

usually recede, with ten fold violence, upon the head of all such sawing fair faced hypocrites.

As I have something else to occupy my time, and engage my thoughts, however, than writing letters for newspapers—alike disinteresting to your readers, and disgusting to myself, I shall not condescend to notice any farther remarks which may be made in your paper concerning me, by John Hea, of Chatham, unless compelled.

Yours, truly,  
ALEX. McBEATH.

January 30, 1843.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,  
Sir,

In resuming my narrative respecting the manner in which the late Election was conducted, and referring to the last Gleaner, in which I despatched the forces on both sides for Bay du Vin; and in which I also promised to commence in your next paper with the opening of the Poll on the 4th day.—it strikes me that I may just as well take a transient review of the transactions at Bay du Vin on the 3rd day. But before I do so, lest I should be caught tripping by my adversaries, by whom I am watched with the eyes of Argus, I wish to correct a lapse, to be met with in my second letter, being in your paper of the 24th ult., and in which I stated that it was said Peter Morrison struck Peabody Stymist—a blow aimed at Peabody by the same man, having been caught by him, Peabody, in his hand.

With regard to the transactions at Bay du Vin, it would appear that matters took a very different turn there from what was contemplated by the Rankin & Street party. It very soon became evident to them that they could not, with impunity, practise such tricks as they did at Negowac. The attempt was made at Thomas Ullock's, their open-house, in the case of the McLeans, two persons who intended to vote for Williston, but who, from curiosity, or some such motive, went into their open-house, and were huddled into a room, into which room a few men of Williston's party, upon complaint being made to them, were obliged to find their way before the McLeans would be given up: Morrison, one of the leaders of the Rankin & Street force, and young Rennie will remember something about this matter, and if not, perhaps Mr Hawbolt—an infirm old gentleman—one of the Chatham minority, and of course one of their, R. & S.'s, canvassers, will remind them of it.

The experiment above narrated satisfied R. & Street's force, and themselves, that any other doctrine than that of 'Fair Play,' would not be listened to at Bay du Vin, and the consequences may be easily guessed at.—Here I would ask a few questions respecting the Black River and Bay du Vin canvass, and let your readers draw their inferences: What was intended on the Sunday before the Poll opened at Bay du Vin, by Mr John Mackie, one of G. R. & Co.'s Clerks, and a canvasser for R. & S., when he, as is understood, in the name of Mr Rankin, put a Doubleloon into the plate in Black River Kirk, and subscribed eight pounds per annum for five years, towards the support of the incumbent there? I do not for a moment pretend to insinuate that the intention was as an Electioneering bribe—but it occurred to me that if not, the occasion was rather an inauspicious one—however, the matter is now before your readers. What did Mr Angus Sinclair, an Elder of the said Kirk, mean, in canvassing William Danford, who he, Elder Sinclair, told Danford, as is said, that if he, Danford, did not vote for Rankin & Street, instead of for Rankin & Williston, as Danford intended, they, Rankin & Street's people, would put him, Danford, under the ice? I do not of course mean to insinuate that this was intended as any thing like intimidation; nor that it was at all in earnest—but coming from a sober Kirk Elder, who would, out of course, be supposed to say anything but what he meant—and to mean nothing but what he said—your readers, &c. &c.

What did this said Mr Angus Sinclair, and Mr Alex. McDonald, (Major) mean, when on discovering (excuse a low expression, Sir,) how the cat jumped at Bay du Vin—that their force was overpowered—and that they could not 'carry on' as they commenced at Negowac, but that 'Fair Play' was the order of the day, (as a long sentence has come in, Sir, in order to give a better connexion, I shall repeat the question)—what did the afore-said Mr Angus, and Mr Alexander mean, when they said 'If we cannot get Rankin & Street in by fair play, we can and will get them in by these means,' at the same time directing the attention of the persons whom they addressed, to that part of the persons of the said Angus & Alexander, where people generally keep, not their Prayer Books, viz: to the left breast—and each in his turn, for the speech is said to have been repeated, tapping that part of his person, to wit, his left breast, with the fingers of his right hand. The matter, as before, is before your readers.

What is there up to this time in my narrative to have induced the opposite party to go to Bay du Vin with Fire-Arms? And what provocation was it, under which, one of the 'Chatham Minority,' Mr Sheriff Johnson's Son, repeatedly exhibited Pistols at Bay du Vin on this day under consideration?

I shall give one instance of provocation: A

poor man, a shoemaker, who had been taking a little more grog than he could well carry, was standing on a *sideling* snow-bank, and slid off, in doing which, he jostled the Gentleman referred to, whereupon Pistols, or a Pistol, was immediately exhibited! A person present expostulated in a friendly way, and received no satisfaction. The poor shoemaker, notwithstanding the threat, which had been used upon again ascending the snow-bank, could not, to save his life, persuade his feet to keep the rest of his unfortunate body out of danger, and away he slid again in the direction of this Gentleman, but rather fortunately for him brought up against a Flagstaff which the Gentleman was supporting, and even then, altho' he had offended only against the Flagstaff—what think you, Sir?—why Pistols again to be sure!! And Pistols again when the Gentleman came to the Poll!!!!—and Pistols again when leaving the Poll!!!!

