

fantile state was not as yet favorable to a more cultivated display, we should not despair on that account, but call to mind the circumstance that there must be a beginning—that he saw no reason to believe that this the first would not be appreciated, nor yet undervalued of honorable mention. The Great Exhibition in London has given evidence, that even older countries are not equal in all respects in the quality of their productions. Every country excels in its own peculiar description of manufactures. The display at the Great Exhibition on the part of the United States was not equal to that made by other nations—yet, those articles sent from America were of immense value in themselves, and as useful to the world as any others that were exhibited. And so on the part of England. In many branches of manufacture she could not compete with France, or continental Europe in the fine arts. But her cutlery or fabrics belong to her bulwarks—in these she can compete with the world, and give in exchange for the luxuries which other nations have to offer, and yet be as rich as they. The cultivation of the soil was the first grand feature in a country's prosperity; with the progress of this art all others must keep pace. It was the labor bestowed that created the value in all things. The manufacture of a piece of homespun in New Brunswick, was of as much importance to the owner, and the Province, in a relative point of view, on account of the labor expended, and the number of hands which the work employed, as the production of the finest piece of broadcloth was to the manufacturer and people of England. Labor was therefore useful alike in all countries; it was extraneous circumstances only that gave it its intrinsic value. His Excellency concluded by thanking the officers of the Institute for the address which they had presented to him, and expressed a pleasure at being present at this the opening of the Exhibition.

After the reply His Excellency was escorted into the main building by the President and Officers. It was the first time we had the pleasure seeing the Lieutenant Governor. He is a fine looking "English gentleman—of the olden time." Just such a looking man as we should like to be on good terms with.

THE ARTICLES EXHIBITED.

Of course we cannot pretend this morning to give an account of any of the numerous articles that are on exhibition. To the present time upwards of four hundred specimens have been sent in, and yet a great many more are to be added to the Catalogue, (which has been ably and systematically prepared by George Blatch, Esq.) as they are sent forward. This will be done in supplement. In our next we shall devote considerable space to a brief description of each of the most prominent articles. At present we would merely say that New Brunswick need not be ashamed of her workmen and producers, whether they toil in the shop or in the field. They only require such opportunities as these to test their ingenuity and convince one another, and the world at large, that we have the right materials to make a flourishing people. Only give us encouragement enough to cheer us onward.

THE CONCERT.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr Card, the Concert had to be postponed. All parts of the building were filled with admiring spectators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Head was present during the ceremony in the ladies' gallery, surrounded by the fashion and beauty of St John.

At the sides of the stairs leading to the second story of the Hall, was suspended the British ensign on the right and the American stripes on the left.

A band of music was present, and played at intervals some favorite pieces.

The Carleton boat that won the race the other day was suspended from some of the beams.

There was a beautiful Crown in the centre of the nave, composed of Dahlias, and other flowers from Mr Ritchie's garden.

There was also a beautiful Pyramid of flowers by Mr Harris, of Portland.

The price of admission to day is only one shilling and three pence. Do not fail to visit the Exhibition. It will take you half a day to go over the building and see all that is curious.

The doors will be opened immediately after the procession; and in the evening at 8 a series of dissolving views will be exhibited under the direction of Mr Foulis.

The St. George's Ball will take place to-night. Let there be a brilliant turn out.

Flags were flying in all parts of the city during the day, a great many temporary stalls having been put up by private individuals on their premises, to give greater eclat to the event.

The Fredericton Firemen arrived last evening, also, about two hundred Ladies and Gentlemen from the upper country.

The Anna Augusta left Fredericton last Light with another large party.

The Creole last evening brought upwards of 150 Americans, on a pleasure excursion. The cry is "still they come."

We cannot say, with anything like precision, how many persons entered the building during the whole day, but would hazard the opinion that there were fully fifteen hundred.

