

Communications.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr Editor,—You will confer a favor on me by publishing the enclosed communication, which I clip from a late number of the Halifax Sun. Last fall I had the great satisfaction of being introduced to Dr. Waddell, and conducted by him over the establishment, and I can bear testimony to the truth of the writer's remarks with regard to the order and cleanliness which pervades the whole concern, and the high state of discipline of all its subordinate officers. I agree with the writer, that the Institution is a credit to the Province, and I trust the worthy Dr. will be long spared to fill his arduous and important office.

Chatham, June 2, 1857. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Dear Sir,—Being over in Carleton on a late Sunday afternoon, I felt an irresistible desire to attend the Episcopal service in the chapel of the Lunatic Asylum,—the service in the English Church being equally revered by me wherever and whenever it be performed; and acting upon this impulse, I called at the gate of the asylum, and desired to be shown to the urbane and gentlemanly resident physician, Dr. Waddell. To him I immediately explained the nature of my visit, requesting a seat in the chapel, with which, in his usual pleasant manner, he obligingly complied. Before entering the chapel, I held a moment's conversation with an early friend who has the misfortune (or I should rather say, good fortune), to be placed under the worthy doctor's care. I was quite unprepared for the mild and apparently sane replies of my friend in answer to my brief interrogatories. (En passant, this friend of mine is now an elderly lady, who formerly resided in Halifax, and was distinguished while there by the soubriquet of 'the blue stocking'; so you see excessive literary attainments will in the denouement make even one of the feminine gender non compos.) Leaving my friend, I was still more surprised to hear the many kind words and see the pleasant smiles which greeted the doctor from some of the milder denizens in our passage to the chapel. Indeed, never having before been within the precincts of an asylum of the kind, I had made up my mind to hear divers hideous sounds, certainly more noisy than agreeable. But need I say how speedily and agreeably I was undeceived? I presume, however, that the reason of the quietude and general good order pervading the establishment is entirely owing to the good doctor's humane, forbearing, yet decided disposition, as well as his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties of his office.

The doctor accompanied me to a seat just as the service was commencing, and I was really delighted with the devout expressions of many of the countenances which I beheld in that doubly sacred place. The tone of the organ was exceedingly sweet to my ear, and the voices of the singers blended most harmoniously in adoration to the Omnipotent. The officiating minister, Rev. Mr. Scovil, has a most benignant expression, and the words to which he gave utterance in his sermon were appropriate and in exceeding good taste, placing the holy delights of the Gospel before his hearers in the most clear and comprehensive manner.

At the conclusion of the service, I left the chapel and returned home, a wiser, and, I trust, a better man, inwardly revolving in my mind the vanity of earthly things, and how soon that glorious intellect upon which man prides himself may be taken from him. I found myself, as I neared the boat, repeating these lines in Macbeth in reference to the diseases of the mind being incurable. But, with all due reverence for Shakspeare, I think there is one being in these Provinces (and that being Dr. Waddell) who can

—minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff,
Which weighs upon the heart."

Of one thing I feel really proud, and that is of the doctor's being a Nova Scotian.

If you have never seen this magnificent asylum, it will be well worth your while to come on at your leisure and pay it a visit. It is beautifully and commandingly situated. There are fine walks round it, and the views from the windows form a delightful prospect. Indeed, New Brunswick can well boast of having as fine an institution of the kind as there is on this continent, not excepting Yankeedom. I remain yours,

A CHEBUCTIONIAN.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—I observe that the proprietor of the Colonial Times and his friends profess to be prepared to oust End, the member for Gloucester, on the score of want of qualification, and to give his seat to the Candidate who lost his election.

Would the Editor of the Times be good enough to answer this one question; suppose End's qualification was not good, by what process is he going to make McNaughton's better? If he would solve this puzzle it would take a large scribble out of

GLOUCESTER.

June 4, 1857.

P. S.—The document published some time

since in the Morning News, is not a true copy by the bye, of Mr End's qualification; I had the curiosity to go and compare them both.

G.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 4th May, 1857, £668 0 0
Withdrawn, including interest,
5th May, £72 11 10

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.

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.

Full Moon 7th 1A Om P. M. HIGH WATER.		
7 S. Trinity Sunday	5 43 31	5 45 2
8 M.	6 9	6 29
9 T. Dr. A. Rees died 1825.	6 46	7 2
10 W.	7 22	7 40
11 Th.	7 59	8 17
12 F. Corpus Christi.—St. Barna-	8 37	8 57
13 S. Trinity Term ends. [bas.]	9 21	9 42

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, 2 430m.—Bathurst, 2 415m.—Dalhousie, 2 450m from the above.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT.

