

paltry thousands. And by it the time was, when such insane business did exist at the south and nothing would do them but companies, and millions of acres given them for a gift. To differ from those opinions, would entail taxes on generations yet unborn, and be all but a guarantee for a person holding the same, to a birth in the lunatic asylum. In fine, whatever system may be adopted, "no sane man need pretend to deny." But our southern friends are pretty well sickened of companies and great contractors, notwithstanding that they were such large shareholders, and going to build the half of it themselves, and they were to cost the Province nothing.

If the Head Quarters was really honest when he penned the above paragraphs, with a sincere desire to benefit the Province, and free from sectional scheming, then I say, he is to be pardoned and pitied for his ignorance, and should lose no time in making himself acquainted with the Geography and natural resources of the Province he lives in, he would then find, that for the benefit of the Province at large, (St. John and Fredericton as well) that, in place of advocating "a railway via Fredericton, Woodstock, and the Grand Falls, he, and his brethren of the Press, would faithfully and strenuously advocate a main trunk line through the northern section of the Province as recommended by Major Robinson; there are more natural resources, and much more of a field for improvement in the northern section, than there is in the south—more I say than they can begin to think of. First, no bay, creek or river, but teems with fish not to be surpassed by any part of the world. Secondly, the soil of the northern section, for Agricultural purposes, exceeds that of the south, which may be proved by Professor Johnston's Report, the annual reports of Agricultural Societies, or that noble and invaluable little work by Moses H. Perley, Esq., for the information of emigrants; and it would be well for many of our writers of the south, did they seek instruction from the enlightened and master mind of Mr Perley, it might save them from many unpleasant exposures. Mr Perley says, in the work referred to describing one of the most northern Counties, "the soil in this County is very fertile, and produces large crops; it is especially noted for the excellent quality of its grain." Then follows with the weight per bushel, which is certainly not more than an average weight, whilst he passes over the southern counties, without giving any account of their Grain growing qualities whatever; and there are millions of acres of wilderness land in the northern section of the Province, superior to any that has yet been cultivated. Next, the northern section far exceeds the southern for Lumbering resources—more especially in material for Sawed Lumber. The River Restigouche, taking into account its branches, which run to an immense distance into the Canadas, may be computed to drain at least over 4000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber for milling, as well as other valuable natural resources, and there can be no doubt, there is quite as much lumber on the Restigouche and its tributaries alone (saying nothing of the many other noble rivers to be met with in the north) as on the great river St. John, clear of the American territory. With all the great boasts of our friends of the south. And last, tho' not least, there are indications of vast mineral resources to be met with, and as yet their real value is unknown; and should there be any doubts of this by our writers of the south, let them come and see; perhaps they might believe their own eyes, which might help to dispell their prejudice against the north: "And yet in the fact of those facts," we find an Editor propagating the "liberal idea" that "a railroad from St. John to Quebec via Fredericton, Woodstock, and the Grand Falls, would do more to foster the prosperity of New Brunswick than anything else that could be imagined at the present moment. And the next profitable line of road would be along the northern section of the Province, which might ultimately arrive to the Restigouche."

The people of the north are beginning to understand these sops occasionally held out to them by the enlightened wisdom of the south, and will strive hereafter to look as far into the mill stone as those who pick it. "But it is useless to talk or write about those things," you cannot convince them that anything clear of St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, and the Grand Falls, including that noble river, is worthy of any notice, or capable of any improvement. Well, well, after all, perhaps it is a way they have got, and know no better, and the people of the north must only laugh at them for their ignorance. One thing especially the people of the north should keep in view, that is—union in their ranks, and a vigilant eye on those writers of the south. Let them not be fooled or bamboozled by any "well considered and powerful organization to remove the seat of Government from Fredericton to St. John," to gratify the whims and pride of the latter place at the sacrifice of a sum, at least equal to a year's revenue, or those great improvements which have occurred to the Province, owing to the seat of Government being at Fredericton, or that a removal to St. John would benefit further than for a time, as the St. John folks might not be so well up to Government pickings; therefore, let the people of the north have no snuff blown in their eyes, bearing in mind the old adage, when rogues quarrel honest men may get their rights, Yours,

OBSERVER.

