

rich officers—and more capable than their magistrates, who can only speak the sentiments of the vicinage in which each may respectively reside. It was absolutely needful that the people should obtain information; and a while's practice at those parish meetings, where their duty was exceedingly plain and simple, was the best school for its attainment. It might be well if one member of the Grand Jury were required to be present at each of those meetings;—for the Grand Jury may be termed the county House of Commons—and are at present supposed to be intimately acquainted with the state of the county, and would be a proper check upon persons retaining public money, without having just claims for so doing. Surely if responsible persons attended at the meetings there could be no fears for the result of the elections, and the occasion for this retrograde movement. Again.—The people were of late made subject to heavy assessments, and he would ask, what should or could be more in accordance with their interests, than to have a direct vote in the mode and manner of the expenditures? The very act would, while it guarded their interests, lead to a fuller development of their minds, and a true knowledge of their rights and duties. To conclude—he would like to see the direct application of the people for this measure, by way of petition, previous to his giving it his sanction. It was well known that Bills were frequently read in session which few of the people had ever heard of, and even if read there in the most public manner, it was not a place where persons could come forward and state their objections. Upon all these considerations, he was not therefore prepared to deprive the people of Queens of one of the most salutary measures which could have been devised for their present and prospective improvement.

Hon. Solicitor General had watched this new movement of the hon. gentleman with some solicitude, as it contemplated nothing less than the exemption of a whole county from the operation of certain principles which to all appearance must shortly be extended throughout the whole Province. In taking the latter view, on the adoption of self-government, it had given him much pleasure to reflect that when the time should come—as come it must—when the system should become imperative, the people in the county through the operation of the simple and easily learned practice of parish legislation, would be prepared for its reception. It was in the year 1850 that the law now sought to be repealed was passed for the benefit of all the counties in the Province; and although in some instances reported to act unfavourably, as most new things do, either from ignorance in their administration, or the opposition of those who are strongly opposed to them, yet he could not admit them to be sufficient reasons for the exception of one county from a general law;—nor that on these occasions a number of the people got intoxicated, and others neglected their duty. If drunkenness in the county had thwarted the objects of legislation, it was the drunkenness, not the law, which should be checked, to prevent similar occurrences; and as to the argument that respectable persons refused to attend such meetings, he could give no weight in the consideration of this subject. He had himself often felt an indisposition to be present at public meetings were intoxication and drunkenness were common; but this arose from a consideration that there was no urgent occasion for his presence; had it been otherwise, he would at once have sacrificed his inclination to his duty. If the party represented by his hon. friend entertained the least fear that their interests were in danger, there could be little doubt that they would be more regular in their attendance, and by the elevation of their own habits overawe or influence others; and if outnumbered by a lawless rabble they could also have recourse to the law for the aid of protection. This would naturally induce a different result from that described by the hon. gentleman; but if, as it appeared, the evil was mainly to be ascribed to their own indolence, it was too trivial to admit of justification. The principle of self-government in its most important feature, was not new in New Brunswick. Nearly from the first establishment of the colony the people had elected members to represent them in the Provincial Parliament, and showed by their strict attendance at the Polls as candidates and voters, their estimation of the value of the Franchise. Here, although on a less momentous occasion an equally important principle was involved in the preparation which those parish meetings were calculated to afford for a fuller development of the political education of the people.

The Anglo-Saxon principle that a man who pays has a right to appropriate, was every day becoming more clearly understood; and this retrograde movement in Queens was therefore the more singular; for surely if his hon. friend understood his own case, he should on the present occasion have appeared to assert a right, and not to get rid of a privilege. How unlike was this to the virtue and spirit of the early Saxons, who not only enjoyed preeminently this right of self-government, but even their lands were allodial or held without rendering service to a superior, till their privileges were in a great measure wrested from them by William the Norman, who introduced the feudal system with all its concomitants of servitude—vesting the ownership of all lands on a tenure of rendering service to the crown or some lord. That this country must ere long clothe itself with the whole system of self-government, he did not entertain the slightest doubt; and although this involved a principle yet untried—one to which he was sorry to say his hon. friend opposite (Mr Brown) had ever been opposed—namely, the initiation of Money grants by the Executive, for the purpose of ensuring economy and doing justice, yet it was not on that account the less certain in its approaches. And when initiation is granted the people will be compelled to look after their local wants; and as had been stated by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor some years ago in a despatch to the Home Government, they must be educated to meet their own emergencies. "I own" continued his honor, "that I was formerly much opposed to the system of self-government, which included the British principle of Responsible Government and also municipal corporations, but for the last ten years I have found it impossible to remain insensible to the fact that the political principles of the mother country must have their full development in these Provinces; and that the people cannot too soon prepare for their general introduction. It was full time that they should cast aside their indolence and brace up their minds for the coming crisis;—and in doing so by degrees, they would be materially lessening the difficulty of dealing with the whole subject at a period which could not now be far distant.

