

THE GLEANER.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Bathurst, 31st January, 1856.

FROM the 23rd of last month, when winter may be said to have fairly set in, until a day or two ago, we experienced tolerably severe weather, with about an average quantity of snow, and no thaw. A change has now taken place, the air light and southerly; weather moderate. Mercantile operations are, of course, in a measure, suspended, and in their place a large amount of time and attention is given to discussions and speculations, public and private. The war has lost its interest. Like the chief actors therein, it is taking a rest, and—The Liquor Law, commonly called the Prohibitory Act—The strength and position of the Government—And our prospect of a Rail Road—seem now to engage public attention to the exclusion of all other topic.

This Liquor Law is certainly distasteful to a large class of persons in the community—a class, too, made up of the most discordant materials. First, we have in it all the men of wealth and substance, who are shocked at any attempt to interfere with their pleasures and enjoyments, including those who have brought with them from the Mother Country, the old habits and prejudices of their grand fathers, clinging to them like wet a sheet, and who are eminently conservative of evil and good.—Next, we have the former traffickers in the "unclean thing," who can scarcely be expected to look with favor upon a measure that deprives them of an easy, lazy and profitable occupation, and threatens to drive them to some more laborious calling for a livelihood, and last but not least, we have the regular rummies, "the chaps what likes it," who are about to be deprived of their favorite means of sensual gratification by the closing of the dram shops.

On the other hand the promoters and supporters of this Law belong chiefly to the middle classes of society, the trader, mechanic, farmer, &c., possessing nearly all the bone, muscle and sinew of the country, with a fair share of the intelligence. It is not difficult to appear to me to foresee the result of a contest between two such classes. The wealth and influence of the first may protract the struggle, but when these—their fortifications—are worn down by time and constant assault, and both parties meet in open field, and more upon an equality, the consequence will be just what might be expected from a hostile meeting between a mass of Chinese soldiers and a body of British Grenadiers. Depend upon it a Prohibitory Law, something like our present one, will be in quiet and vigorous operation before many years, all over these British North American Colonies; nothing less will satisfy the growing desire of the people. In the meantime, however, let the question be discussed in a decent and orderly manner by all means; violence and abuse, and hard names never did good service to any question.

Speaking of abuse and hard names leads me to a consideration of the second question of popular interest named above—The Administration. On this question also, the rancour and acrimony of the opposition has defeated its purpose, and evidently has created a sympathy for the present members of the government, which it is very doubtful would otherwise have ever existed. It is true they must do something at the next session to maintain the hold which they have got on the people's affections and good-will, but they have every opportunity afforded them to render themselves the most popular government at this northern end of the Province, that ever directed the helm of state in this Province. Attempts are being made to mix up the question of prohibition with politics, but this must fail, as the members of government in the assembly were equally divided on the question.

You spoke in a former number of the imperfections of the law relating to the election of Parish Officers. This law is every where complained of, and the Grand Jury of this County at the last General Sessions, presented it as a nuisance. But it ought not to be repealed, it would be a reflection on the intelligence of the Rate Payers: it should be amended thus: let the Election be conducted on the ballot principle: the Town Clerk, with a Magistrate sits for a couple of days, eight hours each day, and receives the ballot of the rate payer in a box. The box is opened and the ballots counted on the second day of the sitting of the Court. When a majority of the Rate Payers in the Parish has not evidently voted for an office, then that office is filled by the Court of Sessions, that is to say if there are 500 rate payers in a parish, and only 200 votes altogether for the office of Commissioner of Roads to be found in the box, there is no election. The evil seems to be that the respectable part of the community take no interest in these elections, and leave the rabble to do as they like; this is the general complaint. By the amendment I propose, the privilege is not taken away from the rate payers, it only provides that if at least one half of them will not exercise that privilege, the country will not suffer in consequence.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The intelligence respecting the working of this Law throughout the Province, is very conflicting, and it is utterly impossible from the

reports we see published, to form any just idea on the subject.