If we are to judge from the reports and the remarks in the Public Prints, the Political atmosphere is any thing but cloudless and serene.

It appears the Chandler and Gray Administration have tendered their resignations, and only hold office until their successors are appointed. His Excellency, we are told, has called on Mr Fisher to form a new Cabinet, and the leaders of the Liberal party are summoned to Head Quarters to consult on the question who shall be our future rulers.

Various programmes of the new Cabinet have been put forth, but not one in our opinion, that would meet the wishes of the People, the Legislature, or the Liberal party. Viewing dispassionately the matter, we do not think Mr Fisher could improve much on his late Cabinet.

As other Journalists have tried their hands at Cabinet-making, we shall follow their example:

Attorney General and Leader of the Government—Mr Fisher.

Provincial Secretary—Mr Tilley.

Solicitor General—Mr Johnson.

Surveyor General—Mr Brown.

Postmaster General—Mr Sutton.

Commissioner Board Works—Mr Steaves.

Without Office—Messrs. Smith and Waters.

Railway Commissioner—(Chairman) Mr Steadman.

Speaker—Mr Montgomery.

With regard to the first-named Gentleman, it has been stated it is doubtful that if he accepted office, he would be returned. We have no fears on this head. The people of York are too far-sighted and able politicians, not to perceive that they have much to gain by retaining him in office, and consequently much to lose by rejecting him. If they return him they will have a voice in the new Cabinet, and by his position, a powerful advocate; if they do otherwise, they cut off every prospect of having a member at the Council Board, for it is unreasonable to think that the Liberal party will call any other man but one returned on the Liberal ticket, to please the people of York or any other County. Mr Fisher has but little or nothing to lose by the experiment.—If he does not accept office of emolument he will simply be one of the members for York, and may possibly have a seat at the Council. But he deserves better

things, and we would sooner see him make an effort to obtain the position and lose it, than quietly resign his position to another who has not the same claims to offer.

Mr Tilley during the brief period he filled the office of Provincial Secretary, won golden opinions from men of all parties, and showed an aptitude and manifested much tact and ability in the discharge of his duties. He no doubt has seen the folly of his career in forcing his temperance doctrines on the people, and that it would be criminal to make another similar attempt. We believe he was sincere in his intentions, and make every allowance in consequence.

Mr Johnson, it must be admitted, is an able lawyer, and an acquisition to his party, being a ready speaker, a good and logical debater, willing at all times to enter into the breach and defend his party in time of need and when occasion requires.

Mr Brown through a long course of years was a prominent man in the House; one that advocated Liberal measures when they were not so palatable to the Legislature and People, as they are at present. He performed the duties satisfactorily when in office, and we do not think a better man of the party could be selected.

Postmaster General.—The inhabitants of this section of the Province owe Mr McPhelim a debt of gratitude for the important change he effected in the transmission of our British mails, an alteration which was refused to us by the late Liberal Cabinet when applied for, and carried out by Mr McPhelim unsolicited. But we know it will be impossible to retain any officer of the late Government, and therefore we name a successor. Mr Sutton has been returned at the head of the poll in this County, is a young man who is rapidly improving in Legislative knowledge, and his elevation to the office we have assigned him, would be considered a mark of attention to the large body to which he is attached, and the one to which his predecessor also belongs. He has always been an upright and consistent politician.

Commissioner Board of Works.—We know but little of Mr Steaves. He formerly occupied the situation we assign him, and judging from his able report and the interest he took in his department, travelling in various sections of the Province, picking up local information, examining the roads and bridges, and being, as we understand a practical man, we think a worse selection might be made.

Without Office.—Messrs. Smith and Waters. Both are young men of talent, and were of the late Cabinet. Offices have been assigned to them, but we cannot think they will lay aside their profession for an office of uncertain tenour. They have youth on their side and can afford to bide their time.

Railway Commissioner.—For the Chairman we have put down Mr Steadman. We do not know this gentleman, but we have heard much of his integrity and fitness for office, and these are sterling qualities for a man who is to fill such an important and responsible situation.—The other two commissioners we have not named as they are not allowed in the house—an excellent arrangement.

