

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Old Series.]

NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR. QUIA EX SE FILA GIGNUNT, NEC NOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBANUS UT APES.

[Comprised 13 Vols.]

NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1854.

VOL. XIII.

Cheapest in Town, and Best yet Offered.

DRY GOODS.

White, Grey, Striped, Printed, and Fancy Cottons; Ginghams, Molekins, Muslins, Linings, Velvets, Edgings and Lace, Knitting Cotton, Bed Tickings, Sheets, Waddings, White and Colored Warp, Bracons, Tapes, &c., &c. India Rubber Bracons, Black, White, and Fancy Kid Gloves; Fur Caps, &c., &c. Figured Aprons, Coburgs, Orleans, Plaidings, Braids, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, White Red and Blue Flannels and Serges, Yarn, Hose, Socks and Mittens, Ready made Coats, Jackets, and Trousers; Ribbons, German and Berlin Wools, Bonnet Shapes.

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Nails, Hinges, Saws, Spoons, Table Knives and Forks, Jack and Open Knives, Razors, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Powder and Shot, &c. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Pork, Flour, Meal, Herrings, Codfish, Hams, Pickles, Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Butter, Soap, Candles, Barley, Vinegar, Coffee, &c.

DRUGS.

Honey, Arrow Root, Castor Oil, Salts, Senna, Sulphate, Oil, Peppermint, Cramp and Pain Killer, Vermifuge, &c., Indigo, Whiting, Copersass, Red and Yellow Ochres, Rose and Dutch Paints, Glue, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, Perforated Card and Pasteboard, Red and Black Sealing-wax, Waters, Crotchet Cases, &c., &c.

Salmon, Trout, and Herring Twines,

Shoe Hemp, &c. Just Received, Boxes Muscatel Raisins,

One Cask Extra Lard Oil.

The above are being sold off by the Subscriber at greatly reduced prices for cash or approved credit, to make room for Spring Importations. At his usual stand, Hawbolt's Building, Lower Water Street, immediately below the Steam Ferry Slip.

N. B. Shingles, Fur, and Produce taken in exchange.

A. FRASER.

Chatlam, February 10, 1854.

S. P. OSGOOD & Co.

MARBLE MANUFACTURERS,

KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Persons wishing to procure MARBLE SLABS, HEAD STONES, &c., &c. with inscriptions thereon, can be supplied upon the shortest notice by leaving their orders at the Shop of Wm. A. LETSON, Chatham, who is our authorized Agent for Miramichi.

Chatham, 15th February, 1854.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th May next, at 11 o'clock on the Premises, if not previously sold at Private Sale.

The Blacksmith Shop

at present occupied by Mr. Raa, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Swanson, in Chatham. The Lease has 21 years to run from 30th August next, and pays a Ground Rent of £2 10 per Annum.

ALSO

The one and a half story DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, owned by Mr. William Hay, and opposite the above named Premises. Lease 21 years, to run from 30th August next, and pays a Ground Rent equal to £1 18 per Annum.

Terms—One Third down, One Third in one year, and balance in two years.

For further particulars apply to

WM. J. FRASER, Auctioneer.

Chatham, March 16, 1854.

SHINGLES.

Wanted, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand

Best Pine Shingles.

Liberal prices will be paid by

JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Miramichi, 20th February, 1854.

WANTED

A TEACHER for School No. 9, near John Gordon's, comprising the District between Martin Lyons and the Bathurst Road: the School House has lately undergone a thorough Repair, and the inhabitants are anxious to secure the services of an efficient Teacher. None need apply but such as have attended the Training School, and can produce satisfactory Testimonials as to character. &c.—Apply to Mr. William Loggie, or to either of the Trustees.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,

RICHARD HUTCHISON,

ALEX. GOODFELLOW.

Newcastle, 2nd March, 1854.

WANTED.

100,000 PINE SHINGLES, for which Cash will be paid.

W. J. FRASER.

January 25, 1854.

