERINE WENTWORTH, in the 34th year of her age, a native of Nova Scotia, and third daughter of Mr Peter McCondehie, formerly of Sheet Harbor.

Suddenly, at Chatham, on the 25th November, JOHN WRIGHT, better known by the sobriquet of 'Old Jack.' He was an obliging, industrious, and inoffensive old man. He was on board Nelson's ship at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and received several wounds. We cannot state his age, but he informed us two days before his death, that he was a good lump of a boy when the mutiny took place at the Nile. As this event occurred in 1797, he could not be less than 70 years. The fate of Old Jack was like that of many others; after having spent the prime of his life in the service of his country, and in its defence fought and bled, and received wounds which incapacitated him for labour, he was indebted to the public for a scanty pittance, and at last fills a pauper's grave.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE. We stop the press to publish the following despatch.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

St. JOHN, Wednesday Morning. The Steamer Humboldt, from Cowes, put into Halifax, yesterday, short of coal. English dates to the 23rd November, four days later than brought by Europa, yesterday, at New York.

The Turks have evacuated Kalamaka, and Guircero, but hold Kalata, where their army of 25,000 was augmented.—The Russian army had evacuated Lesser Wallachia.

Scharn's army, said to 40,000, had passed Jassy. The corps of General Soders, was expected to enter Bessarabia. The Russian fleet has been dismantled, and gone to winter quarters in the Baltic. None but steamers to be held in readiness.—From the Bosnian frontier it was stated a corps of 11,000 were preparing to join the Turkish army, and were crossing the Servinn frontier.

Russians fortifying Odessa on the land side. A great consternation was caused at Constantinople by issue of a notice from the French Consulate inviting tenders for supplying the French fleet with provisions this winter in the Black Sea.

The Russian Ministers at London and Paris are ordered to demand passports should their fleets remain on the sea this winter.

The Turks are preparing to send succour to the Circassians. Queen of Portugal died in child-bed, 15th November.

Liverpool corn markets, 22nd Nov.—Flour more freely offered, but less enquiry in grain. Demand for consumption limited.

3 P. M., Humboldt fast on Portuguese rock. Cargo will be saved. Passengers came up to the city, who state that they experienced exceeding bad weather.

The Southern Mail arrived at 10 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

None. Extensive Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS. The Subscriber, having received his Winter Goods from Britain, Quebec Halifax and Boston, which have been carefully selected in the different Markets; the attention of persons intending to purchase is respectfully invited to so extensive and complete stock.

Haberdashery, &c.

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Ladies Dresses,       | Ladies Fashionable Cloaks, |
| Printed Circassians,  | Fashionable Cloaking,      |
| Cold. Coburgs,        | Galla Plaies,              |
| Figd. Alpaca,         | Mohair or Lion Cloth,      |
| Winter Ribbons,       | Riding Boas,               |
| Flowers,              | Victorines,                |
| Chimereettes,         | Fur Caps,                  |
| Figured Orleans,      | Fancy Fields & Shawls,     |
| Fancy Prints,         | Black Figured Aprons,      |
| Balmoral & Australian | Pilot Cloth,               |
| Homespun,             | Flannels,                  |
| Can-da & Yankee       | Trousers,                  |
| Homespun,             | Rubber Boots & Shoes,      |
| Witney & Canada       | Leather Boots & Shoes,     |
| Blankets,             | Buffalo Kocs, &c.          |
| Cloth Boots,          |                            |

Furniture, &c.

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bureaus,          | Tables,                     |
| Toilet Tables,    | Chairs in Variety,          |
| Toilet Glasses,   | Bedsteads,                  |
| Wash Stands,      | Mattresses,                 |
| Tea Poyes,        | Picture and Picture Frames, |
| Furniture Polish, | Tubs,                       |
| Cooking Stoves,   | Pails,                      |
| Square Stoves,    | Washing Powders,            |
| Box Stoves,       | Wash Boards,                |
| Stove Pipe,       | Nest Measures,              |
| Corn Brooms,      | Lanterns,                   |
| Trunks,           | Sinks, &c., &c.             |
| Valises           |                             |

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chests of Tea,          | Hhds. of Sugar,            |
| Boxes of Tea, (12 lbs.) | Refined Sugar,             |
| Raisins,                | Cash'd Sugar,              |
| Currants,               | Powder'd Sugar,            |
| Filberts,               | Butter in Tubs and         |
| Soft Shell'd Almonds,   | Pi Kins,                   |
| Flour,                  | Pantheon Molasses,         |
| Corn Meal,              | Herrings,                  |
| Confection,             | Barrels of Peck, &c.       |
|                         | JOHN MACDOUGALL,           |
|                         | Chatham, November 8, 1853. |