

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

SIR,—A pitiable spectacle, no doubt, is that of a community subjected to wrong and outrage because the people are in advance of their institutions; a still more pitiable spectacle would be that of a people with institutions in advance of their intelligence and their energy. The former spectacle we have presented to the world from the active wrong doing of a clique; should we enable the clique to add the latter and deeper degradation to the former the blame and the shame, equally with the injury and degradation, will be chargeable exclusively to our own apathy and our own astounding want of judgment.

Notwithstanding the signal want of common sense or of political honesty, which in one or two cases have come to our knowledge, it seems to me that the clique has "gained a great loss;" its position is really, as to our permanent prospects, an infinitely worse one than that which it would have held had the Dissolution, and a new Election this year been more boldly, and, so far, more honestly, proposed during the sitting of the House. The clique has, in fact, placed itself in a dilemma, from one or the other horn of which it must owe its escape, only to the most exorbitant and incredible folly on our side. I care not, for my part, how many of its sincerely silly dupes, or unblushingly venal tools it may contrive to send to the temporary Parliament, unless the clique be prepared openly and categorically, to bid defiance to the principle of Responsible Government, and to those Petitions of the People which it falsely alleges as its chief justification of the late dissolution; the Parliament now in course of being elected will be a very temporary one indeed. It will, in fact, have but two things which it can ever attempt to do, unless the clique is prepared to *avow* the despotism which it never has ceased and never will cease to practice to the utmost possible extent of its own ability and our all but assinine quietude of endurance. As matter of routine the House, on assembling, will elect its Speaker; having done that, the only business which—excepting in defiance of common honesty and in contempt of the principle of Responsible Government, it must address the Executive for another Dissolution and for another Election, subsequent to the coming into operation of the new Election law, in January next. I have no doubt that the clique will allege the expense and the inconvenience of a new Election; but we must take care that public attention be fixed upon the fact that the expense and inconvenience unnecessarily caused will be not those of the Election in which the new Constituency will bear its part, but those of the artful-dodge-Election to which the clique has subjected the country, during the recess, and while only a few months of recess, be it remembered—had to elapse ere that new Constituency to which the Right to vote is secured by Statute, would have not merely the right but also the Power to vote.

Had the clique really cared a pinch of snuff about the public opinion as to that mere stalking horse the Liquor Law, the clique know just as well as you and I do, that the very best way to get at that public opinion would have been to defer the Election until the coming into voting power of those to whom the Statute has prospectively and proximately given it, instead of turning on this Election to the utter exclusion of those voters whose opinion, as an element and index of the opinion of the community at large, will be doubly valuable as being expressed not only by greater numbers than were included in the Old Constituencies, but also by members of more varied pursuits and social conditions. The real friends of the Province; the true Conservatives; those who not only would preserve the very little which the Clique would allow us to possess, but also add those vast advantages moral and material which the clique will take good care that we shall have no trouble about preserving, for the simple reason that unless we promptly eject it, it will take care that we shall never obtain them; the true friends of the Province and of that Empire to which at no distant day its vast importance will at length be perceived; the Liberals, as their obstructive opponents term them, can only miss a triumph at once signal and permanent by neglecting what hitherto I am afraid they have scarcely enough attended to—a thorough organization. "When bad men conspire, good men must combine," is a maxim as old as Political science itself. Of the conspiracy of bad men, this Province has had abundant and pretty expensive experience; let its good men now combine.

"Out of this nettle danger, we will pluck the flower safety"; the outrage intended to strangle our political liberty, in the very hour of its birth, must—if we but be true to ourselves—prove the mere serpent hissing, venomous, but impotent, upon which the cradled Hercules is at once to prove and practise his infant strength, and give promise of the mighty labours of his maturity.

The Clique, Sir, is in a dilemma; it is our duty as it is our interest, to take care that the Clique do not escape.

Energy, action, and, ABOVE ALL, organization! These Sir, are our wants, these are all that we need to inflict an early and a permanent political destruction on those who have so clearly shown, that for an even temporary possession of the pleasant privileges of Quarter Day, they are prepared not only to mock at the Parliamentary majority as sent by the existing Constituency, but to *Disfranchise* for four years

that Constituency which but for this wholly unnecessary forcing on of the Election, would have been enabled to vote—as the Clique well knows—against its silly dupes in some places and its shamelessly venal tools in others. The Clique will justify the Dissolution on the ground that the Liquor Law was petitioned against. Let us take care that there be no lack of Petitions to the Lieutenant Governor, and to the Clique's temporary House of Assembly, for an immediate Dissolution, on the plain ground that the members have not been elected, by the whole Constituency whom the Statute has enfranchised, and to whose enfranchisement the Crown has consented.

Let these petitions be immediately prepared and entrusted to the leading Liberals in every town and village throughout the Province; let those influential gentlemen who take charge of the petitions, personally exert themselves to explain the principles on which the petitions are founded, and the consequences to which neglect of those principles must lead; and as our friends in high places are so obedient—*forsooth*—to the Petitions of the People on the Liquor Law, let us hope that they will also attend to petitions against allowing the will or convenience of a hungry handful of old salary hunters, depriving thousands of that political franchise which Parliament has enacted and the Crown confirmed.

Our friends of the back stairs, profess to set great store by Petitions; let us take care that they have enough of them.

A Petition narrating the whole case, and praying for the interference of the Crown should also be sent to the Queen in Council.

Ah! The game, believe me, Sir, has only just begun! Shame to us if we do not play it out; aye, and win it, too.

