

—in supporting a measure, they are supposed to do it, because their constituency wish it, and to oppose a particular policy because it is distasteful to that body—They are the mere servants or delegates of the people, and, as such, are supposed to give utterance to their sentiments. I say supposed, because in reality, in too many instances, it is not the fact; but for this I blame not the representatives only, but also the people themselves. If the latter sit quietly by, and allow the former to act without asking their opinion, or consulting their wishes, it is not a matter of astonishment, that our Representatives should be our servants, and act as our masters. It is now four years since two of the gentlemen who represent us were last appointed to that important office, and then two additional Representatives were sent. At that time repeated pledges were made, of consulting the interests and wishes of their constituency, but not once during that period has a public meeting been called, by any of those gentlemen for the purpose of obtaining the wishes of those they represent. How different is this from the practice of the British Representatives. Not long since, one of the members for Bristol, when a vote was taken on an important question then before Parliament, although in favor of the measure himself, being doubtful of the opinions of his constituents; he went down to Bristol, and convened a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining their views, which he found to be adverse to his own, and in accordance with their wishes voted against the measure, contrary to his own expressed conviction. This, then, is British practice, and it is not a solitary case, as such instances might be multiplied. But what has all this to do with the Initiation question, it may be asked; a great deal.—It is generally believed that some of our Representatives (out of the Government) are opposed to that measure, and when the question comes up, will vote against it, notwithstanding that a large majority of the freeholders of the county desire it. As this is the last sitting of the present House, their term, as Representatives, will shortly be at an end, and they will be more likely to attend to the wishes of the constituency now than at any other period. It is therefore desirable that the people should speak out in this question. If our Representatives will not answer our views, we should give them no reason to plead ignorance of them, but let them plainly understand what we desired, and that, if they disregard our wishes, a day of reckoning is at hand. But further, the Responsible advisers of His Excellency have recommended this measure, and on its fate their own as Councillors depend. They have experienced the difficulties of carrying on the Government, and promoting the interests of the county, without this concession. It is our duty, therefore, as well as our interest, to strengthen their hands, and require our Representatives to support the measure, notwithstanding that it may deprive them of the power of making electioneering grants. Should we, however, adopt a different course—remain listless and inactive, and allow the measure to be defeated, then our fate will be just what we deserve.—That reckless system of expenditure of our monies, which has so fatally characterised the Era which is past, will be perpetuated; and years may again elapse before we find a Government prepared to risk the emoluments of office, by bringing forward such a measure.

Yours,

E. F.

Miramichi, 2nd February, 1850

## PARISH OF NELSON.

Mr Pierce,

Sir,—In reading the Gleaner of the 18th inst. I observed a communication signed "A Tax Payer," inquiring, through your paper, why the Overseers of the poor for Nelson Parish do not put up the supplying of the poor in public competition, and also why they do not, once a quarter, publish a list of the Paupers. In answer to the first inquiry I would state, for his information, that on February 12, 1849, Tenders were received by the Overseers of the Poor, at Wilson's Point, for the Supplying of the Poor of said Parish, for one year from date. Mr Russell's was accepted, being the lowest Tender; and at the same time and place, the support of permanent Paupers was offered to public competition, and given to the lowest bidder.

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, and a very large number of persons attended the meeting. As to the second inquiry will refer him to the Gleaner of February 20, 1849, where he will find the names of all the Paupers receiving parochial aid at that

date; and if it will advance his inquisitiveness, I will refer him to the present number of your paper, and he will find in it the information he desires.

As one of the Overseers of the Poor for this poor Parish, I will not publish the names of Paupers quarterly, incurring expense, without any benefit to the Parish, unless a Tax-payer will pay you, Sir, for publishing them. In that case I will hand you in a list every quarter.

I remain, your obedient servant,

RICHARD SUTTON,

One of the Overseers of Poor for Nelson Parish. Nelson, February 21, 1850.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1850.

THE Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incurring 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.

THOMAS M. DEBLOIS, Esq.—This gentleman, who is so well known in this quarter, it appears by the St. John papers, has given up his situation in the Customs, and purposes proceeding to San Francisco. Wherever he goes, he will carry with him the best wishes of the inhabitants of Gloucester, Restigouche, Northumberland, and Kent, for his future prosperity and happiness. The St. John press thus alludes to his intended departure:—

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our mercantile friends both in this Province and elsewhere, to an advertisement in our columns this day, from Thomas M. Deblois, Esq. of this city, who is about to proceed to San Francisco, for the purpose of carrying on a General Agency and Commission Business there. It will be seen that Mr. Deblois has references of the very best description in this Province, where he has been a resident during the last thirty years, and has been well known to all classes of the community as a thorough honorable and upright person, in whom, as far as we can learn, unlimited confidence may be placed in the transaction of business. As there is probably no man in the Province more generally known and better esteemed than the gentleman alluded to, we consider it superfluous to say any thing further in his commendation than merely to express a wish, in which we are confident we will be joined by many others, that he may obtain that amount of success and prosperity on the other side of the continent that he is so justly entitled to.—*Courier*.