Hon. Mr Wark in allusion to the assertion that the wealthier classes would not attend at the meetings in consequence of their being employed in the performance of a lucrative business, stated that if business had recently been so very productive, that was the exception not the rule in the country; and a time might yet be expected, when men of business would find plenty of leisure to attend to their parish duties. With regard to the assessors having been obbed, while at a Tea party, he wished to know

why that wrong might not have been committed had the party been a nominee of the session. Let the people choose *Sons of Temperance* for parish clerks, and the probability was they would not be so much imposed on; as in that case, the meetings would most likely be held at an hour of the day when the people would scarcely have time to get intoxicated, and at a place so far away from the tavern as to cut off the supplies. So far as the undue influence of a rabble was concerned, he (hon. Mr W.) had never witnessed much danger from their influence; on the contrary he had known such persons to keep at a respectable distance, when men of influence make it a point to be present. It should also be remembered that even magistrates did not always do right and that the delegation of power to the people to do their own business should not induce the fear that they must do wrong. He believed the contrary.

Hon. Mr Steves said he had been anxious during the course of the debate to hear some argument sufficient to justify him in voting for the Resolution; but he had not yet heard a single word to bring him to that conclusion. No hon. gentleman had attempted to disavow the principle which the amendment would destroy. The great difficulty rested in the circumstance that parties of standing from a distance would not attend; but it would soon cure itself; for a few such lessons as they complained of, would cure them of their apathy. The power given by the law to the people, was by no means extreme; and more especially in Queens where the people were generally wealthy, and had it in their power to control by a majority, any movement on the part of the rabble. The officers (whom we hear particularized) had no arduous duties to perform; and whatever they might be, if ill executed, the abuse could continue only for one year. He would therefore for the present oppose this Resolution; but should it hereafter appear that the county of Queens was suffering in consequence of the inability of its inhabitants to manage their own business, he would relieve them from the burthen.

The Solicitor General here read an extract from a former despatch of Sir Edmund Head, in which his Excellency most heartily recommends the introduction of Free Trade and self-government. The question was here taken, when there appeared in favour of the Resolution.—His Honor the President Hon. Messrs. Hatch, Harrison, Gilbert and Ryan.—Against it.—Hon. Messrs. Saunders, Kinnear, Davidson, Steves, Hamilton, Brown Minchin, Wark, Odell. The Resolution was therefore lost.

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

TROUBLE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—New York, March 21.—An injunction from the Supreme Court was served upon the officers of the Crystal Palace, at the instance of a creditor, in order to compel the Association to wind up its affairs for the general benefit of its creditors. Mr P. T. Baroum, it is said, has found the affairs of the Association in such a desperate condition that he has determined to resign the office of President, recently conferred upon him.

WASHINGTON RUMOR.—New York, March 21.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post says:—"I have learned that Mr Marcy has nearly completed his negotiations for a treaty about the Fisheries with Mr Crampton, and that as soon as it is ratified he intends to withdraw from the Cabinet."

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express states that "Southern men of intelligence now concede that the Nebraska bill is dead for the present. The correspondent of the Richmond Whig attributes its death to the defection of Southern members, whom it belabors unmercifully."

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—A Destructive Fire broke out to-day on the corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, in the heart of the business portion of the city. It raged for some hours, destroying the stores of the following merchants:—J. H. Perley, Furnishing Store; Delegnare, Lime Dealer; Burrows & Ashborn Wine Dealers; A. L. Addison and Heald, Commission Merchants; Price, Walsh & Co., and C. & J. Bates, Tobacco Merchants; Oakes & Co., and Murphy and Nevins, Auctioneers; Burger, Furniture Store. The Canal was badly burnt but saved. The loss is from \$300,000 to \$350,000; mostly insured in this city. Daniel Woodruff, a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, was killed by a falling wall. William McLeod, fireman of a fire company, was badly injured, and had since died.

THE LATE GALE.—The Boston Journal of Wednesday says—"we continue to receive accounts of the destructive effects of the late gale which extended West to Buffalo, and East to Calais.

