

proposition. In regard to the statement that His Excellency called upon the Secretary and Treasurer to attain seats in the House of Assembly, this equally rests on his bare assertion; and as far as the Secretary is concerned, is not very probably, as that officer being clerk of the Executive Council, would hardly have been eligible for a representative; but it certainly was rumoured that he was anxious that the Treasurer should have a seat, for the purpose of setting aright the interminable mis-statements in reference to the finances, which no ordinary member could meet; but that he did more than express an anxious wish on the subject, it has never been surmised. Now I ask, what is there in all these measures which the Governor propounded, savouring of Responsible Government, as the writer understands the term? Do municipal corporations involve questions of Responsible Government? It may be so, but it is certain that these institutions equally obtain, in countries where the people have no share whatever in the Government of the country. Do Boards of Works involve the principle? But they attain in almost every country where the Public works are effectively executed. Does initiation involve the principle? Though absolutely necessary if any such system should ever be carried out, it has nothing whatever to do with the question, per se; and need a better evidence of this be given than the fact that some of the strongest supporters of "initiation" are as strong opponents of Responsible Government—Mr. W. H. Street, the Solicitor General, and others, the first of whom has himself proposed the measure for the two last Sessions. And why were these measures proposed? The latter to check the reckless expenditure of money without any previous estimate, either of the whole amount to which grants should be limited, or of the probable incoming Revenue; the Board or Works to economise and lay out effectively the enormous sums granted for the making of roads and building of bridges, instead of allowing parties, many of whom were utterly unqualified, to receive ten per cent. commission on the mere expenditure of the money. In the year 1841, I believe £28,000 was granted for great roads. There was £25,000 paid to parties who could be under no effective responsibility for the judicious laying out of a large public grant. Some of the recipients were members of the House.

Will any one say that under other arrangements these roads &c. might not have been as effectively made by one first rate engineer for £300, instead of £2,800. It is hardly necessary to allude to municipal corporations, the object of such institutions are self-evident; but when the writer states that the Governor pressed this latter measure, he ought to have added that the provisions of the Bill, (if my memory does not deceive me) were not compulsory, and did no more than authorize the formation of municipalities where parties in localities desired it.

The writer is again incorrect in saying that these measures were successfully resisted in both branches; one passed the Lower branch with a considerable majority, and was only just lost in the Upper; and the other measures met very great support, though they were not successful; and it is understood that it had the full sanction and concurrence of His Excellency's advisers, who, I must repeat, were the advisers of his predecessor.

To the next solemn and emphatic assertion as to the "initiation of pernicious agitation" by Sir William, I must give a direct contradiction, and call on the writer to point out when and where any such "unjustifiable attempts" were made. His further assertion that "His Excellency was known to have expressed an opinion that he would have to retire from the Government," is equally without foundation; indeed, it bears on the face of it its own contradiction. But, Sir, I can tell you who did say "that the Governor would or should not be in the Province six months after his highness formed the above measures," and that was, if I mistake not, either the "Descendant of an old Loyalist" himself, or one very nearly connected with him; and if rumour is not false, he or his party took measures which they thought would be efficient in removing His Excellency.

It is well that the writer admits that the Governor did at length take into his Councils men of moderate opinions, who acknowledged (though word) possessed the unbounded confidence of the whole Province; but what does the admission amount to? why, an acquaintance of the previous charge made against him. Having found men in the Council, who, in his predecessor's time, did possess the confidence of the House and country, he retained them until they lost it, and then replaced them by others who possessed that confidence.

The writer is wrong at an earlier correspondent having thrown an imputation on the late Provincial Secretary, by a remark to the effect that during the period of four years, Mr. Reade has performed a great portion of the duties of Provincial Secretary. If your correspondent intended any imputation he was certainly wrong; but the attempts at retaliation by stating that it is notorious that Mr. William Odell has been instructing Mr. R. in the duties of the office, is rather too ludicrous for any of your New Brunswick readers, though perhaps it is intended to tell elsewhere.

As to Mr. R.'s having studiously avoided identifying himself with the inhabitants of the Province or its interests, it is generally understood that he possesses a considerable stake in the country, and if he has not made himself a party man, this is the very ground on which his appointment is most likely to be satisfactory to the Province at large; and that such is the feeling of the people is evident by some addresses to His Excellency with above three

thousand signatures, all of which make particular reference to this point.

The "Descendant of a Loyalist's" allusion to the Chief Justice is peculiarly unfortunate. What might have been the views of the Lieut. Governor in making the selection he did, it is not for me to inquire; but the public throughout the Province knows well, that for some years the Chief Justice has been unable either to charge a jury, or to go a circuit; and that, in 1842, he resigned the presidency of the Council owing to his health.

