

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 28, 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.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Knowing the deep interest which all classes of our readers take in the subject of Colonial Railways, we have from time to time endeavoured to keep them well "posted up" in all matters relative thereto. The New Brunswicker of the 22nd instant, has an editorial on the progress which has been made in the survey of Railways projected in this Province, which appear very satisfactory. We copy it below:

The survey of the railway westerly from this City to the American frontier, is being pushed on with great vigor by the Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Jackson & Co., in order to put the line in such a position that its construction may be commenced early next season.

The line from this City to St. Stephen, by the southern route, that is, by a route nearly parallel and in proximity to the present post-road, and not very distant from the Bay shore, was explored and measured last season. The distance was found to be seventy-one miles. On this line, during the present season, about forty have already been surveyed ready for staking out to contractors, with little alteration; the maximum grade has been found not to exceed 50 feet per mile.

The line from Carleton to Brundage's Point, (near the mouth of the Nerepis) has been surveyed by Mr. Percival, C. E.—This line follows the shores of the St. John as near as may be, and although he gradients do not exceed fifty feet per mile, yet expensive tunnelling and bridging would be necessary, and the route would be costly. Mr. Percival estimates that on this line the cost of grading and masonry alone would be £9000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of the Track.

A better and cheaper route to the Douglas Valley has been explored and surveyed by Mr Percival, and this we understand has been approved and adopted by the principal Engineer. It commences at Robinson's about five miles from Carleton on the St. Andrew's road; thence proceeding by Spruce Lake, it turns to the northward and following the Belvidere Lakes and valley, in rear of the hills which front on South Bay and Grand Bay, it reaches the Nerepis Valley at the base of the Eagle Cliffs. Except some obstacle at either end, not of a serious nature, this line is said to be an excellent one; and the most difficult grade does not exceed 60 feet per mile. The rough estimate for this line is £4,500 to £5,000 per mile for masonry and grading, exclusive of track. This route will no doubt constitute part of the line hence to Fredericton.

Beside the Southern route we have mentioned as running parallel to, and near the Post Road to St. Andrews, a line somewhat more to the Northward is now being examined and surveyed. This line starts from the Ludgate Lake (9 miles from Carleton), and keeping South of Menzie's Lake crosses the Lancaster Stream at the head of the Sull-Water, and continuing in the same course, crosses the Le Preau River above the Upper Falls. Thence proceeding Westwardly, it connects with the more Southern line near Lake Utopia, in the vicinity of Magagadavic.

We are informed that the survey of the route to the American frontier by the Douglas Valley has for the present been suspended; and that if it should hereafter be deemed necessary to proceed with the survey on that route, instead of going round by the Great Oromocto Lake, the line will be taken westwardly from the Gaspereau Lake, in the most direct course to the boundary, through a country as yet unexplored.

On the eastern line, from hence to Shediac, there is at this moment a surveying party on every section between this City and the Bend. That line is being permanently located and staked; and it is quite possible that portions of it may be put under contract very soon, in order that parties may make a beginning this winter, and be ready for the most active operations at the earliest possible moment next spring.—It is stated to be the intention of the Contractors to complete the whole line from St. John to Shediac, and have it open for traffic by the first of October 1854. If so, there will be great bustle and the expenditure of large sums of money along that line of country next season.

The arrival of two vessels at Shediac, with railroad iron, men, and materials, are positive indications of the expressed intentions of the Contractors to have the short line to the Bend open for traffic in the early part of next summer.

In our last issue, we gave at length the admirable and instructive speech of Mr Jackson at the recent Railway demonstration at St. John. We now publish below an extract from one delivered by the Hon. Mr Johnston, of Nova Scotia, on the same occasion. In all the speeches, we perceive that the Northern Counties come in for a full share of attention, and all parties admit that to exclude us

from participation in the Great Railroad enterprises of the day, would not only be unjustly but materially militate against the interests of the Company.

