

men find it difficult to acquire for many months. These facts should not, however, deter any man used to labour from trying. If he have not the means of purchasing a partially cleared farm, he can, at once, find employment with a farmer, at from eight to twelve dollars a month, with board and lodging; and he will then have every opportunity of learning all he requires to know before commencing to farm on his own account; and his year's earnings will in most cases be a sufficient capital to begin with. The Free Grant regulations limit the time for taking possession to one month from the date of application, but I never hesitate to take upon myself the responsibility of extending it when I see reasonable grounds for doing so.

HASTINGS ROAD.—The following items of information respecting this Settlement have been furnished me by the obliging agent Mr M. P. Hayes:

"The agency for this road was opened in July 1856. The number of persons who have called at my office is 3840; of these nearly the whole came merely for information, without any intention of becoming settlers. Two hundred and twenty have become actual settlers, leaving still undisposed of 319 lots, of one hundred acres each, on various parts of the road, open for settlement under the Free Grant conditions.

"The progress of the settlers, so far, has been very satisfactory; there are 133 buildings on the road, and one saw mill; 1078 acres were chopped down and under-brushed; 417 acres produced crops last year; and I think there will be a thousand acres under crop this year.

"Respecting the soil, it is so varied in character that I can scarcely attempt to describe it. Lime stone comes up in many places; in others, we have strong sandy loam, with little or no surface stone. For the first fifteen miles the soil is a strong clay-loam, with a great abundance of loose stone of different kinds. Water is everywhere abundant, and the climate is remarkably healthy. We have had only two deaths in the Settlement here as yet; one a man over ninety years of age, and the other killed by the falling of a tree while chopping.

"The road under my supervision is open to improvement, by alteration in the line, to avoid steep hills, which at present are a drawback, as they prevent teams from taking full loads; but I am persuaded that Government will order the improvement to be made, and the progress of the Settlement will then undoubtedly be more rapid than it has been.

"As to the prospects of incoming settlers, every thing depends upon themselves. If they have been accustomed to a *bush life*, and thereby have a knowledge of what they have to encounter, this Settlement offers many advantages over the more distant territories, of the United States.

"The soil is good; labour expended upon it meets with ample reward; and it possesses in an eminent degree, that which, in my opinion, is to be prized above all things, a healthy climate.

"Fever and ague, that insidious scourge of new settlements, is here unknown."

Any further information on this subject, which it is in my power to furnish you, shall be given with pleasure. I am, &c.,

G. B. COWPER.

Toronto, C. W., 15th Feb., 1858.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—*Ulcerated Legs.*—Every surgeon knows that sores deeply seated in the muscular fibre of the leg defy all ordinary treatment; but ulcers of this class, however obstinate and virulent, invariably heal under the balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment. This preparation does not drive the virus of the sore from one part of the system to another; it cures not by repression, but expulsion. Hence, there is no fear of the re-appearance of any eruption, tumor, swelling, or sore, that has once yielded to the healing properties of this thorough curative. In cases of cancer its timely use has saved innumerable lives, and rendered the cruel process of excision unnecessary. Of the Pills, it may be truly said that no disease of the stomach or liver ever resisted their operation.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

In your last paper, you recommended the inhabitants of Chatham to meet together for the purpose of devising means to protect themselves from the depredations committed by the Rowdies and other "characters about town;" would it not be better to meet and adopt measures to incorporate the town.

A CHATHAMITE.

[We go for the above—let us have a Meeting, and the sooner the better. Who will get up a requisition for signature.] Ed. Gleaner.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Rev. John A. Mooney, Shediac; Rev. Jos. Pelletier, Richibucto; Rev. James Peterson, do.; Wm. Cruik, do.; Charles Hutchinson, Edinburgh; John McKenna, Bathurst; James Young, Tracadie; Wm. Carpenter, Moncton.

Within a week ten thousand children have applied for admission into the public schools in New York city, and have been turned away because there was no room for them.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

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.

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.

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 October 4, 1858, £154 0 0
Withdrawn, including interest, 194 17 4

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon First Qr. 14th 8:20m, P. M. HIGH WATER.

