

governed land. If in the veins of Robert Baldwin there runs one drop of manly, generous blood, often must his conscious cheek flush and pale, when he reflects upon the price which he is paying for office. He has sold himself, a crawling, obsequious slave, to the ancient and natural foemen of his native land, and crushed, in the mire of contempt, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, in order that he might exalt the baneful and unwholesome lilies of France. Waterloo will be sternly avenged, so far as our Province is concerned, if this monstrous Bill should chance to pass.

But this Bill cannot, shall not, pass! British Canada is rousing itself, like an indignant lion, and the determined roar of its protest is already echoing from city to forest. In Toronto and Kingston meetings have been held, comprising not a few who, hitherto, have ranked among the adherents of the present administration, where the language used has been so plain and unequivocal, that even a Hyena could not mistake its purport or force. The emergency of the occasion has, like the Prophet's rod, swallowed up all minor considerations. Party feelings have been thrown to the four winds of heaven; and Tory and Radical, loyal men and responsible, have banded together as on common ground, and resolved to fight "shoulder to shoulder" against the enactment of a measure which would make the bones of our forefathers vibrate with indignation in their British graves.

No, Baldwin, to your teeth we tell you—and that in the name of the Churchmen and Dissenters, the Orangemen and Romanists of Western Canada—that this infernal outrage will never be carried into effect. Your obsequious tail, it is true, may pass the bill; but never shall the hand of our beloved Sovereign endorse the canonization of treason. The vibration of an insulted people's cry, wafted over the broad Atlantic, will cause the pen to drop from her finger, and liberal though the imperial Parliament may be, the very stones of Downing Street will protest against a proceeding "so fraught with dishonor, so foul with disgrace."

St. John New Brunswick, March 6.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The people of this city are constantly talking of retrenchment and reform in the affairs of the Province, but it strikes us that they do not look sufficiently to Frederickton, where, for a long series of years, corruption has been supported, and more successful opposition manifested to many proposed reforms than any other place in the Province. Whenever exigencies occur, the people must look to their Representatives for some decided action, and if they do not meet them in a manly and patriotic manner, let them be removed, and others elected to fill their places. By common consent, this Province is daily going down in the scale, or at least, not making that progress which ought to be expected, considering its great capabilities and resources—Immigrants from England, Ireland, and other places, join hand in hand with the native born to try their fortunes in other lands; and they will continue to do so, taking with them their skill and wealth, to be gladly received by the Yankees, until their is some evidence that the Government of this Province is to be conducted for the benefit of the people, and not for the cliques and office holders. Do the people consider that the enormous Revenues of the Province do not pay the expenses, but that year by year additions are made to its already large debt? Do they consider that it costs more to govern one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand peaceable New Brunswickers, than any other two hundred thousand people in the world? Let the people look to Frederickton—to the acts of their Representatives, and ask how is this? Mr Partelow has introduced a Bill into the Assembly to raise one hundred thousand pounds this year by taxation, in various ways, from the impoverished inhabitants of this country, while from the frontier of Canada to the St. Croix, we hear of complaints and suffering, and many find it difficult to scrape enough together to supply their immediate wants. Still our Representatives, with an indifference which cannot be explained, and a cruelty that makes the people writhe with dissatisfaction, propose to add to their troubles, by inflicting additional taxation to support a "do-nothing government," and keep in power a corrupt coalition. No one can question the devotion of the people of this Colony to the British form of Government;—their deeds are matters of history; but it cannot be denied that the country is groaning under the accumulated corruptions induced by sixty years of bad legislation. The salaries of our officials are enormous, yet we scarcely hear a word from the Government about retrenchment. We are, however, given to understand that the present high salaries are established by law, and cannot be reduced without a violation of the agreement with the Home Government. This is the language of some of the members of the Coalition; but they know this reasoning to be false. They know that since the settlement of the Civil List Bill the times have wholly changed—that the Government price of land has been reduced from six shillings to two shillings and six pence per acre, and that the British Government has since bartered away some millions of acres of our best and most valuable timber lands to the United States. All these things have occurred since the settlement of the Civil List; and every member of the Coalition must know that if a proper statement were made to the Home Government, the reduction which we seek would be made at once. In the present depressed state of the times, when labour will not command remunerating prices, and conse-

quently when taxation will be so severely felt—it should be the duty of our Representatives to reduce the expenses of the Government as much as possible, and we still trust they will not go on this Session as in times past, and leave nothing to show but a large amount of money foolishly squandered.