While at Bay du Vin, an incident occurred which I am bound to narrate, and I do so with regret—yet in giving a fair and impartial narrative, it becomes incumbent upon me. A man in the employment of P. Williston and Brothers, struck a person who voted for Rankin & Street; but immediately upon his doing so, Mr Williston declared that if he saw a repetition of such conduct on the part of the man, he would discharge him from his employment.

It may also be well to remark that a feeling, not very flattering or gratifying to Mr Street, was manifested against him there, and instead of attributing such feeling, (vide his written speech in your paper of 10th ult.) 'To Reports as false as hell, prejudicial to his interest, having been fabricated and industriously circulated among his Catholic brother subjects for the purpose of turning the Irish population against him—a people he had always, till then, found true to him.'

I repeat it, instead of attributing such feeling to what I have above quoted from his deliberate, written speech, would it not be as well for Mr Street to trace such feeling to its procuring cause? To wit—to his own reckless indiscretion! Supposing your readers, Sir, to be inclined to give Mr Street full credit for all that he says of himself, in his speech above quoted, and in which he says 'That sincerity and candour has always been his guide through life.'—That he is no dissembler.—That he could not express one thing and mean another.—Yet, Sir, does it follow, that in order to sustain his character for sincerity and candour, he must at all times, and on all occasions, and in all places—and whether provoked to it or not—say to every man, and to all men, what he thinks, or believes, or has heard, of every man, and of every woman, and of all men, and of all bodies of men—whether what he thinks, or believes, or has heard, be (not good but) bad or indifferent? Let Mr Street look back only a few months, and endeavour to call to mind some practical jests and sarcasms played off in his peculiar style, (a Gentlemanship of course) in a public Stage, on a journey from Newcastle to Fredericton. And let Mr Street, upon having taken such retrospect, say whether he did not lay the foundation of, and fairly provoke, and court, the feeling which manifested itself against him at the Hastings at Bay du Vin, and subsequently thro' the Election? And if, upon having taken such retrospect, Mr Street should think that he did not say, what in his estimation, amounted to a sufficient provocation for people to Baat him at the Hastings, I shall take the liberty of reminding him of something farther, and if he will read on a little further he will discover what it is.

Did Mr Street stop here, Sir! No, Sir—far was it from his restless spirit to stop any where, or at any thing, while he conceived it possible to accomplish his end, or serve his purpose. Now, Sir, I must digress for a moment while I inform you that upon Mr Williston's being placed in nomination, before such portion of the Roman Catholic part of the constituency in Chatham, as had any wish to side with him would move in the matter, they very judiciously and correctly in my opinion, caused a deputation of their own people to wait upon their Pastor on the subject, who very judiciously and correctly in my opinion told them that he would have nothing whatever to do with the matter—that they, his people, were sabbath men now, and were perfectly at liberty to use their own judgment. I have taken the liberty of using the above quotations, Mr Editor, at the risk of being charged with brazen effrontery; but of course, when I copy after Mr Street, even if I should happen to err, it will be in Genteel company, and under the protection of 'who dare question it?' Did not Mr Street say the same thing of the Lieut Governor, (see his Election Card in the Gleaner of 3d December.

Upon the liberty extended to them by their respected Pastor, in the terms above stated, did some of the Roman Catholic part of the constituency join with their neighbours of other denominations in canvassing, &c., when lo! what comes next? It would appear that Mr Street had contrived a note to the Rev. Michael Egan, predicated upon premises which are declared to be false, and which note was got up merely to serve a purpose, and from which note, upon its being presented to that gentleman, emanated a letter of which the following is acknowledged to be a copy.—The sheet of letter paper upon which the copy is made shall

be exhibited to you, sir, at the same time that I hand you the manuscript which I am now preparing; upon the first is copied Mr Egan's letter; the second page is blank, and upon the third page is copied Messrs. Street & Rankin's letter. Some of those copies are known to have been made in the office of one of the 'minority' gentlemen in Chatham, and by a young gentleman, his apprentice or clerk. The copy is said to be an *Extract*, but it is a copy of the whole letter and not an extract.

Extract of the Rev. Michael Egan's letter to Mr Street, of date 23d December, 1842: My Dear Sir,

I regret to learn that Mr Williston or any of his party should make use of my name as prejudicial to you. I beg leave to assure you that they have done so without any authority from me; and I do hereby declare the said report to be unfounded and untrue,—and I hope that in future such persons will learn to speak true of my interference in their Electioneering pursuits.

I remain your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) MICHAEL EGAN,  
J. A. Street, Esq

On the third page is written as follows, viz—  
Miramichi, 23rd Decr., 1842.

My dear Sir,

As we understand that there have been some erroneous reports relative to the Rev. Michael Egan's wishes in respect to the approaching Election, we now beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of Mr Egan's letter to Mr Street of this date. We need not add that we expect your vote and interest at the approaching Election. It is Mr Egan's wish that the old members be returned.

