

Communications.

New Bandon, 27th April, 1853.

To the Eleven Hundred who signed the Address to the late Sheriff,

Gentlemen,—In all civilized countries, where Free Institutions are established, society may be very properly compared to a great joint Stock company: and as it is usual with such Companies to elect a Board of Directors who are empowered to manage the business of the Company, according to the well understood wishes of the Stock Holders. So it is in Society—every man should have a voice in framing those Laws by which he himself is to be governed; but as this would be attended with inconvenience and confusion, the constitution has wisely provided means for obviating these difficulties by empowering the people to choose from amongst themselves a number of men, who shall frame such Laws as are most conducive to the public welfare, according to the well understood wishes of the people; they have also a certain amount of public patronage at their disposal, and for the distribution of which they are also responsible.

Now, Gentlemen, I would ask how have our Provincial Government acted in these matters? Let facts give the answer. In 1851 a moiety of this patronage was given to one of our representatives for what purpose was best known to themselves, and under existing circumstances it was thought advisable by the head of our great firm, to re-elect him. But the Government member not satisfied with wearing the laurels placed on his brow by Ledger influence, intimidation, and corruption, endeavours to remove every obstacle out of his way to place, patronage, and power, by trying to hunt out of the county every man who is connected with his political opponent, either by ties of family or friendship, and in order to accomplish his malicious purpose, he conjurs up to his heated imagination, some great indefinable injury done him by the late Sheriff, and calls on the Government to remove him from office, and they being aware that they were indebted to him for their political existence in 1850, complied with his request and erased the name of Henry W. Baldwin, Esq., from the list of Sheriffs; and it was not until the remonstrances contained in your address to the Sheriff had reached the Government that they consented to investigate the matter. Not because they intended to continue the Sheriff in office as will appear by the sequel, but fearing that popular indignation would prove fatal both to their favorite and themselves.

In 1852 a Commissioner was sent on to investigate the whole matter; but what was the position in which the Sheriff was placed, he was not informed of the nature of the charges preferred against him, (if any specific charge was made) and when the subject was brought before the Commissioner, the charges preferred by the accuser were the most insignificant, puerile, frivolous, and vexatious that could be imagined. Only think for a moment, a man occupying a seat in the Hall of Legislation, bringing forward as a reason for removing a public officer, that he mimicked him, and other charges equally puerile and vexatious, which for the sake of his feelings, (if he has any) I will forbear to mention; and frivolous as these charges were, he could not sustain one of them when brought to the test, and when the Commissioner handed in his report to the Government, they were forced for the sake of apparent consistency, to re-appoint the Sheriff. But to the utter amazement of all, in 1853 he is again removed from office, without one solitary reason being assigned for his removal. This is what I call governing according to the well understood wishes of the people with a vengeance!

But gentlemen, the time is fast approaching, when it will be in your power to put your feet on the neck of your oppressors, your breath has made them, and with the same breath you can annihilate them, and hurl them into their original insignificance, so that I may say to you in the words of the Roman poet, "Raro antequantum scelerum desinit pede pona claudo."

Gentlemen will you submit to such a piece of wanton tyranny as that which has been exercised on a man who for 16 years has never neglected his duty, nor used undue severity in the performance of it. If so, come forward like men and elect those to represent you, who will study your best interests, rather than those of one individual.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

THE FISHERIES.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—In my last, I produced a few fractions of the value of those North American Fisheries, with the desire of arousing

