

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,
I regret that the manner in which I have been occupied through the past week, (viz.—in endeavoring to make myself in any way useful to Mr Cunard, at Kouchibouguack, after the destruction of his store there by fire, and which occupation took up my time from Monday afternoon, to Saturday evening) has prevented the possibility of my making any deliberate preparation for redeeming my pledge in your last week's paper, 'That I should continue my observations respecting the late Election, &c.'—in this day's paper. However, Sir, when a man has the right side of a story, and possesses either head or hands, or both, with even, very ordinary and commonplace tact, the whole of which happens to be the position in which I am placed, (any thing to the contrary which may be hastily said or thought, notwithstanding) he can have little difficulty in showing 'The better, the better case.' With this introduction, and in order to furnish one of your readers with something to go on with, I shall immediately hand him this piece of paper, and by the time he has this put in type, unless he is very smart indeed, I promise to furnish him with further material to fiddle with.

In my last I said that I should commence my observations with the opening of the Poll at Newcastle, but it strikes me, that, for more reasons than one, I should commence with the preparatory meetings in Chatham, and I therefore, will commence with the one which was held at Alexander McBeath's, the object of which was to consider whether any thing should be done, or any person placed in nomination by the people of Chatham at the, then, approaching Election? McBeath himself was of that meeting, and took a part in its deliberations, and in fact, took rather a prominent part, if you may judge from his having then and there said, that if Mr John T. Williston offered, he, McBeath would give him all the support in his power. The meeting, however, having been only a preparatory one, the conclusion came to, was, to have handbills struck off early the following morning, to the effect that a Public Meeting would be held at McBeath's on the following evening, to consider the subject of the approaching Election, and as to whether any change was thought necessary, in the Representation of the County. One of the persons, who formed the meeting upon stating that he intended to go to Newcastle the following morning was requested to take some of the handbills and distribute them at both places, taking care to leave some of them in the counting-house of Mr Rankin, and in Mr Street's office. The meeting advertised for, took place, and proved to be the most numerously attended of any I have ever seen in Chatham.

The Chatham minority, as a matter of course, were busy, and opposed every resolution proposed. The question was taken on one or two resolutions, and the result was, I think, in one case 13, and in another case 15, to near 400. The minority in this meeting were assisted by two or three gentlemen from Messrs. G. R. & Co's office at Douglastown, as well as by some others from the settlement, and one or two gentlemen from Mr Street's office, together with some others from Newcastle. The principal resolution passed at that meeting is already, through the medium of your paper, before the Public, viz.—a requisition to Mr Williston, to suffer himself to be placed in nomination—a committee of persons then present, of whom Alexander McBeath was one, was appointed to convey to Mr Williston formally, the spirit of the requisition, and being requested by Mr W. to accompany him from his office to his Drawing room, I there met the Committee of whom McBeath was one, and not a silent one, as on that occasion he declared himself, his brothers, friends, Horses, Conveyances, and House, altogether at the service of Mr Williston. Perhaps some of your readers may think me prosey in my narrative: I am unwilling to appear so, but when it may happen that what I write assumes that appearance, I think the sequel will prove that there was an end to be answered. A subsequent meeting of Mr Williston's friends was held, at which McBeath attended, and at his own suggestion, the canvass of Black-River was intrusted exclusively to him—the plan to be adopted in our canvass being first fully understood and explained, viz.—when practicable, 'Plumpers' for Williston, but when that course may appear either injudicious or impractica-

ble, a division with Mr Rankin. Others were appointed to canvass the different sections of the County, and matters went on as is usual in such cases, until the day before the Poll opened, when there were some misgivings as to the course pursued by McBeath, and which misgivings I combated through the day, declaring it my belief that from the professions so repeatedly made by him, I could not think it possible that he would on this occasion act dishonorably, although perfectly satisfied that on the occasion of Mr Carman's Election, referred to in my former letter, he, McBeath, had played a double game. The truth of the manner in which he has acted on this occasion, however, remained ambiguous, until about eleven o'clock on the night of that day, when he thought proper to remove the veil, and at the same time, any doubt which might have been existing upon the subject, by addressing a letter to John T. Williston, and Phineas Williston, Esqs., in which he informed them that he, McBeath, and his friends, were for Mr Rankin, and his views (which were to carry Mr Street in with him), and that his house should be open to Mr Rankin and his friends during the Election, and to no body else, and directing the Messrs. Willistons to govern themselves accordingly. I regret that I cannot give you a copy of McBeath's letter as it cannot be found at this moment, but I hazard the above as its substance, and I have little doubt of being enabled to substitute the original, or a transcript of it at a future time.

