

was necessary to go over the whole town to find a person to read it. The girls in Syria (except in Beyrout, the town I came from) are considered beneath education. If I were a married man in Syria, and a son was born to me, my friends would run to me and say, "unto you a son is born," and I should be expected to give the bearer of the joyful tidings, my purse, or some valuable present. After that I should always be called by the name of my son. If my son's name were Gregory. I should be called always in conversation, and in writing Father Gregory. But if it be a girl that is born, no one will come to tell me of it. Bad news comes soon enough. All the windows in the house will be closed, and you would suppose that a funeral had taken place. My friends will by and bye, come to condole with me and say ain shallah, (it may please God) to give you a son next time, and the daughter can sweep your house, and cook your dinner, and thus be of some use to you. As to her being educated, such a thing is never thought of. The Mussulman never expects that she will go to heaven. Indeed he does not want her to go there, as he looks forward to meeting there the beautiful Houris, whom he thinks earthly companions would defile. At her father's she has been the slave of the whole household, and now she is married to a man she never saw, she must be a slave to him.—The moment he walks in she must bring him his pipe, if he weeps, she must weep, if he laughs, she must laugh, she must be all things to him. Her bosom must never beat with pleasure, she must be all submission to her lord and husband, and never presume to sit in his presence. Ladies! how would you like this to be your condition? If you were kept in this state, would you not be anxious that some one would plead for you? If she is beaten, nobody knows it. Nay, he may even kill her. One individual, as it was afterwards discovered, killed seven wives in one night. A writer on Syria, speaks of having found the body of a female under his window in the street, stabbed in two places. The body was put into a sack and thrown into the water, and no inquiry made about it. Unhappily, beating, flogging, are not the worst. If your condition is different, ladies, it is not because you are Anglo Saxons, but because you have the Bible. If you think it is education makes all the difference, look at the loose girl of France or Austria. In Syria the father takes his child with him to the store, and takes care of him all day. It is only in Bible lands that woman is a wife and a mother. In Turkey and Syria she is only a slave I know not how to beg. You may know this, as I have not been near any of you to day. I want you however, to feel for Syria. To say that you are sorry for her only, will not do. That is just like mustard on beef—a mere accompaniment to something more substantial. If you really feel for Syria, you will be willing to give something to aid her. Why must Missionaries always derive their support from England and America? Is Halifax for ever to remain free from such claims? This is the first time that a Syrian laborer in the Missionary cause, has ever visited you, and let it be said that your reply to his appeal was, "We will help."

I have told you nothing strange. I have told you simply the fact that Tyre is no longer, that Baalbek is in ruins, that Jerusalem is in heaps. But the same God who foretold the destruction of these cities, has also said of Syria "I will redeem her again, I will make her the glory of the whole earth." That prophecy is now being fulfilled. Look at our rising Beyrout. I have told you what she was 20 years ago. Now, we have schools, churches, and missionaries, and our people are educated and refined. Be it your privilege to join in the missionary work. Show that you can live for others, and that the land where Christ died for your sake is not without sympathy. Let it be said that Halifax when this appeal was made to her, came forward sympathizingly and generously. I can say no more. I know not how to say more.

I thank you for your marked attention. Oh! how delighted I should be if my mother were here to-night. How it would delight her heart, far away in Syria, to know that an audience had listened with such attention to her son for an hour and a half. Once more I thank you, and now, may the Lord bless you and poor Syria.

Holloway's Pills the most efficacious remedy for Determination of Blood to the Head.—The immense power possessed by these wonderful Pills in the cure of determination of blood to the head, and all bilious disorders, although well known and appreciated by the mass yet among some private individuals, it is perhaps not understood. To such as are afflicted with these sad ailments, and nervous disorders, we strongly recommend them; and would advise their having recourse to the same, after other means have failed, with the certainty of obtaining immediate relief, and by perseverance a lasting cure. The thousands who have derived signal benefit from the use of this inestimable remedy, is at once a proof of the virtues the medicine possesses, and renders it an indispensable requisite in every family whether at home or abroad. These Pills are equally efficacious in all diseases of the liver and stomach.

Gloucester Agricultural Society.

The Society's Annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match will take place near the Market Square, Bathurst, on TUESDAY the 10th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock. Premium Lists will be had at my office. W. NAPIER, Secretary.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1856

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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 1st September, £515 11 7
Withdrawn 2nd September, 641 19 2

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon, First Qr 7th. 1h15m A.M.—HIGH WATER.			
5 Su	20th Sun. of Trin.	9h 8	9h 30
6 M.		10	2 10 30
7 Tu	Fire at Miramichi 1825	11 12	11 51
8 W		—	0 36
9 Th	Ploughing-Match in New-	1 20	2 0
10 F.	[castle. 2 41	3 12	
11 S.	Columbus discovers Id. 1492	3 41	3 16