7th May, 1855.

Bathurst, May 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Dear Sir,—Your last number contains a pathetic account of the distress existing in the lower parts of Gloucester, furnished by a worthy correspondent at Shippigan. It is somewhat amusing at times to observe how the sympathies of certain persons expand in view of the calamities of their fellow men, when the open Treasury Chest occupies the back ground of the picture: and anon as the golden shower therefrom begins to flow, and becomes distinct and palpable their benevolence swells, till disdaining all restraint, it bursts forth in lamentations "loud and deep," commanding the notice and commiseration of distant communities. A branch of the glittering rivulet is then directed to their secret holds, as the only remedy to calm "the extravagance of their sorrow," whose virtue soon subdues the stubborn ailment, and like the application of Holloway's Ointment to a sore leg, leaves the patient better than he was before.

It is too true that want prevails throughout Gloucester to a more than ordinary extent, both want of food for present sustenance, and want of seed for future requirements, but I do believe that both could be obtained in the County if the necessary means were at hand, and exertions used to seek for and purchase them.

Upon the petitions of Victoria and Gloucester, £1000 was granted by the Legislature for the relief of those suffering from the failure of last year's crops throughout the Province. I understand that the Session was scarcely ended, before Northumber-

land applied for £600 of this, Restigouche £200 and so on; Gloucester was liberally offered £50 which offer was, I believe, promptly declined, from a conviction that its acceptance would produce more evil than good, that it would tend to suspend self-exertion, stay parochial relief, and encourage expectations impossible to realise, as the want of one Parish would absorb the whole sum. Under these circumstances private benevolence and parochial aid must be called vigorously into operation, to alleviate the distress until they are exhausted, or the efforts now being made at Head Quarters be successful.

Your Shippigan correspondent very naively says, however, "it was only through the Province chest that the cry could be heard," this might have more force if it came from one who practised a cry in any other direction, notwithstanding the nights of patient thought and days of anxious care it must have cost your correspondent, before he decided on this stroke, to hook on to a corner of this tempting thousand pound. If fear under the present "reign of ignorance," disappointment awaits him, "Othello's occupations gone," ergo—The Country is going to the D—!

The cool assurance displayed in the semi-barbarous rignarole of your correspondent, for a man of his calibre, cannot be excelled by comparison with anything that has appeared in print this many-a-day, his utter insignificance and impotence is his best protection. Fallen as he is, the cunning perseverance however with which he attempts still to creep at his object, shows "the ruling passion strong in death."

Yours, &c.

SILAS CRAMP.

N. B., In speaking of a sufficiency of food and seed, I am more familiar with the condition of New Bandon and Upper Caraqueet than the other parishes, but in Bathurst on enquiry I learn, supplies can be had, altho' at a high figure.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 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 Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 241, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

OUR files of British papers are crowded with the accounts of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of the French in England, and the enthusiastic reception they met with in London and other places, during their short sojourn of a week. They left Calais on Monday, the 16th of April, and arrived at Dover a little after one o'clock the same day. They were received on landing by Prince Albert and a large body of Nobles and Ladies, who had proceeded to that place to welcome them.

Great then is the change that has taken place in the feelings of the British people in a few short years, for in the very man they have thus met—en masse—to welcome to their shores with enthusiastic shouts, we behold the very person whom they all, from the peasant to the peer, united in condemning as a very Nero, and the tyrant of an enslaved and persecuted people. But that was not all, they looked upon him as a vindictive and bitter enemy, who was only waiting for the opportunity to invade their country, and wash out, by their destruction as a nation, the stain which he considered rested upon France since the ever memorable days of Waterloo. But he has, both by his deeds and actions, proved not only to them but also to the world, that they had misjudged and condemned him wrongfully.