To every word of which we most cordially respond. Mr. Deblois resided in the North of this Province for a great number of years, and in the course of promotion in the Customs establishment, to which he belonged, he was induced to come to Saint John, where he has been for several years—and is already as well known for his amenity of manners and social disposition, as though he had dwelt amongst us for a much longer period. The voyage he has chosen will be a long and doubtless a tedious one. His future home is to be among strangers, persons from all latitudes and climes—Medes, Parthians, Elamites, Mesopotamians, Phrygians, Cretes, Cyrenes, Jews, Yankees, Bluesnoses,—et id omne genus—all in search of Gold. Our friend, we are satisfied will take with him the best wishes of the community for his future success. Less we cannot say, more we would wish to, but delicacy forbids it, lest we might be deemed extravagant. There is this we must observe, however, in conclusion, if yonder is a land of gold, this land which our friend leaves is one of milk and honey—we mean the sour milk of hard times, and the honey of sweet lasses—although we cannot say that he has found the honey out, or he would now be able to take a honey comb with him, to cheer him upon the voyage, and minister to his comfort in his new home among the mountains.—*Morn. News*.

CANADA.—Our Canadian exchanges do not furnish much that is interesting. We copy below an extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Gamble to the British League in Canada, of which body he is a member.

I tell my friends, that as a Conservative, my heart was with their heart, my feelings with their feelings, my sympathies with their sympathies; but as I gaze upon the onward course of events, I feel convinced that the sentiment of loyalty, however sacredly cherished, must gradually yield before the irresistible spirit of civil freedom; and I have been compelled to ask myself the question, am I justified, for the mere gratification of a feeling—a feeling that must daily be growing less—in regarding a change that cannot fail to advance the

interests of my children and my country?—I feel persuaded that Canada never can prosper till her industrious pursuits are effectually protected; I feel assured that protection never will be accorded while British interests controul her commerce. To attain that one end, 'protection,' I am prepared to yield many of my preconceived opinions, and to sacrifice my feelings, my inclinations, and my prejudices, if you will.

I speak the words of soberness, and tell my friends plainly, that they are like children playing on the edge of a precipice, whose foundation the ocean waves are rapidly undermining; they neither know nor believe the extent and the power of the annexation movement; it is guided by men of reflection and intellect; it is supported by individual contributions, with a liberality to which you will hardly yield your credence; it is carrying with it two-thirds of the inhabitants of the cities of Lower Canada, with nearly all the rural constituencies, and will soon speak in a voice not to be misunderstood. It is folly to believe in the opposition to that measure of those of Canada West, whose whole lives contradict the assertion upon their lips; another shifting of the scene on the political stage, and those men go with Lower Canada, and the ground glides from under our feet, and the stars and stripes tell the tale.

To continue British, Canada must possess a prosperity as great and as rapid in its growth as that of its neighbour, and with institutions not less favorable to popular liberty. If my views are erroneous, refute them—if you have a more promising policy, propose it; but do not, I pray you, by increasing our divisions, and giving them publicity, prostrate the party of your friends at the feet of its opponents.

It appears that the 'gag' Despatch of Earl Grey has caused considerable agitation in Canada, where the people have taken fire at his injudicious attempt to curb the free expression of public opinion. An Annexation Association has been formed in Toronto, the new seat of Government, and have issued an address. A late paper thus notices it:

TORONTO, February 12.

The Independent publishes a Manifesto of the Annexation Association here, to the people of Canada. It states the case of Canada, and in arguing the facts, presents the conclusion that the only remedy that can relieve us from the commercial and political disadvantages imposed upon us by the nature and circumstances of our present position, is to be found in the friendly separation of this province from England, and annexation to the United States. No reference is made to Grey's Despatch. The Government organ threatens executive interference with the Annexationists, while the Hon. M. Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, pronounces the proceedings of the Association constitutional.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Halifax Sun of the 18th instant, thus notices the proceedings of the Legislature in the sister Province:—"Nothing of importance has transpired in either branch of the Legislature since our last. The Education Bill passed its final reading on Friday. The measure has been somewhat altered from the original draft, in our opinion not for the better—but of this more anon. On Saturday the house was engaged chiefly with routine business. Mr. Henry's Bill in reference to King's College, will probably be taken up to-day, when the vexed question of Collegiate Education will again disturb the equanimity of honorable members."

