

for you to marry a woman with rosy cheeks, red arms, and a robust frame; one who has the strength to play the romp, command a whole regiment of Brooms, brushes, and kettles, whip half a dozen lazy soldiers, and jump a five rail fence, rather than one of those puny, white-faced, spider-waisted, silk-dressed, delicate dolls; who, from the top of their head to the end of their toe nails, have not strength enough to lift a flat-iron or draw a broom. In all thy gettings, get an industrious, intelligent, sensible wife.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

NAPAN.

February 1, 1850.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I would humbly crave your pardon if I intrude on your time and patience, either through ignorance or impudence, as I fear you will find a little tincture of both in this. Although I am not a member of your Agricultural Society, I rejoice to hear of its beneficial achievements, both in Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. As I have never heard of any statement of what Domestic Manufactures were made in the County, it has occurred to my mind that a leaf from my day book (though proceeding from an obscure corner of the County), would be as interesting as many of the items of domestic intelligence, Agricultural or Horticultural, that have been soiced from time to time.

On looking over it, I find that I have wrought 797 yards of Cloth, with my own hands, since the middle of August last; and I have Yarn in the house for 380 more, and upwards of 2000 promised to be sent in before long. Now, Sir, is not this simple announcement satisfactory, and does it not reflect credit on Napan?

A WEAVER.

February 22, 1850.

Since the above was written, the greater part of what was promised me, has been received. I have at this date on my book 1066 yards manufactured. I trust Mr. Cate will see this, and hope the Agricultural Board will call for similar statements from other parts of the County.

PARISH OF NELSON.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I am highly gratified to see such a large quantity of valuable information as is contained in the three last numbers of your interesting Journal; and as your correspondent, "One of the People," from Newcastle, remarks, the spirit of Reform seems to have at length feebly raised its voice on the banks of the Miramichi; and I heartily concur with my unknown friend in his opinion, that it will be the fault of the People if it is not heard, and its effects felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, ere the close of this year of jubilee, 1850.

The last number of your paper contains a communication from one of the Overseers of the Poor for this Parish, in reply to a "Tax Payer," wherein he states that on February 12, 1849, Tenders were received for the supplying of the Poor of this Parish for one year, and also that the support of permanent Paupers was offered to public competition, and given to the lowest bidder, and likewise that Mr. Russell's Tender was accepted, being the lowest; and as there is no other name mentioned, I presume Mr. Russell was also the lowest bidder for the support of permanent Paupers.

Your correspondent then goes on to say that the above statement is within the knowledge of every Tax-payer in Nelson Parish, as notices were put up in all parts of the Parish. This most positively deny, and I unhesitatingly affirm that there are upwards of one hundred Tax-payers in said Parish that never saw any such notices, or heard anything of the matter above alluded to, excepting those of them (and I am one) that may have been favored with a perusal of the last Gleaner. With regard to the second inquiry, your correspondent refers me to the Gleaner of February 20, 1849, and also to advance my inquisitiveness to the last number of your paper. You will remark, Mr. Editor, that the first is upwards of 12 months since, and the last, perhaps, we would not have been favored with, if the inquiry had not been made in the previous number of your paper, and which we will anticipate precedes the first quarterly notice, although your correspondent seems to fear the expense of advertising. It would have been well for the parishioners if he and his colleague had always been so diffident in incurring expense upon this poor Parish. By the bye, I would like to know how it happens a charge is made in their Memorandum, purporting to be a statement of the Parish accounts for the past year, as follows: Paid Johnson & Mitchell for advice in removing a Pauper £1 3 4, when they well knew that funds had been collected by voluntary contribution from a portion of the Tax payers, and placed in the hands of another gentleman of the same profession, in 1847, for which he engaged to give all necessary advice concerning the removal of Paupers, &c., for the term of five years from that date. I would also like to know the amount of Mr. Russell's advances for the past year; also the charges for each article against the Tax payers for the carriage, horse, and harness advanced to Mrs. Roberts, and likewise the items and amounts separately of Andrew Souter's funeral expenses. Expecting this additional favor will be conferred upon the Tax payers generally,

I remain, your obedient servant,

A TAX PAYER.

