

# THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE  
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

*Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.*

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES.]

NEW SERIES, VOL. V.]

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1847.

[NUMBER 21.]

## Provincial Legislature. OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 10.

Mr Carman, by leave, presented a petition from Daniel Keith, and nineteen others, Firemen of the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, praying that the privileges they now enjoy as such firemen, may be continued to them and others who may join the company, when they cease to be members after having served fifteen years consecutively; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be laid on the table.

Mr Barberie, by leave, presented a petition from David Rowland Carter, M. D., health officer at the Port of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying to be remunerated for services performed in vaccinating the inhabitants of different settlements, as also the Indian population, by order of the general sessions, during the prevalence of the small pox at that place during the last summer; which he read. Referred to the committee of supply.

Mr Read, by leave, presented a petition from the Rev. Andrew Barron and the managing committee of the Roman Catholic School at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying for a continuation of the grant to that establishment, which he read. Referred to the committee on School petitions.

Mr Carman by leave presented a petition from Elizabeth Spratt, praying to be compensated for teaching a school in the Parish of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, for a period of four years; which he read. Referred to the committee on school petitions.

Mr Carman, by leave, presented a petition from William Stevens, of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, praying that the same privileges and protections may be extended to him in exploring the mining grounds in the county of Northumberland, as were granted and allowed in the exploring of the county of Gloucester; which he read. Referred to a select committee to report thereon. Ordered, that Mr Carman, Mr End, and Mr L. A. Wilmot, do compose the said committee.

Mr Carman by leave, presented a petition from Donald McKay, and nineteen others, settlers upon the Indian reserves, in the county of Northumberland, praying that measures be had for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act to regulate the management and disposal of the Indian reserves in this Province. Referred to the committee on the Indian reserves.

February 11.

Mr Street presented a petition from Gilmour Rankin and company, of Douglastown, in the county of Northumberland, Merchants, praying for a return of duty paid on a fire engine imported from Liverpool during the last year, for the use of that place. Referred to the committee of Trade.

Mr Carman, from the committee appointed on the tenth day of February instant, to take into consideration a petition from William Stevens, relative to mining operations in the county of Northumberland, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows.

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of William Stevens, respecting mines and minerals in the county of Northumberland, are of opinion, that very considerable local benefits having resulted from the disposal of the right of search for minerals in the county of Gloucester, similar measures should be adopted in reference to Northumberland:—Your committee therefore advise that a Lease for fifty years of the mines and minerals (if any) in the county of Northumberland, be set up to public competition, giving the usual term of thirty days public notice, under the same regulations and conditions as were named for the county of Gloucester, and at the same upset price.

W. CARMAN,  
WILLIAM END,  
L. A. WILMOT.

Committee Room, 11th Feb., 1847.

February 12.

Mr Rankin presented a petition from Charles McQuarrie, of De Sable, Prince Edwards Island, praying to be remunerated for having run a sailing packet once a fortnight between Charlott Town and Miramichi during the past season; as also, aid towards continuing a similar communication for the ensuing season. Referred to the committee of supply.

Mr Read presented a petition from Charles E. F. Lafrance, a licenced teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a school at Tracadie, in the Parish of Saumarez, in the county of Gloucester, for a period of one year ending on the first day of January last. Referred to the committee on school petitions.

Mr End presented a petition from Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Gloucester, in general sessions assembled, praying for a continuation of the bounties on fish. Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

February 13.

Mr Barberie by leave presented a petition from Archibald M'Allister, of the parish of Coleborne, in the county of Restigouche, praying aid to enable him to prosecute the deep sea herring fisheries. Referred to the committee on fisheries.

Mr Barberie presented a petition from John M'Anna, of the parish of Coleborne, in the county of Restigouche, a licenced teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a school at that place for a period of one year and six months ending on the sixteenth day of December 1845. Referred to the committee on school petitions.

Mr Barberie presented a petition from Donald Stewart, Emigrant agent at Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying to be reimbursed advances made for the support of Emigrants during the year 1844. Referred to the committee on the third day of February instant, to take into consideration petitions of a like prayer, to report thereon.

Mr Wark presented a petition from William Hannington, Esquire, and eleven others, inhabitants of Cocaigne, in the County of Kent praying that a grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards the support of an Academy at that place. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr Read presented a petition from the Reverend Andrew Barron, Roman Catholic Missionary in the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, praying pecuniary compensation for spiritual instruction and care of the Indian population of that place and its vicinity. Referred to the committee of supply.

Mr Carman presented a petition from the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed advances made during the months of August and September last, towards the support and relief of passengers from Quebec afflicted with the Small Pox. Referred to the committee on Emigration.