In answer to the Address of the Corporation of Dover, the Emperor said:

"I am exceedingly grateful that your Queen has allowed me to find such an occasion of paying my respects to her, and of assuring you of my sentiments of esteem and sympathy for the English people. I hope our two nations will always remain united as they now are, in peace as in war. I think it will be for the welfare of the whole world, as well as for their own prosperity. I am exceedingly thankful for your kind words, and the good reception you have given to me and to the Empress; and I hope you will be the interpreters of our sentiments to your countrymen."

At half past ten they proceeded to London and Windsor.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 19th ult., thus alludes to the visit of the National guests to London on the previous day:

"Great as was the enthusiasm which greeted their Imperial Majesties on their arrival and passing through the metropolis on Monday, it fell considerably short of the display and feeling which was evinced this day. With the exception of the coronation, and the Queen's first visit to the city, nothing like it perhaps was ever seen in London.

"The weather was all that could be desired; a

bright sun shone from the heavens, imparting to the scene the most lively aspect.

"Along the whole line of route, from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall, every preparation was made to give a gladdening reception to the imperial guests. In Pall Mall the club-houses were decorated with the national flags of the three countries, England, France, and Turkey, while the windows and houses were filled with the most fashionable company. Charing-cross, Strand, and Fleet-Street, were similarly adorned. There was scarcely a house but what exhibited some emblem of loyalty; flags innumerable, the royal standard, tri-colour, Union Jack, and the crescent, waved from all points of the buildings on each side of the way, while larger banners, with appropriate inscriptions, extended across the streets from the house-tops. The same manifestations were also observed up Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, Poultry, past the Mansion-house and Bank, and along Princess-street, flags were suspended from the windows and across the roads. From the roof of the Mansion-house floated the royal standard, the tri-colour, Turkish flag, the red ensign, and other colours.

"Shortly after 1 o'clock their Imperial Majesties left Buckingham Palace for the Guildhall. The royal cortege consisted of eight of the State carriages, each drawn by two horses, escorted by a strong detachment of the Life Guards. The Emperor and Empress rode in the Queen's semi State Carriage, drawn by two cream-coloured horses, the servants in full State livery. Prince Albert did not accompany their Majesties, the attendants in the carriage being the Countess Walewski and Marshal Vaillant. It is almost impossible to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which greeted the Emperor and Empress's progress. It was one continued line of cheering, waving of hats, &c.

"The royal cortege reached Guildhall at precisely 20 minutes past 2 o'clock. The Lord Mayor, attired in crimson velvet robe, with his chain, &c., the Court of Aldermen, and the members of the Entertainment Committee went forward to receive their Majesties, and on their alighting, the united bands of the Coldstreams and Artillery company struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," the guard of honour presenting arms.

"The illustrious visitors were at once conducted up the avenue to the Guildhall, and on arriving in the interior, the whole company rose and applauded their Majesties in the most enthusiastic style. Their Majesties appeared moved by the reception which had been given them. The Emperor was attired in the full uniform of a general of division, and the Empress wore a white silk bonnet, white lace shawl and a pea green muslin dress, with deep flounces and fancy texture.

"After a short pause, their Majesties were escorted to the throne, the company still cheering vociferously.

"On their Majesties being seated, the Recorder, the Hon. Stuart Wortley, M. P., with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c, approached the throne, and read the address to their Majesties.

"The Emperor returned a gracious answer.

"The freedom of the City was then presented to his Majesty, and the illustrious guests repaired to the Council-chamber, where the dejeuner had been served up.

"The reception of their Majesties throughout the whole ceremony was of the most flattering character."

Under the European head in another page, our readers will find the answer of the Emperor to the address of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London.

On Friday the Emperor and Empress accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, visited the Crystal Palace, where 20,000 persons assembled to receive them. In the evening the Queen gave a supper and concert. On Saturday they left on their return home, and arrived at Paris on Sunday. The hearty and cordial reception which their Majesties received in England, has given much satisfaction to the French people.