### Editor's Department.

#### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the subject of Free Trade, a late number of the London Morning Chronicle contains the following paragraph:—

RECIPROCITY v. ONE-SIDED FREE-TRADE.—We are glad to find that the commercial mind is rapidly recovering from the effect which to some extent, had been produced upon it by the showy and plausible, but altogether baseless theories propounded by the self-called Free Traders. A most important movement on this subject is taking place in the mercantile world, one example of which is to be found in the recent formation of the Glasgow Reciprocity and Industrial Society, the objects of which are, "to obtain Free Trade with foreign states on the basis of a true and equitable reciprocity, and to adopt all reasonable and legitimate means to promote the interests of British and Colonial industry." It is a fact that nearly two hundred eminent firms (men of all shades of politics) in Glasgow, have joined this Association, and have sanctioned its objects by appending their signatures to a document publicly promulgating the principles which it advocates.

THE GREAT RAILWAY.—A Correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle, thus speaks of the great and permanent benefits that would result to the people of Canada, from the opening of the Great Railway between that city and Halifax:—

The great and important object of connecting Quebec and Halifax by Railway;—a work in which the Provinces has such a chief interest, and is in reality of far more importance to the country than all the measures before the House, has scarcely been heard of. Had the ministry declared themselves distinctly in favor of this great national work, they would have infused an invigorating feeling into every branch of commerce, and inspired every man in the community with a confidence and a hope in the future prosperity of the colony. There would have been no occasion for Mr Channveau's committee to inquire into the cause of the emigration of the French Canadians to the United States, and to devise means to prevent the same. The only way to prevent people from leaving a country, is to make that country worthy to be occupied; and that can only be done by encouraging industry and public improvements. The work which I have alluded to would do more to restore trade, and be of more service to each and every member of Canada, than paying of the rebellion losses ten thousand times over: it would, whilst it gave employment to hundreds of our starving population, open up a country abounding with timber and mineral wealth, enhancing the value of our public lands, and preparing places for thousands of the redundant and starving population of the Mother Country;—who would become producers and consumers, and thus increase the business and revenue of the colony. We are told by the ministry that there are no funds for public improvements; but this unfortunate state of our finances is no excuse for their not declaring themselves in favor of works which it is proposed to make with foreign money. England is desirous that this great national work should be commenced at once: she has now a pauper population of four millions, being one-seventh of the population of the whole empire, and which has since 1816 cost the nation two hundred millions sterling; it is not therefore surprising that a country so situated, with such a vast amount of unproductive labor, should feel the necessity of finding out means to employ it: and it is the duty as well as the interest of Canada to co-operate with the British government in a work which is so essential to the prosperity of both countries. The introduction of from three to four millions of capital into this and the sister Provinces, would give a stimulus to the now exhausted energies of the country that would be seen and felt throughout all future time. The inhabitants of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia seem to be daily impressed with the importance of this great undertaking; and it is to be hoped that our public journals will follow the example of theirs, and advocate it more strenuously than they have hitherto done. The public are indebted to you for the favorable notice you have taken of the project, and I trust the few remarks I have made will encourage you to keep the subject before the public.