10 S.	19th Sunday after Trinity.	7:39	7:55
11 M.		8 12	8 28
12 T.	New York captured 1776.	8 44	9 2
13 W.		9 20	9 40
14 T.	Battle of Jena 1806.	9 59	10 24
15 F.		10 50	11 22
16 S.	Kosciusko died 1817.	—	0 1

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, 2:30m—Bathurst, 2:45m—Dalhousie, 2:50m from the above.

IMMIGRATION.

MUCH has been said on the floor of the House of Assembly; a great deal has appeared in the Public Prints; and the respective Governments as they came into power, have, with a flourish of trumpets, proclaimed that they proposed performing wonderful things in the promotion of Immigration; but all the talk ended, like many long talks both in and out of the Legislature, in nothing; the writings of Editors and Correspondents have passed unheeded; and the schemes propounded by the various Governments have all failed in accomplishing the end in view—the bringing in and retaining in the Province, any body of Emigrants.

Three weeks ago we had a conversation in Dalhousie, with a gentleman residing in Carleton, County Bonaventure, Canada East, who informed us that the money appropriated by the Legislature of Canada, for Colonizational purposes, was working wonders in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, and from what he could hear, in all parts of the Province. On expressing ourselves ignorant of the meaning of the act and its intentions, he informed us that the Legislature had set aside a certain sum to be expended annually, in every Municipal District, in exploring and building roads, and laying off certain blocks of land in lots of one hundred acres each, for settlement. In each of these blocks or settlements, we believe, a certain quantity is set aside for Educational purposes. Every other lot the Government gives without pay, to such persons as will settle thereon, make it their home, and cultivate it; another portion is on sale at a fixed price; and the balance is reserved for future disposal; and it is naturally inferred, that when the country is opened up, these lots will be enhanced in value, and the additional price obtained will go far to meet the cost of surveying, building the road, and other expenses necessarily incurred.

For a detailed account of how this scheme works, and what it has accomplished in Upper Canada, we have in another page copied from the New York Albion, a detailed account furnished to that Journal by an old correspondent of the Gleaner, a perusal of which proves the truth of the statement of the gentleman alluded to above. If the Legislature and Government of this Province would adopt the Canadian plan, we feel assured that similar beneficial results would follow. It is melancholy

to perceive so many of our people, particularly the young men, leaving the Province, when they might be persuaded to remain, were inducements held out to them such as is the case in Canada.

Another plan, we think might be adopted, to bring a class of valuable settlers into the Province. We do not know how it is in other parts, but in this district, from various causes, but principally from the Lumberers falling in debt to the Merchants, a large number of Farms have passed into the hands of the latter, which, in very many instances, are now tenantless, the buildings tumbling to ruins, and the land fast relapsing into a wilderness state. We think the owners of these properties might turn a portion of them at least, to more profitable account, by offering them for sale in the BRITISH MARKET. The matter might be accomplished in this way—Let a thorough description of the Properties be given—the extent of land cleared, and how much remains in a wilderness state; the number and description of buildings thereon, and in what condition; where situate; how near the shire or other towns in the County, in fact, all such information as intending purchasers would like to be made acquainted with; and last, but not least—the PRICE for which they may be purchased.

There are many persons in the old country with large families and a small capital, who would materially better their condition by immigrating to this Province and purchasing a deserted farm in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, or Restigouche; and we have no doubt many would be induced so to do, were they made acquainted with the favourable openings that exist, and the facilities there are for settling in the country, on cleared land, which require but little capital, labour and skill to procure a comfortable living and an independent position in society.

We never take a retrospective glance at past events, or an excursion in any part of this Province, without feeling sad at the state of things as they exist at present. The shipyards are nearly deserted; stores closed; merchants in embarrassed circumstances; others ruined; and those that are in solvent circumstances, afraid to embark their means in the precarious branches of trade which have absorbed nearly all our labour, skill, and capital. And why is this? Look at the wretched state of the Wood Trade and the price of Ships in Britain, and the answer is given. But this is no new feature in those branches of trade—it occurs periodically, and at shorter intervals than in years past. Our resources have been injudiciously employed, and we have reaped the bitter fruits of foolishly persisting in a trade that has brought all—or nearly all—to bankruptcy, that have prosecuted it exclusively.