We have devoted considerable space to the daily Journal of the Correspondent of the Times, of the progress of the bombardment of Sebastopol, which is deeply interesting. The work of demolition was going on but slowly, considering the terrific shower of shot, shell, rockets, and other missiles which the Allies had thrown into the city. We look with interest for later news.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

A Correspondent at Dalhousie writing to us on the 15th instant remarks:

"When I wrote you this day fortnight, I mentioned the gloominess of May morning, and that the wind was blowing cold and chilly from the east. It has continued almost without interruption from the same quarter since then until to-day, we have now a breeze from the west.—Our harbour and river are clear of ice; the weather these two weeks back has been unusually

cold, and still continues so. No arrivals from any quarter outside of the Bay, and the word is that very few are expected from the Old Coun-
teree."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

WE clip the annexed paragraph from the St. John Freeman. The public would like much to learn what the Government has done, or intends to do, to meet the pressing necessities of the people on this side of the Province in this matter. There is no time to spare, and the people are becoming very anxious to hear something authentic.

"The following gentlemen have been appointed to distribute seed to the distressed settlers in this county, under the grant made by the Legislature. Mr Menzies, for Lancaster; Mr John Howe, P. M. G.) for Portland; Mr A. Lockhart for St. Martins; Mr R. Bowes and Mr S. Frazer, for Simonds. The money, we believe has been forwarded to the parties."

THE SEASON.

THERE has been a marked and agreeable change in the weather the last three days.—Warm refreshing showers have fallen succeeded by sunshine. We hope our farmers will waste no time in preparing their ground and planting seed, as the season is already far advanced.

NEW COMMISSIONER.

WE learn from the London Daily News, that Moses H. Perley, Esq. has been appointed by the British Government, Commissioner of Fisheries, under the Reciprocity Treaty, with the handsome salary of £1,000. No man in the Province is better acquainted with the value of our Fisheries than Mr P. We heartily congratulate him on his appointment, and feel assured he will ably discharge the duties of his office.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

The rumour of Mr Partelow's appointment to the office of Auditor General, proves true. The Gazette of the 9th instant contains the official announcement. We were led to suppose by the report of the Committee on Public Accounts, and the action taken by the Assembly thereon, that this office, as well as that of Receiver General, was to be abolished. We should like some of the Government organs, to enlighten us on the subject.

LAUNCHED.

THIS morning, from Cunard's Ship Yard, a beautifully modelled and substantially built Bark of 416 tons. She is named the SUMMER CLOUD, and was built by Phillips, Henderson & Sinclair.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

May 18.—Alexander Wright, Moncton; John Wright, do.; A. McNeil, Glasgow; Wm. McKay, Esq., Ludlow.

☞ We perceive by the Pictou Eastern Chronicle, that Mr J. R. Creelman has purchased the new Schooner John, of 50 tons, and intends running her as a regular Packet between Pictou and Miramichi, calling at P. E. Island.

DEATHS.

At Upper Nelson, Miramichi, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with the greatest patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs ELIZABETH MULLANS, aged 64 years.—She had not neglected the important concern of her eternal interest, but having put her trust in God, found that as she passed through the valley and shadow of death she could rejoice in God, and joy in the hope of everlasting salvation. She has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss, which is to her an eternal gain. New York papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, by the Revd. John McCurdy, Mr JOSEPH BULMAN, of the Parish of Chatham, to Miss CATHERINE McLEAN, of the Parish of Alnwick.

North West Bridge Company.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Mr EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary of the above Company, Newcastle, until MONDAY, the 21st MAY next, for the following services, viz:

For the Erection and Ballasting of Six Piers for the said Bridge.

For the Making, Finishing and Completing the whole of the Trusses and Trusswork.

For the Completing and Finishing the whole of the Railing, and

For Bearding the Men engaged by the Company, in and about the work.

The Company to find all the materials on the spot.

The plan and specifications of the whole work, with all particulars, and the dates at which the work will be required to be completed, will be made known on reference to the Secretary. Security will be required for the performance of the work. Payment will be made in Cash. The lowest tender accepted if approved by the Board.

By order of the Board.

DAVID CROCKER, Superintendent.

EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary.

Newcastle, 24th April, 1855. (till date.)