Nelson, March 1, 1850.

LINES.

[For the Gleaner.]

JOHN, 8 chap. 7 verse. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

She stood alone amid a fierce denouncing crowd;

No, not alone, for He, the Comforter was there;

She stood as some lone lily that the storm had bowed,

Her white breast veiled by her long golden hair.

Her small white hands were clasped; with sad surprise

She saw the slanderous crowd rebuked, depart;

Then heavily the pent up tears fell from her lustrous eyes,

While fear and shame contending, fill'd her heart.

That erring woman—and the watcher by the tomb

Were one—the same—the anointer of the Lord.

Woman, bethink of this in guilty sorrow's gloom,

And take to thee the never-failing promise of His word;

Take from thy brow the tiara of Sin,

Tear from thy heart the vanities that rankle there.

And Christ-redeemed thou shalt enter in

Where songs of rapture fill the ambient air.

And you beloved one; whose young and virgin heart

Hath never throbb'd with passion's scathing fire.

Ne'er turn in scorn and bid the penitent depart,

But shield the stricken from base worldling's ire.

E.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—Were the communication in the Gleaner of the 18th instant, from your "affectionate correspondent" "Peel's One," which to many it would appear, merely a little pleasantry at my expense, in so far as he takes the liberty of identifying me with the "Great Liberal," I would not deem it of sufficient importance to require a reply; but as it has been published simultaneously with the report of the meeting, in the hope of producing an impression tending to counteract the effect of it, and its collateral circumstances, and is a tissue of deception, misrepresentation and falsehood from beginning to end, I think it due not only to myself, but those who acted with me, to present the public with a statement of facts.

In order to reply the more connectedly to this eccentric member of the Peel (1) family, I will examine his assertions as they occur. Hearing that a Public Meeting was to take place on the following day, for the purpose of nominating Magistrates; that the intimation came from a person who had petitioned the Government, or caused the Government to be petitioned, to confer on him the appointment, and having neither seen nor heard of any public notice of such meeting, I thought the proceeding rather strange; but from various causes feeling an interest in the matter, I attended; when, inquiring of that person why a Public Meeting had been called in such an unusual way, he replied, "that in doing so he had acted under the instructions of others (whose names he declined giving), who now refused to attend, and had left him in the lurch." Not deeming this explanation satisfactory, I submitted the following resolution:—"That this meeting adjourn until the 11th instant, then to take place for the purpose of nominating Magistrates, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, of which due notice will be given." This resolution was adopted.

How far this indicates the multitudinous and heterogeneous purposes named by "Peel's One," for which the subsequent meeting was called, I know not, and can only suppose they were suggested by his futile and malicious imagination alone, for purposes best known to himself. He insinuates that this meeting was called either by myself, or some one acting in concert with me, for personal and party objects, and in this he designedly lies, for the explanations given by the parties implicated in the calling of the first meeting, however contradictory, effectually precluded the idea of I, or any one who voted with me, having anything to do with it, and the resolution calling the second speaks for itself. If the object of the resolutions I proposed had been "to test the feelings of the people in regard to a coming election," the result would have been rather flattering, as I believe they were, with two exceptions, all freeholders who voted for them; but upon what data, either implied or expressed, he founds that conclusion, it is difficult for any unprejudiced person to perceive; and I again tell him that in making the assertion, he willfully scorned the truth, for nothing that was either said or done, would bear such a construction to even the most prejudiced and illiberal comprehension.

The objects of "minor importance" which he enumerates, are "the appointment of Magistrates, the conduct of our Representatives and the Executive Council, and every body else, with reference to a celebrated Petition sent from this place to somebody on that and

every other subject." A creditable concatenation certainly—if true.

