

born subjects to deal with, I shall confine myself to them, and to them alone. It would almost appear to me that "One of the People" must have emigrated to this Parish within the last 12 months; if such is the case, then those grievances of which he complains cannot have been troublesome to him, unless he is one of those busy-bodies of whom most communities can boast, interfering with and attending to every one's business but their own. But I will take the more favorable view of your correspondent's questions, trusting they are purely philanthropic, and put from the best motives, solely to redress grievances, if any such exist. I trust, in solving these problems, I will be able to show the public, as well as your correspondent, that the grievances of which he complains, in as far as advertising for Supplies is in question, is more visionary than real, as far as the Middle and Upper Districts are concerned. For the information of "One of the People," as his memory seems to have failed him on this particular occasion, by reference to the Gleaner of February 6, 1849, he will find the advertisement, calling Tenders for supplying the Poor, and signed by the Overseers of the Parish: expecting this will be a satisfactory answer as far as I am concerned, for the first year's service in that highly honorable and lucrative situation.

I will now proceed to an explanation of the second. The notice calling in Tenders for supplying the Upper and Middle District is already advertised, and would have been sooner if the Overseer of the Lower District would have consented to attach his name to the advertisement. This kept the notice one week longer than it would have been in coming before the public. On his motives for doing so I make no comment, as he himself is the most competent person to give his reasons to the public, if they require them from him. Trusting this will satisfy "One of the People," I will now turn myself to the next question. Why those receiving parish aid are not advertised. In reply, I do not know for my own part whether this be the duty of the Sessions or the Overseers. I know when the present notice was laid before the Sessions, at that time many of these on the Bench were opposed to it. If they have granted the power of doing so to the Overseers, will your correspondent inform the Overseers if it be their duty to do so, and from what authority he takes his information.

If it be the duty of the Overseers to add this to their already non-remunerative office, it will be complied with with as little delay as possible: but in the mean time, to show that the Overseers have not failed in their duty to the Sessions, if they have through ignorance to the public—they have handed to the Auditor appointed by the Sessions, a list of those at that time on the parish, their respective names and ages. This list, I have not the least doubt, will be laid before the Grand Jury on their inspecting the public accounts. Having disposed of the two first questions, I will now proceed to the last—why, or for what reason One of the People should have selected out part of the Committee instead of the whole, and why, if the nature of your Correspondent's grievances required an explanation from the Grand Jury, why was it not put to the Foreman, as he represent that body, appears to me to be very mysterious. I can come to no other conclusion, than that he wishes to gain notoriety as an anonymous scribbler at the expense of private individuals. If such be his intentions, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. It would have been far more to his credit, if the grievances of which he complains, do exist, to put his signature to his communication when he put the initials of two individuals names; he might just as well have given their names and surnames in full.

Your Correspondent's memory on this particular subject, appears to be very acute—he remembers ancient better than modern dates. That I was one of that committee I do not deny, conscientiously believing then, as I do now, that this is the only way to give satisfaction to the public. But your correspondent must be aware that the Grand Jury of this County are not the law-makers of the Province. If he is not, then I pity his ignorance, and would advise him if he wishes to have any of the laws altered, or finds them any way grievous, to apply to some other quarter than Overseers of Poor or a Committee of the Grand Jury. Such is my own answer to your correspondent, trusting others more able will not let him pass with impunity. Expecting the above explanation will be soothing to your correspondent's irritated mind, and satisfactory to the public, I remain, &c.

R. T. M., Overseer of Poor. Douglastown, February 18, 1850.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1850

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his oftentimes 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.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—It appears that little has as yet been done in

the Legislature. We give a few extracts from letters of correspondence to the St. John press.

ANOTHER COLONIAL OFFICE DESPATCH.

—The Canada papers furnish us with the following Despatch recently received by the Governor General from Earl Grey:

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge your despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. I have laid these despatches before her Majesty, and also the address of the Warden Councillor of the Municipal Council of the Gore district; the address of the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers of the first and eighth battalions of the Dorchester Regiment of Militia; the address of the Officers of the first battalion of the Kamouraska Regiment of Militia; the address of the inhabitants of St Anne; and the address of the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding and other officers of the Quebec Regiment of Militia—all enclosed in the second and third of these despatches—which her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously.

It afforded Her Majesty great satisfaction to receive the expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

With regard to the 'Address of the people of Canada,' in favor of severing the Province from the British dominions for the purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms the subject of these addresses, and your despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character.

Her Majesty confidently relies upon the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she had therefore determined to exert all the authority that belongs to her, for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this government, being persuaded that the permanence of that connexion is highly advantageous to both countries.

Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions; and to mark in the strongest manner her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may directly or indirectly encourage such a design.

And if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may (according to such advice as you may receive from your legal counsel) be made responsible for their conduct in a Court of Justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to an account.

GREY.

This Despatch, as might have been expected, has created a good deal of excitement in Canada. The Annexation Association at Montreal, have issued a protest against it. They say:—

The Association have carefully reconsidered their two addresses, and they do not find in them the language of menace or sedition; but a calm dispassionate statement of social evils under which Canada suffers, and a remedy by constitutional means, suggested for consideration. It is to the people of Canada that these statements have been made, and it is for you to decide whether the remedy proposed, is one that is advantageous or worthy of being referred to the British nation for their assent. It is impossible for this association to regard the expression of Earl Grey's opinion as conveying the decision of the British nation. Even should the British Parliament support his Lordship, we conceive that their action will be premature until the question has been constitutionally brought before them, as approved by a majority of the Representatives of the Canadian people. The Association deny the right of the Colonial Secretary to offer, by anticipation, the decision of the British Government, on a question that is not constitutionally before them; and they further desire to point out the danger that may hereafter arise, if the principle be once admitted that the Queen's name and authority can be introduced to suppress the lawful discussion of any political question in the colony. The British people have a proper and constitutional opportunity of expressing their assent or dissent to any colonial measures, and it is a subject of painful surprise to this Association, that Earl Grey should have encroached on the rights of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, in venturing to decide that any question was unfit to be brought by them before their representatives. The association are necessarily ignorant of the terms in which the Governor General brought their address under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, and how far those terms justify his Lordship in giving a character to their proceedings which they have distinctly denied from the outset. The Association now reiterate that they seek the attainment of their object only with the free and willing consent of Great Britain, that they never will urge the subject by other than calm appeals to the reason and intelligence of their fellow subjects,—first in Canada, afterwards in England,—and that they have no sympathy with any who hold other sentiments than these.

While re-asserting the position the Association has assumed, they feel that the language of the Colonial Secretary requires from them the discharge of a further and a higher duty, in denying all right, to attempt to punish men for the assertion of opinion. The free discussion of all subjects is a right inherent in every man under a free form of government, and the power to advocate, by constitutional means and moderate counsels, changes of any description, is the great safeguard against violence and rebellion. The moment an attempt is made to coerce the free expression of public opinion, the most sacred right of the people is attacked, and the ground work laid for any and every stretch of despotic power. The association ask their fellow citizens whether, in all they have suggested or done, they have not most carefully avoided advocating aught that could in the slightest degree infringe the laws or warrant the interference of Executive Authority. And feeling that their course has been temperate and legal, they deny the right of Earl Grey to use towards them the language of his despatch, or to interfere in their discussion of any subject affecting the interests of Canada. The Association, therefore, intreat their fellow subjects not to allow any feeling of hostility to the policy of those who now address them, to bind them to the consequences of admitting the position assumed by Lord Grey; but to look only at the great principle involved. Let the people of Canada, to whom this Association addressed themselves, decide, whether the course of Lord Grey is in accordance with the Constitution granted to them, and whether his approval or disapproval ought to affect the legal discussion of any subject intended to be brought before the Legislature of this country. Let them say whether responsible Government is only a name, or is intended to assure that freedom of opinion, dear to every British subject. To you, then, the people of Canada, we appeal: and we ask whether we shall be compelled to brood in silence over the evils this country labors under, or whether we have the right temperately to discuss those evils and their cure, free from the threat of punishment, and independent alike of the interference and control of any others than those who are constitutionally responsible to you. In conclusion the Association would remark, that the subject of discussion has been obscured by the mode adopted for checking the expression of public opinion, and this association, in the broad assertion of an undeniable right, maintain that they will not be diverted from the legal constitutional course which they have adopted, in full reliance that whenever the question is brought before Great Britain, by our responsible ministers, their application will be treated with that respect and consideration which its magnitude and importance demand. In the deliberate adoption of this course, the Association conceive, that they are defending one of the greatest bulwarks of this country's liberties, and they claim the support of all true friends of Canada, whatever be their views of the policy the Association seek to promote.

JOHN REDPATH, President.