SAINT JOHN.—The Morning News of Wednesday, furnishes the following information respecting the recent election of a member to represent that city, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Hazen:

The polling commenced yesterday morning at 8 o'clock; and so great an interest was shown by the friends of the respective candidates, that by 9 o'clock upwards of 200 votes had been polled in all the wards. This was carrying out the principle "there is nothing like being first in the field." The heaviest charges were all expended by 12 o'clock—after that hour peals of light musketry at intervals sounded at the polls. Talk of journeys to the North and South Poles—the respective candidates and their friends were travelling from poll to poll nearly the whole day. At 11 o'clock 757 votes were "all told," on both sides of the harbour; the figures stood thus—

Ansley,	373
Watters,	283
Livingstone,	101

The battle, however, was bravely contested—every one in the field was determined to fight it out until the last moment. At 12 o'clock there were something over 1000 votes polled. At 4 o'clock, the returns stood in favor of Mr Ansley, by a large majority. The Official returns we have not yet received. The "great commercial City of St. John" has pronounced in favor of "high protection." The Liberals have been defeated, but not discomfited.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—After a very lengthy and warm discussion, the House decided on the following scale of Salaries for the offices named below:—Chief Justice, Seven hundred pounds currency; Master of the Rolls and Puisne Judges each, Six hundred pounds currency, per annum.

The Head Quarters of Wednesday reports, that the greater part of Monday was occupied in discussing a long Law Bill sent down by the Council. The great and beneficial features of the Bill are, that it consolidates and amends all the Laws relating to summary practice, and reduces the fees on summary actions in the Court of Common Pleas.

The same same paper says:—

Yesterday morning the Hon. Mr Partelow, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House a Despatch accompanied by documents relating to the transmission of the English Mail for Canada, which, from the remarks which followed from hon. members, seemed to have taken the House by surprise. Although the subject had been previously mooted in the Assembly, and the message had come down in consequence of questions previously put to members of the Government, yet no one in or out of the House could have been prepared for the report of Mr Watson, the Post Office Surveyor, which accompanied the Despatch. Mr Ead immediately attacked this precious document with withering sarcasm, and every hon. member who spoke on the occasion condemned, without mercy, almost every line of the report, many speaking from personal knowledge of every foot of the country described by Mr Watson. There was in this report a description of horses wading to their knees in mire, waggons whose wheels were sinking to the hubs in mud, and roads which would take—if we heard aright—one hundred and fifty pounds per mile to put them in proper repair! On these roads it was deliberately stated that the English mail could not be conveyed at a greater rate of speed than three miles an hour, and all these roads are in Nova Scotia. Our neighbors are in a sad plight if they are half so destitute as this post-office authority reports them to be; and his report, if credited in England, could not fail to lead to the withdrawal of the English mail from this route, and give it to our American neighbors to carry. An address was unanimously agreed to, and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by a select committee, setting forth in respectful but strong language the evil effect of this measure in a political point of view, and before the House rose the committee reported that His Excellency had been pleased to say that the address of the House would be forwarded by the Mail which left here for England last evening. We are afraid remonstrance comes too late. This neglect on the part of the Home Government of the feelings and interests of the people of these Provinces, must be productive of the most pernicious consequences, and must tell on the mind of every rational man in the community. If, by the representations of these Post Office Surveyors, the carrying of the English Mails has been taken from British subjects and given to Americans, it is high time that the control of that department was in other hands, and these functionaries dispensed with. The discrepancy between the report and the actual time the Mails have been on the road from Halifax to this Province, as well as between the offer of the Messrs. King to carry these Mails, were contrasted in the address, and will, we hope, lead to a most rigid examination into this unfortunate affair. In the meantime we have little hope that our English Mail will be forwarded through this Province, for Canada, after the end of the present quarter.

The Hon. Mr Fisher's Bill to vacate the seats of members of the Assembly in certain cases, was taken up and occupied the rest of the day. It, however, finally passed almost without a dissenting voice, and includes all offices of emolument.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Legislature of this Province have levied a duty of 1s. sterling on Wheat Flour, and added 4d. a gallon on Molasses.

