

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

OLD SERIES]

Nec arancarum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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Communications.

THE FISHERIES.

Our Ministers, at home, having, at the eleventh hour granted us the long sought boon of protection, the giving publicity to the following address to Captain Campbell of H. M. Steam Frigate Devastation, may have a beneficial tendency at the present moment.

Many well informed men, who are practically ignorant of the injury we sustain by the encroachments of strangers on our fishing grounds, imagine that, like the dog in the manger, we grudge to others that of which we do not ourselves stand in need. Some think that Lord Derby and his coadjutors have suddenly taken hold of this question, with a view of turning it to good account in the shape of political capital. To such we would say that they know but little of his Lordship's real character. No British Minister is better acquainted with the true state of the case than the present Premier—his attention having been particularly directed thereto, when holding the Colonial Portfolio in 1845—which we happen to know better than by hearsay, as we were instrumental in laying before him the injurious tendency of any departure from the strict interpretation of the terms of the Treaty. Our neighbours on the other hand appear to think that we are quite indifferent on the subject—that a pretended grievance is made use of as a lever to move forward and hasten reciprocity, and that if they will only concede that, we will forthwith surrender the fisheries at discretion. This address may tend to undeceive them—and to convince anybody and everybody that the inhabitants on this side the Bay Chaleurs, consider they have no small interest at stake and fully appreciate the effectual protection afforded by the Home Government; and as our American friends to use the fulminating manifests of the New York Times, dare us "to make them unpleasantly sensible of our existence"—we beg leave, by this our bulletin, to make known to all the Baron Munchausens' and Don Quixotes' of the land of Freedom—that we not only exist, but are full of life and vigour, and not likely to be so easily frightened as they imagine. Of this they may rest assured, that the dealers in Kossuth Medals and other Yankee notions, will do well to be cautious how they attempt to play off their tricks in this quarter for the future. A sharp look out will be kept for them, and we may send them home howling for redress as citizens of a free and enlightened State—declaring that the National Flag has been insulted—that the honor of the Union is at stake—and that nothing short of bloodshed can remove the foul stain.

Let not our American neighbours deceive themselves or misunderstand us. We have no wish to quarrel with them—no desire to injure or molest any of their peaceable and well conducted citizens. We will hold forth to them the right hand of fellowship, we will assist them in the hour of need—succour them in danger or distress—and in case of shipwreck, every house along this coast will open its doors to them. Hospitality here is second nature. They will be treated as brothers. But we are not disposed to be trifled with. Such a tissue of bombast as a portion of their Press has teemed with on the fishery question, is truly pitiable and disgusting—unworthy of a Great Nation. The fifth estate, in all countries where the Press is untrammelled, is generally supposed to represent the *vox populi*, but if this assumption be correct in their case, if these Editorial rhapsodies are to be considered as echoing the voice of the people; we beg leave, with all due difference, to suggest, that in this case the *vox populi* would appear to us to assimilate much more closely to that of his Satanic Majesty than to that of the Deity. The Press in all civilised communities ever has been and will be a powerful instrument for good or evil—and from its tone and standard we judge of the true state of National feeling—of National rectitude and manly bearing. If then our views be correct, if all we have read—and that is but a tithe—really and truly represent the spirit which pervades the mass of the people

throughout the Union—moral rectitude and true christian feeling must verily be at a low ebb, and we may justly exclaim, *O tempora, O mores!*

Excuse this slight digression gentle reader, but we have not yet recovered from the nervous attack caused by the Editorial of the New Yorker.

To return to the Address, we regret that Captain Campbell's unexpected departure for the neighbourhood of Prince Edward's Island prevented its being presented to him in person. As a public document, being signed by the greater part of the Magistracy, Official Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. of the four Townships of Port Daniel, Hope, Cox and Hamilton, it proves that we are unanimous in our opinion of the important services rendered to the community at large by Captain Campbell and the Officers under his command, who are personally unknown to many of the gentlemen who have subscribed their signatures to the document. The brief space required to procure the necessary supply of water, was generally the only repose allowed the noble ship on Paspébiac roadstead, no opportunity being afforded us of showing the Officers any attention or civility.