From Albany and Troy we have sad accounts. In the former city the loss is estimated at \$100,000, and in the latter at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. The roofs of Smith & Patton's steam elevator and grist mill, the Union hotel on the Troy road, two store-houses of Samuel Morgan, E. P. Backus' warehouses, five building on the pier and five other adjoining State Street, John Archer's stable, Shear Packard & Co.'s furnace, Russell's oil cloth factory, and the school house on Arbor hill, all in Albany were blown off. The fire walls of several buildings were also blown down. In Troy the immense iron foundry of Cox, Warren & Co., was almost entirely demolished. There were some thirty persons in the building at the time, but none were injured. A portion of the west side of the roof of the Mansion House was raised up and carried off.—Portions of the brick work were carried away. The immense new brick foundry of Starbuck & Son, on Fish Island, near the old bridge,

was nearly demolished. It cost \$11,000. A portion of the roof of the building in which the Budget office and the "Alhambra" are located, was swept away. A school-house on Eight street was nearly destroyed. The steeples of some of the churches swayed to and fro, but none fell. Several buildings were blown down. Harrington & Warren's wool depot on the dock was unroofed—damage about \$4000. One of the railroad buildings on Green Island was much injured. The south roof of Dr. Halley's church (Second street, Presbyterian) was blown off.

The Reformed Dutch church in West Troy lost its steeple and roof. The roof of the blacksmith shop of the U. S. arsenal at Watervliet, fell in, injuring many of the workmen, several fatally. St. Peter's church was also injured. In Castleton the roof of Rev. Dr. Simpson's house was blown off, and his out buildings suffered greatly.

In Schoedack the wind was so fierce, that trees and buildings were prostrated before it. The gale was more terrific at Oswego than has been known for twenty years, raging all of Friday morning and through Saturday.—About one hundred feet of the government pier was washed away, seven vessels were swept from their moorings, and much damage was done to property in the city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Admiral Fanshawe is to leave England in the first April steamer for Halifax, and on his arrival will hoist his flag on board the Vestal, 26, which has been ordered from the West Indies.

The Steamer Brisk, has been ordered from Bermuda to convey Sir G. Seymour home on the arrival of his successor.

Although it was decided last week by a vote of 20 to 19, that the general tariff should remain as it is for another year, yet we understand that a bill will be brought in during the session to impose a uniform duty of 1s 3d. per barrel on all Flour, Canadian and American, and to allow Corn-meal, Molasses, Coal, and Agricultural Implements to come in free of duty. By the first item—the duty on Canadian Flour—a larger revenue will be secured than will be lost on the other articles; the flour imported will be of good quality, and the existing mills will not be interfered with. By taking off the present duty of a penny on Molasses, a full twopence per gallon will be saved to the consumer, as the expense and trouble of bonding costs more than the difference; and with regard to labor-saving machinery, in the present state of the labor market, not dearness of provisions, we should say that the man who would hinder the introduction of machinery, when after four years, not a single manufactory had been established for one tenth of the articles required by farmers, is acting upon a suicidal policy.

We can assure the members for this City and County, that in voting for the above bill, they will vote in accordance with the wishes and interests of nine tenths of their constituents.

We have received a circular from Mr John Stiles, Editor of the International Journal, in which he professes, if he receives the support of the Governments of the several British North American Colonies, "to devote one year, or more, to lecturing on emigration, among the thousands in Great Britain and Ireland, who desire to emigrate somewhere, and who are seriously enquiring where they shall make their future homes." There can be no doubt but that a few hundred pounds judiciously expended in this direction, would yield many thousand fold; and we do not know of any better plan for bringing emigrants this way than the one proposed by Mr Stiles.—Whether or not he is the right man we do not know, but this could easily be ascertained, and if so, the cost to each of the Provinces would not be much. We trust our Government and Legislature will take the matter in consideration.

The new steamer Propeller Ottawa, Capt. Akins, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at Portland on Friday last, with 160 passengers and a large cargo; and the new Propeller Charity, which left Greenock on the 22d Feb. arrived at Portland on Tuesday, having suffered a detention of nine days in consequence of being hemmed in with ice.

COLD WEATHER.—A correspondent in the Christian Visitor, writing from Prince Edward Island under date of 7th inst. states that the weather has been extremely cold on the Island, and numbers have been frozen. The Hon. Mr Price Colonial Treasurer, lost his way on the preceding Thursday night, in a fearful storm, and was badly frozen; all of his fingers are to be cut off. Three horned cattle and one horse were frozen stiff in a barn: they were standing up like benches in the morning when the owner went to feed them.—*Courier.*

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

ONE HUNDRED BOXES TALLOW CANDLES—Moulds Sixes, for sale by the Subscriber. H. F. LETSON. N. B. Apply at the Shop of W. A. Letson, Commercial Building. Chatham, Miramichi, March 11, 1854.