thinking minds to enquire into their value and importance, ere they be foolishly bartered away for a delusive shadow, and we be simply led away by those subtle artifices set forth by those who argue that Reciprocity is the only panacea for all our wants, troubles and vexations, and are ready to sacrifice any thing and every thing for the sake of Reciprocity. Now let us enquire coolly and calmly, the results and benefit that would accrue to us from a surrender of the Fisheries, or in other words, to amend the Treaty of 1818, and allow the Americans the same privileges to the fishery that we enjoy ourselves, with the free navigation of our Rivers, and for so doing, we shall have Reciprocity, that we shall be allowed to trade in their Markets, and provided we sold an article as cheap as another, they would purchase from us; and on the other hand, they would trade with us, in the same manner as a Turk or a Jew, requiring value to the utmost farthing for their money. But oh! say they, it would give a fresh impetus to our trade, it would instill new life and vigour into us, it would arouse us from our stupor and slumber; and had we but the Americans to trade among us, our Fishermen would be employed, and our Farmers should want for nothing, and our trade undergo a thorough change. It would truly, and I'll show you which way. You allow the Treaty of 1818 to be removed, and where is the next place of bringing up—clearly high water mark, which, in many cases, extends far inland, and many miles up some rivers. Thus your Salmon and River Fisheries would be in the hands of foreigners, as well as the Sea Fisheries, and you may believe Brother Jonathan will go to the full extent of his line. But that is not all—do away with the Boundary of 1818, and you at once act out the simpleton that would unlock his door for a mob to rush in. France, as well as other Nations engaged in the Fisheries, would claim the same right, and you could not stop them, and the word then would be, lie over Colonists and give me room. And should the American or Frenchman drop his killock in your river and start a Salmon or other Fishery, you could not stop him, and in place of your fishermen prosecuting the fishery as he now does, limited though his means may be, from the want of proper encouragement, or capitalists, and Statesmen appreciating their value, they would be obliged to stand with their arms akimbo or knock under, and become servants to strangers. Our Farmers who now purchase their fish from fifteen to twenty shillings per barrel, might then have to pay forty or fifty; the principal catch of fish would be taken to a foreign market, and from the influx of fishermen in our waters, the fish would decrease, or nature must alter its course, that is—the more that is taken, the more they will increase. But, it may be said, why all this writing about the Fisheries, seeing the Americans are not disposed to treat with us, and to appearance no danger of a sacrifice being made. My answer is—trust not to appearances, for assuredly the Americans will rally, overtures will be made, and new negotiations opened, as they are determined to obtain a foothold in those Fisheries, by hook or by crook, and it is most fortunate that the present lull in the negotiations has taken place, to allow the Colonists time to set forth their views to the British Ministry, on this all engrossing topic; for bear in mind an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and it is not when a negotiation is opened and concessions made, that the British Ministry should be apprised of their value and importance, but before they enter into a negotiation.

The Americans have so far succeeded in overreaching England in the settlement of every question affecting Colonial interests, that they feel emboldened with their success, and would even now go so far as to claim the right to fish in our waters un molested. And why all this? is it possible that England is unfit to negotiate on equal terms with the United States? and still all her treaties and negotiations affecting the Colonies, are truly one sided. The cause is plain, we are a careless, grumbling, growling class of beings; intrusting every thing to Britain, and having no dependence on ourselves; and should England be engaged in negotiations affecting our nearest and dearest interests, the bulk of the Colonists would scarce put themselves to the trouble of offering an opinion, but allow England to grope her way in the dark, and if it suited not their fancy, afterwards grumble and whine like so many spoiled children. I now shall close the present with an extract from the Quebec Chronicle, one of the leading Journals of Canada, whose remarks are often to the point. With reference to the moving events of the day, says the Chronicle "never begging, it is no wonder that Lower Canada is poor in spirit and in pocket. Constant worshipping, beseeching and receiving from both God and man, has made her a land of beg-

gars. Morning, noon, and night the cry is help—help oh! Lord, help ye! Yankees, help ye! Monied men of England, help, help, help anybody, as the Honorable Inspector General would say, "Emphatically," "anyhow." It is no one class or origin to whom the begging spirit in all its integrity belongs. It is common to all classes." After showing the different classes, he goes on and says "Nay, the very Government is tainted with a beggerly spirit of seeking from others assistance which they might do without. They support needy, to be supported by the needy, and they cringe from the princely merchant, or the powerful Imperial or American Minister, the crumbs which fall from a rich man's table, that they may have the means of feeding the hungry cormorant on whom they lean. This is the reciprocity, the only reciprocity that we know of entertained by our Ministers of State. They do not know that Canada is a great, glorious and growing country, though they tell the hungry Cormorants, who look upon them with expectancy, that it is so. They at all events, do not tell the Americans that our fish is our own, and that Canada cannot nor will not give a great revenue to United States seaports without some consideration. They do not tell all the world, that there is within the country untold wealth, which it only requires wealth to come for to obtain. Not at all. Government is conducted "anyhow." The country goes a begging, ministers shuffle and prevaricate, and do to-day what they abhorred yesterday, and will do that to-morrow which they cannot think of to-day. Men, they say, are the creatures of circumstances, and we are men. Help them heaven, they are men driven, time-servers, expediency mongers. From month's end to month's end they stagger along begging of people to give a little, and take a little, and be content."

The above is a true picture of our Government of the present day, as well as that of Canada. I shall close the present, by again calling on our several Counties to arouse and lay their claims at the foot of the throne, and show that they do prize and value the

FISHERIES.

QUESTIONS.

Mr Editor,

Will you be so kind as to ask the following questions in the next Gleaner:

Mr WILLISTON—What has become of the long-promised Cash Bill?

Mr JOHNSON—What was done in reference to the Bill for Increasing the Capital of the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company, in the Assembly.

Chatham, May 6, 1853.

James A. Pierce, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—A very natural curiosity felt by the public to learn the cause of my removal from the office of Sheriff of Gloucester, has found expression through the public Press.