But the country should not be blamed for our mishaps—it is owing to our own folly. There is not, we maintain it, a district in any Country, possessing greater facilities for the successful employment of labour and capital (if properly and skillfully directed) than exists in the four Northern Counties of New Brunswick. Look at our Forests, wherein are growing wood of almost every description; cast your eyes at our valuable river, shore, and deep sea Fisheries, teeming with wealth, and need only skill, a knowledge of the business, and a small amount of capital, to reap a large return; consider the rich Mineral wealth which it is known exists in the bosom of the earth, which requires but the same means to be worked to advantage. Then look at the soil—read from the works of Professor Johnston, and the Reports of the respective Agricultural Societies, what it has produced without capital, but little skill and not an over-abundance of labour, and then fancy what it would yield, if worked with all the modern appliances.

It will be seen by what we have said, what we want to make us prosperous, is more Capital, a more numerous Population, a greater diversity of Employments, and a larger amount of Love of Country. If we possessed even this latter requisite in greater abundance, much good might be accomplished. It would cause a deeper interest to be taken in our Domestic Manufactures, too few of which exist at present among us. By a judicious fostering on the part of all classes, of everything of HOME MANUFACTURE and HOME CULTURE, a large

amount of that Capital which we labour hard to earn, and which we find it difficult to procure, would be retained in the country, and not remitted to other places, thereby enriching them and impoverishing ourselves for those supplies and necessities for carrying on our business, which might be manufactured and raised at HOME. We have spoken of necessities, but look at the large amount of means lavishly expended in superfluous BRITISH DRY GOODS and YANKEE NOTIONS. These surely to a great extent, might be dispensed with, without much inconvenience to the public, or inflicting on them any serious discomforts.

All these are matters deserving of serious attention—they interest all classes of the community, and we hope our remarks will receive at least a portion of that consideration the various matters set forth deserve.

THE DELEGATION.

We refer our readers to an article in another page copied from the St. John Courier, for some interesting information relative to the objects of the mission of the Delegates from the three North American Colonies to Britain. From the tone of the remarks, we naturally conclude the intelligence was procured from some person well posted-up in the matter. The liberality of the Editor affords a strong contrast to the narrow-minded, petty, local view of the great question of the Railway, taken by the Editor of the Fredericton Reporter in his issue of last week. We have the consolation to know that the matter is in the hands of those who will deal with it as a question of great national importance, who will erect it in that district of country as will best subserve the interests of all, and not that of any party, section, or district. We have had bickerings sufficient, and impediments enough thrown in the way of this great work; and now, when there appears to be every probability of its being brought to a successful issue, it is to be regretted that any thing should be put forth to mar the enterprise by creating local jealousies. The people of the Northern Counties never asked for any thing more than to be fairly dealt with, and always expressed themselves willing to leave the matter to competent disinterested parties where the road should be built, and to their decision they would cheerfully bow.

ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

THE Gazette received last Saturday informs us that Her Majesty has withheld her assent to the bill entitled an Act relating to the action of Ejectment, for fear that it might interfere with the rights of the Crown with regard to Lands reserved for military purposes. She has given her assent to the Act entitled an Act for the Regulation of Railways. The St. John Globe says there is nothing yet about the Bill relating to King's College, and the St. Andrew's Standard congratulates its readers that Her Majesty has withheld her sanction to it. What about the Purification Bill? Can any person inform us if it has been left to its operation or smothered in Britain?

GREATNESS OF BRITAIN.

UNDER this head a late number of the New York Evening Post contains the following high tribute to Britain. Long may she retain her position as the fervent response of every loyal subject in her North American Colonies, and there are many thousands such.

"In looking at the changes which one short month has wrought in the aspect of the world, men may learn a wise distrust of their own judgment and calculation. It is but the other day that England's sceptre, as the monarch of European civilization, seemed broken; she began to be regarded as a second or third rate power; people shook their head with commiseration when they read of her exhausting debt; politicians like Cushing and Buchanan presumed upon her embarrassments, and talked insolently of her pretensions on the sea. To-day she is again at the head of the powers of the world; she has anchored all her colonies to her loins by the Atlantic Cable; she is at peace with the whole world: she is easy in her finances; she sees new markets of incalculable value opening to her; she possesses the secret which must give her the choice of the carrying trade for the world, and she is blessed with a constitutional government which satisfies her people and which is constantly enlarging their privileges and increasing their means of happiness. It is safe to say that this is the Augustan age of the British empire, and that at no period of her history had her people