We never can believe that a man of Mr Jackson's calibre, capable of forming a just estimate of the great natural resources of the Colonies, and the hinderances which exist in the way of their development—which his speeches in Canada and St. John eminently manifest—will rest contented until he connects Canada with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, having an Atlantic terminus on British soil. Its course Nature has defined to be through this section of New Brunswick, and a line of Rail ways will be incomplete until that is accomplished.

On "our sister Colonies" being given by the Chairman, Mr Johnson rose and delivered an admirable speech. We cannot coincide in all the remarks which fell from that gentleman, but we do in all embraced in the accompanying extract:

"It did not become him to say much of the benefits New Brunswick was likely to derive from the railroad this day commenced. But there were some prominent features which could not escape notice, and which made apparent the fact that this work was destined to minister most abundantly to its welfare. There is on its Northern border a country superabundantly endowed with great natural advantages, teeming with wealth and covered with magnificent forests. For the development of the resources of the Province generally, it was necessary that railroads should remove the impediments arising from geographical position. When the railroad connected the Coasts and Bays of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, and brought all this wealth within arms reach, increase of commercial activity and commercial greatness must be the inevitable result. Who saw the exhibition that day, and knew the public spirit of the people and the energy and enterprise that prevail amongst them, and was not convinced that St. John was prepared to enter on the more extensive field which would thus be opened to its commerce, and to attain the elevated position which the Providence of God had placed within its reach? There was one aspect which the consideration of Provincial Railways presented, which in his mind throws into the shade all the commercial advantages they promised. He must be blind who has not eyes to see the manifold instrumentalities used by the Providence of God to bring into connection the divided families of nations. One of the most honorable characteristics of the E. & N. A. Railway, was that it was planned and commenced by the people of two separate Governments to bring them into closer connection and cement more firmly the ties that do bind together.

"Railways also are necessary agents for affecting a measure of the first importance to the prosperity of British North America, to unite them in iron bands in one great confederation. To this mind, the advantages from such a measure as regards their position with foreign countries, with the parent state, and with themselves, is of supreme, overwhelming importance. He had not eyes to see, nor ears to hear, nor judgment to understand the objections to a scheme so palpably framed for their advancement. He would give them the reasons why he as a member of a smaller colony advocated such a union. Some years ago, he was a delegate to a convention of the Colonies, and union of the Provinces was then spoken of; but the addresses of little Nova Scotia were received pretty much as the addresses of a suitor with an empty purse generally are. New Brunswick had then a full purse, the spoils of the timber land having just been divided, and regarded the proposition as a piece of presumption. But the day was coming when all lesser considerations would be overlooked. Canada with her vast possessions and her mighty energy just beginning to burst forth, even she was beginning to see that an association with her lesser sisters, would be useful to all. He therefore looked on the erection of Provincial Railroads as of the first importance—as the means of bringing about this connection.

"The inhabitant of a small Colony holds a very equivocal position; they would concur with him that his position was at all events not one of the very highest, and that he was compelled to hide his insignificance in the magnificence of his professions. They were apt to magnify their own dimensions like some of their friends who being below the ordinary stature, strove to make up for their deficiency by a straightened spine and elastic step. But let it be the united Provinces of British North America; let them be united in one Great Vice-Royalty, the confederation owing the supremacy of their Sovereign, and then let the colonist go where he pleased there would be no necessity for inflated self-importance to give him a position. He would further merely say, that he looked upon the work commenced that day with a double interest; that he looked forward to greater and larger results than the mere commercial advantages it would confer. But in whatever aspect they viewed the Railroads of New Brunswick, in behalf of those for whom he spoke and for himself, he expressed the wish that they would fulfil the largest expectations of the most sanguine, and the most patriotic aspirations of the most ardent of her own sons."

FRUIT TREES.

Will our Agricultural friends read and ponder over the annexed article, copied

from Haszard's Charlottetown Gazette of the 17th instant. It is worth an attentive perusal, because its main object is to put money in the pocket of the farmer; and what is a very great consideration, without entailing on him either much expense or labour.

