

of the amount; but the Legislature should not depreciate the revenue, particularly when no practical evil had been pointed out.

Mr STREET was satisfied that there was no intention of passing so important a Bill at that time, and probably the best way would be to report progress. He did not apprehend there was any determination to alter the duties on timber, and therefore should not occupy the time of the committee, by any remarks upon the subject; that if any change took place, that on squared timber should be increased, as the time had now arrived when they should encourage the manufacture of that article, as it were much better for the country if squared timber were never exported. The learned gentleman said he considered the compelling persons to pay down the purchase money on lands as having interrupted the settlement of the country. He therefore disagreed with the Hon. Speaker, and could not but regret, that the Executive Government had come to the decision which had been stated. It were well if persons were prepared to pay down the requisite sum, but it was not persons of capital but those who depend upon their manual labor, who set themselves down in the wilderness parts of the country. He thought it would be an advantage if every alternate lot were given away; it would promote the settlement of the country and enhance the value of the remainder. The House should always keep in view the opinion of Sir Robert Peel, that the object of a Legislature should be to foster settlement rather than increase the revenue by the sale of lands, because settlers by consuming suitable goods benefit a country. Telling persons they must hire out, was amounting to a prohibition. The learned gentleman said he was satisfied from travelling through the Province, that the instalment system improved a country, and increased the means of employment, while it would secure many emigrants who now quit the Province. He repeated that Government should turn its attention to the settlement of wilderness land; and there was no way more effectual, than by allowing applicants a reasonable time in which to make payment, and those who had obtained land in this way, were gradually paying off the claims of government. He concluded by moving that the Speaker leave the chair.

ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,
 LIKE Ishmael of old, the hand of the Editor of the Sentinel is against every man; so often has he changed sides, his principles—if he ever had any—it would be impossible to define. Similar to a bleated toad, he spits his black venom on all who differ from him, or who will not follow his lead through the tortuous course he has ever pursued in politics. His veritable Bathurst correspondent informed him of the truth—but not the whole truth—or, or which is equally probable it was not convenient for Mr Ward to report to the public ALL that he was told. No backwardness will be shewn in avowing that in manifestation of the disgust excited by the principles of the Novascotian, that paper was committed to the flames, and more than the additional fact—what Mr Ward, or his correspondent seems desirous of suppressing—that the Sentinel was also offered at the shrine of Moloch, in the absence of a hangman. As the people of Bathurst, however, are no friends to mob law, or mob violence, the burning of the effigies—as the Sentinel asserts—of the one worthy or the other—formed no part of the transaction.

Mr. Ward would do well, before he adduced charges against any gentlemen, of wilful misapplication of the public money in Gloucester, to make himself well acquainted with the facts. Let him remember Bermuda, and the proverb 'verbum sapient,' may dictate another 'prudens est nonnumquam silere,'—be silent if you are wise.

The Commissioners of the Bridge have not as yet taken it off the contractor's hands, and they hold heavy bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the original agreement. Let the Editor of the Sentinel look among his own low-bred, unprincipled fraternity, whether in Bathurst or elsewhere, and he will find, if he is disposed to be impartial, an amount of expenditure of public money more profitless and absurd, more wasteful and corrupt, in a vast proportion, than they can point out against gentleman of the County of Gloucester. Their threats, or those of their respectable organ may be despised; censure from him has no weight, for hisameleon-like opinions and conduct, can confer none. Those who are the objects of his fawning sycophancy to-day, in a few weeks, it is well enough known, may by some fluctuating whim passing thro' his watery brain, be bespattered with his silt.

CASTIGATOR.

Youghal, January 17, 1841.

Mr. Gleaner,
 THAT mighty engine of power, the

Press, has been styled in our Motherland, the Fourth Estate of the realm from the uncontrollable influence it is capable of exercising on public opinion and morals; an opinion not confined to the mansions of the gentry, or the halls of science, but in our day equally pervading the peasant's quiet cot—the busy manufactory—the club house, and the senate, a power of this nature calculated alike, to enlighten, improve, and pervert, how essential it is, that it should be entrusted only in the hands of those having minds fitted to comprehend the responsibility it confers, and souls above prostituting it to base and mischievous purposes. So long, however, as vicious inclinations, lust of popular applause, cupidity, and servility are abroad, men will be found eager to profit by the abuse of the Press, and in the absence of any legal censorship (a dangerous resort) the only antidote for the evil, is to be sought in the good sense and good morals of society.

Our quiet Province had been but little disturbed by incendiary, lewd, or malicious publications, and doubtless would have remained so, had not a certain individual, a year or two since, established a Printing Press in Fredericton, which has become the nucleus of all the scurrility, venom, and abuse to be collected in the country—which after passing through his improving hands, he spreads through every town and village with the most malicious zeal.

