

A Correspondent at Richibucto furnishes the following account of a Monster Squash raised in that quarter.

"There is now to be seen in the store of Mr. Bowser, a Squash, weighing eighty-four and a half pounds, and measuring in circumference five feet six inches. It was raised in the garden of the Hon. J. W. Weldon. The seed is from the celebrated Squash raised by the Attorney General last year, which weighed something like 180 pounds. Who says New Brunswick cannot raise Squash?"

#### OUR LIBEL SUIT

We give below the remarks of some of our contemporaries on this subject:

"The Liberty of the Press.—The Editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner* has been sued for libel by Mr John T. Williston of Chatham, and damages laid at the moderate sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, simply because he had, in the ordinary course of his business, published an advertisement from a Mr Hea, during the late election, reflecting on Mr Williston's public character. Mr Williston may have had ample provocation for instituting legal proceedings, but, in the name of common sense, why prosecute the Editor of a paper, while he had the name of the author attached to the advertisement containing the charges against him? We understand that the author of the article is a man of some respectability in that section of the Province, and consequently ought to have been alone held responsible; but as the worthy M. P. P. has thought proper to act differently on that subject, we are induced to think that he has had some private spite against the Editor of the *Gleaner*. At all events we cannot but look upon such conduct as contemptible, mean and illiberal in the extreme; and yet, we understand that this said Mr Williston has been returned to the House of Assembly upon the Liberal interest. An honest man can afford to be misrepresented without feeling much annoyed, but 'suspicion haunts the guilty mind.' A certain class of men, on the other hand, are much inclined to follow the example of the Pharisee of old, to proclaim that they are more immaculate than their neighbors; and consequently we always find them more touchy when the mirror is held up to nature.

"We are sorry to be under the disagreeable necessity of thus commenting upon the character of any one belonging to the liberal side of politics, for we hold it as a settled maxim, that any man who would attempt to curtail the liberty of the press, is a traitor to the true principles of liberty and universal justice, and would assuredly become a tyrant if circumstances should ever place him in a suitable position for the display of his natural instinct. We do not mean to defend the licentiousness of the Press, but we are determined to maintain its legitimate authority to the fullest extent, and we cordially agree with the imitator Junius, when he says to the English nation at large, 'Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children, that the liberty of the Press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman!' We trust that the inhabitants of Northumberland may rally around their own, their only Press, and at once sustain Mr Pierce on the present occasion, and thereby prove to every man, both in and out of power, that they are determined at all hazards to maintain all their rights and the liberty of the press to the fullest extent.

"It is through the instrumentality of the Press that the dark and selfish deeds of our rulers are brought to light, and to be judged of by the people, who alone are the true source of all power and legitimate authority, and who alone are omnipotent to punish the offenders. Without its mighty influence the world would retrograde instead of advancing at its present railroad speed. The press of the present day may well be called 'the fourth estate,' from the immense influence which it exercises over public opinion, and the galling check which it keeps upon the powers that be. Without its God-like influence the world would soon be covered by moral darkness, and man, as a natural consequence, would also soon lapse back into barbarism, superstition and slavery.

"We may resume this important subject again."—*St John New Brunswick.*

"The *Miramichi Libel Case*.—J. T. Williston vs. James A. Pierce.—Since our former comments upon this trial the *Gleaner* has come to hand, containing a report of the proceedings; and we feel it to be our duty this morning to treat the subject a little more at length. We do not know which to be most surprised at—Mr Williston's conduct in instituting the suit, or that of the twelve Jurors who gave him a verdict. Surprised to think that a public man should, at election times, when all is excitement and hard sayings somewhat excusable, take umbrage at an advertisement when forbearance is most necessary and becoming. And surprised, on the other hand, that twelve men can be found in all Northumberland, who, conscious of the necessity that exists for healing the abuses of the land, through means of the Press, and yet, by their decision, likely to discourage so useful an engine, in the discharge of its duties. This Province has long enough been at the mercy of unprincipled men. This is familiar to every mind. It is steeped in debt, suffers in poverty—nay, all but ruined, and chiefly because it has been cursed by bad Legislators, and because the Press and people have not been active in confronting them, and laying bare their iniquities. Surely then, when danger threatens, when the camp is likely to be in-