Let our Rulers, in old England, continue the good work they have commenced—let the Devastation return to cruise in our waters next summer—let us enjoy our own without molestation, and our fisheries will gradually revive. All we ask is the peaceable possession of our own—the strict and inviolable observance of the Treaty. That compact was ratified on our behalf, by the Mother Country—and the British Government, for the time being, be it Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, is bound to enforce the provisions to the very letter.

MERCATOR.

New Carlisle, 2nd December, 1852.

[The Address to Captain Campbell, alluded to in the above Letter, was published in the last week's Gleaner.—Ed. Gleaner.]

COUNTY KENT.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—When you were in Richibucto during the last summer, you will probably remember requesting some of the young men residing in the vicinity, to furnish you with any information of a local nature, which they thought might be acceptable to your readers. In accordance therewith, "your Agent and Correspondent being absent," I furnished you with a hastily written account of the disasters which had occurred here by the previous gale,—which information having been obtained from the most authentic sources, I then believed and still believe to be substantially correct. I was, however, much surprised to see in the last Gleaner, some observations from you, founded upon a communication signed "Old Correspondent," regretting that you have been made the instrument of circulating untruths. So far as regards "Old Correspondent's" letter, I should not have noticed it, as the author being known here it would be unnecessary; but when you, Mr Editor, receive communications from your correspondents, authenticated by their name, and allow anonymous scribblers to "impose upon you," contradicting statements essentially correct, I feel it my duty to vindicate my own communication. I ask you then, Mr Editor, in what particulars has "Old Correspondent" proved my communication to be replete with the greatest falsehoods and exaggeration. Was not the schooner Irish Lass, from P. E. Island, with her cargo, totally lost on the south beach at the entrance of Richibucto Harbor, and one man drowned? Was not the schooner Royal Miner, Babin, master, laden with deals, driven ashore near the residence of Hon. D. Wark, with loss of anchors and does she not remain in the same position yet? Was not the schooner Flora, of P. E. Island, driven ashore near Mr DesBrisay's store? Did not the schooner James Fraser of P. E. Island, and the schooner Eagle belonging to Mr Holderness, come in collision injuring both? Was not the schooner Olive Branch, of Miramichi, driven from Mr Wark's wharf across the Richibucto River, near the residence of Mr McKinnon, where she now lies? Was not the wharf belonging to Mr McDougall, of Chatham, totally carried away? and to use Mr McLeod's own expressive phraseology DesBri-

say's iron bound scows and logs went bump, bump, against his block or wharf battering it down.

"Old Correspondent" may not entertain the same opinion of the value of Mr McLeod's block, &c., which others do; but I again reiterate that the public spirit and enterprise always evinced by Mr McLeod in every undertaking of a local nature, have, and I trust always will, acquire for him the sympathy of every discerning and intelligent person, when he meets with a loss however small in a pecuniary sense.

Did not the tide rise to an unprecedented height? Mr DesBrisay, "Old Correspondent" says, *did not lose the large quantity of logs spoken of, as he has not got them in his possession at the present time.* How could he have them in his possession if they went adrift? But I now assert upon the authority of Mr DesBrisay, as I did in my former communication, that he had upwards of 6000 logs, and that they all went adrift. From whom did "Old Correspondent" obtain such accurate information respecting Mr D.'s logs? Has not a very large quantity of marsh hay been lost? and has not more or less damage been done to all the buildings on Water-street by the rising of the tide, destroying their blocks, out-buildings, and inundating their cellars. Did not the schooners Bloomer and Relief arrive in the time specified from Bay de Verte? and has not the schooner Harmony arrived with American goods from Boston? not consigned it is true, to Mr W. McLeod, which is the only error in my previous communication.

Now, Sir, if you saw an individual taking a deep interest in the arrival of a vessel, constantly talking about her, "casting many an anxious glance seaward," deeply engaged communicating information about the Boston trade, and the mysterious doings of the Relief; would you not naturally conclude, Sir, that man must have interest in the arrival of the vessel, nay, even more than the Consignee himself.

