

The Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Family, wore Highland costumes of the Royal Stuart tartan. The royal party retired from the ball room about midnight, and dancing was commenced in the dining room of the Castle, and kept up in both places for some time—in the ball room till 3, p. m.

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

From the St. John Morning News.

THE POLITICAL CORRUPTIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MR. NEEDHAM'S LECTURE.

Alderman Needham next alluded to the conduct of the Government in particular cases. He said they exercised their power to suit their own ends, without reference to the public good. He alluded to the hints that had been thrown out in reference to the management of the lunatic asylum. Notwithstanding a great deal had been said and written (all false for what he knew) and the government was fully cognizant of these things, yet up to that moment they had not instituted an inquiry. If they had any political end to serve—any particular friend they wished to provide with an office, they would soon turn these current reports into something to their own advantage, as they did in the case of the late Common Clerk, Mr Boyd. In that case Mr Partelow wanted the office for Mr Wheeler—and the moment an audible complaint was uttered in the city against the late incumbent, they jumped at it in Fredericton, as a hungry terrier would at a raw piece of matton, and quickly an order comes down from the 'Sublime Porte' that Mr Boyd must march, and Mr Wheeler (of the same political way of thinking as Mr Partelow) is installed 'with all the honors.' Now why not exercise the same consideration for the public good in the case of the lunatic asylum? Simply because the Government have no object to serve.

The Lecturer next alluded to the monstrous pay the Queen's Printer had been in the habit of receiving. He said that last winter the House concluded to give the Printing out by contract. The tenders have recently been opened—and although there were only two tenders in—viz: one from Mr Phillips and the other from the Queen's Printer, it has been found that a saving of over £300 can be made upon three items only—viz: the Journals and the Appendices. Mr Phillips' tender being the lowest, of course the country will expect that he will do the Journals &c. next winter. If not, then we must know the reason. He would keep his eye upon the 'dial.' The Lecturer here told several anecdotes respecting the Queen's Printer—how he waited until late in the afternoon before handing in his tender, until he could know whether there had been any put in before him—and how Mr Simpson could afford to ride in state at the opening of the session with four horses, whilst her Majesty's Representative could only command two.

The next subject was the Fredericton Savings Bank—or rather the deficiencies that had been spoken of in connection with it. Here was the greatest piece of iniquity that had ever been perpetrated upon any country, whether as regards the conduct of the manager, the Executive Government, or the House of Assembly. The manager of this Bank had been Mr James Taylor of Fredericton; and in fixing up the accounts of the institution in order to discover the amount of assets and arrears, it was ascertained that the sum of £2,500 had been deficient. Where the money had gone to no one could tell—nor could any one that he knew of, tell to this day. Well, what is the ordinary course of conduct in such cases? Surely you will say that the manager who is supposed to know everything about the Bank, ought to have been immediately arrested and examined! But what was done? Mr Partelow at the next Session brought in a bill, asking the House of Assembly to make good the deficiencies, amounting to £2,500. Mr Ritchie got up and opposed the motion on the ground that there was nothing before the House to justify them in granting this sum—that there were no accounts before them, or papers of any kind for examination. Mr Partelow stated that as it was a public institution in which a great many poor persons had all their funds, and there would be much suffering unless the money was made good; he thought the house would do well to pass the Bill—and he would then pledge himself to have all the documents necessary before the House next Session, which he felt satisfied would suit the views of the House. *The money was granted!!! Up to this day Mr Partelow had not redeemed his pledge!!!!* Now he did not mean to say that Mr Taylor had pocketed the money—because nobody knew what had become of it. It was gone, however, and there was a thief undiscovered somewhere! Who were the 'poor men' though, that Mr Partelow had so much compassion for, as likely to suffer if the deficiencies were not made good? He (the lecturer) knew of two or three poor men who had never got paid—although poor Colonel Shore got his money.

Mr Taylor, then, had been at the head of this establishment, and he (the lecturer) had shown what had been done under his management.—The way they punished Mr Taylor was this:—he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Fredericton, and Commissioner of public buildings:—two very snug berths, the latter worth £100 a year.

speaking of the sums which the public buildings in Fredericton had cost the Province, he stated that the Government House alone, for building and keeping in repair, since 1828, amounted £42,370! (This the Lecturer showed by sundry statements.)

The Lecturer here related an anecdote which came off between him and Mr Speaker Weldon. While conversing some time ago with his honor respecting the representation, and the talk about giving Fredericton an additional member, he told his honor that however averse he (the lecturer) was to increasing the number of members, he thought forty would be a more convenient number than thirty nine (which is now the amount of representation.) 'Why?' said Mr Weldon. 'Oh!' said the lecturer—'if forty, you would occasionally perform plays during the long winter evenings in Fredericton. There was the Drama or the Opera, he did not know which, called 'Alla Baba and the Forty Thieves.' He thought every member could sustain a character in this very well. As to Alla Baba, however, he didn't know who could take that character.—(Tremendous laughter.)