During a casual conversation with the mover of the resolutions carried, and others, previous to the meeting, it having been agreed that the most advisable course would be not to nominate Magistrates, as we had already petitioned without effect, but to pass a vote of censure on the Government, for not having in common justice complied with the prayer of that Petition, I prepared a resolution accordingly, which at the meeting, I found to my astonishment, some of those very persons would not support. On introducing this resolution, I stated I was of opinion our Representatives were more at fault than the Executive, for I could not but think, if they had properly and firmly represented to the Government our necessity, accompanied with an impartial, disinterested, and judicious recommendation, redress would have been long since granted us; with them the responsibility should have rested of both nominating and recommending; a responsibility, I could very plainly see, they wanted to shirk clear of, and hand over to us, because, finding they could not with impunity, exercise it to further their own selfish purposes, as they had heretofore done; knowing that in the choice of favorites, they would only "agree to differ"; fearing the day of reckoning so near at hand, and not having sufficient generosity to be guided by merit alone; they no doubt felt it was rather an awkward affair to deal with, and the most convenient way to avoid unpleasantness, would be to get the people to settle the question themselves: hence the anxiety which their friends asserted they felt upon the subject; had the meeting represented the freeholders of the parish, I would have altered it to that effect (this opinion some of my opponents seemed to approve, but declined to act upon); that not wishing to excite either personal or party feeling, I would refrain from asking judgment upon the part, and would introduce one, to provide for the safety of the future. This was the only subject by me introduced, not embodied in my resolutions, which, as they can perhaps best tell their own tale, and that of the Petition, upon which they are founded, I give. They were as follows:—

"Whereas the inhabitants of this Parish, having long felt the injustice of the unequal division of Magisterial representation in this County; suffered much inconvenience and loss from the want of a resident Magistracy, particularly in the Town of Campbellton; and fearing an increase of the dangerous personal and family influences already existing; did in the spring of 1848, forward to the Government a Petition, numerous and respectfully signed, setting forth the facts; praying for the appointment of additional Magistrates; and recommending fit and eligible persons to its consideration; to which no response has yet been made, further than an acknowledgment of its receipt, with a promise of due consideration; and whereas no manifestation of such consideration has yet appeared, and it is now firmly established as the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the British North American Colonies, that the Government shall be administered in accordance with the well-understood wishes and interests of the People, therefore—

"Resolved, 1st, That the Government, in not giving effect to the just wishes and interests of the inhabitants of this Parish as expressed in their Petition, has violated the constitution, and is consequently no longer entitled to the confidence of the people.

"Resolved, 2nd, That the Restigouche Bench, as at present constituted, exhibits a dangerous preponderance of personal and family interests, and it therefore behoves the government, in any future appointment of Magistrates in this County, to avoid increasing, even indirectly, the unconstitutional personal and family influences already existing.

"Resolved, 3rd, It being desirable that Campbellton and the upper part of the County, should return one of our two members, this meeting recommends to the consideration of the Freeholders, the advantage of returning a local Representative at the next General Election.

"Resolved, 4th, That the Secretary call the attention of our Members to the report of this Meeting, and request them to bring the views and wants of this portion of their constituents under the immediate consideration of the Government.

"Resolved, 5th, That a Report of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the Miramichi Gleaner for insertion."

The size of the meeting was no indication of the feelings of the people, for I have good reason to believe that much interest is felt in the subject, but a variety of circumstances generally understood, and not necessary to be here enumerated, prevented on that, as they will on many other subjects until we have a change in the times, a more general manifestation. What he means by "queer notions," I presume is known only to himself, at any rate it exceeds my comprehension, and that of every other person whom I have heard express an opinion thereon. Equally mysterious is "the boys of all colours." He certainly is not very complimentary in saying, either, "that few even of those who attended, seemed to understand the object for which they were assembled," some of whom came five or six miles to attend the meeting. Pity it is that this luminary did not enlighten them by a few coruscations from the overcharged electricity of his wisdom, but I fear the positive and negative poles of his equilibrial battery were in such a just state of equilibrium that no scintillations could be drawn, or, that "several were too indolent to leave their seats for a change of sides;" but this latter I ought not

perhaps to object to, as the minority having passed to the other side when a division was called for, the assertion is in our favor.