Our Agricultural board, fully sensible of the importance of the subject spoken of, imported last spring from Mr Sharp, of Woodstock, a large and well selected assortment of Apple Trees, but from all the information we could glean immediately after the sale, very few found their way into the gardens or fields of our farmers. Every year a good deal of money is sent out of the County for fruit, which we know from personal experience and observation, could be raised by ourselves; and knowing this, we strenuously urge the matter on the attention of our rural population. Let every farmer plant as speedily as possible, a few Apple, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, and he may take our word for it, that he nor his children, will never have cause to regret the little cost and labour bestowed on them:

In a conversation, that the writer of this article had with Mr W. Dark, who has a nursery garden, for fruit trees, attached to his farm, he was highly gratified, though not astonished, that being told by Mr Dark, that eight years ago a few scions of Apple, stuck into potatoes, were sent him from England, which he immediately grafted, on stock raised from seed. The trees thus grafted were carefully attended to, and planted out into proper situations, and the result has been so successful, that two of these same grafted trees were valued, some time since, by two gentlemen well qualified, to estimate their worth, at Ten Pounds each, and the others at corresponding sums. We are fully convinced, that there is no branch of Agricultural Economy, in which capital may be more judiciously invested, than in the formation of Orchards, and we are happy to find, that farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the raising of Fruit; and it is of importance that they should reflect that as a poor, sour, or bitter crab, not worth a shilling a bushel, occupies as much room and derives as much nourishment from the earth, as a rich, well-flavoured and juicy pippin, commanding five or ten shillings, they are, by planting the former, depriving themselves of the difference of value between the two—even supposing both to bear equal quantities, which is not the case, for the well-selected judiciously planted, and properly taken care of, grafted trees, will one year with another, bear a greater quantity of fruit than trees raised from suckers or seedlings.

We will take an early opportunity of laying before our readers the means which ought, in our opinion, to be adopted by those who, having an acre, or more of ground, at their disposal, are anxious to provide themselves and families with plenty of fruit all the year round, or who would wish to invest a small sum which, in the course of a few years, would enable them to pay their rent without any trouble, and afford them many a treat into the bargain. In the mean time, our friends Messrs. Cairns and Dark, will be happy—for a consideration—to supply them with the ready grafted trees, thus enabling them to anticipate a profitable return by three or four years. We will answer for the goodness of the article from the nurseries of both these gentlemen, several very superior specimens having already come under our view; and we look for more at the ensuing Exhibition of the Charlottetown Horticultural Society, to be held on the 25th inst., which they may be satisfied will be duly noticed and properly brought under public view.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

Our Correspondent under date of September 21, furnishes the following items of news.

"H. M. Ship Calypso arrived at Paspheiac on Thursday last, and sailed again on the following day. The large Summer Herring have been unusually plentiful in the Bay this month—at New Richmond, Carlton and Nouvelle, where the people are said to have caught as many as they had salt to cure. Some of our fishermen who have crossed over to your side report that the catch has been equally great at Caraqueetto.

A considerable quantity of herring has already been shipped from hence direct to the United States, this Season, and Brother Jonathan may expect a further supply, of protection catch, via the St. Lawrence. So far the oracular forebodings of Mistor Demmings, are somewhat at fault!"

ORCHARD THIEVES.

The Pictou Chronicle contains the following paragraph. A similar chastisement bestowed on some of the scoundrels of Chatham, who for some seasons past, have made quite a business of robbing gardens, we have no doubt would have a salutary effect. We recommend it to the consideration of our readers who have been similarly annoyed:

"The owner of an orchard in New Glasgow, who had had frequent cause to complain of the depredations committed upon his fruit trees by nocturnal visitants, gave notice that he would shoot any person detected in stealing his fruit. The threat was not sufficient to frighten the thieves from their plunder, and at length he found it necessary to put the threat in

practice. Accordingly on Sunday evening he loaded his gun, putting in a heavy charge of coarse salt, instead of shot, and concealed himself beneath the branches of one of the trees to watch for the thieves.—He fell asleep, and had slept for some time when he was awakened by a noise overhead and looking up discovered a person in the tree immediately above him. He fired upon him, and the shot took effect, the whole charge, wadding and all passing through the flesh and muscles of the left arm, and slightly injuring the left side.—The arm is severely injured.

