

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

WE have much pleasure in having it to record that PHILIP VIBERT, Esq., of New Carlisle, has been appointed Lloyd's Agent for the above named County, where such a functionary was much required. Mr V. is a man of talent and respectability, and the choice thus made, we feel persuaded, will give much satisfaction to his neighbours and the mercantile community.

We have received the following Letter from Mr Vibert, which we insert for the information of the persons interested.

New Carlisle, 28th Nov., 1855.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esq., Chatham.

Dear Sir,—I have just learned that Capt. Hypolite Allard, of the schooner "Industry," of this port, has passed up on his way home.—He resides at Carlton, having been obliged to leave his schooner, which my informant states, is loaded for Miramichi, at Fox River. She having either sprung or carried away her main-mast.

This will doubtless be a great disappointment to some of your merchants, and I shall thank you to make it known, that the parties interested may be aware of the fact as soon as possible.

I shall be happy to afford the owners of the cargo any information or assistance in my power.

The Industry is from Quebec.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

PHILIP VIBERT, Lloyd's Agent.

OUR Correspondent writing us from New Carlisle, under date of November 28, furnishes the following items of local news :

"Another dreadful accident occurred in this County on Tuesday last. A son of Mr James Smith, the Courier between Paspébiac and Perce, was playing at Mr Charles Kelly's Grist Mill at Chigouac, in the Township of Hope, and some portion of his clothing getting entangled with the machinery, both his legs were fractured ere he could be extricated. From what we hear there is little chance of his surviving the injuries he has received. A messenger was forthwith despatched for Mr McCracken, at Bonaventure, and Dr. Taylor, at Campbellton. The former gentleman kindly started on Tuesday night to the relief of the unfortunate sufferer, but not having seen that gentleman since his return, we cannot say what his opinion is of the case.

"Great praise is due to Mr McCracken for thus hastening to the relief of suffering humanity—he being an invalid at this moment—and many medical men, though expecting to be well paid for their trouble, would have hesitated to leave a comfortable bed and face an easterly snow storm. There are good Samaritans even in our day.

"'Tis a sad thing to be deprived of a medical man. In such cases as this, persons may die for want of professional assistance. Should this meet the eye of a medical gentleman seeking a practice, it may not be amiss to state, that a certain sum would be subscribed for the first twelve months.

"We are sorry to have to report the loss of the Brigantine 'Grouville,' belonging to Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros., on Isle of Bois, Coast of Labrador, on the 25th ult., with 4000 quintals of Fish. The crew were all saved, and arrived at Paspébiac on Monday last. A passenger by the same schooner brings the news of the stranding, on the same day, of the Steamer 'Doris,' of Quebec, on Belisle. Crew saved, but are in want of provisions for the winter. The 'Doris' is the steamer which brought His Excellency the Governor General to the Bay.

"Jack Frost has now fairly established his quarters on the coast and Mother Earth has put on her white robe.

"The barque 'Honsly,' belonging to Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co., sailed this morning for Jersey, being the last vessel outward bound from Paspébiac."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

THE following extracts are taken from Timber Circulars of the 21st November, received by the last British mail. The news is not very encouraging :

"The past fortnight shows a considerable increase in the supply of Wood from the Colonies, but this applies exclusively to Deals, as the importation of square timber is very moderate. Consumption is still languid, and prices are lower than at the commencement of the month. The aggregate tonnage to the present is 262,278 tons, against 273,056 tons same period in 1855, and 276,227 tons in 1864.

"Pine Timber.—Quebec Pine.—The importation of this article will soon close for the season; our quotations give a pretty good idea of the value, but the highest figures can only be obtained for wood of large average and superior quality.

"St. John Pine.—The best description is saleable, while wood of middling quality is neglected.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The supply in the past fortnight is unusually large, being 599,946 pieces, against 172,098 pieces in the same period last year. Cargoes on arrival have been pressed on the market, and prices have further receded 5s to 10s per standard. With a certainty of a large quantity of Deals yet to come forward, and importers showing every disposition to sell ex ship, it is questionable whether

even the present rates will be maintained.—Consumption is fair, but sales in the country have been made at very low rates.

"Quebec Deals partake of the depression existing in Spruce and Pine Deals from New Brunswick, and are lower in price.—Farmworth and Jardine's Timber Circular.

"When our last Circular was issued we adverted to the adverse influence exercised upon general business by the unsatisfactory state of the Money Market, and the high rates demanded by the Bank of England for pecuniary accommodation on paper of even the highest character. Since that period, indeed within a few days, that stringency has been increased, and Bills with only Thirty Days to run are now charged with the oppressive discount of seven per cent. Such an advance in the price of money for temporary use has necessarily operated disadvantageously on Trade, and has materially checked the operations of those who otherwise would have been extensive consumers. Notwithstanding the trammels thus imposed upon mercantile transactions, it is satisfactory to know that the feeling in commercial circles is not only hopeful but confident. The produce markets of all kinds retain their buoyancy with the exception of perhaps Corn, and the depression here, if there be any, as it arises from the blessings of an abundant harvest, is likely to operate on the trade of the country in a manner beneficial rather than otherwise. A more satisfactory proof of the sound state of business could not be adduced than the absence of commercial embarrassment, although there can be but little doubt that profits are greatly diminished. As has been already said the prospects are better than the present state of matters would seem to indicate—tranquility prevails at home in every district and in every department, and our foreign relations offer nothing which ought to counteract the good feeling induced by our domestic condition; industry prevails on all sides and our manufacturers find ready and profitable outlet for their goods; stocks are generally moderate, while the demand has increased for home consumption.

