

...will sooner drive a man to desperation, and having once seen better days, is doomed to rust out the remainder of his existence, owing to causes over which he was denied the privilege of having any control. Yet this is precisely the condition which the people of New Brunswick now find themselves in; and unless we have a new business opened up to us, a reciprocal free trade with the United States, or something else of that sort, the people will continue to grow more and more discontented, until England at length will find it impossible to retain her position on this continent. This is no hasty remark. It is our solemn conviction.

From the Montreal Gazette.
AFFAIRS IN CANADA.
 It appears from the debate in the House of Commons, that Lord John Russell has declared the policy of the British Government to be, to allow the Colony to manage its own affairs, and with respect to the Rebellion Losses Bill, to permit it to go into operation. His expectation, under the circumstances, is a strange one. He says, that as the people are loyal, he trusts that when the excitement subsides, they will labour to give a proper direction to the bill. 'As the people are loyal,' Lord John seems to think that loyalty, like adversity, has its uses, and that it only requires Downing street to say a word, and loyalty receives it with thanks.

The Politician.
The Colonial Press.

From the Saint John Morning News.
THE ADMIRAL'S CARGO—RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Those who are too fond of protection to home industry—we mean the over sanguine—cry out that a reciprocal free trade with our Western neighbors, would have a tendency of swamping St. John with Yankee notions—that it would be like opening a crevasse in the levee of the Mississippi, which would result in ruin to our manufacturers, and destruction to property generally. This doctrine is as futile as anything can be. Before making calculations as to the effects of a free trade, the resources of the Province must first be inquired into, and understood, and then we have got to think of the productions, natural and artificial, of our neighbors—and after comparing 'bills of items,' geographical situations, relatively, &c. &c., we shall be able to arrive at a reasonable conclusion—but not before. The very thing apprehended in case of the partition being knocked down, is what is now a palpable reality. We went on board of the steamer *Admiral* on Saturday morning, and there we observed as a portion of her cargo—several hundred scythe snaths, nests of buckets, shovels, brooms, and rakes, by the hundreds, or thousands—besides other articles, all of wooden manufacture, the wood perhaps the growth and produce of this very Province. On every trip of the Boston boats, articles of the same description are brought here, in immense quantities. They pour in upon us now in spite of the duties. But the supply is only equal to the demand; and the demand, surely, unless created by an increase of population, could never be greater if all restrictions were removed—or, in other words, if we had a reciprocal free trade. On the contrary the very reverse would be the case. The wood being on the spot, and having excellent water power in New Brunswick, factories would soon spring up in all parts for the manufacture of these very articles we are now importing so extensively, and for which a flood of gold pours out of the Province every year, to say nothing of that which goes for flour. In the event of a reciprocal free trade, men of capital as well as enterprise would come here, both from England and the United States, and employ their means in one of the best fields which the world could afford them. Look at our mineral resources. The whole country is a bed of wealth. But the Province requires some stimulant to set the people to work—an adjacent market to remunerate the adventurer and capitalist. At present the Americans import immense quantities of iron from Great Britain, this article being one of the 'scarcities' in the United States—Pennsylvania being the chief, if not the only, iron State in the Union. Now look at the iron wealth of Carleton county alone in this Province, said to be not only inexhaustible, but the ore is proved to be of the very best description; the steel produced by the Mining Company at Woodstock is not to be excelled even in England. Suppose for a moment that the American market were thrown open for this article of merchandise, to say nothing of others, what a source of wealth would be stirred up, for the benefit of the country! We are as rich in minerals as we are in wood; but we want the means to get at them, and the markets to render them available. Remove all restrictions between the Colonies and the United States, and in point of business, our interests become blended; and with the growth and prosperity of our neighbors we are bound to keep pace. On the other hand the Americans would be equal gainers by the transaction. This not being exactly what is called a bread country, not even a potato country of late years, we should have to depend upon the United States for our supplies of wheat and flour. By means of an increase of trade, an increase of population must follow, so that the greater will be the consumption; and where we import now 200,000 barrels of flour per annum, from New York, in a very few years the importation would amount to half a million. It is labor that produces wealth, provided there be anything to labor upon. We can labor as hard in New Brunswick as any people under a Northern sun, and able not only to pay for what we eat, but save something besides. Without an opportunity for the indulgence of industrious propensities, however, a people must naturally become slothful and inert—of very little use to themselves, and of scarcely any whatever to the rest of the world. It is likewise a propensity of the human mind to complain when 'hard times' are pressing heavily upon a people; and we know of not-

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We can only tell him, that so far as the people who call themselves, and know themselves loyalists, in Lower Canada are concerned, Downing Street has not made a greater mistake since 1774. There has seemed to be a general, fixed, quiet determination to put loyalty and the Rebellion Losses Bill into the same bundle. It has been tied up with the same tape, and has gone across the Atlantic in the same box. If the bill is not disallowed, the people say that the British Government may keep loyalty in Downing Street. And it has not been and will not be disallowed.

