

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Morning Chronicle,
March 17.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION TO
THE PATRIOTIC FUND FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

that I am, the example of Christ—the wisdom of Moses—the Prophets, Patriarchs, and Apostles, that went before. The same thing has been tried in England, and has turned out to be worse than a failure.

Politically—it leads to tyranny—to caves dropping, to creating and maintaining a crew of vile and base informers, fattening on their fellow men. The Law is so stringent that man's nature teaches him to evade and resist it; and the temptation, and practice of evading and resisting laws, leads to all crimes. In every possible view of the subject, I think the movement is a bad one.

The Temperance Societies have done good, and are still doing good without it. I believe that a blessing has attended their exertions, and so long as they act consistently with God's word, it will be so. "Do not drink with wine, wherein is excess." The excess is the malignant element, not the wine. "He that striveth for the mastery, is temperate in all things." We must not be righteous over much. I care not how severely drunkenness, and habitual prostration to drink, is punished, and how stringently the sale of liquor is guarded; let the drunkard be considered insane in law—let his contracts be void—his land and goods be placed under guardianship; enact the most stringent Licence Law—but let us not in New Brunswick, imitate those wicked and fanatical "isms," by which justice, right, and freedom, are trodden down. Let us not imitate any other people in conjuring up a nebulous phantom—calling it (falsely) public opinion—then idolatrously and slavishly worshipping it. I have seen too many of the ill effects of the Maine Liquor Law, to support such a measure in this Colony. It is the creature of a fevered imagination. If it passes here it will be only by a bare majority of one or two, and fearful indeed is the condition of any man who dares to force a measure so subversive of common right—so antagonistic to every principle of liberty—on a peaceful and law-abiding community, sustained merely by the bare vote of one or two. I believe the measure will be fruitful in evil,—barren of good.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM END.

TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

Newcastle, April 4, 1855.

James A. Pierce, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Knowing your willingness to give publicity to any statement favourable to the cause of Temperance, I send you a short account of the opening of a club of Temperance Watchmen in Newcastle, with a request that you will publish it in your valuable journal. A petition signed by fourteen persons being forwarded to Prince Club, No. 1, of Mill Town, requesting the necessary documents to open a club in this place, the petition being granted and Mr Joseph A. McLeod being deputed to open the Club, the petitioners met in the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening, April 3, for the purpose of initiation. After the opening ceremony, brother McLeod, having declared the Club opened under the name of ALMA Club, No. 19, of Temperance Watchmen, of the Province of New Brunswick, the following brothers were elected officers for the quarter:—J. A. McLeod, S. O.; J. Hays, Jr., J. O.; C. Sargeant, R. S.; Wm. J. Millar, C. S.; T. B. Maltby, C.; D. McGruar, T.; A. Archison, M.; T. Maltby, A. M. To the public I would say that Watchmen's Clubs were formed for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of temperance men, and enabling them to act in concert in accomplishing the utter extinction of that great iniquity, the traffic in strong drinks. The brotherhood of Temperance Watchmen opposes no other Temperance Organization, but acts in harmony with all, and deserves public confidence and support for the following reasons:

- 1st. It has proved itself to be an efficient organization.
- 2nd. The initiation, Service is much more solemn than the simple act of signing a pledge, consequently few, if any reformed inebriates relapse into their former bad habits.
- 3rd. The expenses of a Club are comparatively very light.
- 4th. We advocate a practical and thorough reform in society, the rumrunner should not be patronized, but be compelled to understand that it is for his interest to engage in a respectable business.—Disclaiming all subservience to political parties or religious sects, we adopt such measures as seem to the majority to be most judicious. Such are our principles, and we request the support of all who wish to see the monster intemperance banished from our land. Yours truly,

A. WATCHMAN.

REPORT OF THE SUMAREZ AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR 1854.

The Society's Second Annual Grain and Domestic Manufacture Show, was held at Morice Lonsler's on the 13th December; the Cattle Show, which owing to the uncertainty of the Provincial Grant, did not take place at the usual time, was also held on the same day.

The Show created a good deal of interest, and a large number of the members and inhabitants were present, and took an exciting interest in the competition. The quality of the Exhibition indicated no falling off, and on the whole evinced an improvement in the industry of the Parish. The Grain exhibited, were from seeds purchased of Gloucester Agricultural Society in 1853, and though the past season was very dry, they were nearly equal to those exhibited the first year. The Cattle Show was pronounced by the Judges to be very respectable, and though the introduction of an improved breed was too recent to effect the stock exhibited, it was very little inferior to the exhibitions of the neighbouring societies. The articles of Domestic Manufacture, especially the plaids, were of excellent quality, and evinced considerable skill and taste in our fair manufacturers.