Building, and particularly that kind of building which looks for remuneration in increased accommodation for the industrial classes has received a considerable though it is believed only a temporary check. This has operated, particularly within the last two months, in limiting a trade which, otherwise, would have caused a large consumption of Wood. Restricted consumption, coupled with steady and rather heavy arrivals, has led to a decline in the value of Stocks, although probably not greater than might have been expected under the circumstances. With a limited import for the remainder of the season the probability is that a reviving trade may find us with an inadequate supply to meet its requirements.—A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE British mail by the steamer Arabia came to hand on Sunday last. The papers received are to the 22nd of November. We give under the proper head some extracts, but the intelligence is not of special importance.

LOCAL.

DEBATING CLUB.—During the past three weeks the Chatham Debating Club have had under discussion the following Question:— "Whether a Limited Monarchy or a Republican form of Government is the best adapted for a civilized country."

The discussion was well and ably conducted, and a good deal of ability and talent displayed by the Speakers on both sides, in the manner in which they spoke to, and argued the question.

Those who were in favour of a Limited Monarchy cited and brought forward England as an example, in which the people were not only contented and happy, but were in the enjoyment of as much civil, political, and religious freedom as ever existed in any Republic, either ancient or modern. They had a free and unfettered Press, which not even the mightiest in the land could curb; Trial by Jury; every man's house was his castle; together with all the rights, immunities and privileges, which a civilized people could naturally expect or wish for; in a word, they were the freest people, and the Government the most perfect, existing at present in the world. They also contended that if these Provinces were placed in a position to choose a form of government for themselves, that a Limited Monarchy would decidedly be the best that could be adopted.

Those who took the opposite side did not argue that a Republican form of Government was suited to old countries. Such a government could not exist in Russia, because intelligence was not generally diffused among the people.—With a Republican form of Government they would present the aspect of a people whose institutions were in advance of their moral, intellectual, and political culture, and having no foundation to rest upon, the inevitable consequence would follow, viz., destruction. The histories of Greece and Rome fully corroborated this assertion, for the mass of the people in those Republics were in a rude and barbarous state; printing had not been discovered, and all labour was performed by slaves. It is true, they produced some men famous in the arts and sciences, but the great body of the people were deplorably ignorant, and the result was

those Republics fell. Neither was it argued that by suddenly abolishing the present form of government in Britain, and substituting that of a Republic, would benefit the people; but in a new country, it would be the best that could be adopted. The Republic of the United States was cited as that which presented the best example of an enlightened Democracy that the world ever saw, where life and property—in the old States of the Union—are as safe as in Great Britain. It was also shown, that they were free from a hereditary nobility, the evils of which were fully pourtrayed. Statistics were produced, showing that the Government of the United States was conducted on a cheaper and a more economical scale than it is in England. The Constitutions of both countries, their benefits and defects were fully discussed. The power of the President and that of the Queen compared; the manner in which the members of the House of Commons in England, and the members of the House of Congress in the United States were chosen, and of whom they were composed, were fully entered into, and it was argued that in the event of those Provinces having to form a government for themselves, that of a Republican form would be the most desirable and the best.—Arguments were also brought forward to show that a Monarchy could not exist in those Provinces, for Monarchies have always been founded and maintained by the sword.

Want of space prevents us from giving more than a meagre outline of the arguments used on both sides, for during the discussion a vast amount of information was elicited. Taken together, it was the most interesting debate that has taken place since the formation of the Society.

On the question being put to the Society, it was decided in favor of a Republic by a majority of the members present.

We are happy to have it to state that the Society is rapidly increasing in numbers. The debates are conducted with propriety and decorum, and the Club bids fair to become a useful, interesting and permanent institution.

READING ROOM.—Mr Frost informs us that he has succeeded in procuring sufficient subscribers to warrant his opening a Reading Room in the town. We are glad to hear it. Mr F. being the Telegraph Operator, will have many facilities for receiving late news. Such an institution is much required. We hope the amount of patronage he will receive will be such as to enable him to furnish it respectably, and leave him a handsome remuneration for his trouble.