R. Mackay, A. H. Dorion, Secretaries.

In speaking of this Despatch, the Montreal Herald of the 7th instant remarks:

The following document requires no introduction from us. It expresses, we feel confident, the pacific, but firm and deliberate, convictions of all those, whom Lord Grey and his Colonial nominee, Lord Elgin, fondly flattered themselves, would have been struck silent by their arbitrary and unconstitutional decrees. In this, as in other less important matters, they will find themselves mistaken. In 1850 the sic vol, sic jubeo argument is powerless as the whimperings of a child.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.—The Fredericton Reporter has a paragraph on the limited circulation of the official organ, and its inefficiency as a means of disseminating Government matters. We have been frequently requested to use our columns to give greater publicity to official notices in this quarter, but have invariably declined on the same grounds as our contemporary. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' and as the Queen's Printer is paid a large sum for his services, we do not see why we should perform a portion of the same work without compensation, merely to accommodate the government. Is it not absurd to make it imperative on Sheriffs and other public functionaries, holding offices in the Counties of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, to publish their sales, &c., in a paper issued at Head Quarters, which has not a circulation over half a dozen in each of those counties. If the object of advertising is to give the public notice, (which we presume it is) it is not gained by using the Gazette for that purpose. There is something wrong here which causes much complaint, and should be remedied. The Reporter says:—

When the Committee on public printing economically reduced the circulation of the Royal Gazette to a very limited number of copies, we suppose it never entered into their heads, that the source of information thus cut off would prove inimicable to the progress of

official information throughout the country; and as general knowledge is at such a low ebb, they might not think it necessary to extend the publication of the Acts, good, bad or indifferent, of the Government. The consequence however is, that hundreds are left destitute of all knowledge of an official nature; and we have been again and again requested by our subscribers to give a wider currency to the Royal Gazette notices. This we have declined doing, and must continue the same course, except in cases where the country generally is concerned. The conclusion at which we have arrived is, that the circulation of the Royal Gazette should be immediately enlarged, or that the Government advertisements should be inserted in some other papers.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—William Stevens, Esq., late manager of the Carleton Mining Association, has been presented with an Address, signed by the High Sheriff, and upwards of two hundred inhabitants of the county, in which they speak in high terms of the exertions he has used in bringing into notice the mineral resources of the Province. In noticing the difficulties which have arisen between Mr S. and the company, they say:—

With the causes which have led to your separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, we have nothing to do, neither do we wish to express an opinion thereon; but the shareholders in the corporation will doubtless bear joint testimony with us, that they are indebted to your scientific knowledge and experience for many of the advantages of which they now boast the possession of.

In replying to this address, Mr S. thus alludes to the differences which led to his dismissal, and his future prospects:—

With regard to my separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, I can only say that from the first moment of my acting as their Agent, to the time of my discharge, I served them honestly and faithfully, and to this time I am unconscious of having given any cause for the course they have pursued towards me. They have circulated a report that I have withheld information obtained in England at their expense. This I positively deny. It is but too evident that covetousness has been the ruling cause of my dismissal.

The cruel and unmerited treatment received by me from them, was at first painfully felt; but a kind Providence has directed us to a valuable discovery of excellent Iron ore, which we have secured under the great seal of the Province. Myself and son intend proceeding immediately to England for the purpose of introducing it to the notice of capitalists, and no exertion shall be wanting on our parts to bring Iron Works into successful operation.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

At a Public Meeting held in Campbelltown on Monday the 11th inst., Mr WILLIAM DUNCAN was called to the chair, and Mr C. MURRAY appointed Secretary, when the following Resolutions moved by Chipman Botsford, Esq., and seconded by James S. Morse, Esq., were carried, viz:—

Resolved—That the town of Campbellton and parish of Addington, is not fairly represented on the Bench of Magistrates, for the management of County business. For that, independent of family connexion and influence heretofore represented to the Executive, there are no resident Magistrates for this town, and only one for the whole Parish, where there are eight for the town and parish of Dalhousie, and three for the lower parishes.

Resolved,—That in addition to the evils complained of in the first Resolution, another exists of still greater magnitude, and is a source of much confusion and annoyance, as well as loss to the people of this parish, being the want of Magistrates who would be constantly resident: in this town for the exercise of the laws, both civil and criminal; as at present the feeling is prevalent, that the law is a dead letter, it being considered in most cases better to suffer than to take the trouble and incur the expense and loss of time in travelling to look for a Magistrate to enforce it.

Resolved—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 further appointment of Magistrates in this County, to avoid increasing even indirectly, the unconstitutional personal and family influences already existing.

Resolved, That this meeting has every reason to believe that the grievances above complained of, have been well known to the Executive of this Province, from their personal observation, and more particularly from the representations of the inhabitants themselves; but that hitherto they have been unredressed, and their well-understood wishes neglected and disregarded.

Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Gleaner newspaper for publication, and another copy to our Representatives, and that these gentlemen be requested to enquire the reason why our expressed wishes on matters concerning only ourselves, should be so disregarded by our Government; and to ascertain if it be possible to get any Magistrates appointed.

CHARLES MURRAY, Secretary. Campbellton, 14th February, 1850.