The Poll opened at Newcastle on Tuesday, and the concourse at the Hustings must be pretty evident from the fact that 380 persons polled on that day, between nine and four o'clock. Two or three particulars only attracted my attention—the one was, that amongst those who came to vote for Rankin & Street, a considerable amount of intoxication was exhibited,—on that occasion to so great an extent as that even before the opening of the Poll, the Sheriff used threats against some of them who made a disturbance in the Court House, while the Candidates were addressing the (I was near saying 'mob' Mr Editor, the appellation is now so commonly applied to persons assembled for any purpose, but shall in preference say) audience. Another, viz. that several of the Chatham minority, of those who form part and parcel of us, were in attendance, doing every thing in their power to annoy us, by winking at the Candidates opposed to us when any of our voters presented themselves who they thought at all doubtful,—asking them questions,—cautioning them when they came to be sworn, even when such interference was contrary to an express understanding between the Candidates, and to which their partizans respectively were privy, viz. that when a voter came to the Poll, he was to be interrogated only by the Sheriff and the Candidates themselves, and by nobody else. That if the partizans had any suggestion to offer, or remark to make, it must be through the Candidates.

Another particular I would notice, which is, that through this day, when Mr Hutchison was not otherwise engaged, either in canvassing in his peculiar style, or in supporting drunken voters to the Hustings, he amused himself by putting a stout Constable Staff across the passage by which the Voters went to the Hustings, and refusing to let any person pass except such as he knew intended to vote for Rankin & Street, or as declared that to be their intention,—the latter of which, some of our Voters had to resort to. In this laudable labor of Mr Hutchison's, he was occasionally assisted by Mr Archibald Haddow, J. Russell's Clerk. In order to save trouble in the event of the above statement being denied, I think I shall furnish a few references, viz: Robert Blake, Murdoch Campbell, John Harrington, John Murdoch, and several others, if necessary.

On our return from Newcastle that evening, a few of Mr Williston's friends came together, hastily, and determined upon the manner in which Mr W. was to accompany the Poll through the County. We had no money to spend. We would not open houses. The Poll would, by Act of Assembly, be brought, comparatively, to the people's doors; and we determined to leave it in a great measure with themselves—whether they would not endeavour to procure a change in the representation of the County, and thereby to break up the mighty, one-sided Phalanx, described in my former letter. The best proof that I can offer of the truth of this statement is the manner in which Mr. Williston left Chatham at 9 o'clock that night, and proceeded to Negowac, being at the mouth of the River, on the north side,

about 25 miles below Chatham. He had only one sleigh, and was accompanied only by his brother Phineas, his Poll Clerk—Michael Dunn, his seconder—and Con. McCarthy; making in all five individuals; and was not followed or joined by any others of his friends on his journey there, or on his return, except Mr. Pattison, his Clerk, who was at Negowac in advance of him.

Contrast the above with the retinue which accompanied Messrs. Rankin and Street,—no fewer than fourteen sleighs are said to have started from Douglastown, and by the time that many had reached the Polling place it had accumulated to a much larger number. And what was the course pursued there? and what the treatment experienced by Mr Williston's friends? In the first place it happened unfortunately that the House in which the Poll was opened was an 'open house' of Rankin and Street's, and the consequence was, that any of their adherents conceived themselves at liberty to ask any of Williston's friends what business they had in that house—and acted upon that presumption—Peter Morrison, of Oak Point, one of Rankin and Street's friends, is said to have struck Peabody Stymist, one of Williston's, without a word of altercation to lead to such an act, or any thing farther than Stymist's being taking a voter to the Poll. The same man, Morrison, attempted to strike Mr Phineas Williston, who is a magistrate, with no better provocation than in the case of Stymist.

Mr Williston complained to Mr Goodfellow of the treatment that he himself, and his brother's friends were receiving at the hands of Rankin & Street's people; and complained of its being unfair. What think you was Mr. Goodfellow's reply, when applied to by his brother Justice for protection? Should you not stare, Sir, if I was to tell you his reply was couched in the following words, 'ALL THINGS ARE FAIR IN ELECTION TIMES!' Nevertheless, these are said, and I have no doubt can be proved, to be the words which composed his reply. Mr. Goodfellow, in the course of his observations at Negowac, told one of Mr Williston's friends, Robert Blake, that he, (Blake) may go home, as they, meaning Mr W.'s friends, could do no good this time. Blake told him, seeing the course that was being pursued, that all they, Williston's party, wanted, was 'fair play; pray, Sir, what think you this worthy Magistrate's reply to Blake was? Here you have it—'NO FAIR PLAY AT ELECTIONS!' And it would appear that that was the motto adopted, and which characterized the whole of the proceedings of the opposite party on that day, which brings me, with my observations, to the close of the Poll on the second day.