THE SEASON.—The weather during the week was every thing a person could wish for, mild and pleasant; and as there was sufficient snow to make good sleighing, this good folks of the town, with their wives, daughters, and sweet-hearts, indulged freely in the healthful recreation, and the lively music of the sleigh bells was kept constantly jingling in our ears. The ice in the river accumulated but slowly, and for the first time this season, we believe, several persons crossed over opposite Chatham on foot, on Thursday last. During the night of Thursday and yesterday morning, considerable rain fell, and the river was open again yesterday. This morning is cold and bracing. We perceive considerable open water still in the river.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.—We understand the Halifax Mail, which should have been received here yesterday, did not come to hand. It has no doubt been forwarded in mistake to some other place.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—This establishment has within the week, been removed to Mr Macdougall's new building. The Office is up stairs, and the room light and airy.

In answer to the enquiry made by us last week, respecting the non-receipt of the Gleaner by subscribers in Newfoundland, the Postmaster here informed us that they should have been pre-paid.

This information we think should have been imparted to us at an earlier day. The Gleaner has been sent to the address of one gentleman residing in St. John's for eighteen months, who has notified us at different periods that it never reached him. We should like to know what has become of those papers, and who has had the benefit of them during that long period.

Mr ALLAN, the gentleman who erected the Gas works at Pictou, arrived here by the mail yesterday. He delivered a Lecture on the subject to a numerous audience in the Mechanics Institute last evening. We were too busy with our publication to attend.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.—A gentleman who arrived here from Dalhousie a few days ago, informed us that the river opposite that town was as clear of ice as it was in midsummer. But little snow had fallen in the County or in Gloucester.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

THE following remarks copied from the Editorial columns of the Westmorland Times received by yesterday's Mail, deserve the serious attention of the inhabitants residing on the Gulf Shore. We have no room for comments, but we hope it will be carefully perused, and that some action will be taken on the matter :

"The subject which most naturally, and very properly suggests itself in connection with the building of Railways is the extension of Inter-colonial Trade and Commerce.

"The Terminus at Point De Chene (Shediac) will in the course of time, become one of the most important stations in this Province. In fact there are so many points for consideration in reference to this matter, that we shall not at present enter into details. Our object, in the meantime is to bring the subject under the notice of the public in order to have the way paved for future discussion.

"The trade with Canada is the first question demanding our attention, and we think it will at once be conceded that a larger, a more extensive, and a more intimate business connection between the two Provinces is not only desirable but will be highly beneficial to both. Taking for granted then that such is the case how are we to accomplish this object. Steamboats and Railroads are the great annihilators of time and space, and the greatest instruments of civilization in the present generation. The opening of the Railroad from this place to Point De Chene in the spring of 1857 will at all events accomplish one part of the object; the next consideration then will be the opening of steam communication with Canada via the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and not with Canada only, but with all the intermediate ports from Shediac upwards, by means of a steamer, or steamers, of sufficient capacity and strength to ensure the safety of the lives and property intended to be so conveyed.

"These remarks are suggested by the fact that a petition is now in course of preparation (or is already prepared) for the purpose of inducing the House of Assembly to grant such aid and assistance as they in their wisdom may think proper; it is also in contemplation to have a similar petition submitted to the Canadian Government for the same purpose.

"A thorough built sea-going steamer placed upon the route, to carry freight and passengers is exactly the thing required; but for the first year or two, in order to guard against loss or failure, it will be necessary that Legislative aid be afforded. This we believe to be both necessary and right; and as we are well assured the petitions will be signed by every man who can properly appreciate the object, so we hope the Legislatures of both Provinces will act with a spirit of liberality worthy of the great question to be submitted to them.

"We shall reserve our further remarks till a future time, and only now request from our readers, a careful consideration of this important matter, as the first of many advantages which we hope to derive from the introduction of Railways in this part of the world."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Royal Gazette received by the Fredericton mail this morning, contains the following appointment: James A. James, Esq. to be Judge of Probates for the County of Kent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Dec. 9th, 1855.

Atlantic from Liverpool, Nov. 20th, arrived at noon.

General news unimportant.

Asia arrived out on 22nd.

Markets unusually dull, and exhibit no change since the sailing of Arabia.

Bullion continue to increase in Bank of England, and money market easier. Consols 94 1-8.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Benjamin Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S.; William Robinson, Richibucto; Mr Mill's, do; James Allan, Pictou; L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., Richibucto; Arthur Ritchie, Esq., Quebec.

MARRIAGES.

At the house of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, Mr ANGUS McINTOSH, Buc-touche, to Miss CHRISTINA McNAUGHTON, Black River.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED.—Dec. 8—schr Henry, Casey, Maria, fish &c., A. C. DesBrisay.

9—Carleton Packet, LeBlanc, Carleton, master.

CLEARED.—Dec. 6—schr Eglantine, Mcrey, Boston, fish, &c., A. C. DesBrisay.

10—Carleton Packet, LeBlanc, Carleton, Passengers.

WEIGHING HAY, &c.

McCHARLES C. WATT has the charge of my HAY SCALES, and is prepared to Weigh any Loads that may offer at the lowest rate charged.

JOHN HEAL
Chatham, December 2, 1856