

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—You are aware that all the intelligence which has reached us tends to confirm more and more strongly the belief which I have all along professed, that the Province will signally vindicate the equally able and honorable course pursued by the late Solicitor General and his official colleagues. And, in truth, it would now be something very like a mere waste of time to speculate upon a result which will so soon be practically decided; a result involving considerations far more important than the mere return of this or that individual, as the representative of this or that constituency.—It is not, Sir, merely the late members of the late House of Assembly who are on their trial. The far more important fact is, that the people themselves are now to show themselves worthy of that practical Self Government, which the late Solicitor General and his official colleagues, have so ably, honourably, decisively, and at the most critical juncture, effectually defended against an attack at once dexterous, and to all excepting our vigilant and penetrating defenders, unsuspected, even up to the very hour in which it was made. Yes, Sir, it is the people of this Province who now, in reality, are upon their trial. There is no middle course open to us; we have no alternative but that of showing ourselves signally and nobly worthy, or as unspeakably and irredeemably unworthy. Not to support those who have aided us in a crisis so perilous, and whose aid has been given with equal prudence and boldness, would be, indeed, ungrateful. But the ingratitude, great as it would be, would still be less than the folly; a folly which would eventually amount to political suicide. At no time since we have had a separate Provincial existence, has our political fate been so completely at our own arbitration. Every man who gives a vote in support of the advocates and apologists of the late most unconstitutional, and no less unnecessary, Dissolution, practically does his worst towards repudiating the principle, and surrendering the practice, of that Self Government, which even the most slavish among us, will not venture to declare against in plain terms, even while insidiously attacking it under the ignoble and safe shelter of a stalking horse.

Gratitude, honor, self-respect, and a true sense of our own best interests, alike as to the present and as to the future, all concur in calling upon us to send back the members of the late Government, and the majority by whom they were habitually supported. I have little doubt that this will be done, but at all events, the event is so near at hand, that there is neither opportunity to enforce these various considerations upon the attention of Voters, nor necessity for entering into any speculative calculation of the probabilities. That the People in Northumberland and elsewhere will nobly do their duty and wisely attend to their own present and prospective interests, there is, I am happy to say, but little reason to doubt. But it seems to me to be of some importance to point out that though the result of the Election must of necessity be of very great importance to all the best interests, moral as well as material, of this splendid though hitherto neglected and undeveloped Province, even our triumph now—to say nothing of a defeat which I cannot and will not anticipate—will be by no means a final triumph. We shall still need all the sagacity, all the energy, and all the disinterested zeal, of our defenders. The return of the late Ministers, and of an overwhelming majority, in support of them, will, no doubt, be a very important step taken in the right direction. But that step must be promptly and steadfastly followed up.

As I have already pointed out, Sir, to your readers, the talk about the Liquor Law, is mere talk; talk of that trashy, empty, and delusive kind, which is so happily called *Bosh*. We must keep our attention steadfastly fixed upon the real matter in hand; and that matter is just simply—are we to have self Government as a fact, a great fact, an accomplished fact, a practical fact; enabling us to progress both morally and materially; or is self Government to be a mere name, to be written about in newspapers, and mouthed by stump orators, of the back stairs Clique? Are the People, by their Representatives, really, to govern, or is the Crown here, contrary to both its right and its practice in the Imperial Metropolis, to Govern as well as Reign? Are we to have laws enacted or repealed by the Majority in Parliament, as that Majority represents the Majority of the People, or as it represents the place-hungry Clique? The Clique had in the House tried all usual, and not a few unusual; all fair, and not a few unfair, methods of turning out the late Ministry by Parliamentary votes, implying want of confidence; and the Clique, to its own great weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, but to the mingled gratification and merriment of all sensible and just men, had its labour for its pains, and defeat and disappointment for its guerdon. The Session at an end, the Clique of our Constitutional Ear Wigs, unconstitutionally caused that proposal of Dissolution which the Clique knew to be, synonymous with the Resignation of such men as the late Ministry; men who held office as a trust, and not as a personal chattel, to be used solely, as the Clique always have used it, and always will use it, for mere, sordid, shameless aggrandizement of self and followers. While the Parliament was still sitting, the Clique did not show its cards just simply because it dare not do so; for the Clique well knew that the New

