

THE GLEANER:

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

Old Series]

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

[COMPRISED 13 VOLUMES

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MIRAMICHI, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1850.

[NUMBER 38.]

PANTECHNETHECA,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SUPERFINE DRESS COATS, FROCK and SACK Ditto, SUMMER CLOTH OVER COATS, in great variety; Rich Dress VESTS, Morning and Walking VESTS; Black Doe TROWERS, best quality; Blue Plaid Ditto.

All descriptions of

WALKING AND RIDING TROUSERS, Driving and Box COATS. A great variety of BOYS' CLOTHES.

In drawing attention now, at the commencement of the Spring Trade, to our Large Establishment,

Corner of King and Cross Streets, we wish briefly to enumerate the advantages which we offer to our customers and the public. We have always studiously avoided claiming to ourselves any power of selling at 20 or 40 per cent. under others in the trade, but simply rested our claims on our extensive experience—buying our Goods direct from the best manufacturers at cash prices.

In commencing the Clothing Business some time ago, in St. John, in addition to our large Custom Trade, we introduced a scale of prices little known previously to the respectable class of the public. This we were enabled to do by entirely rejecting the long credit system, and supplying first rate articles at a moderate scale of profit for cash.

Our theory has invariably been, that improvements can always be introduced. This year we endeavor to do better than last.

PRICES THE LOWEST—QUALITY THE BEST—AND WORKMEN SUPERIOR.

And by thus continuing to progress during the few years we have been in business, we apprehend we have now brought our business to a point surpassed by none.

The superiority of our style of Cutting is well known. The newest Paris and London Styles are introduced as early as in New York or Boston, and every improvement is at once adopted. In alluding to the large Stock of Clothes in our Establishment, we may merely state that it comprises the best assortment of FRENCH & GERMAN TWILL'D CLOTHS and DOESKINS, of every shade and color to be found.

Having thus alluded to the general arrangements of our business, as far as regards the Order Department, we wish particularly to draw attention to the other very large and increasing branch of our business, viz:

The Extensive Ready Made Department.

Of this branch we may say, that every article in our Establishment is made up as carefully as if ordered. No workman is too good to be employed by us. We make all description of Garments, up to the highest price COATS. Numbers have proved and acknowledged the value of being at once fitted.

Some idea may be formed of the system pursued, when we state that in Coats we keep thirty six sizes, so that all shapes and heights may feel a certainty of being fitted.

To enumerate the varied Stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement, but our customers will find on visiting the

PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross streets, that all their expectations will be fully realized.

A SUIT OF MOURNING at five minutes' notice.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

St. John, N. B., May 17, 1850.

LOCKHART & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP

Hat, Cap, and Fur Store.

Now opening by the Lisbon, Faside, Olive, and Maid of Erin, and from Manufactory:

40 dozen Mens' Paris and Plate HATS,

60 do. Mens' and Youths' Drab, Brown, and Green Sporting HATS,

40 do. Mens' and Youths' Pearl Tampico HATS,

40 do. Mens' and Youths' Cloth CAPS, every style,

10 do. GLAZED HATS,

83 do. Brussels CARPET BAGS,

Glazed Hats in variety; Table Oil Cloth, Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Orders received for rich heavy CURTAIN FRINGE, newest patterns, on sight.

And the highest price paid for FURS.

LOCKHART & CO.,

No. 1, Prince William Street.

St. John, N. B., May 16, 1850.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

[At the request of a number of our readers, we give below sketches of the Addresses of several of the Candidates at the closing of Election, on Friday the 5th instant.]—Ed. GLEANER.

The following is an outline of Mr JOHN-SON'S speech:—

He said he appeared before them to return thanks to the Freeholders of the County for the honor which, by so large a majority, they had conferred upon him.

To say that he did not feel proud of their confidence, would be as unbecoming as untrue. But he was not vain enough to suppose that it was his talents, or any innate merit of his own, which had induced the county to return him as their representative; and the only merit he would claim for himself was that of having judged rightly when he thought the time had arrived to seek support for measures of retrenchment and reform. He had advocated these measures because he thought the state of the Province called for them; and he especially thanked them because they had enabled him to say, that by a majority of 200 out of the Freeholders who had polled at this election, the County of Northumberland required such measures to be carried out by the Government.

He took his return as an evidence that this county was prepared for and sought Responsible Government, Municipal Corporations, and Reduction of Salaries; and he believed this evidence because no other influence had been brought to bear in his favor, or employed in his canvass, than that of explaining the operation and effect of these in bettering the condition of the people. He felt that (without reflecting upon the minority who had voted against him) he could say that his supporters were independent freeholders; and should it become necessary for the Assembly to oppose the Government, as he felt satisfied they would do were it of similar composition to that which now existed, he could cheerfully return to them, and safely rely upon their support.