We have been asked by Correspondents abroad how is it working in this County. If we are to judge from outward appearances, there appears to be no want of Liquor in Chatham or difficulty in procuring it. The only difference we apprehend is this—formerly, the greater portion of the persons who sold paid a certain amount into the County Treasury for the privilege—now they pay nothing. This, we believe is the only alteration in the state of affairs as far as liquor drinking is concerned.

We see no remedy for this evil while the public Authorities manifest so much supineness as they do, in enforcing, not only this, but every other Law of the Province and Regulation of the Sessions. It is useless, we maintain, to pass laws and promulgate regulations, if no person is appointed, and the constituted authorities do not think themselves called upon to use their best endeavours to put them into force. What is Everybody's business is Nobody's business, is an old and trite saying, the truth of which is fully borne out in all matters relative to the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws in this County.

We may entertain erroneous views on this subject and shall be happy to be set right.

CHATHAM PARISH OFFICERS.

Trustees of Schools.—Rev. Mr Stewart, Henry Cuard, George Kerr.

Surveyors of Lumber.—Marks Downey, John M. K. Fraser, Finlay McDonald, Andrew McInnes, John Devereux, John Baldwin, Thomas Ford, John McLean, David Gitchell, John Kelly, William McRae, Robert Blake, John McRae, Patrick Connors, Henry Gitchell, James Cocklin, Junr., Patrick Desmond, Stephen T. Fowler, Thomas Gaynor, Donald McDonald, Thomas Bardon, Phineas Williston, Charles Trauter, James Spelman, John England, Henry Bowser, John Towney.

Inspectors of Fish.—Peter Loggie, Henry Kelly, Alexander Murdoch, Philip Brynner, John England, John Gammon, Peter Gray, Andrew Hay, Adam Kerr, Alexander Loggie, Asa Perley, Dudley Perley, Junr.

Overseers of Fisheries.—James Murdoch, Alexander Loggie, Junr., Dudley Perley, Junr., Peter Gray, James Loggie, (Peterson's son.)

Wharfingers.—Hugh Bain, W. A. Letson. Collector of Dog Tax.—Patrick Connors.

Ferry-men.—George B. Bell, Alexander Fraser, (Black Brook.)

Overseers of Poor.—Caleb McCully, William A. Letson, John Devereux.

Commissioners of Roads.—John Henderson, Upper District, Richard Carman, Middle District, Alexander Fraser, (Black Brook,) Lower District.

Town Clerk.—David Gitchell.

Pound Keepers.—James Danford, George Percival.

Hogreeves.—Thomas Coughlan, James Fitzpatrick, Anthony Jackson, Charles Vanstone, Simon Nowlan, Archibald McLean, William Walls, William Johnston, Alexander Manderston, William Wyse, David Armstrong, Thomas Fracker, James White, Junr., George A. Henderson.

Surveyors of Dams.—Thomas Farnell, Wm. Cahill.

Sealers of Leather.—John Bannan, Moses Connors, George P. McKay.

Overseers of Rates.—Malachi Dwyer, Richard Carman, Martin Crauney.

Surveyors of Roads.—John Murdoch, (Geo.'s son) James Gower, Andrew Hay, Robert Thompson, Alexander Baldwin, Joseph King, Daniel Crimmin, Samuel Jardine, Marks Downey Isaac Copping, Bartholomew Connell, Michael Shean, David Feuton, James McKnight, Archibald McLean.

Constables.—Luke Pike, Edward Keary, Thomas Carrigan, Richard Burbridge, James Samuel, George Hayden, William McKrae, Wm. Anderson, William M. Kelly, Andrew Jackson, Dudley Perley, Junr., Robert Blake, James Leggat, Donald McDiarmid, James Irvine.

Collectors of Rates.—Cornelius McCarthy, Edward Daley, Donald McDonald.

Fence Viewers.—Peter Gray, Michael Searle, Murdoch McFarlane, Frank King, Daniel Keith, Robert Wilson.

Clerk of the Market.—Solomon Samuel.

Boom Masters.—John Horan, Edward Lobban.

Inspectors of Butter.—Bartholomew Stapledon, Adam Kerr.

Surveyor of Grindstones.—James Patterson.

Field Driver.—John Henderson.