Electors would at once have come forward with protests against even the mention of a practical four years denial of the Franchise. It is this which renders the Dissolution especially and detestably offensive. Unconstitutional and unnecessary, it would have been even in the absence of the New Election Law; but pronounced as that Dissolution was during the parliamentary recess, and during the short interval remaining to the existence of the comparatively restricted Constituency, it necessitates one of two things; another Dissolution before the new House decides, or even discusses a single measure of even the slightest importance; or a wanton and insulting denial of that proximate power to vote, which both Parliament and the Crown have conceded as a right to numbers at present having no such right.

I am very anxious that in the general excitement almost inseparable from an Election in a free country, this really important aspect and bearing of the case be not lost sight of. It seems to me that the real Representatives of the people, those who go to the House to support Ministers, who hold office as an important trust and not as a family cash box, can scarcely be either too early or too earnest in showing that their professions of patriotism are not mere Hustings—Bunkum, but genuine expressions of a wise and just concern for the moral and material progress not of this constituency or of that class merely but of the whole Province and all within it, High, Low, Rich, Poor, East, West, North, and South.

Were I a parliamentary colleague and supporter of the late Ministry, my course would be very speedily and no less inflexibly decided. If I found that, contrary to all reasonable anticipation, the manoeuvres of the Clique had procured for it temporarily that Parliamentary support which its inherent and ineradicable evil principle will never allow it permanently to enjoy; if I found that this Clique, fatally compounded of the Tiger and the Sloth, had by lavished generosity of promise, by large liberality in donations of what does not belong to it, could even elect its own Speaker—as I firmly believe that it cannot—I would take care that the very first questions upon which those bright geniuses should have to exert their acute minds, should be these:—*Are we the Representatives of the Constituency at present having the right to vote? You say that you wanted the sense of the people on the Liquor Law; why, then, did you not postpone the Election, if not the Dissolution, until the coming into effect of the new Election Law? Have you not by this Dissolution and Election during the Parliamentary recess, arbitrarily deprived of a voice in your and our election, those Electors who were not enfranchised last year, in fact, but were so by act of Parliament, and who would have voted had you not as needlessly as unconstitutionally intruded for the Dissolution and Election, and fixed the latter before the coming into effect of the new act instead of after, as justice, common sense, common honesty, and common decency, did you not in your place-hunting fervour, disregard them all, would have counselled and enforced you? Well, see you! We really uphold the principle of self government, we will be no parties to this shameful disfranchisement in fact of those whom we have enfranchised by Statute.—We know you of old; we are quite sure that you wish to plough with our oxen; and to reap where you have not sowed. You have eagerly seized upon the very public works which you denounced us for proposing, and obstructed us in commencing. We know you of old; we shall not allow your artful dodge to avail you. Those who do not know you as well as we do, would little suspect what we are quite sure of; to wit, that your impudent inconsistent Railway manoeuvre is a mere sham to catch votes with; they do not perceive as we do, that if we were to allow you to get warm in your cozy nests, you would right speedily find some excellent excuse not only for abandoning the work for which your new born zeal is so strongly excited, but also to attribute to us obstacles and failures having your own treachery for their sole origin. But we shall not even leave you the time to prepare the way and make the paths straight for this treachery. Here, before the Province and before the world, tell us, is Self Government to be a reality or a mere and insulting sham? We shall leave you no loop-hole to creep out; unless you deny the reality and uphold the sham; unless you be prepared to tell the people that they may be called free but shall be slaves to your Clique, join with us in making the very first act of this House an Address to His Excellency for an immediate Dissolution and Election on the plain ground that we are obviously and confessedly sent here by only a part of those who have the right to elect members of this House.*

Such would be my course, should any blundering false views of self-interest have caused—as I do not anticipate—any considerable number of tools of the greedy and reckless Clique, —again and again found wanting yet confident and shameless as ever—to have found their way into the New House. On the contrary and far more probable supposition of a majority of really sensible and patriotic men being in the New House, another course would, I think, be advisable, for reasons which, with your permission, Sir, I will very briefly state next week.