Communications.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the first period of Christianity, the teachers were lowly, meek men, they walked about teaching and preaching, providing neither gold nor silver, nor brass in their purses. They were only teachers of the adult; the young generation was at that time left without theoretical education; youths were only admitted to instruction when they had reached an age, which warranted success in study, and their teachers were commonly the successors of the Apostles or preachers of the Gospel. After having received an electric shock through the Reformation, human ingenuity roused itself from a deep slumber in which it lay, during what historians call the dark ages, and that was the time when the schoolmaster first went abroad. The teachers office separated into two distinct branches, the religious and the scientific, and elementary for children; the latter branch was at that period honoured and well paid, but only wealthy people or persons in higher ranks could avail themselves of the schools, as there were only few of them in existence. But from this time the progress in education in the old countries was, and is to this day rapid, even infant schools began to level the road for the elementary schools, and we find now-a-days, children of four and five years reading and understanding books better than fifty or sixty years ago old people were able to do. Schoolmasters are sufficiently paid and respected in most parts of the old countries. In the Colonies the people had first to work hard, and little could they think of education, and small means they had for its promotion; therefore, only persons who had no other chance to make a living, dedicated themselves to the education of youth: some only for a short period, till they had saved so much as to enable them to begin some other business. The times are altered, a Training School was established which issued periodically, well-informed and morally qualified teachers. The people in general feel the benefits of education, and of the system adopted by the Government and Legislature to procure good teachers, but the means fail to maintain them decently and independantly, and their demand for assistance from the revenue of the Province is in accordance with justice and right. While the religious teachers or ministers of the Gospel, are duly paid and revered, the most of the men whose irksome task it is to prepare the way for the religious teachers and to make their paths straight, are poorly paid, some hardly able to procure decent fig and palm-leaves to cover their bodies with, much less to purchase the books and journals for self-improvement. The most of them take little interest in the improvement of their school systems, and only try to gather as much money as might enable them to turn to some other more lucrative business.

To the motion of a gentleman in our House of Assembly, who sympathizes with suffering teachers of schools, to increase their salaries, a Statesman replied, that there existed no necessity for it. I wish I had the wand of one of the magicians, in thousand and one night's stories; O! what fun would it be to me to transform that Hon. Gentleman, only just for one day, into a poor country schoolmaster in the woods. How it would tickle my risible faculties, to see him wading up to his knees in the snow in an unbroken road one or two miles to his schoolhouse, to see him enter the box, called schoolhouse, crowded with thirty or forty scholars, their wet clothes streaming, a thoroughly heated stove in the middle, the skins of different awful looking wild animals shaped into boys caps, reposing round the stove in the most amiable nonchalance on a heap of wet overcoats, mittens and some other vestments, unknown to a man in his high station. O! how it would delight me to see him snuffing, puffing, coughing and stamping up and down the room, holding his vinegarrette to his nose, not knowing how to escape that suffocating atmosphere; door and windows are not to be opened, the cold is too intense. Ha! how is it possible, he might exclaim, to teach the young idea how to shoot, in such a horrible quality air, my own old idea comes to a dead stop at once! I refrain from painting all the hardships to which a poor country teacher is daily exposed, they are too numerous. Suffice it to say, that I am fully convinced, his

Honour would from this day strenuously advocate the claims of the people to have the Parish School grant raised; and I may venture to say, that this would create feelings of gratitude in the hearts of all the ushers of the birchrod, and entice many of them to exert their powers of persuasion to the utmost in his favour at the next General Election. Remember the fable of the Lion and the Mouse!

Let us now, dear Reader, consider about the right which the people have to claim a larger share of the public money for the maintenance of the Parish Schools.

Colleges, Academies, Siminaries, and Grammar Schools, have received from the beginning of the existence of this Colony, a large share of the public money; the Parish Schools, if you compare the number of scholars of either, a very small one. This was but just and right, for there was first need of learned men to govern the country, to execute the laws, and to give laws, and to take care of the bodies and souls of the inhabitants. The working classes had first need to clear and cultivate the land, to acquire property by their own and their childrens exertions, and little time was left for education, and means neither. But now the period is arrived that this scale should be, if not inverted, at least balanced equally.

The above mentioned praiseworthy institutions, have emitted already a crowd of learned men. A number of ministers of the Gospel give every one a fair chance to hear the Gospel preached, and to prepare themselves for another state of existence; hardly a cat, much less a child would die if people only called our skilful Doctors in time, and follow out their precepts strictly; then look at the respectable body of Lawyers, would they not make a formidable auxiliary corps for our gracious Queen in her war with the Russians, if only the Czar would condescend to be fought with speeches and writs; and best of all, the worshipful body of Magistrates, whose justice and impartiality are above all praise. Now look at the opposite side of the picture, and remark the small and insignificant result of the Parish School system, put the money spent for the benefit of the higher institutions and its effects on the one side; on the other, the money spent for the support of Parish Schools and its effects, and look how the proportion stands. It stands like one to half nothing.

What else would it be but paying a debt of gratitude, if the higher and enlightened classes who have received the benefit, and whose children now receive the benefit of the scientific institutions, would unite in promoting the happiness of the lower classes?