By this time I apprehend I shall have occupied as much space as you may feel disposed to favor me with this week, and shall accordingly take my leave until next week, when I shall continue my observations, if spared, commencing with what may by some be considered a more interesting part of the drama.

Your Obed. Serv.
JOHN HEA.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John New Brunswick, Jan. 17.

The Canada papers announce the death of Alex. is Chenet, the last of the Acadians in Canada, at the patriarchal age of 106 years. He fixed his residence at St. Denis in the year 1761; he cut the first tree with his own hands, and cleared the fourth concession of that parish. He has left nine children and 71 great grand children.

Several Deers were seen in the neighbourhood of Carleton on Friday last. It appears that the Wolves, which are very numerous, have during the present winter, destroyed great numbers of these animals.

Notice.

In Possession of the Subscriber, in the Parish of Blackville, since Angus last, 3 Strayed Cattle, viz—1 Cow, and 2 Heifers. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

J. T. DONALDSON.
Panous River, Blackville Oct 13, 1842.

White Pine Timber!
2,500 TONS NEW WHITE PINE
TIMBER, of very superior quality, averaging
eighteen inches: For sale by
DUNCAN & LOCH,
Newcastle, 29th August, 1842.

NEW WORKS.

FRANCIS OF VALOIS, OR THE CURSE OF ST. VALLIAR

A TALE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

BY EDMUND FLAGG, ESQ.

Author of 'Mary Tudor,' 'Duchess of Ferrara,' 'the Brigand,' &c.

Of the above work, written for the NEW WORLD we only say that it is one of the best productions of its well known and popular author. The time is the 16th century, and the scenes and incidents of the Tale are of thrilling interest.

The Era of the reign of Francis Valois, was one of the most remarkable periods in the annals of Europe, not more for the splendour and importance of the events which it chronicles, than by that throng of illustrious personages by whose birth it was honored. 'It was the peculiar glory of that period,' says Robertson, the historian, 'to produce the most illustrious monarchs who have at any one time appeared in Europe. Leo, Charles, Francis, Henry Solymán, were each of them possessed of talents which might have rendered any age conspicuous—but such a constellation of great princes shed uncommon lustre on the 16th century.' It was also the era of the Reformation; which, with the single exception of the advent of the Christian Faith, was the most remarkable event in the annals of Time. It came after the long midnight of one thousand years to publish again the Religion of the cross—not with the lance and the battle ax of the Crusaders nor with the blood-steeped scimeter of the False-Prophet—and not with the wild and horrid rites of the priests of Northern Europe, nor with the magic and magical cabala of the oriental Illuminati—but with a weapon less terrific and less bloody, yet more efficient and resistless—the Sword of the Spirit, the Gospel of TRUTH.

TERMS.—Single copies 12½ cents—Ten copies for 1\$, or 8\$ a hundred. It will be published in an Extra Octavo New World, about the 25th of January.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF FACTORY LIFE.

BY A FACTORY GIRL.

This is an original production, of great beauty and merit, written by a girl employed in one of the Lowell Factories for five years, and evinces a talent which would not dishonor most eminent authoresses of this country. The stories are beautifully told, and give pleasure of life in the Manufactories which will be new to many, and at the same time full of stirring incidents wrought out with great effect. This work cannot fail to please all lovers of romance, and will rank among the most popular productions of American Novelists.

TERMS.—Single copies 12-2 cents—ten for 1\$—or 8\$ a hundred. It will be published on an extra Octavo New World, about the 25th January.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

GLOUCESTER, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting—

Whereas James Young and Robert Robinson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOHN McMAHON, late of Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester, Farmer, deceased, hath represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased; and hath prayed Licence may be granted to them to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased to pay the said debts:

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and devisees of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office in Bathurst, on Tuesday, the Twenty eighth day of February next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why Licence should not be granted to the said Executors to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of the debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the creditors and other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me, at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties, and the legality of the said debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this seventeenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Three.

(Signed) HENRY W. BALDWIN.

(Signed) Surrogate, Judge of Probate.

JOHN FRASER,

Register of Probates for the said County,

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office.