This man, by trade a printer, and by profession a pious Christian, has ever made both trade and religion subservient to the purposes of sordid gain. His history presents him at one time a zealous defender of the constitution: at another, pandering to the appetites of arbitrary officials—the advocate of vested privileges—and again the zealous declaimer for popular rights, and scoffer at aught but popular power. Consistent in nothing save in faithlessness—successful in nothing save in reaping the reward that is sure to attend a career like his in a well ordered community. Despised and contemned, he was obliged to quit the field of his labours of half a life-time, to seek in this Province a livelihood.

Had the lessons that experience should have taught this man, influenced him to adopt proper habits in this Province, it would then be extremely uncharitable as well as unwise, to lift the curtain from the past, for it could only do him an injury without producing any corresponding good; as he has now, however, commenced his old courses with vigour, it becomes a duty to society to expose him.

The pages of the Sentinel have hitherto not only been the medium of disseminating every species of scurrility and abuse, directed against the most irreproachable characters of the Province, by anonymous scribblers, but the Editor himself has from time to time, indulged in the most wanton, the most audacious, and unfounded attacks on private character: He assailed the memory of an individual, who after filling the highest posts in the Province, passed down to the grave with honour, and has left behind him, as his successor, one who inherits his virtues, and more than his talents, who is both an ornament to our Judiciary, and a credit to the Province. Respect for the living might have shielded the ashes of the dead from reproach; but alas, not with him. His remarks on the late trial for libel, and the motives he assigned for the verdict, were most gross insults on the understandings and independence of the Jurors; and a few weeks since, he charged the public functionaries in the County of Northumberland with embezzling the public funds; and when called upon to explain, he shifted his ground to Gloucester. It seems all the same to him, what or where the point of attack, for he had equal foundation everywhere; he wished but to gratify his ungovernable lust of malice, and his revenge upon a community who disapprove of his paper and his sentiments.

This man with his very moderate abilities, was unable at all times by writing to ensure the notice he desired, he therefore for this purpose had recourse, like the character described by the inimitable Dean Swift, to offer his body to corporal chastisement, 'May it please you Sir, will you place your cane three or four times across my back; 'kind madam will you do me the honor to spit in my face;' 'have the goodness kind sir, to favor me with a kick;' by repeated applications of this kind, he effected his purpose in a measure, and although this mode of acquiring distinction may not be congenial to the tastes of a majority of men, yet that he used it, is true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true,' for the sake of our common nature, of which he partakes something of the outward semblance.

The plan he now uses to shield himself from correction, is characterised

more by shallow cunning than boldness, when challenged for some of his unfounded charges, and personal abuse, his pretence at exculpation is made up principally with a long harangue about his support of a liberal administration—and a popular administrator—evidently wishing it to be received that out of this position alone, does every hostile collision on his part arise, and consequently every wrong he does is made an additional claim on the support of his patrons, and the sympathy of the public,—altho' the points involved in each, have about as much affinity as have the transactions of the British Scientific Association with those of the Emigrant Agency in Fredericton, and God wot, that is not much.

Leaving the Public to judge how long this state of things can or at least ought to continue, I shall relate for the edification of Mr. Sentinel, the simple story of the *Lean Cur Dog*, which perhaps throughout the range of his varied and erudite researches, he may not have hitherto met with.

There was once, a rather long bodied, cur dog, whose snappish, snarlish and pugnacious habits, had rendered obnoxious to every body; and he was so incorrigible that he was turned away one after the other from every house in the neighborhood in which he lived as an intolerable nuisance. Now this cur dog had in consequence been obliged to run up and down the country, and seek subsistence in a very precarious and uncertain manner, until he became so lean and emaciated that he was scarcely able to crawl—destitution and misery generally bring remorse to the evil mind, and so it happened with the lean cur dog. He then came to this resolution, that if he should be so fortunate again as to get a good place, he would reform his habits, and never be known to bite or snarl unless in his own or his master's defence. With these good intentions strong upon him, he espied at no great distance a stately mansion, which he approached in the best manner his weak condition would allow him, and going up to its master, who was standing at the door, the lean cur dog, preferred the following petition most expressively: "Please your Honor, I am a poor lean Dog, who has no home or no master, and am almost famished with hunger, if you give me food and shelter, I will be faithful to you, and watch your yard and gardens carefully night and day." Now as this master's grounds had been molested by nocturnal visitors for some time previously, he thought such an arrangement might be of mutual benefit, and he therefore acceded to the terms. Well, the lean cur dog was every day after this well fed, and for some time he conducted himself very carefully indeed, never leaving his master's grounds; and when his master approached him he was sure to manifest his gratitude and devotedness, by cringing and cowering up and down, and licking his master's heels. But prosperity and success often lead to arrogance and presumption, and so it happened with the lean cur dog, as he fattened and improved, his old snarlish inclinations returned, and he thought he might now more safely indulge in them, as he had a powerful master, who was very much attached to him, from his cringing and licking his heels. So, occasionally, when not noticed by his master, he made a sally into the highway, and delighted himself with a moderate bite at the leg of some unfortunate passenger. These acts were soon repeated so often, that complaint was made to the master of the unjustifiable conduct of the cur dog. But the master turned a deaf ear to the complaints, for he was pleased with the cur dog's fawning manners, and moreover was not aware of the cur dog's former character, so he attributed the complaints to proceed from some of his old nocturnal visitors, who wished to get rid of the cur. But impunity begets boldness, and the lean cur dog became more fierce and savage; until one day he espied a poor Indian passing, who had often passed before, when he was restrained by the presence of his master from availing of so tempting an opportunity for a bite; so favourable a chance was not now to be lost, and off sprang the lean cur dog, who was in a moment at the heels of his intended victim, but the wary Indian was prepared for his foe, for he was no stranger to the cur dog's character, so suddenly and skilfully swinging a piece of Hickory he had ready for the purpose, he brought the cur dog on his back with his heels in the air, and thus disabled him from a retreat: and while he proceeded to further punishment, he thus addressed his prostrate enemy: "Ha, you walkem king's load oh, mole bettel you stay yald,—suppose you stay yald, me walkem king's load, and you balk, snap, snap—me no care one —. But now you come king's load, for snap, sartin me light for kill you all same one skunk." By the time this very consolatory and affecting address was concluded, the poor cur dog had been so belaboured, (to the delight too of scores of bystanders who had collected to the spot, rejoicing in the downfall of a common nuisance,) that he was obliged to be dragged to the gate of his sanctuary, with a broken leg, and minus two ears and a tail. The dog's master, on hearing the uproar, proceeded to the spot, but too late for the rescue, he had but time to see the noble figure of the Indian, with just indignation sitting on his honest unsophisticated countenance, and to hear his last words as he turned from the deformed