Your truly,  
J. A. STREET,  
ALEX. RANKIN

New Sir, your readers have before them a copy of Mr Egan's letter, and I would ask any of them who is really disinterested, or even any one of the opposite party who is sufficiently ingenious to acknowledge what he thinks or feels, whether it would be possible, in the absence of any other premises, and I speak advisedly when I assert that there were none other, to deduce such a conclusion as is contained in the concluding sentence of the above letter, from those contained in Mr Egan's letter? Very little time was lost in making numerous copies of these letters in the manner and form above given. Mr Egan, it would appear, had received the note addressed to him in the evening,—his reply was immediately put into the hands of Mr Street, and in the course of that night the copies were made, and ready for distribution on the following morning. In the course of the next day there was scarcely a settler on the Bartibog, or Bathurst road within the county, who had not a copy of these letters in his hand. They were also despatched up the North West, to Nelson, to Renous River, on the Richibucto Road, and in short, wherever an Irish Roman Catholic settler could be found. But unfortunately some of the people on Mr Williston's side, heard the report of the circulation of these letters and of the construction put by Messrs Rankin & Street upon Mr Egan's letter, and having again waited upon their Pastor to ascertain whether it was true, that, as stated by Mr S. & R., he had altered his mind, and taken a part in the Election? and having received for answer that he, Mr Egan, remained, and should continue to remain, neutral, and have nothing to do with the matter,—the conclusion came to, and I would appeal to your readers as to how legitimately, was, that any thing stated by Messrs S. & R. in their letter, contrary to the declaration of their Pastor, as to the intention of their Pastor, was false. And it was not long before Messrs Street and Rankin, together with their friends, and Mr Street, as the procuring cause of all this circulation of letters, &c., found that they had 'overstepped the mark' a little bit, in adding the last little sentence to their letter.

Lest I should lay myself at your mercy again, Sir, and have to apologise to you for intruding myself to any greater extent upon your valuable space, than you can conveniently appropriate to me, I shall merely add that I am informed Mr Williston's family at Bay du Vin extended their hospitality to as many persons of distinction as they could provide for, of Messrs Rankin & Street's party, and that I feel somewhat awkwardly situated in not being able to redeem my pledge in your next paper by commencing with the opening of the poll on the 4th day. However, if I am spared, that shall follow in course.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN HEA.

Saturday, February 4, 1843.

\* Mr Street himself, and those who feel particularly interested, will understand what is meant. Those interested will know whether to believe Mr Street or a person whose regard for truth they set a different estimate upon.

MR. PIERCE.

In order to save trouble, instead of addressing separate circulars to our Honorable Bench, as at present constituted, I beg leave, thro' the medium of your paper, respectfully to present my compliments to the majority of that Honorable Body, and to state that they must excuse my not noticing their recent proceedings at their General, as well as at their Special Sessions, the latter under the Governor's Circular—for the present—my intention being to shew, to those who feel

inclined to read my report, the connexion between our late Election and the proceedings of our Bench—both at their Quarter Sessions and Special Sessions as above stated. If live to close my review of the Election, my notice of the proceedings of the Bench shall follow in course through your paper.

Your Obed. Serv.  
JOHN HEA.

February 6.

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,  
Surrogate, Judge of Probates

(Signed) JOHN FRASER,  
Register of Probates for the said County,

James R. Cotton.

SURGEON, DENTIST, ACCOUCHEUR, AND OCULIST,

M. R. C. SURGEONS, LONDON.

Respectfully informs the Public that he resides in the second house above the Post Office (same side) Chatham, where he will remain to give advice and assistance in the above departments; and trusts from twenty four year's successful professional practice in these colonies, to give that satisfaction the public may be disposed to expect, as every attention will be paid to those confiding themselves to his care.

Advice to the Poor gratis, every Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dr. Cotton has also the pleasure of informing the afflicted in Miramichi and the surrounding country, that after twenty four years study, he has at considerable expence perfected his Cottonian Novator—a species of medicated Vapour Bath—and from the experience he has had in the application of an apparatus of the above description, but less perfect, he feels confident that a few applications of the Cottonian Novator will effectually and permanently cure the following diseases, of whatever length of standing or severity.

Rheumatism, contracted Limbs, every species of Scorbatic Affection, Pulmonary complaints in their first and second stage, and general Debility, cesual or constitutional.

N. B. Also—an excellent hot and cold Shower Bath.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between George Johnstone, Wm. Johnstone, and James Caie, Carriers and Tanners, of Chatham, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make payment to Mr. George Johnstone, to whom all Accounts must be rendered for adjustment.

George Johnstone,  
William Johnstone,  
James Caie,

Miramichi, Dec. 31, 1842.

The Subscriber

Has received, by the *Isabella*, a Supply of the following Articles; together with his Stock on hand—he will dispose on reasonable Terms—

FLOUR, CORN MEAL,  
Labrador HERRINGS, MOLASSES,  
Cheats best Congo TEA, SUGAR,  
Tobacco, Soap and Candles,  
DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN:  
Chatham, Nov. 29, 1842.