The address to the Governor was engraved on Parchment, in a bold round hand, by G. Blatch, Esq.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The wish is generally expressed that the Exhibition should continue open for a longer time than that appointed by the Directors of the Institute. We think that there will be attraction enough to draw crowds of visitors every day for a week to come; it will be impossible for all to see everything in two days. In justice to other contributors, who have not sent their articles to the building in time, we would advise an extension of time ere closing.

OUR HOTELS.

Before Monday at twelve o'clock the rooms and accommodations in every hotel in Saint John were bespoken (by Telegraph) by parties residing in the United States, Nova Scotia and various sections of this Province, so that our friends at a distance may infer from this that there is something of a "jam" in Saint John at present. Our citizens, however, have opened their doors to all who could not otherwise be provided for; and it gives us much gratification to record this circumstance.

THE PROCESSION AND THE FOUNTAIN.

The introduction of the water into the city from the company's dam, four miles out, will be publicly recognised by means of a procession, which is to form in front of the Court House at ten o'clock this morning. His Worship the Mayor will let the water on at the Abideau, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be present on the Square to let it flow into the Fountain. We may safely say that the fountain will do its duty and come up to the expectations of its friends. The croakers will please stand aside during this part of the ceremony. The basin which is too shallow will be overhauled in a few days and made much deeper. It will answer for to day. The octagon railing, of course will not be completed in time—but that is not necessary. The masons have got through with their portion of the work, and everything is now ready for it to commence playing.

OUR VISITORS.

Our visitors, one and all, both royalists and republicans, are welcome to Saint John—and we earnestly trust that this will only be the beginning of mutual intercourse and an exchange of civilities, which may be continued from year to year. The more we understand one another, the less bigotry will be manifested by persons living distantly, and under different Governments. We say to our friends—welcome.

Communications.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I really did not think such a miserable toady existed in the County of Gloucester, as the person must be who penned the articles which appeared in your two last Gleaners, over the signature of "A Freeholder." The sentiments therein expressed, do not, I am sure, find an echo in this County, except among those who are so deficient in political independence and high principle as the writer himself.

With respect to the approaching election, I trust the constituency will have the good sense to return the man whom they think will best represent their varied interests, without reference to the pating of such a miserable slave as "A Freeholder. I am neither a friend or foe to Mr End. I am aware that his courteous demeanour, professional knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with Colonial legislation, combined with his brilliant talents and cultivated genius, would shed lustre upon any assembly; but I must confess that his residing in a foreign country will operate unfavorably towards him with some persons. Whether he is urged to oppose the old member by the representatives for Saint John, I cannot say; but I scarcely think any man, be his politics in other respects what they may, would have the hardihood to seek the suffrages of a Northern constituency, and then oppose the Railway; and as for the present Government, I have yet to learn what the friends of that undertaking are indebted for to them. What has already been accomplished we owe entirely to that prince of Colonial statesmen, Joseph Howe, than whom a more consistent and straightforward politician does not exist, and not to the "Leader" of the Government of New Brunswick.

As for Mr Read, he may be a very honest man, and I have no doubt would use his best exertions to serve his constituents and himself; but how far he was actuated by conscientious motives in supporting the Government last winter, I will leave others to judge. But I should hope that he has some stronger claims to present to the Freeholders of this County, than his popularity with the parties now in power; that, indeed, is a sorry recommendation, and I am sure the sturdy and independent yeomen of Gloucester will not be led away by the arguments used by "A Freeholder" to prove that Mr Read is more entitled to their support on that account.

I feel bound to express my dissent from the opinion entertained by your correspondent, namely, that "a certain great house" is entitled to the blind support of the electors of the County, in a matter where their dearest privileges are concerned. It is anti-British and utterly preposterous to suppose, that because a merchant purchases from an individual any commodities he may have to dispose of, that he is on that account compelled to throw himself into his arms, and in reality

say to him, "Do with me as you think proper." I hope, Sir, the day is far distant when such a feeling will prevail in this Province, for once it does, farewell to all honesty in political matters. I confess that a merchant has a perfect right to use his influence to secure the return of such men as may best suit his interest; but I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that all with whom he has any business transactions, are bound to support his favorites. I am sorry to be compelled to think that such has, however, been too much the case in the Northern part of the Province; and to that feeling may be attributed solely the immense amount of political influence which certain parties have obtained in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester,—an influence which has ever been exercised, not to promote the independence and prosperity of the people, but on the contrary has been employed on all occasions to extend and perpetuate their own power, and gratify their selfishness.

