

himself: 'They had from time immemorial in their jurisprudence models of letters of purchase, letters of donation, letters of exchange; these were not unlike our bills of exchange.'

Communications.

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—It was not my intention when I entered the columns of your valuable journal, to do so as a polemical writer. My only motive was to redress grievances existing in this Parish, and to assist, as far as my individual exertions could avail, the cause, by lending a helping hand to the few that have embarked so nobly to use their united exertions in carrying the little bark so nobly through the impending storm of contending politicians. Mr Editor, your independent journal is daily gathering more strength in adding new converts to the cause of those brave fellows who are ready and willing to do battle in a constitutional manner for their own and the people's rights. I find my worthy friend "Tax Payer" vigilant and at his post, prepared to do battle on his daring and pugnacious foe. Let him set faithful watchmen on his outposts, and few opponents will be found so fool-hardy as to attempt his camp by storm. It is ominous of good, and has the appearance of brighter and better days dawning upon our beloved country, when such men as your correspondent G. W., and our worthy old representative Street, palisade and become reformers. I think I hear you claim—Sir, knowing that you are an advocate for reform—Ha, what is this Newcastleonian and the old Tory Street, men educated and fostered in the old school of Toryism, deserting the ranks in which they have long held a distinguished post, and turning renegades to the cause which they have so long protected. It cannot be possible. But incredible as it may appear to you, it is no more than truth, that our old senator Street stands forth in the hall of our Provincial Assembly, and with stentorophonic voice, proclaims the people's rights in presence of that august assembly. It may have happened that synchronism has driven him to advocate the cause, or knowing that the spirit of reform has winged its course to the county which he has the honor to represent, this may have induced him to advocate the cause strenuously, and now convinced himself that he is contending for the people's right, he will not submit to any semipellucid measures, or to the sacrifice of one iota of our privileges. Go ahead, Street! No longer let pyrrhonism reign around us, or any impudence on your part be the means of frustrating this popular measure. When you take the lead as champion in this great and good work, it shows that you are awake to the interests of your constituents; serve them faithfully, and remain no longer in a state of somnolency; arouse yourself, although at the eleventh hour, use all your eloquence on this momentous question, and continue to cultivate and foster your liberal and extending views, and rest assured when your hour of trial comes, you will not be overlooked by a grateful and discerning people. If you do so, you will again be placed in that high position which it has often been your ambition to obtain. Pursue a contrary course to the one you have now adopted, and your sun is set, never more to rise in the politics of this county. Mr Editor, I know not whether to hail as a harbinger for good or evil admitting into the ranks of reform aged converts, for they are often in a stage of dotage for particular objects, to see clearly through the political horizon.

In attempting to solve this almost inextricable explanation of Parish affairs, as given by C. W., I would require to be possessed of large didactical faculties. I shall give full allowance as far as the production is creditable to the author, and deduct the balance for the satisfaction and information of the public. I rejoice to see that C. W. has not so far forgot himself as to question the right of "One of the People" to call him to account for his stewardship while in public office, and that he fully agrees with the great and justly celebrated Junius, that the Press is the channel through which all our civil and religious privileges flow. It is not my intention at present to enter into religious topics; suffice it to say, that too many do not appreciate those privileges, otherwise your correspondent would use less sophistry in the penumbra given of his stewardship, when he who should be a paradigm can look for refuge under a subdulous-penned article, is a subject which he and others may have cause to regret, in ap-

pearing at this time, as mediator and moderator of C. W.'s article. I would ask, as he appears to think my perceptive bump is not over fully developed, why he that so cordially agrees with tendering, acted not upon this principle in 1848. When his colleague in office advertised for tenders for the middle district, did he do so for the lower? I answer no. If he had, he would have carried out the spirit of competition, of which he approves so highly. I would wish the public to understand that your correspondent's "Gonfalon" has not been unfurled to date. In 1849, four competitors aroused out of their somnific sleep, and appeared on the field of competition, one for the upper and three for the lower districts; but still C. W. refuses to allow the lower district, over which he still held the prerogative, to come to competition. Listen to his own version of the subject: because James Milne in his absence had made considerable advances to the Paupers in the lower district. As I am accused of being a busy-body, I would like to know when C. W. peregrinated from his own residence on any one of the seven days of the week for months previous to the day he went to Newcastle to see the Tenders opened for the upper and lower district; and further, I would like to know who this James Milne is. I do not recollect of any Overseer of that name since I "emigrated" to this Parish. If Milne was not an Overseer, and I am perfectly satisfied he was not, how could he grant supplies without the knowledge of C. W., at that time Overseer of the lower district. In this case supplies could not be granted without an order from the Overseer. If they were supplied according to order, then he had no cause to be astonished at the advances given by his own order. If Milne advanced on his own responsibility, then I contend they had no right to be charged to the parish. C. W. has therefore failed to make his argument good on this ground. The next subject adverted to by your correspondent is supplies granted in advance to R. T. M.'s district, and after two hours' discussion we were no nearer the purpose than when we began, and to lessen difficulties in regard to these supplies, he proposed to withdraw the lower district, and place it in the same position as the upper (surely C. W. does not mean to say that P. Watt adopted this course) and to do as he had done for nine years. In reply your correspondent has made misstatement of the above paragraph, and placed it before its time, this being the last subject brought under discussion. The two hours of which he speaks was occupied in discussing whether he had any right to withdraw the lower district from competition, without consent of the parties tendering according to advertisement, as published in the Gleaner of that date. The parties present, seeing no prospect of a speedy arrangement, consented to the withdrawal of the lower district, providing that it would be supplied at the same rate as the middle district. C. W. pledging himself to do so if he was the successful competitor. After the discussion of the lower district, the middle was offered for competition by the Overseers of that district, and C. W. was the successful contractor; therefore this extended the benefit of the middle tender to the lower district. The parties in that district have a right to be supplied according to tender, whether it was a saving to the parish or not. Will your correspondent inform me how many of the parishioners in the lower district received information from him that the tender existed, and that they would be supplied accordingly; and further, how many of the paupers he classified in the lower district, and put up to competition, so that the benefit of the tender might apply to the parish.