JOHANNES BOS.

Wanted Immediately.
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.
Liberal Wages given.—Apply to
G. A. BLAIR,
Chatham, June 14, 1856

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

Money and Commerce.—City, Friday.—During the past week rumours have been current of the probable early announcement of loans for Russia and France; and although no official notice has been given in either case, there is a general impression that both powers will soon stand in need of pecuniary assistance. The former, it is said, requires £15,000,000, and the latter £10,000,000. If these loans are taken, specie will, no doubt, be drawn from this country to a large extent, but they are not likely to interfere with the gradual amelioration of the money market. Cash, at present, is plentiful, and although the payments of the 'fourth' have had to be provided for, and the Consol settlement has been effected, the demand has continued quiet and the rates tend downwards. As, however, the instalment on the new will have to be paid on the 12th inst., and revenue collections will be made during the present month, no further reduction in the official charges for discount can be looked for at present. For business purposes there is a steady enquiry, trade being rather more active in most departments.

AUSTRIA.—A letter of the 30th of May says:—Some journals of northern Germany have reported that a certain coolness exists between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, which explains the circumstance of Count Esterhazy being dispatched to the coronation fetes at Warsaw, instead of an Archduke. These assertions are quite erroneous. No coolness existed between the two Courts, and it has been in contemplation to send an Archduke.

PRUSSIA.—General Williams.—A letter from Berlin says:—Sir William Williams, of Kars, is to dine at the King's table to-day (Saturday). The Emperor of Russia and all about him treat the General with the greatest distinction, as is also the case with the military here. Another letter says:—General Williams was at a concert in the Kroll-gardens with the English Ambassador, Lord Bloomfield. The gallant defender of Kars was the object of general attention, and was saluted with the greatest respect by all the officers in the gardens. Among them was the Prince of Hohenlohe, who was presented to the general.

Lombardy and Parma.—In Lombardy it is said the military authorities are taking extraordinary precautions, as if in anticipation of an outbreak, though there are no other symptoms of the peace being disturbed. A letter from Parma describes the state of that city as unchanged. Military law continued in full vigor. Trade and amusements were alike put a stop to under this system; and the writer says he sees no prospect of any amelioration.

ITALY.—Rome.—We learn that Cardinal Antonelli is preparing a reply to the memorandum of Count Cavour and to the speech of Lord Palmerston which the Pope had caused to be inserted in the Giornale di Roma. The Cardinal is collecting for the purpose a number of administrative and statistical documents, and the whole will be forwarded to Paris by Cardinal Patrizi.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain remedy for Bad Legs.—Mr. Aubyn, of Fredericton, N. B., suffered from a boy from a bad leg, with two running ulcers in it, and generally impaired health, the leg was a source of constant annoyance, humiliation, and irritability to him, as the pain he suffered was intense.—As he had spent upwards of one hundred pounds in medicine and advice, without deriving benefit, he determined to see what Holloway's Ointment and Pills would do for him, he commenced using them, strictly following the printed directions, and by continuing them for six weeks, the leg is sound, and his health restored. These celebrated remedies will cure old wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the First day of JULY next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 1st May, 1843, and no sale of credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the crown for previous purchases.
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

GLOUCESTER.

Deputy Carruthers, at Bathurst.

40 acres, next Lot D, block 13, Tatigouche, Vance improved.
100 acres, in rear of 8, block 41, New Bandon, Jenning's.
55 acres, on lot 29, block 41, New Bandon, Wiseman, improved.
40 acres, lot 4 west, Black Rock, H. Thericu.
Crown Land Office, 4th June, 1856.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Spring and Summer Goods,
In great variety, and for sale at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, just received at the above Establishment.
E. DALEY,
Water Street, Chatham, 24th May, 1856.