As I have very recently had cause to doubt whether the cause generally ascribed is the true one, I would, through your columns, respectfully but earnestly, request my friends to suspend further discussions or speculation in the matter, while it remains in its present obscurity.

The danger of doing injustice to others, through want of information, should be sufficient to recommend this course, while I on my part, promise to use every proper means to ascertain the true cause, and to make it public without delay, provided I obtain it in such a way as will leave me at liberty so to do.

I remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Late Sheriff of Gloucester.

Bathurst, 4th May, 1853.

CŒUR-DE-LION.

The Subscriber's Entire Horse 'Cœur de Lion,' recently imported from Prince Edward Island, will travel for the Season in the Parishes of Gleng, Chatham, Nelson, and Newcastle. This Horse took the first prize offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of P. E. Island, in 1849, for the best Entire Horse, of any age, and also a prize at the Provincial Exhibition held at Fredericton last fall.

The Groom will arrange the places of stoppage hereafter.

Terms—Twenty Shillings for the Season, (or, Coll insured, 25s. or no charge) and in case any Mare should not prove with Foal to him, a reduction of 10s. will be made. Payment to be made on the first of May 1854.

MICHAEL SEARLE.

Napan, April 23, 1853.

For Sale or to Let.

On reasonable terms, the Stone Dwelling House and Farm, recently owned and occupied by DONALD McDONALD, Esq. at Bartibogue. Enquire of

ROBERT BROWN.

Chatham, March 26, 1853.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY MAY 9, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance; 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and every subsequent publication: from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

We have from time to time advocated the necessity of introducing Municipal Institutions into the Province. The Morning News in an Editorial on the motion recently made in the Assembly to increase the number of Representatives, puts forth the following convincing arguments in favor of those Institutions. Will our subscribers read them, and give the subject a careful investigation:—

When members talk of the great excess of business over former years, requiring more members on that account, they can hardly know what they are saying. The remedy for a division of labour is to be sought in another way. If the 41 members (it is a pity we had not the Ala Baba compliment—40) are so dreadfully hard worked, why do they not give us Municipal Institutions in their purity, and thereby ease themselves of a great portion of the burden that falls upon their over-taxed energies? Yes, but that would deprive them of a number of extra days pay. Instead of pocketing about £60 a piece, the work would all be done up in twenty days, at something like £30 for each member. How many of them would go for this sacrifice upon the Altar of Mammon? Very few. They would rather keep up the present system than forego their present pickings. If they had more to do they would like it the better, provided they thought the country was green enough to tolerate them for six months in the year, sitting and loafing at Fredericton at the public expense. A majority of the House on Tuesday, declared in favour of appointing two officers to go through the Province and examine the Roads and Bridges, and report the repairs necessary, also an estimate of expenses. This will afford fat jobs for two of the Government hacks. What an imposition upon a prostrate people! Give us Municipal Corporations, and apportion the public monies out in gross to each County, according to an estimate first made by the Government, and the Roads and Bridges would be looked after by the people themselves, kept in better order, and at about one fourth less the expense. Yes, but that would be a death blow to the political influence of members at Election times. The new system would put an end to Government Supervisors, Road Commissioners, and so forth. That would never do! The want of a system is the cause of all the mischief. It is truly frightful, to see the grants now being made, from day to day,—read the items entered upon the 'supply book,' and judge for yourselves.

The New Brunswicker in noticing the closing of the Legislative Session, and the doings of that body, thus speaks of the necessity there exists for the introduction of Municipal Institutions into the Province. This measure is forcing itself on the attention of the Press and every man who takes an interest in public matters.

The third regular session of the present House of Assembly will close to-day, and the members will be relieved from their laborious attendance which has occupied upwards of two months. During the session, but few measures of a really striking nature have been perfected, although more than the usual amount of local business has been before the House. Each year the Legislature is more occupied with matters which must ere long be settled by the different Counties, independent of the interference of the Assembly. The time which is now consumed in debating upon a grant of a few pounds for some locality, about the merits of which the House can know comparatively little, or upon a petition for aid from some individual in a distant part of the Province, might be much better employed, in perfecting general measures. We are not among the number of those who believe that the Legislature can and should do everything—that they must legislate for every person in the country and put money in everybody's pocket: yet from the manner in which the members are besieged from the time of meeting until their departure, it would seem as if a large number of the people are of a contrary opinion. And affairs will never improve until the system is changed, which must be by the adoption of Municipal institutions in the different Counties, and the surrender of the initiation of money grants into the hands of the Government. Then may we expect a different state of things to prevail. All that the Legislature can, or should be expected to do for the Country, is to pass sound and wholesome general laws, under which industry can thrive and commerce expand.