Our Society is too newly formed to exhibit any very considerable improvement in Agriculture, but from the lively interest displayed by all the members, it is presumed that when we shall arrive at the full advantages of improved breeds, &c. we shall stand on an equal, and compete with the neighbouring societies.

By Order,
MICHAEL RIVERS, Secretary.
Foamouche, March 20, 1855.

TO LET.

From the 1st May next. THREE DWELLING HOUSES, situate in Queen Street, immediately opposite the residence of James Cate, Esq., Post Master.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Chatham, 29th March, 1855.

Now Brunswick has followed, with equal zeal and liberality, for the difference of population, the noble example of patriotism set by Canada. By the last mail this colony, which though offering many advantages to the emigrant has hitherto been comparatively neglected, forwarded to England, as a donation to the Patriotic Fund, a bill for £5,000 currency. This sum, voted unanimously by the legislature of a vigorous young colony, with less than 200,000 inhabitants may be considered munificent; but it does not appear to have satisfied the patriotic enthusiasm of the colonists, who, as we perceive from New Brunswick papers of recent date, are holding meetings in every county and parish, to adopt measures for adding to the gift by means of local subscriptions. It is expected that these will amount to a sum equal to that voted by the legislature, every person in the colony seeming to feel it a duty to contribute according to his or her ability. The enthusiasm in favor of the war, and the determination to support the mother country, are general; and the impression created by the reports of meetings held is fully confirmed by private letters. This feeling is of more importance to British interests than the pecuniary vote which is its exponent. It gives to Queen Victoria and her advisers the assurance that she has true-hearted and faithful subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, resolved to uphold the integrity of the empire and the honor of the throne; and it speaks well for the growing prosperity of the country. It shows not only the New Brunswickers are satisfied with the rule of Britain, but also that they have attained to a degree of material welfare which hitherto has not been generally associated with popular ideas of the country. Something more than bare rocks and gloomy pine forests, must have been concerned in producing the contentment and prosperity of which this patriotic ardour is no equivocal manifestation. It is a thing to cause the physical aspect and the natural resources of New Brunswick to be examined and considered by intending emigrants; and when these are understood and appreciated, the result will doubtless be an extensive immigration into that colony.

From the London Morning Chronicle.
EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONISTS.

The Canadian Committee for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, not satisfied with representing the resources and capabilities of the Province by the specimens of produce and manufactures forwarded to the French Capital, have resolved, in order to disseminate throughout Europe the most recent and complete information concerning the condition and prospects of Canada, to offer three prizes of £100, £50, and £40 for the three best essays on the subject. While the Canadians are thus endeavouring to promote the fast growing prosperity and importance of their province, the Executive of New-Brunswick, a colony too much overlooked and unappreciated by the thousands who every year seek a new home on the other side of the Atlantic, purpose serving the same end, as regards that province, by the gratuitous distribution of an excellent little manual of information, prepared by Mr Perley, the well known able government emigration officer at St. John.—Absence of such information as will thus be supplied have no doubt been one cause of New Brunswick having hitherto been comparatively so much overlooked by intending emigrants, for, as was once the case with regards to Canada, the supposed coldness and severity of that province have deterred many from proceeding thither to settle. The reason of this mistake has been well explained by Professor Johnson, the well known writer on agriculture and agricultural chemistry, who was employed by the government in 1849 to make a survey of the province, and report upon its capabilities. "A large proportion of the Europeans who visit New Brunswick," says he, "see only the rocky regions which encircle the most frequented harbours of the province. They must therefore carry away, and convey to others, very unfavourable ideas especially of its adoption to agricultural purposes. But, if the stranger penetrates beyond the Atlantic shores of the province and travel to the interior, he will be struck by the number and beauty of its views, the fertility of its valleys, and the extent and excellent condition of its roads." It is true that the winters are somewhat severe, but the climate is remarkably healthy, and epidemics, even of a slight nature, are almost unknown. The country is well adapted for the rearing of cattle, and also for the production of fax and

hemp, which may be grown upon nearly every farm in the province, though little attention has hitherto been given to their culture. Millions of acres of good land are yet unsettled, and may be purchased at half a crown per acre, one-fourth of the purchase money being payable at the time of sale, and the remainder in one two and three years, without interest. If the whole amount is paid down at once, a discount of 20 per cent. is allowed. Though the wheat and other cereals of New-Brunswick are of very fine quality, root-crops are the most productive which is ascribed to the pulverization of the soil by the frosts of winter, which thus facilitates the operations of the farmer, instead of retarding them. It has been shown by comparative tables of produce, that in potatoes and turnips, New Brunswick greatly exceeds the average produce of every other part of North America with which it has been compared.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Helloway's Bill and Ornament Establishment, 24, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

WE copy the annexed paragraph from the Freeman. The hint thrown out by the Editor's friend is a capital one, and we sincerely hope it will be speedily adopted:

"It is not probable that the Bill to give the Bye-Road money in gross to each Parish, to be expended by commissioners elected by the inhabitants, will pass. One objection is, that the sub-division of the money would continue to be a source of great annoyance and perplexity to the Legislature; and it is said that if the people wish to get the controul of this money they should adopt Municipal Institutions, in order that the government may be in a position to deal with the subject effectually. We are indebted to a gentleman who once held a high position in the Assembly, for what we consider a valuable suggestion on this point. It is that the By-Road money should at once be voted to the several counties according to the plan now approved of, the Municipal body to have the management of it in every county where Municipal institutions exist; and where these do not exist the Sessions to have the appointment of commissioners and the controul as they have of other funds. This would serve as a stimulus to counties, now indifferent, to adopt Municipal Institutions; but if any county prefer that the Sessions should expend the money the popular will would still be obeyed, the Legislature relieved from a source of some labour and annoyance, and the money expended more judiciously and to more advantage than it can be under the present system."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

LATE papers furnish the following interesting information respecting the probable fate of the above named Arctic navigator, and his brave and unfortunate companions.

An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition by an Esquimaux named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Rosville. The Esquimaux stated that he wintered with his party in a snow house, where they had six weeks, constant night. In March last (1854) they started, on the ice, to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the track of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may still be alive, and with the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks, were found. The ship was a great godsend to these people; and they now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger. Such are the words of Mastitukwin's narrative, as detailed by the Rev. T. Hulbert, of Rosville Mission, Hudson's Bay.—They are entitled to credence because the narrator is a native of the country, is acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various

implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux encampment, prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing expedition.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Legislature of this Province was prorogued on the 4th instant. The Governor in his closing speech, among other things, made the following remarks:

"The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which your enlightened sense of the public weal lead you to affirm by large majorities, having been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, has opened up a vast and increasing market, and will afford the most animating and powerful stimulus to the industry of our people.

"The abolition of the Chancery Court, and the blending, by a simple and comprehensive plan of the principles of Equity with those of the Common Law, have effected an object long and ardently desired, and will be regarded, I trust, by Her Majesty's government, as a wise and valuable measure.

"The introduction of the new principle of evidence and practise in the Supreme Court, will be hailed, also, as an improvement in our Provincial jurisprudence.

"In the ensuing summer, I anticipate no difficulty in borrowing, on the credit of the province, a sufficient sum to carry on the public works in which we have embarked; and, by the end of next year, I confidently hope that the Railway, stretching from Halifax harbour, will be extended east and west, till it reach, on the one hand, the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and on the other those of the Shubenacadie River."

CANADA.

WE take the following extracts from Canada papers. The removal of the Postage on Newspapers in that Province, will, we feel assured, give universal satisfaction to the people; and it is surprising that the measure was not long since adopted, as it has been in the other British North American Colonies:

"ABOLITION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The Bill introduced by Mr Spence, the Post Master General, to remove all postal restrictions on the transmission of Newspapers contains five clauses the most important of which are subjoined verbatim.

"I. All Newspapers published within the Province of Canada, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

"II. Repeals the law limiting the salary of any officer in the Post-Office Department, to £400 per annum, substituting £500, with an exception in Mr Griffin's favor, who is to be paid at the rate of £600.

"III. Repeals the law limiting the number of Inspectors of Post Offices.

"IV. All Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor of this Province, or sent to or by any Public Department at the seat of Government, shall be free of Provincial Postage under such regulations as may be directed by the Governor in Council.

"V. All Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, or by to any member of either of said branches of the Legislature, during any session of Legislature, shall be free of Provincial postage."

ANECDOTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S LATE VISIT TO MONTREAL.—A correspondent of the Hamilton Gazette gives the following *conte edifiant* of His Excellency's late visit to our fair city:

"I was much amused (says M. Clovis Clouser Solomen's correspondent,) at a significant bit of pantomime which passed between my Lord Head and his lady on their way from the Grand Trunk Railway, to their roosting place at Donegana's Hotel. On passing the Metropolitan Dining Saloon, His Excellency's eye was arrested by a basket of eggs, which chanced to be standing at the door. This gustatorial phenomenon the Vice Roy pointed out to his fair dame, which was redolent at once of shrewd meaning and the most genuine humour. Whereupon Lady Head shook her forefinger cheerfully at the great man as much as to say—Eddy, lad! you must be a good boy during your residence in this city!—Eggs are eggs, here, my pippin, and no mistake."

The latest Montreal paper in our possession, furnishes the following remarks in reference to the Flour Market in that city:—

"FLOUR.—The demand on the spot is not large, but holders are firm, and prices rather tend upwards. For spring delivery the demand throughout the week has been good, but from the small quantity offering, the sales do not exceed 4000 to 5000 brls for May and June at, in one instance, 37s. 9d., and the others at 38s. to 38s. 9d.—none now offering at the latter rate."