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

It appears that some remarks contained in our late Editorials have given great offence to two of our contemporaries. The Editor of the Temperance Telegraph is mighty wrathful with us for our opinions on the late Prohibitory Law. He looms pretty large, but it is useless for a man to inflate himself to fill a puncheon when a small keg is amply sufficient to contain him; but more anon. Again; the Freeman charges us with holding queer notions respecting Radicalism. He makes the bold assertion that the spread of Radicalism is consequent on the spread of Education. It is a pity then that when at School he ever progressed further than his b a ba; and he should, if he be a parent, and is sincere in his belief, debar his children from ever entering a School, lest they, like their father, should imbibe with the knowledge of their primer, a predilection for Radical principles. We adverted to the horrors of the first French Revolution, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, as a display of Radicalism in all its dire effects. Will the Freeman tell us it was the spread of Education which caused an infuriated mob to desecrate the Altar of the Most High, and thereon to enthrone a wretched female as the personification of the Goddess of Reason, and offer her impious homage. Would he wish to see such scenes again enacted, when dignitaries of the Church and Priests were guillotined, or had to flee for their lives; when neither age, sex, nor property were respected, when monsters, in the shape of men, openly mouthed the heavens, defied the God of All, and proclaimed death to be an eternal sleep. These were Radical principles in the full ascendant; all nobility and rank were attempted to be annihilated. Was it education of the people which brought those things about. As to his other charge; that Teetotalism is the essence of Radicalism: a very few words will suffice on that point. To reiterate our opinion upon the Prohibitory Law is needless; we would like to see Teetotalism universal, if it could be brought about in a rational manner, by prudential means, and for this one simple reason among many others—that a sober mob or concourse of people, are more manageable than a drunken one. Let the Freeman apply the inference, and so much for his strange notions of Radicalism.

Turn we to another assailant, to whom equally with the former, might the adage "animum rege" be addressed, as each in his own way is carried beyond the bounds of moderation in the language they severally employ.

The Editor of the Temperance Telegraph speaks like a disappointed man, forsooth, because his darling scheme (no doubt much to be desired if practicable) has miscarried. It did not require much penetration to foresee such would have been the result. Human nature must be completely changed ere it will submit to coercive measures, although for the general good. Had every third man in the Province been staunch to Teetotal principles, and moreover been constituted a Revenue or Preventative Officer, still the remaining two thirds would have endeavoured, and that successfully,

in many instances to evade the Law. The moral suasion we should like to see used, would be by precept and example of the ministers of religion by their frequently reiterating from the pulpit the sinfulness of intemperance.—Let them impress upon their hearers that they are accountable to their Maker for the noble faculties of the mind and soul with which they are endowed; let it be impressed on them, that for any debasing, weakening, or perverting of those faculties, they will be held to a strict and awful reckoning by the Bestower thereof. We assert that within the last eight or ten years there has been a most decided and marked advancement among the midling and upper ranks of society in temperance habits. The foolish custom of wine at dinners is nearly totally obsolete in all polished company. Intoxication is more confined to the lower grades; would to God it was banished altogether, but we much fear it will never be accomplished by a coercive or Prohibitory Law; at all events the public mind was not sufficiently prepared for it. Lecturers should have been employed to pave the way for public opinion and feeling and a more gradual, but not less certain course have been adopted. We love and admire the Temperance cause, and wish it God speed, but we do not like the unchristian spirit which too often its advocates manifest towards those who do not pronounce the shibboleth of their party.

A few concluding words to the Freeman—We did not think there would one person be found in this Province, calling himself a Briton, and living under and enjoying the freedom and blessings of our glorious Constitution, who would have found fault with our portraiture of Radicalism. We thought every one in these peaceable times abhorred that abortion, that monster ye called a Radical, and hoped the genus if not entirely, was nearly extinct, or at least would not have found an advocate.

UNITED STATES.

THE present state of affairs in the United States cannot fail to arrest the attention and excite the interest of every lover of humanity; as the 4th of November approaches, the contest for the Presidency increases in bitterness. From the latest advices it appears that Fillmore has not even the ghost of a chance, which is significant as showing the decline of Know-Nothingism, he being the favorite man of that party. The contest then will be between Buchanan and Fremont; the former the candidate of the Slavery extensionists, and those who fully endorse the policy and measures of Mr Pierce's Administration; the latter the Candidate of those who condemn the policy of Mr Pierce, and are for confining Slavery within its present limits, and we are happy to say there is every probability of Col. Fremont being successful. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to briefly trace Slavery from the formation of the Union. When the Union was formed, the system of Slave Labor existed in all of the States except Massachusetts—at the north however, it was nominal only—several of the States had provided for its removal, and it soon disappeared. It is evident that Washington, Jefferson, and others, regarded Slavery with aversion, but actuated by a spirit of concession, they allowed the Slave Trade to continue until the year 1808; then to terminate, if Congress willed. But with the beginning of the new Government began the debate upon Slavery; petitions against Slavery began to present themselves, and Benjamin Franklin headed an Anti-Slavery petition to the first Congress. In 1798, upon the question of the erection of a Territorial Government for Mississippi the Bill declared that the Territory should be regulated in every respect like the Territory North-West of the Ohio. Mr Thatcher of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the exception and prohibit Slavery, but the Slave Senators said no. They admitted Slavery was a misfortune, but said the country had it and must endure it. This half concession of the justice of the Anti-Slavery sentiment—the extreme difficulties of inaugurating the new Government, and the determination of the Slave power to be humored, or dissolve the Union, gradually silenced the discussion—even Jefferson closed his mouth—the matter thus rested.