List of Letters for February,

Received at the Post Office, at Chatham and Newcastle, &c., and remaining for delivery 20th March, 1854.

CHATHAM.	
Archibald John	Main Philip at R. P. Whitney's
Brown John	Shipcarpenter
Backy John	McDonald Roderick
Clark Mary J. care of	McFarlane Patrick
William Ward	McFarlane Isabella
Cornick Miss	Chatham Head
Currod Mr.	McDonald J.
Camero Mary Miss	McKay Margaret
Coleen Thomas	McGoath Mary care of
Cassidy John	Andrew O'Neal
Curral Thomas	McIntosh Amos
Canty Daniel	Noonan Michael
Cridge Alfred	Back Lots
Carrell Jediah	Nilegan Patrick care of T. Laac
Chipnick Mary	Noonan Patrick
English Daniel	O'Rourke Mary
Faustain Alexander	Stephens Thomas
Griffin Mary E.	Stephens Amos care of George Dick
Hall Amos	Sinney Mary
Hayden George	Dutton-Street
Howard Charlotte L.	Sheriden John care of Robert Johnson
Harper John	Walsh Patrick
Keboe John	Bartibogue
Lane Ellen Miss	Weeds Isabella Miss
Lobban William	
Love William	

P. S. Persons asking for above letters will please say Advertised.

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Tenders for laying down the HARBOUR BUOYS, will be received at the residence of M. Cranney until SATURDAY, the 15th of April next, at 12 o'clock, (noon.) Payment will be made when in funds.

M. CRANNEY, }
J. G. PARKER, } Commissioners.

Miramichi, March 24, 1854.

Bazaar---Newcastle.

A BAZAAR will be held in Newcastle, in the early part of the ensuing Summer, for the purpose of liquidating the Debt on the Wesleyan Chapel in that place.

Contributions are respectfully solicited in favour of the object, and the smallest donations will be gratefully received by the following Ladies.—Miss Sargeant, Miss Witherall, Miss Fish, and Mrs. Vanstone, at Newcastle, and Mrs. Snowball, in Chatham. Miramichi, March 18, 1854.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for a Nursery man and Seed establishment in England, expects at an early day, via St John, a well selected assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. Notice will be given of their arrival.

JAMES J. PIERCE.

Chatham, March 11, 1853.

CARD.

The Subscribers in soliciting the patronage of the Inhabitants of Chatham, and surrounding Country, beg to inform that they have purchased Mr Michael Ryan's STOCK OF DRY GOODS, and are determined to sell all off, at unprecedented low prices, so as to effect a clearance previous to the arrival of large Spring importations.

THOMAS WALSH & Co.

Glasgow House, Chatham, March 11, 1854.

Notice of Copartnership.

The Business heretofore done by John H. Harding, at Miramichi, will in future be carried on by J. H. & J. Harding.

JOHN H. HARDING.

JESSE G. HARDING.

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Miramichi, March 3, 1854.

Direct from Boston.

Thirty-Six Splendid ACCORDEONS at the following prices, 11s. 12s. 6d. & 35s. 40s. and 55s. each, all tried articles and good.

With the assistance of the 'Accordeon without a Master' a person may learn to play in three hours!

D. P. HOWE.

Store and Houses to Let.

To Let, that STORE in Chatham, presently rented by Messrs. Forbes & Co. It is situated in the most central part of the Town, and is well adapted either for Wholesale or Retail Business.

ALSO

The DWELLING HOUSES in Queen Street, known as the Dean Cottages. These Houses are in a good state of Repair, situate in a pleasant and airy part of the Town, and very desirable residences.

Entry to the above Premises will be given on the 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to John Macdougall, Esq., Chatham, or to

JOHN WRIGHT.

Studley, Miramichi, February 16th, 1854.

ON SALE.

The Subscriber has for Sale, a large stock of the articles named below, Tea, Congou and Souehong, common to very superior, Sugar, Brown and Crushed, Leather, Sole, Nents, Kip and Calf, Canada Stoves and Pipes, Timothy and Clover Seed, Buffalo Coats and Robes,

Molasses,	Tobacco,
Pork,	Superfine Flour,
Cano Herring,	Rye Flour,
Cod Fish,	Oat Meal,
Butter,	Indian Meal,
Cheese,	Barley,
Candles,	Oats,
Soap,	Hard Bread,
Raisins,	Dry Goods, &c., &c.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, January 2, 1854.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office.