[We shall now allude to one more prominent feature in this lecture—although we have at least a dozen more in our note book, of minor consequence—and then close up. We find in writing out our notes that the matter increases rather than diminishes upon our hands. We could make this report occupy at least twenty more columns of our paper; but the labor of writing it out—considering that we have only two days to each publication, is immense—especially while we have no editorial assistance. But the reader may rest satisfied that we have published the most striking and glaring instances of corruption; quite enough, in sooth, for him to form a good opinion as to the character of the present House of Assembly. We are glad to have this opportunity in exposing, in print, the 'iniquities of the land,' and we shall be amply rewarded if the people will only make a proper use of the information, and in 1850 haul the political sinners from their seats.]

A few years since, said the lecturer, Mr Crane was deputed to proceed to England, and to purchase for the House of Assembly, a portrait of Lord Glenelg, the then Colonial Secretary, for which portrait the sum of £500 was placed at his disposal. The honorable gentleman commenced economising, when he got in England, and obtained the picture for £200. Here, then, you will say, was a saving to the Province of three hundred. Not so! Mark how he disposes of the balance. Forty pounds he lays out for little portraits of the Queen, which were scattered among the loyal families of Fredericton. The balance, or £260 he put into his pocket as commissions.

The lecturer in concluding, stated that he had been charged by some Executive Councilors with acting from interested motives, that he had undertaken this crusade against the 'present powers that be,' because he was a disappointed man. He would say to those Executive Councilors, steeped to the lips in political iniquity, and who had been guilty of conduct that would shame a highwayman, that before he would allow them to pronounce upon his motives, first let them sacrifice for their country's good as much as he had, for this his adopted city, and then they might attempt to impugn his motives and arraign his conduct. Till then, let shame cover them, and conscious coward guilt silence them.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 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.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The papers report that the line of communication by telegraph from St. John to Amherst, is now complete, and that communications have been made between that city and the Bend of Petricodiac, at which latter place there is a station and an operator. The whole line to Halifax, it is expected, would be completed in a fortnight. Complaint is made of the slow movement of the Novascotiains.

CANADA.—The Toronto papers report that Cholera was fast disappearing in that city.

Mr Vansittart, of West Oxford, has been addressing, through the public journals, some very sensible letters to the members of the Oxford Branch of the British American League on the present affairs of Canada, and the movements on

foot to bring about a better state of things. From his second letter we take the concluding remarks:—

One more objection I must beg permission to allude to, viz: that united, we should form too powerful a government, long to remain under the control of Britain, and not strong enough to stand alone; and that, as a natural consequence, we should inevitably become a portion of the United States. Now, this, gentlemen, is only arguing on a probability which is incapable of any certain deduction; and I will meet it by another probability, on which, I contend, more reliance may be placed.—With every desire to continue the connexion with Great Britain, so long as she will respect our manifest wants, and legislate with a just regard to our necessities; the conviction presses on my mind, from the course England has pursued towards these colonies, and the position in which she has placed them, politically and commercially that no power can avert a separation from her rule, at no very distant day;—and viewing the condition of the neighboring republic, her vastly increasing population and extending territory, with the seeds of discord deeply rooted and already budding into maturity, between the North and the South—I am led to the belief, that the same period may witness some disruption in their Government, and the northern portion of the Union may join with British North America in forming one of the most powerful and secure nations on the face of the globe. By their Geographical position, the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, with perhaps Pennsylvania and New Jersey, would appear almost by Providence destined to be associated with these Provinces; and by the bent of trade, the natural channels of merchandize to and from the ocean, and the obvious tendency of economic arrangements, they are certainly closely allied; it is too much therefore to contemplate, in the present aspect of affairs, such a consummation? But as no eye can pierce through the veil of the future, it is surely but wise to prepare for any event—to trim our sails and steer our bark, so that whatever current may set against us, we may not be carried into the vortex of social disturbance and political confusion, but may find within our reach a harbor in which we may anchor in safety. In short, without the remotest intention or wish to hasten the day of our separation from Great Britain, I could desire to see our people united under institutions of their own—not dependent upon her or any other country, so that when the course of events forces a change upon us, that change may be brought about, with the least possible interruption of our internal harmony or commercial prosperity.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

The Montreal Correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle, under date of September 25, writes the following sensible letter:—

In my last communication, I intimated an intention of presenting you with some of the ideas entertained here on the subject of a Federal Union of the Provinces, and also on that of annexation to the American Republic; these being, as you are aware, the two principal remedies suggested for our commercial ailments. It is true that some very respectable people, who carry the sentiment of royalty beyond all reasonable bounds, object to both these remedies, and pertinaciously adhere to the delusive hope, that England will return to the protective system. This class of reasoners is not numerous, neither is it on the increase: pecuniary losses are consequently effective in making inroads upon abstract loyalty, and I think you will agree with me, that thousands who only one year ago were ready to brand "Rebellion" on the forehead of any man who would have dared to whisper of separation from Great Britain, are now among the most zealous advocates of something remarkably analogous. It is not, therefore, assuming too much to take it for granted, that the hope of protection by Great Britain to our products is an illusion which it will be wise in the Colonists to give up, preparatory to the consideration of more feasible means.