Mr Read presented a petition from Alexander Raig, of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, praying to be remunerated for extra work performed on the road and approaches to the Middle River Bridge in that county in the year 1841, under the direction of the commissioners appointed for carrying on the work. Referred to the Road committee.

Mr End presented a petition from her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, praying that a grant may pass to indemnify the said county for expenses incurred in transporting two criminals from Bathurst to the Provincial Penitentiary. Referred to a select committee.

February 15.

Mr Wark presented a petition from Ann Mooney, praying that the usual allowance may be granted her for teaching a school at the parish of Wellington, in the county of Kent, for a period of one year ending on the first day of May, 1845, she not having received her licence in time to be reported by the Trustees of schools, although recommended for such licence. Referred to the committee on school petitions.

Ordered, That Mr Partelow, Mr Brown, Mr L. A. Wilmot, Mr Hannington Mr Rankin, Mr McLeod, Mr Tibbits, Mr Woodward, and Mr End, be the committee on the subject of the first Resolution, which relates to the construction of line of Electro Magnetic telegraph through the British provinces, and that the committee report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr Partelow, Mr Brown, Mr L. A. Wilmot, Mr Hannington, Mr Rankin, Mr McLeod, Mr Tibbits, Mr Woodward, and Mr End, be also the committee on the subject of the second Resolution, which relates to the amendment required in the two railway acts of last session, and report thereon by bill or otherwise. And that the committee also take into consideration all railway applications to the house and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr L. A. Wilmot, Mr Wark Mr Earle, Mr Barberie, and Mr Baillie, be the committee on the subject of the third Resolution, which relates to the Imperial Copy Right Act, and report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

## The Politician.

### The British Press.

From the Manchester Examiner.

#### A LETTER FROM LONDON.

Contrast Lord John Russell on the 30th of August, 1841, with Lord John Russell on the 25th of January 1847. On the one occasion

he was taking leave of office, and defending his ministerial conduct, before a House of Commons which rejected him by a powerful majority; and conscious of the injustice which had been done to his motives, he was at times affected almost to tears. On the other and recent occasion, he had to propound grave measures to the assembly; and instead of being treated with that sneering silence which means "poor fellow! it is a pity, but you have brought it all on yourself by your bad conduct!"—he was listened to for two hours and a half, with the general admiration, and greeted on his conclusion, with cheers as enthusiastic as their expression was that of unanimity.

Yet it is the same parliament—with the usual exception caused by the parliamentary bills of mortality,—it is the same body of men. Lord John Russell is therefore not amply but speedily avenged. Fox had to wait about twenty years for similar retribution, and when it came it was too late. And if Lord John had a mind to imitate rather the tactics of Pitt than of Fox, he had a fair opportunity. Pitt accepted office in the face of a hostile majority of the house of commons. He wore his antagonists all but out; dissolved parliament in 1786; the Whigs were thoroughly beaten, and no less than one hundred and sixty of them lost their elections, their only consolation being that the laughing public regarded them as "Fox's martyrs" while Pitt became for many years the ministerial autocrat of Great Britain.

Times however are changed; and the free and independent electors are not so easily led by a clap net "hook in their jaws"; Dissenters now travel on the sunny side of the law; Roman Catholics can venture to appear out of holes and corners; and however attached to Protestantism may be the mass of the constituency, it would be somewhat difficult now a days to get a crowd of non electors to burn the house and library of a learned and scientific man, because he is a heretic. Besides, though Lord John Russell is neither above nor beyond the usual party tactics, there is a deeper moral conviction in his nature than even reigned in the soul of Pitt, of the necessity of seeking right ends by corresponding means; and to this governing element in his character may be partly attributed the fact, that the parliament which ejected him from office with scorn, has restored him to it with respect, and will probably sustain him in it with vigour.

Each session of the present parliament with two exceptions, has had its grand Ministerial dramatic nights in which the Prime Minister plays "Mathews at home," and all the world came to see. In 1823 Sir Robert Peel destroyed that sliding scale of 1828, which conferred the odium of too much protection, and he propounded the new tariff, which was the first step towards enabling the people of this country to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market. In eighteen hundred and forty three, he was passive; but from eighteen hundred and forty four till eighteen hundred and forty six he performed his fiscal experiments on lard, vinegar, glass, cotton wool and corn. It is now the turn of Lord John Russell. Comparatively little of financial reform has been left him to accomplish. But there is this difference between him and his predecessor. Every movement of Sir Robert Peel weakened his powerful party, and at last isolated him, not in the country, but in the House of Commons. If Lord John Russell goes on as he has commenced, every movement is calculated to give strength to his weakness. He has this advantage, that the country is utterly dead to mere party strife, and, with Ireland and financial embarrassments before it, will not tolerate more governmental experiments, in order to satisfy and gratify even much greater men than Lords Stanley and George Bentinck, though backed by Mr Disraeli. So far the course is clear—the difficulty with Lord John Russell will not be, not generals but particulars, not so much principles as details.