vaded again by men on whom suspicion does not fall lightly, and whose former deeds will not stand public investigation, it is the duty of the Press to warn the people against such men, and the duty of the People, if they value their liberties, to stand by the Press whenever its enemies seek to 'ruin it.' If the sense of Northumberland is indicated by the late verdict, then, of course, the people of the Northern shores are not yet ready to shake off the chains by which they have been so long fettered. But we entertain a better opinion of their spirit and intelligence—for we mistake greatly if they do not convince Mr Pierce, that their hearts and means are with him, whenever he aims to do right, and is not influenced by private pique in publishing communications in his paper. Personally Mr Williston is unknown to us. Publicly we know him too well, if we are to form an estimate of his character by the developments which appear against him in this case. With all the sins laid to the charge of our public men in this city and county, through our paper and others, they are clear of the sin of trying to 'make the worse appear the better cause,' by flying into a court of justice to get a plaister for their wounded spirits, and with a view too of ruining an editor—as Mr Williston boastfully said, he would ruin the editor of the *Gleaner*.

"Indeed almost every reform paper published in St. John, has printed, time and again, ten times as much provocation as that contained in Mr Hea's advertisement, to make up a case of libel, if the parties assailed had been silly enough to make stock in trade of their characters, and carry their wares before a Judge at a fixed price. Not that we allow that any of our papers are guilty of libelling. We use the term in the constructive sense put upon it by the 'Great Abused' of *Miramichi*. All public men stand in the way at times, of correction and critical remarks. Some of them require constant watching and whipping through the Press—and if the apprehension of a libel case were indulged in by its conductors, and restrained their spirits, there would be no such thing as living beneath the rule of vampires. The best way for a public man to outlive a libel is to build up for himself a good character, which will prove to be a citadel that will withstand the cannonade of any press, and put to silence his most vile calumniator. A man whose ways are honorable has nothing to fear, even though his judgment may not be equal to his heart. But if he ventures upon the rugged paths of a political life, without good credentials, let him remain silent, or at least not be vindictive, whenever his sins of 'omission' or 'commission' are exposed to public view for the sake of the public safety. In Mr Williston's case nothing has been gained by the plaintiff but ten pounds (which is a low estimate of character) while the loss he will sustain from the developments of the trial, will not be less to him than the one thousand pounds which he sought to recover. Far better would it have been for Mr Williston had he kept out of Court—for in that case Mr Hea's charges would have remained doubtful in the minds of most persons, whereas Mr Hea has had the opportunity of proving his assertions, which proof must operate very materially against the plaintiff, and impair his usefulness as a legislator. The ten pounds have been earned at a heavy cost—the cost of a reputation which no man can envy—the reputation of repudiating an honest debt, the creditor being his political friend. Mr Hea nursed an adder and it stung him. He ought to have known his man, better before he trusted him.

"Mr Williston's conduct proves him to be a very vindictive, consequently bad hearted man, as well as a *repudiator*. Let us see. The Editor of the *Gleaner* testifies that he did not see the advertisement until after it was in his paper—and this is very commonly the case with editors. The foreman of a printing office, having charge of the types, is not restrained, during the absence of the publisher, from inserting advertisements, provided the advertiser is well known. Mr Pierce's foreman may have been indiscreet for inserting a highly seasoned advertisement, however truthful he may have thought Mr Hea's charges; because it was of a private nature, and the complainant had a court of justice to appeal to for redress. Still the advertisement was inserted without Mr Pierce's privity or consent; and as soon as this made known to Williston, he ought to have been satisfied of Pierce's innocence, and withdrawn his suit. But No!—the complainant was bent upon 'ruining' the publisher, as he declared—and a vindictive man will stop at nothing.