I am loath to fatigue you by a more lengthened exposé of the misstatements of the "Descendant of a Loyalist"; but as he has given you his version of the true causes of the proceedings of the House of Assembly you will allow that it is but fair that I should have the opportunity of doing the same. Three or four parties wanted the appointment; these parties were of opposite politics; but being disappointed, they united to oppose the Governor's appointment;—and when His Excellency made the appointment, there were four with him, four against him; but the four against him are not known to have suggested any other. After the House meets, four resign, leaving an accumulation of three months' business untouched. Then came the discharge—the halls of the Legislature were shaken to their base—but up to this moment the country has not verberated the thunder. That is still loyal; and when the unholy alliance, which has been made for party purposes, becomes more visible to the people, they will see more clearly the motives which have instigated their representatives in the course they have pursued.

The "Descendant of a Loyalist" has professed to state to your readers facts;—except those which I have admitted, I deny them. His assertions stand refuted in the face of day. The public documents, the papers, the very records of the Legislature refute his assertion. Let him prove his assertions, and I will prove my denial.

One word of warning to such descendants of a Loyalist as the writer of the "plain, unprejudiced statement." Such attempts at usurpation of power, can only be successful at the sacrifice of the prerogative; that sacrificed, democracy must step in. The "Descendant of a Loyalist" may fancy, that having restricted the prerogative to a shadow, his party is strong enough to hold its own—but it is a delusion. There is no real power, save that of the prerogative and the people; the prerogative it is which prevents the sacrifice of the one party by the people, and at the same time places a check on the usurpations of that party. It is the safeguard of both, it holds the balance between the two. But let the "aristocracy" usurp that prerogative, and the people will step in and wrest it out of their hands. Such was the case when the troubles in America began. The power of the crown had been so weakened by those who should have supported it, that when these fell back upon it for support, they found to their cost that they had reduced it to a shadow.

But I fear I am trespassing too far on your space, yet the misstatements of the "Descendant of a Loyalist" hardly admitted of my being more concise. I will wish him and your readers farewell, begging them, in reference to the ultimate issue of this matter, to remember that "magna est veritas et praevalabit." Yours, &c.

Communications.

Mr Editor, Feeling my insignificance as a writer, when contrasted with the lofty, dignified, and pompous X; and becoming feelingly a wake to the profound ignorance, "stupidity and folly" in which, till now, my intellectual powers have been steeped; I wish to return my most grateful acknowledgments for this undeserved favor so liberally bestowed: humbled to the dust by the haughty tone of his wrathful indignation, and not wishing to become the victim of his majestic ire, lest I be consumed in the fury of his scornful rage, and be hurled to oblivion by the glowing rays which congregate around the throne of his exalted understanding—I disclaim all pretensions to "native genius," to "standing forth as a martyr in her cause," or even the audacity of contradicting or gainsaying imperious X. The testimony of approval bestowed upon my humble exertions as a "county dominion," by J. Gregory, Esq., (after having inspected the schools in Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, Restigouche, and Charlotte) in a letter addressed to the humble Mr. Weldon, with a copy of which he kindly furnished me, and from which the following is an extract—"Mr. Wheten's school excels all the others in arithmetic, nearly equals the best in penmanship, and is inferior in intelligence and discipline to none of the parish schools which occur to my mind," (the above remarks apply to pupils about eleven years of age) can scarcely reconcile me to the inevitable disgrace which must be the fate of those who encounter the displeasure of inexorable X. Oh, that his virtuous indignation for me had been expended on that "well-known rendezvous" my school house, also the sanctuary of the native "genius's," ere that fatal Veritas had kindled that smouldering fire which threatens to annihilate the with its scorching flames the representative body of New Brunswick. Bug-oil might have wiped out the foul stain which the stupidity of its master attaches to it, and the maniacal chastisement of my guilty stove and shattered door might have expiated the offence of my odious temple. Hoping my "every day stupidity and folly" will secure me from any future attacks from the redoubtable X, I remain, yours respectfully, JAMES WHETEN. Richibucto, May 3, 1845. [For the Gleaner.] A young Lady's answer to her admirer T. Within the Gleaner's page you'll see, That I do really pity thee; Thy "cares" excite my sympathy, Indeed—poor "T." And as my "notes of melody" Doth greet thine ear agreeably, Perchance this lay will comfort thee, My faithful "T." For many years (it seems to be, That) thou hast truly loved me, Then, know, my heart no cruelly Contains—dear "T." Therefore, approach respectfully; And my "sweet lips" will tenderly Thy "throbbing heart" calm instantly, And, ever "T." P.S. Allow me to suggest to thee, That feminine propriety Demands thy tete-a-tete society— And, then *** my "T." Miramichi, April 25th, 1845. Directed to "T." Me to be talked of by a boy? A beardless stripling with me to toy? Really my pain-racked Mr T., You must relinquish all thoughts of me. PANDORA. May 3, 1845. CARAQUET, 19th April, 1845. Mr James A. Pierce, Sir,—In your paper of the 8th instant, I have noticed an advertisement captioning all persons from purchasing a Note of Hand, alleged to have been extorted by me from Ensebe St. Pierre, and Bruno St. Pierre; I hereby declare, beyond the fear of contradiction, that no such document ever existed; and that the said scurrilous advertisement was got up by a malicious individual to injure my character. By inserting the above you will oblige. Your most obedient servant, HECTOR DROUET, Roman Catholic Missionary, Caraquet.