Commissioners of Bye Roads.—Patrick Keenan, Bartholomew Stapledon, Dudley Perley, Senior.

Revisors of Votes.—John Bryson, Richard Hoeken, Alexander Fraser, (Black Brook.)

Weighers of Hay, Straw, and Coal.—William Letson, John Hea, Robert McNamara.

Measurers of Salt.—Adam Kerr, Henry Kelly.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.—Thomas Farnell, George P. McKay.

Inspectors of Barrels.—Adam Kerr, Alexander Loggie, Sear, Henry Kelly.

Timber Drivers.—Thomas Farnell, Mark Downey.

By Order of the General Sessions,
DAVID GITCHELL, Town Clerk.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LAST evening the telegraph put us in possession of the following summary of the news received by the Mail Steamer at Halifax, on Thursday night last:

St. John, February 1, 1856.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax last night.

Grand news of the week is—that Russia agrees to negotiate on terms proposed by the Allies—as basis, Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg the Austrian note of December 2—He said he was not authorised to enter into discussion, but if Note was not accepted, unconditionally, before January 8, he, and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this Nesselrode communicated with Vienna, direct, and on January 11, Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, had a talk with Count Buol, in which Gortschakoff produced a memorandum, expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme.

Count Buol formally received the document next day, Friday, the 12th, but inasmuch as it did not contain any acceptance—pure and simple—of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England.

The Embassadors of those powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply—that the Western Powers had no motive to give a decision which had already been carefully considered.

Further, that if by the 18th January, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet against Russia.

During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient cause.

On the 16th, apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated—that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed. There is very little other news.

From the Crimea nothing important. Docks at Sebastopol almost all destroyed.

England and France have reserved one gate as a trophy.

Invalid Russia publishes despatch from Gortschakoff saying—French wearing white cloaks, to prevent being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Baidar and bayoneted the outposts, but retreated when Russian reserves came up.

Sweden continues warlike preparations.

St. Petersburg Letters say—Marshal Paskevitch has bequeathed as his dying injunctions to Emperor, to make peace. Would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles he had fought, but the young Emperor had no hand in raising the war. He urged policy of peace.

French Council of War continues sitting at Paris.

Constantinople intelligence to the 7th, reports that Mouravieff is advancing in Asia—His advanced posts are within three hours march of Erzeroum.

Omar Pacha tendered his resignation but is refused.

Britain.—Home politics quiet. Palmerston Ministry gaining adherents in Parliament.

President's message variously commented upon, but general opinion favourable. It is considered moderate in tone. No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

London Gazette publishes treaty with Japan. Mr Golbourne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

Countess Dowager of Errol, daughter of William IV. and celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is dead—aged 55.

France.—Grand Review at Paris on the 15th, of troops from the Crimea, when Duke of Cambridge, in the name of the Queen of England, presented British Crimea medal to 14 thousand French troops.

Persian official Journal announces that Persian Government is determined to maintain neutrality.

No markets reported.

SHIPPEGAN.

A Correspondent under date of January 21, furnishes the following scraps of local news from the above locality:

"Married on Monday, the 7th inst., at the Chapel, in Caraquet, by the Rev. Joseph Paquet, P. P., Captain Joseph Poulin, of the Schooner Sea Flower, to Lucy, only daughter of Pierre Lantau, of Caraquet.

"At the same time and place, thirteen other couples were joined together in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and during the week six more couple were married at Caraquet, from Shippegan. This is going ahead.

"Business is dull, and as nothing is doing in Trade, the Boys and Girls have taken it into their heads that the world must be kept in motion by Feasting, Dancing, and Fiddling away a little dull time on the wings of love; little Cupid is kept on the wing all the time at Caraquet and Shippegan."

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.—To the kindness of the Queen's Printer, we are indebted for a copy of the third volume of the Revised Statutes of this Province. The work is got up in a very superior manner, and reflects much credit on his establishment. The binding also is neat, and was performed by Mr HENRY BEEK.