Speaker.—We have named Mr Montgomery for this office. He has been a long time in the Legislature, and must be well acquainted with parliamentary usage. He is respected for his integrity and gentlemanly bearing by men of all shades of politics, and passing the members in review before us, we do not see a man who is more likely to fill the position with greater satisfaction to the house and with more credit to himself, than the gentleman we have named.

In other programmes the names of Messrs. Harding and Connell occupy high positions.—Now we do not know what special claims either of those gentlemen have on the Liberal party.—Neither of them were very warm supporters when their support was needed; in fact, the latter was always a thorn in their side, and if we are to judge of the former by the treacherous manner in which he dealt with the Chandler and Gray administration, any government would act a silly part to put much trust or confidence in him.

It might be offered in opposition to our programme, that we have named two members from Northumberland, and placed no other

County in such a favourable position. Granted but it must be recollected, such is the state of matters that they will represent all the Northern Counties—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent. Kent has returned two conservatives, so has Gloucester, and one of them already fills a lucrative public office: Restigouche, it is reported, has returned one Liberal, but he is a new man, and his capacities, as well as his political views are to be tested.—Looking at the matter in this light we do not think we ask for the North too much by claiming two seats.

It will no doubt be necessary for the Cabinet to have a voice in the Upper House. This was ably and conscientiously performed by Mr Wark, and Mr Fisher might do a much sillier thing than to re-instate him.

We have thrown out our views on this grave question, and shall, if circumstances permit, continue the subject next week.

GOOD NEWS.

VERY nearly all the necessaries of life, has been rapidly advancing for several years, and some of them have attained to such high prices that their use must be considerably curtailed. Our readers will be pleased to learn, from the annexed paragraph, that two articles which are now used considerably, and have recently advanced in price nearly 100 per cent., are likely to have a speedy fall.

"SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The arrival of sugar and molasses at New York, last week, was very large. During four days, ending Saturday, as many as fifty-four vessels arrived at that port laden with cargoes of sugar and molasses alone. The arrivals on Saturday amounted to 1923 hogsheads. The Louisiana crop this year promises to be a good one, and present high prices will take from producing countries every available pound for sale, so that upon appearance of the new crop—indeed so fast as it becomes certain that the supply of sugar will be abundant—prices may be expected to recede."

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

FROM a late paper we take the following account of the number of Post Offices, and the amount of letters, &c., that pass through them during the course of the year.

"From the annual report of the British Postmaster General it appears that the whole number of post offices in the United Kingdom is 10,866, of which 845 are head offices. Pillar letter boxes have been introduced into the principal cities, and have given much satisfaction. In 1856 the number of letters delivered in England was 338,000,000; in Ireland, 42,000,000; in Scotland 48,000,000; total 478,000,000. The proportion of letters to the population was—in England 20 to every person; in Ireland 7; in Scotland 16. The increase over 1855 in the number of letters was upwards of 22,000,000, and as compared with the year previous to the introduction of the penny postage (1839), 402,000,000. Of the whole number of letters, nearly a quarter are delivered in London or the suburban districts, and counting those also which are dispatched, nearly half the letters pass through the London office.

"There has been an increase since 1855 of more than 200,000 letters in the correspondence between the United Kingdom and France, and of 125,000 in the correspondence with the United States. The number of newspapers of all kinds which passed through the post office last year was 71,000,000. The number of letters returned to the writers, owing to failure in the attempts to deliver them, was about 2,400,000, or about one in 290 of the whole number of letters posted. Owing to the same cause, about 550,000 newspapers also were undelivered; being one in 129 of the whole number. More than half the mail transportation is yet performed by coaches and mail carts."

CANADA.

WE perceive by the Canadian papers, that the business of the Legislature of the Province is rapidly drawing to a close. The wheat crop is reported to promise an unusually large yield.

The number of steerage passengers arrived at Quebec up to the 26th May was 10,423; cabin passengers 93.

WOOD TRADE.

WE take the following extracts from Timber Circulars received by the British Mail which arrived here yesterday, they are to the 22nd May:

"As usual at this period of the year, the report from the Colonies is almost nominal.—The past month has been characterised by extreme dulness throughout, and the consumption has been on a very reduced scale. The aggregate stocks are in excess of previous years, and sales very difficult.

"Pine Timber.—St. John Pine.—Two cargoes have been sold on private terms. The stock is about 600,000 feet, which is much in excess of former years, and more than sufficient for present demands; a large portion,