So far as Great Britain is affected, the step is a melancholy act of self-destructive. So far as Canada is affected it is one highly beneficial. Parties will be broken up by it, feelings broken down. Instead of a large, and influential, part of the colonists, looking upon themselves as bound to regard their character as British subjects, in considering the affairs of Canada, they will look upon themselves only henceforth as Canadians. It is the first step from the pupillage of youth, towards the independence of manhood. And there is some comfort in the thought, that Great Britain has forced the people to take it, not only against their will, but against their strongest and most affectionate remonstrances.

Loyalty was a dream, and as such, Great Britain has had a hearty laugh over it. The credulous dreamers, while they feel hurt at the insulting rallery of the Queen's Government, must yet acknowledge, that it is as well for them to bear it. They must feel, that no other means could have been taken so effectually to root out that absurd preference which they had always given to the Sovereign of England over their own lives and fortunes, nay, over the interests of their own country, Canada. They must feel, and they do feel—it would be wrong to deny it—injured, insulted, humbled, what more is left them? Nothing for Great Britain, we almost shed tears as we write it, absolutely nothing.

The Queen of England did not in all her wide dominions possess more totally devoted subjects than the Loyalists of Canada. Their feelings were not a sentiment, but a passion—a foolish one. It must be granted—as the event has proved—but still a passion. It is now gone, in this part of Canada at any rate.

'Love flows like the Solway,
 It ebbs like its tide.'

What the immediate results may be, it would be difficult to divine. The ultimate results we believe to be pretty distinct.

Communications.

TO JOHN WESLEY WELDON, ESQ.,
 DEPUTY TREASURER, &c. &c.

SIR,—Several weeks have elapsed since my first letter was addressed to you, yet you have remained quite silent. It is not my wish to hurry you to reply, and I therefore will honor you with a second letter, previous to arriving at the conclusion that you intend being as generous as in the latter paragraph of my former one I suggested you might be. It entirely escaped my memory until now to enquire of you, if you have been aware that since the law passed in this Province in the 32nd year of the reign of George 3, cap. 9, it has been illegal for the Treasurer of the Province, or any Deputy Treasurer, to own any ships or vessels, or any share or shares in any ship or vessel trading to and from any port in this Province, or to trade or deal directly or indirectly in any article made dutiable by the laws of this Province? and whether you have not knowingly violated this law in both particulars? Again, Sir; when you were called upon about two years ago by one of the Commissioners for Buoys and Beacons for the Port of Buctouche (who was appointed at that time by the Government and not by you) for a statement of the Buoys and Beacons fund collected by you for many years for that port, and for the surplus that had not been expended, did you not promise to fur-

nish a statement, and have you ever done so? And instead of paying over the surplus, did you not inform him it had been expended for the improvement of the Port of Richibucto? And again, Sir; did you not procure that Commissioner and his coadjutor, no later than last winter, to sign a petition to have the amount of Buoys and Beacons for that Port increased to one penny per ton, whilst you had always compelled vessels to pay that sum without there being any law to justify you in so doing?

Again, Sir; on a still more recent occasion, when, as Deputy Treasurer, you paid the Tide Waiter under you his salary for the past year, did you not retain ten pounds without his knowledge, and lead him to suppose that he was paid in full by receiving thirty pounds; and when subsequently applied to by him for the balance, on his discovering that you had withheld ten pounds, did you not endeavor to excuse yourself by telling him that owing to the navigation being closed a part of the year, you had only paid him for three quarters' services? and did you not afterwards pay him the other ten pounds, and at the same time communicate to him the official announcement that his services as Tide Waiter were no longer required?

And again, Sir, during all the time you have had the prerogative of paying former Tide Waiters their salaries, have you never before known the navigation to be closed for a portion of the year? and have you ever thought it necessary to retain a fourth part of such salary, because the winter season here is extremely cold? In concluding this letter, I may be permitted to add that there appears to me to be the same reasons why you should answer these inquiries as those in my former letter; and that in case of your failing to do so at an early period, it will be my duty to notice them, with the others before proposed. And I beg to assure you, Sir, that notwithstanding a volume of similar enquiries might be made of you as Deputy Treasurer, it is not my intention to compliment you any further in that capacity, should your explanation be true and satisfactory.