But in 1819 the Volcano began to smoke once more, then took place the great debate upon the Missouri Compromise, a measure introduced, not by the North, but by the South; they selected a Northern man to introduce it but it was first agreed upon as a Southern measure, and passed by Southern votes. This was regarded as a great Southern triumph, in which the North reluctantly acquiesced, under the operation of that law, to which the integrity and honor of the South was pledged, the South obtained the Admission of Missouri and Arkansas as Slave States; when it was in the power of the North to have rejected them, they also obtained the Admission of Florida and Texas as Slave States, and never while there was an opportunity of making a Slave State out of Southern Territory did they dream it was proper to repeal that law. But to pass on to the Compromise measures of 1850—which re-affirmed the Missouri Compromise, the South then pledged itself to oppose all further agitation of the Slavery Question, and under those circumstances the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed.

The course of the Slave power now became reckless, it resolved to strike one blow to secure the future, and put the question of Slavery extension beyond debate. The Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all of the Western territory of the United States, larger in area than all the settled States, was opened to the possibility of Slave labor. The Slave power threw off every mark of nationality, of common honor, and common decency, it deliberately did a deed which would have caused an individual to be hooted from the society of honest men, and branded as a liar.

To pass on to the Kansas Nebraska Act, passed May 27 1854, by which the territory acquired a political existence, it was based on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, that is giving the actual settlers the right to determine their own domestic Institutions, and among the rest, that of Slavery or its prohibition. Want of space prevents us showing in detail how the President of the United States Senate, led hords of men from Missouri, and controlled the elections against the people of Kansas, how the delegates elected passed laws for the territory which outraged humanity, common sense, and the Constitution of the United States—the people of Kansas refused to submit to a Missouri mob—the President of the United States endeavoured to compel their submission by means of the National army, it was the final triumph of the Slave power, its success could not be greater—the president of the United States orders the army of the United States to force Slavery upon a free Territory, and even now the crime goes on—the South desires no better President than Mr Pierce, but knowing him to be despised and abhorred by the north, they think it safe to run a new card, and have honoured Mr Buchanan with the preference, he promising to follow in the wake of his illustrious predecessor.

LECTURE.

At the Temperance Hall, in Chatham, on Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr Rand delivered, before a large and attentive audience, a highly instructive and amusing Lecture, on the habits, customs, and claims of the Mic Mac Indians. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr Smith, who read an appropriate portion of Scripture, and was followed by prayer, by the Rev. Mr McCurdy, who afterwards introduced the speaker and subject of the meeting in a few concise and suitable remarks. The following synopsis of the Lecture has been handed us by a gentleman:

The Rev. Gentleman remarked that these people were great lovers of domestic order and propriety; and the children were trained to be particularly reverential and obedient to their parents. The Mic-Macs do not like to be addressed by white persons in broken English imitating themselves, as they consider that is treating them as fools and children; neither do their females like to be addressed by the term "Squaw," that word not being of Mic-Mac origin, but conveying to their minds the idea of degradation; nor do they like the word Pappoose as applied to their offspring; that word likewise not belonging to their language.

He remarked that the language was very expressive and as copious by the variety of its moods and tenses as the Greek, and evidently evincing their origin to be from a noble and intelligent race. The greater portion of the words appear unnecessarily long, but these are a combination of ideas. He instanced one word of twenty-one syllables signifying a prophet; that is one who knows the future, and communicates such knowledge to others. All these ideas went to make the word prophet.

When the white people first settled here, they were in possession of the soil, and it was theirs by hereditary right; and little or nothing has been given them in compensation for depriving them of their hunting ground.—They complain we have introduced among them diseases hitherto unknown, as small-pox, measles, &c., and above all they justly upbraid us for the knowledge of Rum or Fire-water, which has demoralized them, shortened their lives, and thinned their number. A mission has been instituted to these hitherto neglected aborigines; the Gospel of Luke and John, the Book of Psalms and that of Genesis have been printed in the Mic-Mac language which has been reduced to grammatical rule. All now wanted is to raise up native evangelical teachers to go among them and to proclaim the grand truths of Christianity, in their vernacular tongue. Altogether the Lecture was very interesting, and a general feeling in behalf of these out-casts was manifested, and we believe a good collection, and considerable subscription list in behalf of the mission was the result.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

FROM our Liverpool Timber Circulars received by the last English mail at Halifax, we take the following extracts, they are to the 12th September:

"There has been a fair supply from the Colonies during the past fortnight, but the aggregate import to date is much below that of the previous year. The demand has been very brisk, and all the arrivals have sold ex ship at advanced rates.

"Pine Timber.—Quebec Pine.—The supply of this article is about the same as last year, but 40 per cent less than 1854. There is a good demand for consumers, and cargoes are readily placed at our quotations.