The next paragraph, accounting for the adoption of a resolution from those of the minority, is strangely inconsistent with the previous charge of want of interest and indolence; but if there was confusion "from a running to and fro," it was not caused by those who were before in the minority, as they all kept their places to a man, but from some of the subordinates of the majority, trying to pull over those of the opposite side; a plan they had already partially succeeded in, but now found was "no go." The insinuation as to unfairness in counting, is mean to a low degree, and is worthy of the person alone from whom it emanated; for I am confident not another individual present, either entertained or would have given credit to the idea; the fellow is not only mean, but impertinent, else he would not assert that any number of sane men would for five or six hours discuss, and then divide upon a question which they felt so little interest upon, as not to be assured of a fair reckoning; and this of his friends, sincerely may the "majority" subscribe to the opinion, that man's enemies are not always the worst foes he has to contend with. From the repeated use of the term "boys," I may infer that "P. O." is of rather a poetical and juvenile temperament, considering "men but children of a larger growth," not only in expression, but also in form, for the only one or two I can recognise in his allusion, end these the youngest present, seemed both in mind and body, old enough to be any boy's father, and "quite unto manhood's estate to have grown."

The resolution on what he calls the "main question," was not abandoned because "it did not take well," but from the evident fact, that a few acting upon private and personal antipathies, combined with personal interest, having secured an accidental majority of one, were determined to reject that, or anything else they could, coming from the same quarter; therefore it was wished by some in favor of it, to allow it to stand over to a more fitting opportunity: indeed it was too apparent, that while one side pretended to Political Principle and Public Independence, upon which their decision was founded; the other shewed to a great degree, a strong exhibition of personal antipathy and private dislike—for had the personal influence of their leader been on the other side, I rather guess the united brotherhood, with "Peel's One" at their head, would have felt and looked very like the sag end of a small affair; they would have been very "small potatoes" indeed.

How far some of the persons who composed the minority, after signing a late petition to the Government, recommending as a fit and proper person for a magistrate, one who has a father-in-law and brother-in-law upon the bench, and is by affinity, &c., connected with several others holding that high office, supporting the second of these resolutions, and still adhering to past action, can reconcile their glaring inconsistencies, I will not enquire, as I have no desire to elicit any explanation on the subject: but his strange, "his passing strange."

If "Peel's One" intended his paradoxical effusion as "a joke," I must say it is a very silly one, and in very bad taste, for, although prejudiced persons might have called pressing my amendment to a division, a famous opposition, none but a jackass like himself, would have assigned to it the unwarrantable causes he has for I can truly assert, I was actuated by no other motive, than that arising from an honest conviction, that my "strange" were best adapted to present intention, and most indicative of past action; and I will do the other party the justice of believing, that they were actuated by a conviction of the like kind. I had determined ere attending the meeting, to adopt forbearance and moderation as my guide, wishing to conciliate rather than offend; how far in this I succeeded, and the extent of its response, may be inferred from the harmony which prevailed, alike creditable to the meeting, and the object for which it was assembled.

Not knowing who "Peel's One" is, whether as surmised, an officer high in the Naval Service; if so, I do not envy him the consistent appearance he must now present, even in his own estimation. The ingenious Professor who regulates "every thing" and "every body" by recent wonderful discoveries in electricity, and having been lately employed, holding as "were the mirror up to nature," conceived it to be in his line—but if he plays such fantastic tricks with nature, as in this case he has done with the poor lieges of Campbellton, he will have to use a truer glass, else we will none of him, notwithstanding he has been pronounced by a learned Canadian Judge to be "a most extraordinary young man," or the "article" himself, whom I would advise neither to strut so much or crow so lustily, when he finds himself out of danger, and on the strong side, for forbearance is mercy which he may not always experience; and not wishing upon a mere presumption to indulge in those little personalities, which sometimes confer such an agreeable piquancy upon newspaper communications, I will only suggest to him, that when he again assumes the privilege of "chronicling the times" to shew a little less inclination to partiality, and a little more deference to truth, when, though he should fail in his object, he will get credit for honesty of purpose, and retain the consolation of self-respect, each to be preferred to making a voluntary exhibition of himself in the triple character of a fool, knave and ass.

The "genus" of this worthy genius, must be one sui generis, probably a hybrid, at any rate not one of the known genera, unless to be found in a new genus, known only to