The £20,000 granted a few days ago by the Assembly for Roads and Bridges, has been subdivided as follows:

Yarmouth,	£1000
Shelburne,	1000
Digby,	1000
Sydney,	1000
Guysboro',	1000
Queens,	1000
Richmond,	1000
Halifax,	1520
Hants,	1490
Inverness,	1350
Cape Breton,	1460
Kings',	1160
Pictou,	1460
Colchester,	1200
Cumberland,	1200
Lawsonburg,	1200
Annapolis,	1040

£20,000

A further sum of £3,000 was voted, and placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be expended on the Main Roads, East to Amherst, and West to Annapolis.

The Recorder furnishes the following sketch of an exciting scene which occurred in the Assembly during the debate respecting Denominational Colleges:—

Hon. Mr Huntington rose and walked forward to the Clerk's table, where the hon. Mr Johnston sat, and began in a low, hoarse tone and with much vehemence, to address the committee. He referred to his early career in that House, when he believed what members said and never doubted their sincerity. He had grown older and wiser.—He never entertained so contemptible an opinion of mankind as he did that day. \*\*\*\*\* Here the hon. Gentleman's wrath, which had gathered strength as he progressed, seemed to triumph over his judgment, and his gesticulations and manner was fierce in the extreme. He passed.—The whole house was paralysed for a moment. In a few seconds, however, the speaker recovered himself, and proceeded, under great excitement, to grapple with the opposition. He then referred in terms of bitter reproach, to his own colleagues who refused their support to a measure aimed at all collegiate education, and resumed his seat greatly agitated. We never in our remembrance witnessed just such a scene. It took the House by surprise.

Hon. Mr Johnston sprang to his feet the moment Huntington retired, and in a cool and collected reply administered to him a withering rebuke. He stigmatized his address as a rude, wanton, unprovoked ebullition of ungovernable wrath and temper, that could brook no opposition, and threw back with much severity the imputations of falsehood so unprovokedly made. The Provincial Secretary, and a good deal of excitement, addressed the committee shortly, and in reply to the references made by Mr Huntington to him, he denied their application altogether. He never advocated the destruction of all the means of higher education. He never would. He defied any man to the proof. He would not demolish all existing systems without some substitute plainly defined. Hon. G. R. Young closed in upon the Provincial Secretary and taunted him with defection. Mr Howe replied greatly excited, and charged home upon the member for Pictou that he had allowed the bill for reviving Dalhousie to pass at the last session—had sat at the Council Board and assisted during the vacation in getting the institution under way. Had even nominated him and his own brother as two of its governors, had allowed advertisements to appear in all the papers, and induced them to engage teachers now in town, and all without a word of caution or a hint of the present measure, and now he (the Provincial Secretary) was charged with inconsistency because he would not vote for a resolution to withdraw the funds! He challenged the member for Pictou to a denial.

The Speaker next took the floor, and gave an exposition of his views; in which we understood him to say that whilst he opposed the denominational principle, he was not the advocate of any measure designed to sweep away all means of securing the advantages of higher education. In other words, that he was in favor of one college—Dalhousie—unless a better one could be obtained, and against all others. But if the Committee decided otherwise, and against all collegiate institutions, he would not ask any preference for Dalhousie. If he had supposed that the principle of denominational institutions was to be retained, he would have paused before he advocated Mr Henry's Bill withdrawing the grant from Kings.

Hon. Mr Johnston wanted to know what the Speaker meant by a preference to Dalhousie. Mr Hall took the floor, and seizing a chair at the Clerk's table, placed it in front of him, and commenced a violent attack upon the Speaker, accusing him as the head of the House, with inconsistency, stratagem, manoeuvre, tactic, and political dishonesty, affirming that he had lowered himself in the estimation of the country as Speaker, &c., &c., because he had supported Henry's Bill, and assisted in preventing the whole question from being discussed at once and before that bill had passed. It was amusing to witness the gestures of the member for Kings, as he seized the back of the chair with both hands and leaned forward upon it, balancing it upon its two fore legs, with his weight resting upon both arms, and sed-