SINGULAR NOTICE.—The following extraordinary advertisement appears in a late Quebec paper:

"For Sale.—A Bull-faced, pug-nosed, blue-ber-lipped species of cur or mongrel between a Scotch terrier and an Irish Cocker. Has lost his hair from the mange, and his value since he ran about a museum in which he manifested a singular fondness for old coins, and a newspaper office where he showed he was not trusty. Answers to the name of "Charley," by which he was formerly known as a favorite in the Artillery Barracks. Was purchased, by a lady, some years ago, for £20; has lately been bought, as a spaniel, by an Hibernian Justice of the Peace, for getting rid of him, and the present owner is desirous of nothing rid of him, may be had now for the same price."

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We perceive by the Royal Gazette that the Legislature of this Province is summoned to meet for the Despatch of Business on the 14th of this month.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. JOHN.—We received by telegraph the following account of the Public Meeting held at St. John, on Wednesday last:—"At a meeting to-day, about 3,000 persons outside Courthouse, Speakers—C. Simonds, W. Jack, J. W. Lawrence, and N. S. Demil. Long speeches and all heard with tolerable patience. Sheriff tried to decide question by a show of hands, but could not, he then called the meeting to take sides, north and south, but appeared still unable to decide. General opinion is, that Temperance men had a majority of 2 to 1.

BATHURST.—We understand that a meeting is called by the Sheriff for the purpose of discussing the Prohibitory Law. The requisition was largely signed.

There appears to be a misunderstanding respecting our CLUB arrangement. The paper is sent to but ONE Address, in parcels of five and upwards, for 10s. per annum. They will not be separately directed.

SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM.

Deposited, 7th January, 1856, £1,073 0 0
Withdrawn, 8th do., 64 18 8

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Samuel Laphorn, Esq., Lloyd's Inspector of Ships for the Northern District of New Brunswick, St. John; John Wight, Bend; John Ferguson, Esq., Bathurst; Andrew Barbarte, Esq., Dalhousie; John Barbarte, do; James Young, Esq., Tracadie; Robert Armstrong, Bathurst; John Armstrong, do; Charles Mehan, do; Thomas Wilson, do; James Flanery, do; Dr. Adams, Bangor, Me.; Thos. Wathen, Caraquet; Alex. Scott, Esq., Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

At Tabusintac, on Friday morning, the 1st of February, by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, the Rev. THOMAS JOHNSTON, of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, N. B., to Miss JESSIE, daughter of Roderick McLeod, Esq., of Tabusintac, in the County of Northumberland.

On Sunday, the 25th November last, in the church of St. John, the Evangelist, at Baies du Vents, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Missionary Priest, Mr JAMES MCLEAN, of Point Escuminac, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Noble, of French Village.

On Thursday, the 21st ult., in the same church, by the same Priest, Mr JAMES MOUNTAIN, of Richibucto, to JANE, eldest daughter of Mr James McGlenaghan, Baies du Vents.

The dream-land folk may wed in church;

They deem the Lord is there,

And, as of old in Galilee,

May bless a bridal pair:

And strange enough, the simple ones,

They see in wedded love,

Sweet emblems of their mother church,

And Christ her Lord above.

—Rev. A. C. Cox, (American Post.)

At Chatham, on Tuesday, the 22nd January, by the Rev. Richard Vereker Mr JOHN GORDON, of Lower Newcastle, to Miss MARY KEAR, of Fredericton.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr JOHN JARDINE, Jr., of the Parish of Chatham, to MARY ANN, daughter of the late Louis Urquhart, and Grand-daughter of the late Rev. Mr Urquhart, of the Parish of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Chatham, on the 21st ultimo, ALEXANDER JOSEPH, youngest son of Alexander Marshall, aged one year, three months and thirteen days.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

All Persons indebted for Estimation on Crown Lands are desired to pay the same on or before the first day of MARCH, 1856 to the Land Office in the respective Counties for that purpose appointed. And notice is hereby given to the purchasers of such lands, and to all persons claiming or claiming right to the same, that after the first day of March, 1856, every lot upon which any balance may be due and unpaid, will be considered vacant, and as such will from that time be open for application for purchase or lease.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale, at the following prices:
HENRY CUNARD.