The same journal two days later reports—

"Yesterday, after the transaction of some routine business, the house went into committee on the General State of the Province, when Mr. Fulton moved in amendment to Mr. Henry's resolution, to withdraw the grants from both King's and Dalhousie Colleges. Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Doyle delivered eloquent speeches; but after Mr. Fulton's amendment had been rejected by a large majority, the resolution to repeal the grant to King's, passed 24 to 19."

The brig Corsair, owned by S. H. McNab, is fitting out for California.

The Falcon, mail steamer, plying between Halifax & Newfoundland, had not made her appearance on Wednesday last. She was 12 days over her time. The Novascotian of that date says—"she has probably carried away her screw, and the prevalence of Westerly winds has detained her on the Newfoundland coast."

The Revenue schooner Daring has been engaged to take mails to Newfoundland on the arrival of the America from Britain.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.—We have several communications from this quarter, but the late hour at which the mail arrived has only enabled us to give them a hurried perusal. It would appear that very great dissatisfaction exists in the county, at the stringent manner in which the Deputy Treasurer forces his subordinate officers to carry out our absurd Rev-

enue Law. It appears that parties coming from the Canadian side of the river, with a few oats, a little hay, beef, &c., are compelled to make an entry of them and pay duty, otherwise they are seized. Is this not ridiculous? and must it not be annoying to the officers to be put on such an onerous duty? We do not wonder at the people being up in arms about it. We have several times pointed out the impolicy as well as the injustice of our present Revenue Law, and this has become so palpable in carrying out its provisions, that we hope to see a better and permanent one adopted by the Legislature at its present session. A worse one cannot be framed.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—

The Letter of our Fredericton Correspondent, and the extracts taken from letters received by the Saint John Editors, which we publish to-day, will enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of what has been done by our Legislature. We are glad to perceive that the subject of the Initiation of Money Grants by the Government, is to be brought forward; and it will be highly gratifying to our readers to learn, that there is a prospect that a bill will be passed, authorising the people to appoint their own Parish Officers. When the Legislature puts us in possession of Municipal Corporations, the Government may expect that the people will demand of their Representatives the surrender to them of the Initiation of Money Grants—but they question the propriety of the measure before their voice is felt in the selection of those men whose duty it will be to disburse the provincial grants in the different counties. A change in the mode of conducting our local government, is loudly called for, and it behooves our representatives, if they wish to stand well with the people, to use their best energies to frame and pass such a measure. Last week we published a letter from a correspondent on the Initiation question, and to-day we insert another on the same subject, which also embraces Municipal Corporations.

An excellent move was made by the Hon. Attorney General, who stated in a speech delivered by him last Monday, that it was the intention of the Government to apply to the House, urging a stringent appeal to the British Government, to adopt such measures as may be calculated to alleviate the present suffering condition of the country.

We are glad to hear this gentleman so express himself, but shall be better pleased when we see the measure brought in, and adopted by both branches of the Legislature.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a number of communications on hand, which will receive from us early attention.—Among them is an interesting Report from Dr. Le Belois, which he has forwarded to the Government on the Lecturers at Tracadie. We shall publish it next week. A brief sketch of the Lectures which Mr. TILLEY, the G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, delivered in Chatham and Newcastle shall also meet with insertion next week. Several others are under consideration.

## A Memorandum

Of Nelson Parish Account with the Overseers of the Poor, for the past year.

Names of Persons who have received Parish aid for the past year, and amounts received by them:—

Arthur Hughs and family,	£9 5 6
William Vye,	5 19 6
Joseph McCarty,	1 6 0
John Connolly, board and clothing,	10 13 6
Michael Byrnes,	1 12 6
William Doyle, senior,	0 18 9
John McInerney,	6 0 0
Michael Whelan, board & clothes,	17 18 0
Henry Doyle,	17 6 8
Mrs Robins and family,	17 11 8
Andrew Souter, including funeral expenses,	18 2 0
John Chaney, for clothes,	3 0 0
Widow McDonald,	1 7 6
Fred Johnson & Mitchell for advice in removing a Pauper,	1 3 4
	£112 5 4

The above is a correct statement of the advances made by us to the Poor of said Parish for past year.

RICHARD SUTTON, } Overseers Poor,  
ROLAND CROCKER, } Nelson Parish.  
Nelson, February 22, 1850.