Now, Mr Editor, when you inform me how many of the above interrogations are at variance with truth, or by whom have you been imposed upon in that communication which appeared in the Gleaner of the 6th instant; or whether if you judge from the truthfulness of each communication, you do not consider "Old Correspondent" to have been more under the influence of that "well known stimulant" than

VERITAS.

Richibucto, 10th December, 1852.

To The Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I have for some time past acted as Agent for, and Correspondent to the Gleaner in this place, during which period I boldly assert I have never furnished you with any communication which was not correct, and to which my name was not appended. I observed a communication in your Journal of the 29th ult., from a correspondent in Richibucto, professing to give you a detailed statement of the disasters occasioned by the recent storm. Without, however, making any comments on that communication, which I believe is substantially correct, I must disclaim being a party to having any knowledge of it. I do not feel it necessary to deny the authorship of that letter to satisfy you that I was not concerned in writing it, as you appear to be in possession of the name of the author, but as your last issue contains a communication over the signature of "An Old Correspondent," in which your correspondents in Richibucto are accused with imposing upon you, and charged with writing their communications while under the influence of a certain stimulant; I have felt it due to myself to state publicly the mode in which I have always conducted my correspondence in your Journal. I cannot suppose the author of that communication could have been actuated by the undignified and unworthy motive of imposing upon you, as imputed by an "Old Correspondent;" or why should he have given you his name. It is not necessary for me to vindicate that communication from the charge of falsehood and exaggeration, for I feel persuaded the author of it is quite competent to defend his own acts, even against such a formidable opponent as "An Old Correspondent." What number of Correspondents you have in Richibucto I know not, but

being myself a known one, I have no doubt but that "An Old Correspondent" wished to convey the impression that I was concerned in writing that document, which he characterizes as being replete with the greatest falsehood and exaggeration. "An Old Correspondent" need not have employed that signature to have manifested his identity, the author was sufficiently apparent from the elegance and spirit of the epistle, I certainly should not have noticed his effusion, but to shew the public that I do not take advantage of my connexion with your Journal, as Agent, to make it the vehicle either of slander, falsehood, or exaggeration. As I am neither ignorant or ashamed of my acts, I do not feel the application of the concluding remarks of "An Old Correspondent," but it is well known here that he himself has been on terms of sufficient intimacy with that well known simulant alluded to by him, to enable him to judge correctly of its effects. With as ardent a desire to uphold the character of your valuable Journal as "An Old Correspondent," I must crave your indulgence for having trespassed so much on your columns.

I remain yours, &c.,

R. HUTCHISON.

Richibucto Dec. 11, 1852.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 1st day of January, 1853, being the Festival of the Circumcision, Divine Service will be performed at St Paul's Church, Chatham, to commence at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., after which a meeting of the Parishioners will be held in the Vestry Room of that Church, with a view of considering the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone—"To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies."

Subjoined is a copy of the Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone's Bill—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton's Circular to the Clergy of his own Diocese in reference to a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec, from September 23rd to October 1st, 1851—The 2nd Resolution passed at that meeting respecting Convocation, and the Bishop of Fredericton's Circular to His Clergy, in which His Lordship proposes "that each Clergyman should call a meeting of the habitual attendants, at his Parish Church or Churches, and take the sense of the persons assembled on the leading feature of Mr Gladstone's Bill."

MR GLADSTONE'S BILL.

Whereas doubts exist as to the rights of the Bishops, Clergy, and lay persons inhabiting the colonial possessions of her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs: and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that, under certain restrictions, they should be suffered to make regulations for the said management by agreement among themselves: Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

1. No statute, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such Bishop of any diocese in the colonies enumerated in the schedule (A) to this act annexed, or in any other colony which her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, have declared by order in Council to fall within the operation of this Act, together with his Clergy, and the lay persons of the diocese, being declared or bona fide members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time to make, or from making at such meetings, by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said Bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, or for the holding of meetings, whether on behalf of one such diocese only, or on behalf of more than one such diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purpose thereafter; subject always, as at this time, in common with all other religious communions, to the authority of the local legislatures respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact.

2. But it shall not be lawful to impose by