What a goodly scheme is the voluntary assessment scheme? If it were not such a confoundedly superfine article, one might be tempted to call it trash. Ay! ay! with big letters it reads about as follows:—We the gentlemen will take due care of your money, good people, you have not sense enough to administer and manage your own affairs, we will let you have what we find good for you, but we want a great deal ourselves, and there is no other chance for you to have good Parish Schools, but to assess yourselves; then we tell you for once, that assessment does every thing that is necessary; never you think of the public money, that's none of your business. It reminds one of Pat and the Dutchman travelling together, each conveying a bag full of provisions. Well! I suppose we will be very big friends, says Pat to the Dutchman, we will share all what you carry in your bag like brothers, but never mind you what I have in my bag, you just keep your hands out of it.—Yaw! Yaw! said the simple Dutchman and drugged cheerily on.

To impose direct taxation upon a Colony, for whatever purpose it may be, is shearing a lamb, or making a little boy to walk in his father's jackboots. Time enough for that yet, when we attain nationality, and then it will still taste like asafotida. Let not therefore the party prevail, who wants the indirect taxes reduced or abolished. I like far better to hear the wealthy merchant, the rich manufacturer, and the well paid official, complain about dear articles of luxury, or even necessities of life, than to see a poor man eat potatoes and sour milk, and carry his tea money to the tax collector.

Now, dear reader, how would it work, if there would be a Provincial Fund for the support of Parish Schools established; the sum certainly a larger one than at present granted annually by the Legislature. Would it not in ten years create a fund fit to give us free

Schools, especially if the following tributary would be conducted into it, namely:—

1. Every gentleman entering into office, might at his access to it, pay one per cent of his salary.

2. Every member of the two branches of the Legislature might tender 40s. at least on his safe arrival at Fredericton, as a thank offering.

3. The Schoolmasters might be taxed at one per cent annually, from their salaries.

4. Donations and Legacies.

5. All Bachelors above 30 years of age should pay 20s. head money to the School fund as a sin offering, for keeping so many pretty and clever maidens, spinning other peoples wool.

To establish a general, and to all classes, a beneficial system of education, it wants above all, "good will towards man" from all hands, from the high, from the lowly, from the rich, from the poor, from the learned and from the ignorant; it wants furthermore, encouragement to able good teachers to continue for a long time, for so long a time as they are able in their useful occupation, and to dedicate themselves in the true sense of our Saviour's words, "suffer little children to come unto me" for the education of the rising generation, and to imprint on their minds the golden moral:—"do to others as you wish to be done by."

ANOTHER FRIEND TO PROGRESS.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

MR EDITOR,

Should you think the following sketch of our Local affairs up here, in the Black North, of any interest to your readers in other parts of our prosperous Province, they may depend on the truthfulness of the statement. We are in hopes the good times experienced in other places have begun to dawn upon us, and I can assure you they have been long waited for.—Our Farmers are now selling oats at 2s. 6d. per bushel; Hay 60s. per ton; Beef 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Pork 4d. to 5d. per lb.; Potatoes 4s. per barrel; and that principally in cash. The former payments of Due Bills (payable in such goods as the Merchants can spare) having gone down to 100 per cent discount. The prices of Timber range from 18s. to 25s. per ton, our merchants think they will not be able to afford much higher prices than usual this spring freights being up to 45s. and 50s. per load; notwithstanding this, we see by your columns, cargoes of Dalhousie Timber sold from 21d. to 2s. per foot, which would not bring more than 6d. currency here; I think the difference in price ought to pay freight and commission, and then leave a small margin at the importer's credit.

The manner in which Lumbering is conducted here is such, that the first producer can make nothing unless debt. None are able to supply themselves, consequently they have to get advances from the merchants, their prices on a Lumberman's bill may be judged, when I tell you their selling price for cash is 75 per cent on cost and charges, our timber averages from 13 to 15 inches, with the exception of some lots on St. John's River waters, which will come to 16 or 17, but those lots are rare, the quality is excellent being close grained, hard sapling pine. Our Spruce is allowed to be the best in the Province, being what is termed white spruce, and I think almost equal to pine. Logging has not commenced here yet, there being no mills to speak of.—The few got, ranges from 15s. to 25s. per thousand, the last named figure for pine. We have a Mr Travis here from St. John, who has commenced building a Mill, which promises to do a little in the cutting line; we hope he may soon get her to work, as boards are about as scarce as Bank bills, and they are "seen but seldom." There are three vessels building here this winter, one by H. & J. Montgomery, and two by A. Ritchie & Co.—I will not expatiate on Ship building, I think it must pay, however, as the last named firm have hauled their materials a great distance this winter, and at great expence; they have produced some splendid vessels, as well as remarkably fast sailers. Flour is selling here from 50s. to 80s. per barrel, according to description of payment, I believe Mr Wm. Murray, at Campbellton, is the only person who sells at the former, figure. If some of your Southern Correspondents would reciprocate this article, we would feel much obliged, as the most of us are quite in the dark here, regarding the prices of Timber, Logs, and Produce. Should you have any persons desirous