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst Village, Sept. 18, 1850.

"TROUBLE BREWING.—Will our friend Pierce of the Miramichi Gleaner, be so kind as to let one of his "devils" take a piece of string (if he can find one long enough) and measure the exact length of that Donkey's ears who is braying in his paper through the Restigouche Post Office? He must be a great curiosity in his way. He takes off his coat at the Morning News—squares off at the Courier—and pitches into the Christian Visitor and Church Witness, like a mad man. He then attempts to justify his pugnacity by quoting scripture. We advise Pierce to do him up in a sheet of brown paper, label him "this side up, with care," and send him along the wires to the Exhibition which opens in St. John, to-morrow. He is not so far gone, we hope, but what he will keep for a short journey."

Mr Editor,

By the kindness of a gentleman who called on me the other day, I was handed a copy of the Morning News of the 8th instant, which contains the above characteristic paragraph. I see the Editor of that paper has gotten his animal and natural feelings aroused, by my making some allusion to an ass, in my communications to you. He requests you in a very suppliant manner to favor him with the exact measure of a donkey, and forward it to him nicely done up. As I wish to save you any unnecessary trouble, I am happy to inform you that I know of a gentleman in this quarter who owns a donkey, and as luck would be on Mr Fenety's side, it is a jenny. If he can be persuaded to sell it, it shall be done up with great care, forwarded by express, labeled and addressed to the Morning News office, and I trust the Editor will be in readiness to receive his spouse, that he may appear in his true colors at the Exhibition, and prove to a demonstration that New Brunswick is able to raise its own donkeys. As there appears to be but two in the Province, one in the South and the other in the North, it would be cruel to keep them apart, as the progeny might become extinct. His allusion to Scripture is akin to the rest of his productions, but he should have known that he was not the first Grecian who believed its foolishness.

Yours, R.
Restigouche, September 17, 1851.

To the "Freeholder" who, in the Gleaner of the 8th and 15th insts., addresses "the Electors of the County of Gloucester,

Sir.—Upon the appearance of your first letter of the 5th instant, it was a matter of much doubt as to what political party you belonged, and whether you wrote in seriousness or satire. The dispute ran high; and its not having led to melancholy results arose simply from the generosity of the combatants, who each insisted upon assigning the prize to the other.

Again, the Liberals and Tories each differed among themselves—the former as to whether you intended to applaud Read for supporting the Government last winter, or the government for giving support to him this summer, and the latter as to whether Read or the Government was being whipped over the others' shoulder.

From what I have hinted you will observe how important it was that your second letter came out in time to appease this strife and solve conflicting doubts. For although it had been suggested to settle the question by adopting the wise judgment once before given in the case of a disputed bantling, it was on all sides admitted that threatened dissection of the offspring could in no wise lead to the discovery of parentage or genealogy in your case.

But to be serious, sir, as a free man and a liberal, I cannot admit the premises or assent to the conclusions made in your letter; and as you have courted enquiry which must always tend to expose error and establish truth, you can have no objections to my frankly stating wherein and why I differ.

In the first place you have published Banns between the Government and the Great Trunk Railway, and declare that for weal or woe they are now pledged, if not inseparably united during their joint lives, and you therefore conclude that he who is opposed to the one cannot be in favor of the other.

poly; nor those old Tory families who claim all the fat offices, and all Provincial power as hereditary, and theirs by right Divine. For, believe me, sir, Railroads would destroy the family compacts in the colonies.

You do not suppose that men who have strenuously opposed all advancement—commercial or political—for the past thirty years, have been suddenly converted, and will all at once become the enthusiastic lovers and energetic promoters of progression.