RESPECT OF THE SABBETH.

"Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy." We are requested to notice, that the congregation on returning home from the afternoon service in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday last, were edified with the sight of a person in one of the lower streets of Chatham, saving and piling wood.

We wonder if any of our Magistrates or Constables witnessed it, and if so, whether they consider it to be their duty to bring up the persons thus offending, for a violation of the Sabbath?

BARTIBOGUE CHAPEL.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, recently erected in this settlement, was consecrated and set apart for Divine service, by Bishop Connelly, on Sunday last. He was assisted in the service by a number of Reverend Gentlemen from different parts of the Province. We hope some of our Correspondents will furnish us with a description of the edifice, and an account of the ceremony.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

A Correspondent at Dalhousie writing to us by this morning's mail says:—

Observing an account in your last paper of a "Mammoth Squash," my attention was subsequently attracted to something of the same kind in the garden of A. Barbarie, Esq., which I think will rather surprise yourself and Mr McLaughlin. They were three in number, measuring respectively, 6 feet 7 inches, 5-9 and 5-4. They are still on the vines, and the largest it is supposed will weigh at least 130lbs., and so in proportion. Northumberland try again.

Will our Correspondent send us some of the seed?

As a large portion of the subscriptions for the "GLEANER" terminate this month, we will feel obliged by an early settlement, as we have demands against us for material, which requires a speedy adjustment.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

- ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
- 22—John Armstrong, Bathurst; Peter Sims, St. John.
 - 23—James Paynter, St. John; E. Burke, do; Mrs E. Stewart and Child, P. E. Island; Miss Stewart, do.
 - 25—Captain De Grace, Liverpool; William Lousier, Buctouche; Thomas McGowan, Restigouche.
 - 26—John Porter, Pictou; Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Fredericton; Hon. J. R. Partelow, do; J. Peters, do; John Meehan Buctouche; John E. Obrien, do.
 - 27—William Deacon, Esq. Bathurst; Mrs W. Deacon, do.

DEATHS.

At her residence, in Chatham, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, JANE, relict of the late John Skidd, aged 45 years, leaving a large family of young children to mourn their loss.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Nothing is more true, than that the earliest Purchasers procure the prettiest Books. 1000 Volumes More, of select and standard works in Poetry, History, &c., offered for sale by the subscriber. DAVIS P. HOWE. Chatham, September 27, 1853.

SOIREE.

A Public TEA PARTY, will be given in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on the evening of THURSDAY next, the 29th September, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds are to be applied towards a benevolent object. Tickets to be had at the following Stores—Messrs. Gilmore, Rankin & Co., Douglastown; Messrs M. Sargeant, Newcastle; and A. Loudon and K. B. Forbes, Chatham. Price 2s. 6c., Children under 12 years, 1s. 3c. Chatham, September 24, 1853.

1000 VOLUMES.

The Subscriber, grateful to the inhabitants of Chatham, Newcastle, Donaldestown, and their vicinities, for their very liberal support during his former visit to those places, begs most respectfully to announce that he has taken most respectfully to announce that he has taken part of Mr LEXSON'S AMERICAN ROOMS for his Book Store (for a few days), and offers for Sale, a large and splendid assortment of Books, lower even than his former low rates, consisting of Theological, Historical, Poetical, and all the various departments of reading, Family Bibles, Prayer Books, (Moris in great variety,) Engravings, Stationery, as well as many fancy and useful articles belonging more particularly to his line of business. Owing to the want of time, Catalogues of them could not be prepared, but they are arranged carefully, and persons desirous of examining them will please call as they are now ready for inspection. N. B. A great assortment of School Books and French Works. Please observe the above are offered at private sale. JOHN ROWLES. Chatham, September 24, 1853.