They well knew what his opinion was of the present Bench of Magistrates for this County; and so satisfied was he that a revision of that body was essential to the public security, that he should feel it his duty, at an early period, to move on the floor of the Assembly, that the Governor be requested to institute an inquiry into the condition and conduct of the Bench.

Mr Williston's politics, as just expounded by himself, did not materially differ from his (Mr J.'s). In one point, however, that of cash payments for all labour, he could not exactly coincide; for while he agreed that cash payments was a blessing to the country, he feared it could not so easily be brought about as that gentleman had flattered himself and them it would be. Something more than mere legislative enactment was necessary. The capital must exist—there must be some means devised by which men in business could obtain the use of capital, by bank accommodation or otherwise. The commercial body in the country possessed the heart, but at present the blood was wanting, and until this was supplied, there could not well be a circulation. At present it was well known that our merchants could get support in Great Britain, by advances in British goods, and make return in ships, deals, and other products and manufactures of the country; but it was next to impossible to obtain a remunerating or even saving price for these exports, in cash. While, therefore, he was prepared to support any measure which would tend to produce a result so much to be desired as that of cash payments, he feared that coercive measures, by legal enactment, would either cause a complete stagnation of the business of the country, or what would be equally prejudicial to the people, increase what had so long been working its ruin—monopoly of the trade and business by one or two wealthy houses. He had stated his views on this subject at several of the meetings called by him prior to the day of nomination, and he thought now, as he had; then, that affording every facility to the trade of the country, and encouraging the enterprise of our people by relieving them from oppressive taxation, and reducing the provincial expenditure within reasonable limits, would do much towards effecting this, and other good objects; and if a Provincial Bank could be established upon a proper footing, with branches in the different counties, to circulate in proportion to the trade of each, much assistance would be given to honest, well-directed enterprise. Let him, however, be understood that he was as much in favor of cash payments as Mr Williston could be; all that he wished was, that in administering correction to an abuse in our

trade, we did not so severely correct as altogether to destroy what little now remained to us. Let Mr Williston first assist him to carry out those measures which would make it possible for men to pay in cash, and he was then ready to go with him in measures to compel them so to pay.

He did not think they were desirous now to have a long speech from him. He had spoken lately so often and at such length before the Freeholders, that it would be unnecessary now to say much; and he had only once more to say that he would boldly and perseveringly fight to carry out Responsible Government to the full extent; to give the Counties the election of their own officers, and the management of their own affairs, and particularly the distribution of their own Bye Road and School money; and if the salaries were not reduced to what the services of the officers were worth, and the country could afford, it would be the fault of the people of the Province in returning men whose views were opposed to his, and not because he did not fight to support the opinions he had enunciated. He should perform his duty in the matter, and trusted to the people for support on that ground alone.

He would now take his leave of them by again thanking the constituency (many of whom had known him from childhood) for placing him in the honorable position to represent the County in which he learned what little he knew, and acquired what little of this world's goods he possessed—the county in which he expected to spend his days, and therefore the county whose prosperity it was as much his interest as his duty to advance. It was with this object in view that he had sought a seat in the Assembly; and when the interest of the county, or the voice of its people, called upon him, he would as cheerfully resign as he now gratefully accepted that honor.

The following is a brief summary of Mr STREET'S address:—

Gentlemen Freeholders.—I do not rise to reply to the two new members who have preceded me; that is not necessary. I am quite ready to give them credit for feeling all they have expressed; and although I, in some respects, differ with them in politics, I am quite ready to believe that they may be actuated by the same conscientious motives by which I feel that I myself am guided. I will, however, observe, *en passant*, that it is very easy to find fault, but not so easy to find a remedy. Now, both gentlemen, and especially Mr Williston, has dealt very largely in rectifying abuses in general, without pointing them out in particular. Wonders are to be effected by his strong arm—all the evils now existing in the country, whether real or imaginary, are to be removed—and he is to make you a happy, prosperous, and enlightened people.

New brooms, Gentlemen, are said to sweep clean; for your sakes, I hope the aphorism may in the present instance prove true. In respect to the new members, I have only further to remark, that they will always find me ready to aid and assist them both most cheerfully, in any measure that in mind is calculated to promote your good, and that of the country. I am upon good terms with them both, and with Mr Johnson upon friendly and intimate terms. I consider him a gentleman of very considerable talent, and am happy to have him as a colleague; and I can assure them and you that they will always find me open and candid towards them both, and I hope we shall all work together for the good of the country.