A few words before closing. As C. W. intends to return to this subject, and edify the public in the way of classifying the paupers, and preparing them for competition, I would have him pause, and put this important question, "how often have I set this laudable example to my colleagues and successors in office, of classifying and tendering for supplies?" if echo answers never, then take my advice and let the subject rest. The gentlemen who have succeeded your correspondent in office, either by advice or example, follow the same course, for there is neither classifying or tendering for supplies for the lower district.

In conclusion, I would ask if the banner of reform could not be enlarged, so that its influence might be felt in the lower district, to blot out the past and prevent abuses for the future in that devoted district. If I again appear, it will be to classify the articles supplied to

paupers. I wait with patience to hear from W. G., lower district. Adieu at present!

I remain, yours truly,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Newcastle, March 18, 1850.

P. S. If this explanation be not satisfactory, I will call upon the parties then present, from whom I received my information, and they will be able to explain the subject more fully.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The Overseers of this Parish, and the Ex-overseers, have been called to account for their doings, through the columns of your valuable Journal. Three of those gentlemen accede to the request, and availing themselves of the like privilege with their late catechist, 'One of the People,' come forward and answer his questions with apparent candor and truthfulness. Not doubting, Mr Editor, but you extend the same liberty to all, with your permission I would enquire what the Overseer of the Lower district is about? Is he in a nap, or gathering the remainder of the dog-tax, that there is no time to attend to this most important part of his office, viz.: Tendering for Supplies, as Mr C. W., the Ex-overseer, justly remarks in his devoir to 'one of the people, that Classifying and Tendering are synonymous with the interests of the Parish, a good authority to quote, he having held the office for nine years, with profit to himself and (not ruin) the prosperity of the Parish, although a few grumblers may say otherwise. Will Mr W. G. adopt the same course, or has he done so? will he elucidate the above to the hardy inhabitants of this parish in the next Gleaner, and oblige

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

Lower District Newcastle, March 22.

THE JOURNAL IN ERROR.

Mr Editor,

Sir—In looking over the Journal of the House of Assembly, I perceive therein an evident error, which I am desirous should be promptly corrected.

The Journal is wrong in stating that the remonstrance of Donald McKay, Esq. and 35 others, seeks, as one of objects, to oppose the incorporation of the Newcastle and Douglas-town Mechanics' Institute. The language of the Petition warrants no such construction. How such an error could have found its way to the Journal, is not easily explained. Had it occurred in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, a plausible explanation, at least, might be attempted; for the fact is painfully apparent, that to such a pitch of phrenzy, I had almost said of desperation, are the passions of certain gentlemen in this quarter excited in this small matter, they would seem capable of almost any thing. Certainly the petitioners have no desire to oppose its incorporation; for whether incorporated or not, they do not perceive in what manner it can become an instrument of positive evil. Nor would they, even if they had the power, wittingly interpose any obstacle to its progress or to the gratification and improvement of any one of its members. Such an illiberal view they at once repudiate. All they desire is, that looking to the high position which its principal members occupy in society, as they and their brethren share all its privileges, so should they assume all its burdens, and not leave them to be sustained by their weaker and humbler fellow subjects who can reap none of its advantages. By publishing these few words, sir, you will oblige your humble servant, and a friend to honorable progress.

X.

Newcastle, March 23, 1850.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

TO YOUNG STUDENTS IN GEOGRAPHY.