New Advertisements.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

D. McLAREN & CO.
Have Received at their Establishment, in Water Street, direct from the Glasgow Apothecary's Company, their supply of
Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.,

which they can recommend to the public. Also, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Physicians and Family Prescriptions carefully prepared.

N. B. DR. PALLEN can be consulted at the Establishment or at his Residence at any hour.—Consultation fee Five Shillings in all cases.
Chatham Dispensary, 21st June, 1856

GREAT MAMMOTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Will take place on FRIDAY next, 27th inst., at the Store of the Subscriber.

E. DALEY.
Chatham, 20th June, 1856.

CARD.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Freeholders of Northumberland, that he has retired from the contest, owing to a combination of circumstances, that are well known to the County. To his very many friends and supporters who offered him their generous assistance he begs to return his best thanks and warmest acknowledgements.
M. CRANNEY.

19th June, 1856.

Furniture Steam Factory.

The Subscriber thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him since the establishment of his Furniture Factory, would respectfully intimate that he has made arrangements for entering more fully into the business in all its departments, and having secured the services of first-rate workmen, he feels confident of a continuance of public favour.

He has constantly on hand, and for sale on the most reasonable terms
Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Toilet Tables, Bedroom Sets, Chairs of various styles, &c., all of which are warranted to give satisfaction.—Furniture made to order with despatch.
A liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

JOHN MAIN,
Kingston, Kent, June 17, 1856.—3m.

South West Boom Company.

A MEETING of the Directors of the above Company will take place at the CLERK'S OFFICE, Newcastle, on MONDAY, 30th JUNE, inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to transact business connected with the Company when the Directors will give their punctual attendance.
EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary.
June 20, 1856.

CAUTION.

All Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing at Sale by Public Auction, to be holden on the 20th instant, at the Court House, in Dalhousie, those Properties and Tracts of Land, advertised in the Royal Gazette, bearing date the 17th March, 1856, in the causes between William Hamilton and James Ryan; as the same Properties have been granted to the late Louis Arsenau, and by him transferred—AND DULY RECORDED—to my late Father Joseph Arsenau, I being his eldest Son and heir at Law do hereby forbid all person or persons from purchasing the same, and I do likewise forbid all persons from Trespassing thereon, as in default thereof they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSEPH ARSENEAU,
Dalhousie, 9th June, 1856.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

Commercial Buildings.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF Spring and Summer Goods.

JUST Received, a Splendid Assortment of
BONNETS, DRESS GOODS,
RIBBONS, MUSLINS,
SHAWLS, Edgings,
Parasols, Lace Veils,
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs,
Flowers and Wreaths, Hosiery and Gloves,
Prints, Flannels,
Cottons, &c., &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,
Tobacco, TEA,
And Cotton Warp.

T. WALSH & CO.
Chatham, 7th May, 1856.

Molasses, Pork, Butter, &c.

Now Landing ex Brig "Eagle," from Boston:—
12 bbls. Heavy MESS PORK,
4 Tierce and 16 bbls. MOLASSES,
6 hds. Muscovado SUGAR,
10 bbls. Crushed do,
25 " CORN MEAL,
10 cheets TEA,
12 dozen Lemon and Ginger Syrup,
2 bbls. best Burning Fluid,
2 dozen Smoked Sugar Cured HAMS,
26 kegs Cut Nails, assorted, 3dly. to 20dly.
10 boxes Mould Candles, with an assortment of Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Willow waggons, Curry Combs and Cards, Whip Lashes, Dried Apples, &c., &c.
Also, One Set of Silver Mounted HARNESS.

—IN STORE.—
Pilot and Navy Bread, Wine, Sugar, and Butter Biscuit and Crackers, and No. 1, Canada FLOUR, American do., 10 Firkins choice BUTTER, for sale low by

W. J. BERTON,
Chatham, 30th May, 1856