A Federal Union of all the North American Colonies is certainly a magnificent idea, and, moreover, includes the advantages of a prolonged membership in the great British family,—a fact which, alone, is very likely to insure a preference to the scheme of union over that of annexation.

It is scarcely saying too much, if we do say, that a political confederation of this kind, establishing a free and unrestricted exchange of products, together with the cheap and speedy means of intercourse and transportation, would render the Provinces the most desirable place of settlement, because the most prosperous in the world. The proof lies on the surface: the British Colonies have within their bounds all the elements of wealth, and in such abundance, that the supply would increase with the consumption, without suggesting the fear of exhaustion, for ages to come. The forests of Canada and New Brunswick are yet in their virginity, offering the promise of building materials, fuel and alkalies, without stint. The luxuriant soil of Canada West is prolific of Wheat, beyond comparison with any section of country in this hemisphere, and might feed scores of millions of men. Lower Canada and the other Provinces now yield, and could be made to yield an hundred fold, abundance of Maize, Oats, Rye and other grains. The marshes, interales and lowlands could give grass and fodder to cattle, in equal profusion;

so much, in brief, for the capabilities of the forests and the soil. But, if we dig a little below the surface, we are astonished of the presence of the best coal in the world, in such extraordinary abundance, as to excite our surprise. This mineral is found especially in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and appears on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, on those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the banks of rivers and lakes, inviting, by the facilities of access, the enterprise even of isolated miners, some of whom, without the men and appliances necessary to such work, find it, nevertheless, a profitable speculation. Then, the most important of all metals, Iron, is equally abundant, and, as has been ascertained quite recently by submission to the most rigid tests, is in no wise inferior to the best Swedish article. Iron Mining and Smelting operations are even now actively carried on, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it is said, with the certainty of the most ample success. Copper, Lead, and Manganese are found in a very great abundance.—Gold, itself, is known to exist in Canada, in considerable quantities. Then, there is abundance of Marble, excellent Stone, Gypsum, Brick and Pottery's Clay, and various valuable earths.—Rock Salt is also said to exist in New Brunswick. Add to all this, that these Provinces are admirably watered; that the streams and brooks would supply motive power to ten thousand mills, and you may form some little idea of the resources of these countries. Perhaps, however, the most important item in the catalogue of favors which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon us, is our Fish. This is a subject which, of itself, would demand a prolonged article; but, as I must acknowledge my ignorance of the capacity and extent of the fisheries, or rather fishing grounds, I will only add that, according to the opinion of very competent men, the fisheries of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and, indeed, of the shores of all our eastern Provinces, if properly managed, would of themselves enrich the colonies. Would that Moses H. Perley, Esq., of St. John, N. B., (whose pardon I humbly beg for introducing his name in this letter), were discussing the subject, instead of your humble servant: such remarks as these would then appear rather fishy, in comparison with his glowing descriptions of Salmon and Cod, Mackerel and Herring, Pollock and Alewife fishing.

Superadd to the above necessarily very brief and imperfect account of our natural resources, the undoubted fact, that the climate of these Provinces is unsurpassed for salubrity; that, consequently, active and temperate men may expect to prolong their lives to the full term allotted to their pilgrimage on earth, and I think you will agree with me that if all these good things are come-at-able,—if some feasible plan can be proposed by which these countries can be opened, their resources developed, and a home offering peace and plenty to the millions of the superabundant population of Great Britain, besides preserving unbroken the connexion with our Father and Motherland, it is well deserving the close, serious, and indeed anxious, consideration of all who desire progress in wealth, intelligence, and every good thing.

I hope shortly to resume this subject. Upper Canada is in a state of great perturbation. Surely the Bruce will be satisfied that he has been most disgracefully hoaxed by his Ministers.

We can scarcely take up a paper which does not contain one or more articles on the present unhappy position of the British North American Colonies, the dissatisfaction which exists respecting the management of their affairs, and the reversion of feeling which is rapidly spreading among the colonists in reference to their anomalous connection with the parent state. That a crisis is fast approaching is apparent to the most casual observer, but what will be the final issue it would be absurd to hazard a conjecture. Remain as we are we cannot, for our population has not the means of sustaining themselves, and the merchant neither confidence, means, or the facilities of obtaining capital to create or embark in new branches of business.

Will any man gainsay what the writer asserts with reference to our great natural and untried resources? We think not. There must be something wrong then, which induces men, living in a country which possesses such extraordinary means of creating trade, to remain, as it were, with folded arms, and complain of their impoverished condition. Strangers may attribute it to apathy, want of energy, or to other like causes; but such is not the fact. Colonists who have sought abroad in other countries for the means of sustenance which have been denied them at home, are not considered drones, but on the contrary, have obtained for themselves a character for shrewdness, industry, enterprise, and intelligence; and as professional men, merchants and artisans, have taken high positions. How, then, is the absence of these qualities to be accounted for while