remains, "mole bettel you stay yald!!!" And thus ends the history of a common disturber, and the LEAN CUR DOG.

Now, I would calmly and sincerely recommend Mr Sentinel to bear in mind not only the dog's fate, but the Indian's words, 'mole bettel you stay yald,' for I cannot think his master always knows when he is out; I will not pretend to say the words are prophetic to him, or he might rejoice after the manner of the exemplary firm of Dodson and Fogg (of one of whom by the by, he is not an inapt personification), 'Go on Sir, do go on, you had better call us thieves, perhaps you would like to assault one of us, pray do it Sir, if you would we will not make the slightest resistance.' But hold Mr Sentinel, I concur fully with my friend Sam Veller, and acknowledge that the consequences of such a course would be too exciting to be 'pleasant.' I shall therefore leave you for the present merely repeating my admonition—'More better you stay yald.'

I remain, Mr Gleaner,
 Your very odd't servant,
 HARRY HACMETAC.
 Forein's, 3rd February, 1841.

At a General Session of the Peace, of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one:

Read a Petition signed by Alexander Fraser, Jan. William Loch, Joseph Russel, and 176 others.

To the Worshipful Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, in General Sessions convened—

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland,

Humbly Sheweth,

That by an act passed by the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th March, 1824, and in the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled 'an Act to provide for the better support of the Poor in certain Parishes in the County of Northumberland,' your Worships are authorized and empowered to agree for the erecting and furnishing a proper Building for an Alms House and Work House within this County. That whereas by the mode now generally pursued to provide for the support of the Poor in this County, many persons who might under proper regulations, contribute to their own maintenance, have nevertheless become chargeable to, and are entirely maintained by the inhabitants of the Parishes in which such persons reside, to the great burthen of such inhabitants: And whereas the establishment of a suitable Alms House and Work House within the County would not only enable many poor persons who are now chargeable to the Parishes in which they reside, to contribute materially to their own support, but would also afford the means of materially checking the disorderly behaviour of divers persons who by drunkenness and idleness, disqualify themselves from earning a proper support.

That your Petitioners feel that the present system is a grievous one, entailing upon them enormous and increasing rates, without at the same time affording commensurate benefits to the parish paupers generally.

That your Petitioners would respectfully turn your worships attention to the many benefits resulting to the inhabitants of the County of York, from the Alms House and Work House established in Fredericton—the decent and sober habits, and to the decided comforts and cleanliness ensured to the poor of that County under the excellent regulations that govern the Fredericton Asylum, and withal to the great saving to the inhabitants of York generally, it being a fact within the knowledge of some of your petitioners, that the actual cost of maintaining the said paupers, after deducting the amount realized for their work, does not (when provisions are at a moderate average rate) exceed five pence per day.

Therefore your petitioners earnestly pray your Worships to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to cause to be erected an Alms House and Work House within this County, in terms of the act above referred to.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Miramichi, 12th January, 1841.

Ordered, that the same lay over for the further consideration of Court, until the next July session; and that in the mean time the same be published in the Gleaner for one month.

THOMAS H. PETERS, Clerk.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of EDWARD WHITE, late of Oak Point, Parish of Alnwick, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof, to Frederick Robicheaux, of Neguac, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Frederick Robicheaux.

FRED. ROBICHEAUX, } Executors.
 PETER ALLAIN, }
 Neguac, January 22, 1841.