Let not the reader suppose that we are the paid hireling of any man or set of men—that we are personally interested in the Fisheries—we write from conviction, from a strong and well grounded feeling that justice is on our side—that gross injustice has been, and greater injustice would yet be practiced on us by our American neighbours, who, apart from their bullying have attempted to steal a march on the Statesmen of England. As Colonists we consider it our bounden duty to raise our voice in support of the rights and privileges of our fellow citizens, both in this our adopted country and the Sister Provinces—we have grappled with the question manfully and to the best of our ability, and are still prepared to maintain that white is not black, against any host of popularity seeking orators or hot-headed unreflecting Editors. The soldier wields his sword, we our pen, in defence of our common country. We are not disposed to quarrel with our neighbours for their predilection for Republican Institutions—but, in the name of common sense, let them allow us to think, judge, and act for ourselves. We glory in her free institutions, in her genuine liberty, in her unflinching support of right against might, and above all in her unceasing efforts to make known the glad tidings of the Gospel throughout the whole habitable globe, a work in which she has already expended Millions of money, and in which thousands of her sons are engaged—and last, though not least, we yield to none in devoted loyalty to our lawful Sovereign. "Who is so base that does not love his Country." All these we glory in, and once more Brother Jonathan we say—"Go thou and do likewise." Still with all our enthusiastic admiration of our beloved Country, we are not so blind but we can see many imperfections, much to reform, and the same voice which now addresses you has oft been raised in the modern Babylon, in defence of the poor and neglected, of right against might, of poverty versus luxury. The last ten years have witnessed a mighty change. Wealth has its duties as well as its rights, and those duties have been frankly admitted and manfully performed. That moral state of slavery which you have so often reproached us with, is rapidly and happily becoming a mere matter of history.

What would you think of us if in return for your annexation crusade, and in order the more effectually to secure the destiny of modern Rome—we were to raise the cry for the annexation of your Southern States, to incite and aid your three millions of Slaves to revolt—to assist and direct them in establishing a second Liberia. In your case no justification can be pleaded save your inordinate ambition and insatiable craving after your neighbours property—but in ours, we could blaze forth to the world that freedom was our guiding star—that we were destined to restore universal liberty and equality of rights throughout the whole of the American Continent.—A bit of advice most noble Romans and we have done—Think a little more of your duty to God and your fellow man—always doing to others that you would they should do unto you—less of your destiny than of putting your own house in order—and kindly condescend to allow us to manage our own affairs without any of your impertinent meddling—else you may possibly verify the old adage—Quod Deus vult perire, prius demerit. Those whom God has a mind to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.

MERCATOR.

New Carlisle, 21st September, 1853.

ENGLISH COAL.

The Subscribers offer for sale the Cargo ex Argus from South Shields, consisting of SUPERIOR HOUSE COAL, Superior Small COAL for Blacksmiths. DUNCAN & LOCH. Newcastle, September 14, 1853.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave Chatham, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, to render their accounts for settlement, on or before the 1st October next, and all those indebted to him are requested to make payment on or before that date.

THOMAS VANSTONE, Junr. Chatham, September 20, 1853.

FAIR.

There will be a FAIR or MARKET held on the Public Square in the Town of Newcastle, on the FIRST TUESDAY in October, for the

Exhibition and Disposal

Of MANUFACTURES, STOCK of all descriptions, and PRODUCE of every kind. As this exhibition is calculated to promote Trade and encourage the Farmer, it is hoped that no pains will be spared in bringing forward such a display of STOCK, &c., as will prove beneficial to the Proprietors, and be the means of leading to a spirit of emulation and competition in the rural operations of the County.

EDWARD FARRELL, Keeper. Newcastle September 10, 1853.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of SHEPHERD J. FROST, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months, at the Office of Mr Hugh Bain, Chatham, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment at said Office.

JOHN McRAE, Executor. Chatham, September 6, 1853.

NOTICE.

Whereas my Wife, ANN CONNORS, having left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract.

JAMES CONNORS. South West, Miramichi, September 10, 1853.