I am composed of TWENTY SIX Letters:
My 1 2 4 23 8 2 19 is a city in France,
My 2 25 22 10 is a county in Pennsylvania,
My 3 17 26 1 20 is a town in Indiana,
My 4 13 25 7 is a city in England,
My 5 25 11 23 13 16 11 is a river in South America,
My 6 24 12 20 22 14 9 is a town in North Carolina,
My 7 30 15 19 7 17 21 21 17 is a river in Africa,
My 8 25 15 2 19 8 10 is a city in Austria,
My 9 5 16 7 22 1 14 is a county in Ohio,
My 10 23 14 24 1 13 is a cape in Asia,
My 11 6 18 2 17 23 19 is a city in France,
My 12 24 6 15 19 19 17 is a city in Turkey,
My 13 12 2 1 19 7 is a river in Siberia,
My 14 9 2 25 6 22 is a town in Nubia,
My 15 18 12 22 1 13 15 19 is a river in the United States,
My 16 9 6 22 19 8 21 24 19 is an island in the Pacific.

My 17 8 13 24 19 is a range of mountains in Africa,
My 18 17 9 19 24 is a town in Arabia,
My 9 2 15 1 20 is a river in France,
My 20 18 21 16 6 17 is a town in the State of New York,
My 21 17 12 8 24 is an island in the Mediterranean,
My 22 7 17 8 24 7 is an island on the N. W. coast of America,
My 23 10 3 17 25 7 is a town in Ohio,
My 24 1 8 22 16 13 19 8 15 is an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
My 25 22 14 17 is a gulf in Europe,
My 26 17 8 2 19 is a County in the State of New York,
My whole is a Literary Institution in the State of New York,
A answer is requested next week.

Yours,

BROTHER JONATHAN,
Newcastle, 5th March, 1850.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

"He fancies the grandeur of his actions hides their iniquity."

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Your correspondent, P. T., seems extremely angry at 'Peel's One,' for giving an account of the meeting lately held here, and attempting to be very severe in his reply, indicating certain individuals as the supposed authors of that 'effusion.' Now, I cannot conceive what great harm there is in that squib, which evidently was written for amusement, by some person who felt himself diverted by the proceedings, and mixes up facts and fun in a manner little calculated to excite indignation in any person, and I should think the author never dreamed of creating such a 'tempest in a teapot' as is emblematised by the occupation of three of your valuable columns in a labored and confused epistle, discussing its merits and making it a text for introducing a number of offensive epithets, manifesting a degree of chagrin only to be accounted for by feeling the force of truth. But above all, his obvious intention of bringing in parties for the purpose of wounding their feelings by a side wind, whom he well knew had nothing to do with 'Peel's One,' upon which he animadverts so fiercely, has evidently originated in a depraved and malicious mind, and is worthy only of P. T. P. T. must not suppose that the society of Campbellton is entirely composed of 'Hostess Quicklegs,' 'Doll Tearsheets,' whom he may, by his 'staffian' eloquence, charm at will; there is yet the spirit of a 'Prince Henry' to reprimand him for his slanders, and that of a 'Chief Justice' to reproach him for his knavery; a broadside from the 'Admiral,' or an electric shock from the 'Professor's' battery (which, surely, in ignorance of its effect, he has been handling as a plaything) might make small potatoes of the 'fellow,' and as it could easily be shown, among other things, that P. T. is more 'inconsistent,' less lustreous, and more of a 'fool, knave and ass' than either of the parties to whom he so impudently applies these insulting appellations—it might seriously wound the excessive vanity for which that writer is remarkable—seizing hold of every opportunity that offers to attract admiration of his fancied talents and acquirements, and perhaps a shot from the article himself might disagreeably exercise his attention, either morally or physically, and teach him to employ more decent language in fulminating his dire ideas. Two leading objects seemed to have engrossed his whole mind, one to make himself appear as a 'valuable acquisition,' the other to excite as odious feelings against others in the county as exist against himself, and no doubt would be agreeable food for his envenomed spirit. P. T. must not think because his frothy effervescences have hitherto been treated with the silence that they merited, that he will be suffered with impunity to continue pouring his belligerence against others, without happening to have a more contemptuous opinion of him than he has formed of himself.

By the way, has P. T. heard the news? The three new Magistrates are all Johns, and there are four of that name already among the worthies. Only think; a combination of Johns—dreadful! Surely he will call a meeting to censure the Executive for their impudence.

"THE ARTICLE."

Campbellton, 18th March, 1850.

TO LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A Good DWELLING HOUSE, containing 12 apartments well finished, and a large Barn attached, lately occupied by the Subscriber. If required, he would fit up the Barn as a SHOP, and have it in readiness by the first of May.

Also, a STORE on Peabody's Wharf, capable of holding 1500 Barrels. All will be let together, or the Dwelling House separate if required. For further particulars apply to JOHN NOONAN.

Chatham, March 6, 1850.

TO LET,

The PRIVILEGE of CUTTING the HAY and cultivating the SOIL on Sheldrake Island, together with the benefit of all the MANURE now there, for this year. Unless disposed of by the 1st of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to be then sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of Alexander Goodfellow, Esq.

Apply to
Alex. Goodfellow,
Richard Hutchison,
Donald McDonald, } Committee.
Newcastle, March 7, 1850.