"During our absence from St John, about six years since, a communication was inserted in our paper, reflecting upon the credit of one of our flour mills. The owner feeling aggrieved as well he might, immediately sent a lawyer's letter to the office. Our substitute stated in reply that the proprietor was absent but would be home in a few days. On our return we read the letter, also the communication, which was libellous, because unfounded; the complainant at once dropped the action, because he knew that we were innocent. How different is the conduct of Mr Williston! Nothing will satisfy him but the punishment of an innocent man. Taking advantage of a mistake he would 'ruin' the Liberty of the Press, and he finds twelve men in *Miramichi* to encourage him in his vindictiveness!! Mr Williston is said to have been elected upon the liberal ticket. We hope he will turn out to be a better man in public than he is in private, if his acts are to be estimated by the samples now before us."—*St. John Morning News.*

Freeholders of Northumberland! you have above sketched the character of one of your Representatives, drawn by those who know him not, but by the evidence adduced on this trial. How do you like the picture? There are other rich traits—not of character—but of bearing and deportment, equally characteristic, which our contemporaries, or their reporters, will have an opportunity of witnessing when he takes his seat on the red benches at Fredericton. They, when pencilled by an able artist, will redound with equal credit to the party.

Mr Williston has pursued a course which has entailed on us heavy expense, and been the means already of checking the free expression of public opinion through our columns. What has he obtained? Ten Pounds for an injury which he estimated at One Thousand. This, we think, will scarcely compensate him for the scathing he is now undergoing, which is but a foretaste of what is in store for him.

COUNTY OF KENT.—Launched, from the building yard of James Long, Esq., at Co-caigne, on the 20th ult., a fine bark named the *Friends*, of 470 tons burthen, new measurement.

GENERAL HAYNAU.—The recent attack on this monster has been celebrated in verse under the title of "The Southwark Brewers and the Austrian Butcher." It has been sung in the streets of London.

"Jolly boys, who brew porter for Barclay and Perkins,  
The prime London stout of our cans and our firkins,  
Here's a health, English hearts, whate'er may betide.  
For the dose you gave Haynau along the Bankside."

"The deeds of this butcher we all have heard tell,  
How died Bathyan, how Leiningen fell;  
Gallant Aulich he hanged like a felon and slave,  
Tho' he prayed like a soldier to go to his grave."

"And 'twas in cold blood, when the battle was won—  
Was won by the Russians—for Austria had run;  
When Gorgey had o'er to the enemy passed;  
But brave English Guyon he fought to the last."

"Oh, the cord for the neck, and the lash for the back,  
When Haynau commanded, they never were slack;  
And women he scourged, till the red blood ran down.  
This chief of the armies of Austria's crown."

"Ye lasses of Southwark, a health unto you,  
Who aided to give Marshal Haynau his due;  
The wretch who flogged women deserves well to meet  
Rough welcome like yours, in each fair London street."

"Turn him out, turn him out, from our side of the Thames.  
Let him go to great tories and high-titled dames;  
He may walk the West End, and parade in his pride,  
But he'll not come again near the 'George' in Bankside."

The New York Tribune says:—

"It is said that a superb silver flagon is to be presented by the Mechanics and Brewers of this City to the workmen of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' Brewery in London, in commemoration 'of their heroic conduct in chastising the Butcher Haynau.' The flagon is to be of large size, embossed with a view of the chastisement on one side, and with a suitable inscription on the other."

A WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED BY THE POTATOE BLIGHT.—The Galway Indicator contains the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—

"A woman, named Mary McDonough, aged 33, was brought, a few days ago, on a car to the workhouse gate. She appeared to be suffering from acute pain; her hands and face presented the appearance of having been severely burned, as if they had been held over the flame of a very strong fire. In reply to the questions put to her she made the following statement:—'She was employed by a man to weed potatoes, and was at work in her perfect health, when a sudden blast of burning air came over her, and she was thrown down. She felt as if a quantity of pungent snuff had entered her nostrils. She recovered in a few minutes, and found her hands and face scorched in the manner described. She also stated that the stalks of the potatoes where she was at work were burned to a cinder, and the tubers made soft and black. It is thought the parts of the poor woman's body which were affected by the blast, will mortify.'"