Gentlemen, for the sixth time in succession I now stand before one of the largest, most intelligent, and influential constituencies of any County in the Province, to return thanks for the honor of being elected one of their Representatives; and although of these six times, I have, I may say, been returned three times without opposition, twice with a large majority against a most determined and powerful opposition, and on the present occasion, being the sixth time, by 838 independent and intelligent freeholders, perhaps the most so of any in the County, aye, or the Province, against a severe, but well-contested constitutional opposition, wherein every man was allowed to exercise his elective franchise with independent freedom.

On no previous occasion, Gentlemen, have I stood before you to return thanks with so much proud satisfaction to my own feelings. Gentlemen, on entering the list of competitors on the present occasion, I felt that I had many prejudices to combat. First, that of being a non-resident was rung through the county by my opponents; an objection, although easily answered, yet had its effects, especially in some of the remote sections of the county, which, from want of time, I was unable to visit. Second, the popular cry of "turn out the old team, and put in new ones," rang the changes. Third, extravagant legislation, and

the want of retrenchment on the part of the late House. Fourth, the large salaries of the officials of the country. Fifth, the commercial depression, and consequent scarcity of money that has unfortunately for the last three years prevailed in this Province, were most industriously circulated, and unhesitatingly attributed to the bad management of the late House; and, Sixth, the popular call for pledges from the candidates to support and sustain certain popular measures. Gentlemen, all these prejudices had been made and worked up into political capital against me, prior to my arrival in the county. Gentlemen, we all know that impressions are far easier made than removed; and although no doubt I have many political sins to answer for, yet, conscious that I had never betrayed my trust, and that it had ever been my desire to discharge my duty faithfully, I came forward, and boldly and honestly met those various grounds of objections.

As you had a right to expect and require, I at once laid before you an exposition of my opinions and political views upon the present state of the Province, and upon the various subjects agitating the public mind, and endeavored to shew you what I believe to be the fact, that the cause of the present commercial depression is in a great measure our own, that we have the remedy in our own hands, if we have only the energy to exert it; that the country is good, and capable of affording a good and comfortable livelihood to an honest, industrious, and intelligent population, much more so than many of the countries to which some of our population have emigrated, if we only avail ourselves of those natural advantages with which the country abounds, and that the abuses of which you complain in the administration of our public affairs, however necessary to be remedied, have little to do with the present depression. Gentlemen, although in the exposition of my political views, I am happy to find in most respects we agree, yet in some you are aware there is a difference of opinion between myself and a portion of the constituency, for the reasons already given, especially in regard to the immediate reduction of the salaries of the present incumbents. Gentlemen, I have refused to make pledges, because I think pledging to be inconsistent with the duties of a high-minded British Legislator. Gentlemen, you send me as your Representative, not as your Delegate. In all matters of a local nature, in which the constituency agree, I conceive I am bound to carry out their views, although contrary to my own; but in all matters of a national or provincial character, I must be left free to exercise my own judgment, which will always be with a due regard to the best interests of the country at large. Gentlemen, if your Representative be worthy of your confidence, your interests are safe in being thus placed; if he is not, pledges will not bind him, and you may and will be betrayed. An honest, independent legislator, unfettered by any other pledge than that of doing his duty, will be ten times more conscientious and zealous in discharging that duty, than if he were fettered and tied down as a mere Delegate. Upon such independent and constitutional principles have you returned me upon the present occasion. I have made no clap-trap promises; experience has shown me the folly of that. I feel proud in being thus returned, because I feel proud of representing a constituency, a majority of whom are possessed of such high-minded, constitutional views.

Gentlemen, I have never deceived you, and never will. My pride and ambition has been, and will ever be, to serve you faithfully, zealously and usefully; and at the expiration of my term, to return to you the sacred trust you have thus placed in my hands, pure and untarnished.

I have only further to say, that if anything can add to my desire and obligation to promote your interest in particular, it is the manner in which you have on the present occasion honored me with your suffrages.

Mr RANKIN spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen Freeholders of the County of Northumberland.—It is now a very grateful duty I have to perform, in expressing to you my thanks for the support you have afforded me in the contest now closed. A cherished recollection of your kindness on this, as on former occasions, will always predominate in my mind, and you may rely upon my best endeavors to do every thing within my power to promote the prosperity of the county.

I trust, and I doubt not, a unity of purpose will pervade the minds of your Representatives, in promoting the public good.

To the High Sheriff I have also to express my thanks, and to bear testimony to the impartiality he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties at this Election.

Gentlemen—Wishing health and happiness to you all, I now, for the present, bid you farewell.