Mail Stage.

Between CHATHAM & DALHOUSIE. THIS STAGE will leave Chatham every Monday morning after the arrival of the Southern mail, and arrive at Dalhousie on Tuesday morning. It will leave Dalhousie every Thursday at 8 A.M. and arrive in Chatham on the morning of Friday. The subscriber pledges himself to keep on this line a comfortable COVERED STAGE, good Horses, experienced Drivers, and will always drive at not less than six miles per hour, when the roads will permit. All luggage must be at the risk of the owners. In consequence of the shortness of the time allowed by the Post Office Department, Passengers will please to be punctual to the time of starting. Passengers can book their names at Layton's Hotel, Chatham, and at Mr. Gregory's, Dalhousie. WILLIAM JOHNSON. Chatham, April 14, 1845.

The Northumberland Agricultural Society Have for sale a General Assortment of Garden Seeds, Imported last autumn from the Seedsmen of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and by them highly recommended. Also—Dutch Red Clover Seed, imported from Britain; 2 and 4 rowed Barley. Aberdeen Yellow, and purple top Swedish Turnip Seed; Spring Tares; Dutch sowing Flax Seed, and Bone Dust, in Barrels. March 18, 1845.

The Society's SEEDS for sale at the stores of Mr. Daniel McLaughlan, Chatham, and of Mr. Patrick Watt, Newcastle.

Notice. All persons having any just Claim against the Estate of JAMES M. KELLY, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Courier, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested within three months from this date, to Messrs. Street and Davidson, Solicitors, Newcastle, and to whom all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment. W. KELLY, Administrator. Dated 31st January, 1845.

Sheriff's Sales.

On SATURDAY, 16th August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, will be sold at Public Auction

All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of WILLIAM WALSH, and to a Lot of Land, on which he lately resided; situate on the North West Branch of Miramichi, and in the Parish of North Esk—also All other the Real Estate, of the said WILLIAM WALSH, situate in the County of Northumberland—The same having been seized by me, by Virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Nathaniel Spalding, against the said William Walsh and another. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, 30th January, 1845.

On the 4th Saturday in MAY next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction

All that certain Lot or Tract of LAND, situate on the south side of the south west branch of Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, known and distinguished as LOT No. 4, granted to William Clarke, bounded easterly by Lot No. 3, and westerly by Lands occupied by Thomas Doyle.

Also—all other the Real Estate of William McMaster, situate in the county of Northumberland: the same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said William McMaster, at the suit of Alexander Rankin. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, 19th November, 1844.

On the 4th Saturday in MAY next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction

All that certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of the south west Branch of the Miramichi river, in the parish of Blissfield, bounded on the lower side by lands lately in the occupation of Nathaniel Moore, and on the upper side by lands granted to William Mitchell, being the lands on which Daniel Small lately resided.

Also—all that other Lot or Tract of LAND, situated on the south side of the said River, in the parish of Blissfield, known and distinguished in the original grant thereof, to William Green, as Lot No. 11, bounded westerly by Lot No. 12, granted to William Green, easterly by Lot No. 10, granted to Andrew Green, and in front by the river. Also—all other the Real Estate of the said Daniel Small, situate within the county of Northumberland—the same having been seized by virtue of Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Daniel Small. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, 18th November, 1844.

In the matter of William McMaster, an absconding Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we, the subscribers, have been appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of William McMaster, late of the parish of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, Lumberer, an absconding Debtor, and have been sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the acts of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said William McMaster, to pay to us, or some or one of us, on or before the first day of May next, all such sum or sums of money or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to or are chargeable with, by the said William McMaster; and we do further require all persons whatever, having the charge, custody or possession, of any goods, chattels or effects, belonging to the said William McMaster, to deliver the same forthwith to us, or to some or one of us as aforesaid; and we do further require all the Creditors of the said William McMaster, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands against the said Debtor, on or before the said first day of May next, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under our hands, at Newcastle, the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five. Thomas C. Allan, Alexander Foster, Trustees. Niel McLean, Street & Davidson, Attorneys on the Estate.

Lands for Sale.

A LOT OF LAND, fronting on the South side of Black River, next above the Farm of Mr Robert Weeds, containing 100 acres, 12 of which are cleared, and fit for cultivation on the front of the Lot there, are several acres of Intervale. A MEADOW LOT, containing 100 acres, lying above the Richibucto Road, and near to Black River. A LOT on the East side of the Richibucto Road, near Quin's containing 200 acres, most of which is covered with hardwood. For Terms, and other particulars, apply at the office of GEORGE KERR Chatham, 4th March 1845.