AGRICULTURAL.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the *Ploughing Match and Cattle Show* of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was postponed until THURSDAY next. We understand the Steam Ferry Boat will be in readiness to convey Cattle and Horses to the place of exhibition.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—CHARLES LLOYD, Esq., having kindly consented to collect our outstanding debts in this County, we have sent him our accounts. Our subscribers will please settle with him at as early a day as possible. They are aware we want the needful.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The article from "Thomas Square," will meet with attention next week.

A Letter from Dalhousie bearing the signature of "A Sufferer," has been received. If it meets with our approbation it shall be published in our next number.

The report of the *Ploughing Match* of the Gloucester Agricultural Society, came to hand by the mail. It will appear on Monday next.

PAPER MILL.—We are pleased to find by the annexed paragraph, copied from the *Morning News*, that so desirable an establishment is about to be erected in this Province.

"A paper Mill is about being erected near Reed's Mills, Loch Lomond road. If we can obtain printing paper as good and cheap as it can be had in Boston, we shall be able to patronize the mill pretty extensively ourselves; the other publishers will do the same likely."

#### Deaths.

At Newcastle, on Wednesday last, the 2nd instant, after an illness of nearly four months, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Mr Moses M. Sargeant, aged 40 years.

Mrs Sargeant possessed a heart glowing with active benevolence. Her large hospitality—her almost daily acts of charity to the poor and the destitute—and her numberless kind offices to the sick and the afflicted, endeared her to a large circle, and will be long cherished in grateful remembrance. She died trusting in her Redeemer.

Prince Edward Island papers please copy.

#### NOTICE.

The POST OFFICE IS REMOVED to the newly painted Building, opposite to the Ship Yard of Messrs. Johnson & Mackie. JAMES CAIE, P. M. Chatham, October 5, 1850.

#### Carleton (Kent) Agricultural SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the *Carleton (Kent) Agricultural Society*, at a Meeting held on the 1st instant, came to the resolution of awarding the following Prizes. The *Ploughing Match* will take place in a Field belonging to the Widow of the late Mr John Johnstone, on the South Side of the Kouchibouguac River, above the Bridge, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October instant; and the Exhibition of *Grains and Domestic Manufactures* on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January next. Notice of the place of exhibition will be given in due time.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.  
1st Prize 30s., 2nd Prize 25s., 3rd Prize 20s., 4th Prize 15s., 5th Prize 10s.

All those who wish to compete for the above Prizes, must give in their names to the Secretary before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and be ready to start precisely at 10 o'clock. Three Judges will be named by the Directors, and made known on the morning of competition. They will not appear on the ground until after the work is accomplished. The Prizes will be open to none but members of the Society, their sons, or yearly servants. The dimensions of the Furrows, and the quantity of ground each person will be required to plough, will be made known on the field.

Premiums for Grains and Domestic Manufactures.

Best 2 bushels Red Wheat,	0 12 6
Second best do.,	0 7 6
Best 2 do. White do.,	0 12 6
Second best do.,	0 7 6
Best 2 Bushels Oats,	0 10 0
Second best do.,	0 7 6
Best 2 Bushels Barley,	0 10 0
Best 1 bushel Pease,	0 10 0
Best 1 bushel Apples,	0 7 6
Best half bushel Clover Seed,	1 0 0
Best bushel Timothy Seed,	0 10 0
Best 20 lbs. Butter,	0 15 0
Second best do.,	0 10 0
Best 6 yards all wool twill'd Homespun Plaid,	0 15 0
Best 6 yards cotton and wool twill'd Homespun, one colour,	0 15 0
Best 6 yards plain cotton and wool Plaid,	0 15 0
Best 6 yards all wool Flannel,	0 15 0
Best 3 pairs Mitts,	0 5 0
Best 3 pairs Socks or Stockings,	0 5 0
Best 3 Straw Bonnets,	0 10 0
Best 3 do. of Split Straw,	0 10 0
Best 3 Straw Hats,	0 5 0

The above must all be of the growth and manufacture of the Parish of Carleton, within the present year.

WM. S. CAIE, Secretary. Carleton, October 3, 1850.