That difficulty has arrived. The first eight days of the session exhibited a succession of legislative rockets—every thing was ready, every body was eager, all came anxious for anything, and the vivid rapacity with which the ministerial measures have been fired off has been the theme of general admiration. But the novelty of the session is already over—the interest has already all but evaporated. We know now nearly the best and worst of it. The ports are open; the navigation laws are suspended; sugar comes in duty free, as a substitute for malt; the committee on the law of settlement has been appointed; the nature of the changes to be effected in the poor law commission has been propounded; the amended Poor Law bill for Ireland, has been introduced and printed; Irish Landlords, and Irish paupers are alike to be relieved out of the imperial exchequer; while the chancellor of the exchequer will have no surplus, no finan-

cial experiments to effect, no duties to remit but probably a large loan to contract. Having ascertained all these things, the enthusiasm flags, and before us lie the details of all the measures which have been announced with the exception of those which so promptly received the royal assent on Tuesday last. Now therefore comes on the trial of ministerial tact—now will be tested the temper of what must still be termed partisans, though individuals would be the more appropriate phrase.

Lord John Russell, in his admirable speech on Monday, quoted from Sir Thomas More and from Fletcher of Saltoun, two well known passages, severally descriptive of the former condition of England and of Scotland; and in his sententious way, he likened the present calamity to a famine of the thirteenth century falling on the population of the nineteenth. But to speak it very literally, the root of Ireland's misery is of very modern growth. It is but recently, so to speak, that the potato became the national staff of life, and that millions were multiplied to lean upon it. Dr. Johnson, in his famous tour to the Hebrides, was informed that kail was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell. The great moralist was quite puzzled to understand what the Scotch did before they had kail, but he solves the problem in this way—"When they had not kail they probably had nothing." The Irish historian has a similar puzzle as to what the Irish did before they had the potato—no doubt frequently suffering as Froissart tells us, the people of France did, during one dreary period of four years, when the most notable example of the famine which the gossip of chivalry can adduce, was the fact, that a small cask of herrings sold for thirty golden crowns. If instead of giving the people of Ireland penal laws and potatoes, we had giving them liberty of conscience and free institutions, this heavy burden need not be upon us.

Lord John Russell, on Thursday night said that the expenditure for Ireland was at the rate of £600,000 a month; and that by the end of August next, seven millions sterling will be spent in the maintenance of the Irish destitute population. The potato has been Pandora's box. In the presence of such a fact, it is some consolation to know that the prices of food are rapidly receding. In every grain market in the kingdom the declension is as decided as it is unmistakable—much more so than reluctant newspapers accounts acknowledge. Nor will there be any reaction, for our foreign supplies will continue to pass at once into market, unless a panic should ensue, and then there may be a lull.

From the London Pictorial Times.

## THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The old year has glided gently, we repeat, into the new. We expect violent changes and contrasts in the political and social events of the coming months, no more than we looked for them in the face of nature, when January superseded December. But much has been done during the past twelvemonth, and where seed has been sown, we have a right to look for crops. And we have also a right to look hopefully, for nothing has been done, so far as our own country is concerned, hastily or unjustly, or without allowing every body to be heard. The Ministry, which was in office a year ago, is destroyed. It was by no sudden shock, no desperate struggle of party that it fell, but by a calm and resolute self-immolation. That Ministry had formed a plan for the amelioration of the lot of thousands; the plan was laid before the nation, and fierce and long-enduring was the strife over it. The Ministry stood by, knowing that the hour its plan was adopted, its existence was at an end. After months of deadly struggle, the sense and will of the country were supposed to be collected. The plan became law, and the Ministry fell. It is not here that we need notice the merits of the new law: we are merely recording the fact that they, or the results of the measure, what they may, it was presented, fought over, and passed as became Englishmen; and Ministers, crushed by their own offspring, asserted in their fall the honour of the national character. In the great political event of the past twelvemonth, none can see disgrace, in its bearing upon the fortunes of the coming year—a majority sees hope.

In other countries the incidents of the period in question have been less happy. Ireland began the year in apprehension, and ends it in starvation: if the police statistics be correct, and the masses be arming, there is even a darker future in store. There seems only a choice between allowing distress and disaffection to be demonstrated in rebellion, and interference by means of a Coercion Bill, which will inevitably produce resistance and bloodshed.

The Continent presents a complication of difficulty, caused by a pertinacity in bad faith.