If the government do cling to the Railroad it will not be to lend but to borrow support. Some of them may, indeed, vote for the Great Trunk with as good grace as they did for the Saint Andrews Line, i. e., believing it would bring ruin upon the country, yet feeling that it was a necessary prop to the tottering cabinet.

If the Government and Railroad are indeed united, the union, unnatural in itself, has been induced by the pressure from without—'tis the result of fear, not love—and the same pressure from without is necessary to render such alliance fruitful. Let this Government once obtain a strong majority in the Assembly—let the opposition cease to goad them onward, and in the insolence of security the old Tory obstruction will be again evinced. Ah, sir, remember the transformed cat.

The terms Government and Railroad Supporters are by no means synonymous. The question will turn upon local interests and local feelings, and not upon party politics. The members for Victoria, Carleton, Charlotte, Queen's, &c., are Government supporters with but one exception, and with but one exception I fear we shall find them opposed to the Great Trunk Line. Should, however, the mere desire to uphold the present Government induce some of these members to sink their local feelings and vote for the line, the Liberals from the north shore will feel but too happy in lending their aid, though it should extend the existence of the Tories to another year.

You say that Mr End will not support the Government and the Great Trunk Railway, and in thus stating truth, your intention was to mislead as much as if you had spoken falsely—he will not certainly support both, but he will support the Great Trunk Line and Liberal politics.—He will not be one of the Government props, but will rather lend his aid to shoulder them onward.

Again, you say Mr End is sent by the St. John Members, who will do all they can to aggrandize themselves and sink the Government. Pray, Mr "Freeholder," to which of the Saint John members do you apply these aggrandizing desires and sinking propensities? If you mean Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, I assure you Mr End is not sent by and would not suit them.

The St. John Members, if Liberals, must be in favor of Railroads, but as members for St. John, may be swayed by local feelings, not local interests. Let these liberals be convinced that the Great Trunk Line will advance the general interests of the Province in proportion to the outlay required to build it, and they will not vote against the Railway scheme, merely that they may oppose the government. I believe that in opposing Mr Howe's scheme, the people of St. John are as blind to their own interests, and as ignorant of the facilities for trade, agriculture and commerce in these Northern Counties as are the peasantry of England of the state and condition of New Brunswick.

Convince the people of St. John of the fact, that a means of speedy transit between the commercial city and these Northern Counties will be far more beneficial to them than their absurd protective policy. It will furnish a market for their manufactures and a consumption for our breadstuffs, prove that in this article we could supply the Province, that our West India Trade—export and import—would then be through St. John instead of Halifax, that our fisheries alone would be a source of immense trade; and last, not least, that by establishing a common commercial interest there must ensue that community of feeling, civil and political, which can never otherwise exist. Let all this be shown and the people of the city cannot avoid seeing that while those Counties on the river St. John must trade with and through them, it wants but the northern Railroad to make St. John the mart and commercial emporium of the whole Province.

But I hasten to remark on the grand climax of your argument, You plainly assert that freeholders should bestow their votes where they sell grain, &c. Now, sir, you well know that the influence of such an argument has long enthralled the northern counties. But you are the first of the old Tory and Monopolist party who ever had the hardihood openly to avow such a slavish doctrine.

Pray, sir, have you duly considered the effect of such avowal. It is an insult equally upon Mr Read, the "Great House," and the Freeholders of Gloucester; upon Mr Read, because if returned by this influence you at once imply that he must be their slave in the Assembly; upon the "Great House," because you not only accuse them of a desire to enslave the people, but of actual bribery and corruption, unless, indeed, you can point out the difference between giving a bribe in payment for the vote, and claiming a vote in payment for the bribe; and you insult the freeholders, because you ask them to return a Representative in shackles as the fit emblem of their own slavery. But, Sir, the day has gone by in which such doctrines can be promulgated in safety.—You have exposed it, and the syren when you merely in-play its charms.

serviency with which you blow