I am, your obedient servant,
 JAMES A. JAMES.
 Richibucto, County Kent, July 9, 1849.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
 CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE PIC NIC.

According to the announcement in our last number, the Anniversary of the Northumberland Division of the Sons of Temperance, took place on Wednesday last, the 11th instant. Early in the morning the Steam Ferry Boat was decorated with flags, and an arch of evergreens, with an inscription, "Welcome Brothers." At a quarter to 9 o'clock, the procession of Sons moved from the Division Room, headed by the Chatham Amateur Band in uniform. The sight was really imposing, to see somewhat about 90 good men and true, clothed in the neat white collars of the Order, and thus publicly avowing that they will neither 'make, buy, sell, nor use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.' This cannot fail in producing much of the desired result, for each one of these carries with him an influence into the sphere in which he moves, and by his example and precept, encourages to help forward the great moral movement of abstinence from alcoholic liquors. In order to do honor to the day, and manifest the fraternal spirit of the Order, the members of Caledonian Division, and some from both the Bathurst and Kent Divisions, were with their brethren of Northumberland, as guests.

About 9 o'clock the boat started, and the effect of the sight from the land, we were told, was truly magnificent; for, as each Son had the privilege of having a

lady guest, the presence of so many ladies added much to the interest and appearance of the scene. The inhabitants cheered as they left the landing, while the Band struck up one of its select airs. As the boat progressed up the river, we were peculiarly gratified by witnessing the vessels on our way cheering, and hoisting their colors. The boat called at Douglastown, to receive the Douglastown lady guests, where every mark of attention and respect was shown to the Pic Nic party. Here they were likewise joined by the Hon. A. Rankin, as a special guest, who by his presence, and we understand since, in another effective form, has shewn his good wishes for the spread of the Order. She also called at Newcastle, and here again the party were received with all honors. After a short interval the boat proceeded on her way to Beauvoir's Island, which had been placed at the disposal of the party by the proprietor, Joseph Russell, Esq., in a manner which made the favor doubly valuable. He received them on the beach, and cordially welcomed them to the Island. After landing, the procession formed again, and marched to the Northern side of the Island, where they were agreeably surprised to find that seats and tables had been laid down for them by the proprietor, in a spot which could not be surpassed in the Province for suitability, having been the day before cleared from stumps, &c., by Mr Russell; the overhanging trees formed a natural awning, which far surpassed anything art could do. After being seated, the sport commenced. The repast for the day having been arranged by a committee, they waited upon the guests till there was enough and to spare, and a more sociable and agreeable company we never beheld. After enjoying themselves for about four hours on the Island, the bell rung, notifying them that it was time to return home, and after three cheers having been given for Mr Russell and lady, the gaily dressed boat started in beautiful style, called at Newcastle to say good bye, when they were welcomed with a salute and lusty cheers. The wind and tide having headed the boat shortly after, her progress was slow, so that they were prevented from returning their mark of respect to Douglastown, by walking round the town. The boat reached her landing in Chatham about 1/2 past 7, when the Sons, after having first landed the ladies, walked in procession to the Division Room, to meet again at the Band Room at half past 8 o'clock.

The evening's entertainment went off well—made up of speeches, recitations, and songs, keeping up an unwearied interest till about 11 o'clock, when the meeting broke up, all well pleased with the day's enjoyment; so much so, that we have not heard the least dissatisfaction by any one; but the universal remark is, that all went off admirably well, and we certainly think that total abstinence principles have taken such hold in Miramichi, as will not easily be uprooted.

There were but three special guests invited—the Hon. Joseph Cunard, the Hon. Alex. Rankin, and R. Hutchison, Esq. The reason why the number was so limited, we understand, was the fear of accommodation on board the boat. The first named gentleman sent in as an apology for his non-attendance, sickness in his family, but expressed himself much flattered by the invitation, and wished the Sons every success in the philanthropic course they were pursuing. The last named gentleman attended in the evening, and also bestowed on the division a handsome donation.

Among the banners which floated in the breeze, was one of white silk, with appropriate designs painted thereon—a present from Mr John Mackie, a member of the Division.

Much credit is due to the Committee and Stewards for their arrangements, and gentlemanly bearing throughout the day.