Organize and agitate; be these words not spoken, but acted upon.

I now leave the subject in your hands, hoping you will ponder over it and act on my suggestions.

JOHANNES BOS.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner—

SIR,—Friday, our polling day passed over quietly enough, the only thing remarkable was the absence of Mr. Barbare from the hustings. This indicated fear, and a dodge, at all events he had never on any occasion of the kind before deserted his place at the shire town. He was represented by Mr. Dougald Stewart, Deputy Treasurer and Secretary Treasurer of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, &c. Towards the close of the poll in Dalhousie it became almost apparent that Mr. Ferguson's return was doubtful, altho' from the closeness of the contest as far as reports were received from the other polling places, it was extremely uncertain whether he or Mr. Barbare would succeed. Evening, however, brought the fact that the latter had a small majority.

Monday was Declaration day, when it was announced that the Hon. John Montgomery, and Andrew Barbare, Esqrs., were elected; the former at the head of the Poll, and as usual by a very large majority; the latter heading Mr. F. by thirty nine votes.

The Members addressed the people present thanking them for the confidence they had reposed in them by returning them as their Representatives &c. Mr. Ferguson also addressed them at considerable length, and with feelings warmed and stung by injustice and deception, which had been practised towards him.

He stated that as far as he knew, the canvass had been carried on by the candidates in a perfectly fair manner; on that score he had no complaints to make, nor blame to attach to any one. He considered that the canvass over, they were as usual to stand at the Poll in the Shire Town, and let their labors or merits shew their fruits at the polls in other parts of the County, but upon this occasion he was surprised to see that the customary way of doing the business had been departed from, and he looked upon Mr. Barbare's leaving at the eleventh hour, without intimating his intention of so doing, and proceeding to the poll at Campbellton, and there bearing down by his presence, the first and proper influence which he, (Mr. F.) had acquired for himself, and the good will which had been volunteered to him in that quarter, as neither honorable nor gentlemanly. The more so, as it was of course well known to Mr. Barbare, that he (Mr. F.) would not be on the spot to counteract the effect of his presence and words, nor contradict statements that might be made in his absence. He adverted to other influences that had been brought to bear against him unfairly. The whole Departmental force had been put in active operation to ensure his defeat. The "Treasury," the "Agricultural Society," (powerful engine.)—In fact the whole "Board of Works" had been put in motion. He had also received no support from any mercantile influence, but of that he did not complain. And he asked "what had this formidable array, this compact battery accomplished? Had they destroyed him altogether? No! No, they had enabled him to gain a glorious defeat. One that he felt very proud of indeed. "I am beaten" said he "by forty stripes, save one." Again adverted to Barbare's presence in Campbellton, he compared him to the well-known reptile who smears over its victim and then swallows it up. In speaking of the paltry 39 votes, he considered them as nothing in point of number, and as still less in point of value; as he felt perfectly satisfied that had he the time to spare, and an inclination to spend money, he could shew that he was defeated by Bad Votes. This he would not do, but awaited an occasion, when with this expe-

rience he would ensure a more candid and true expression of the public sentiment.—His speech was an excellent one; cutting in the extreme; delivered in a clear, distinct, and eloquent manner, which arrested the attention of every one, and took every one by surprise. Mr. Barbare cannot be said to belong to the genus "thin skinned," else he had felt the lash so keenly laid on; but he stood it well, and at the conclusion actually kissed the rod. Mr. Ferguson lost his Election—first, by Mr. Barbare's cunning flight to Addington. Next by the baneful influence of the party who represented Mr. B. at Dalhousie; an influence all the more powerful, because exercised over poverty and ignorance; and lastly, by bad votes.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1856.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.

WE have been kindly furnished with the following documents which we publish for the information of those interested therein.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolutions passed by the Committee the Rules and Regulations have been altered and amended as follows:—viz.

Sec. 46, heretofore requiring the Bilges to be secured with Bolts, so placed that from the foremast to the mainmast there be at least one bolt through and clenched in each first foothook &c., will now stand as follows:—The Bilges to be secured with Bolts, so placed that from the foremost extending a distance of equal to one-fifth of the length of the keel, there shall in ships under 300 tons, be at least one Bolt through and clenched in each first foothook, and in ships of 300 tons and upwards there shall be at least two Bolts through and clenched for each set of timbers in one or other of the thick bilge strakes, &c.

The note in Table B, allowing the use of thinner Plank for short hoods, has been amended and will stand as follows:—"All the fore and after hoods, both outside and inside may be reduced one-sixth in thickness.—Furrows are not allowed in this or in any other part of a ship.

The words "Paul Bits" will in future be omitted in the Table A; but it will be the duty of the Surveyors to see that the Paul Bits are properly secured.

On and after the 1st January, 1857, the use of Black Birch for main pieces of Rudders and Windlasses will not be allowed in ships claiming the character under the Rules.

The following will come into operation on and after the 1st July 1857:—viz.,

Ships which proceed to sea without being furnished with the Iron Knees and Riders prescribed by the Rules will have one year deducted from the period to which they would otherwise be entitled to be classed in the Register Book.

Ships built in the British North American Colonies, and all Ships the frames of which are composed of Fir, of 600 tons to 1000 tons, and all ships (wherever built) the length of which from the stem to the stern-post aloft shall exceed five times their extreme breadth, shall have diagonal iron plates fitted outside or inside the frame, to extend from the upper deck clamp to the first foothooks, and be not less than 4 inches broad and 5-8 inch thick, and be bolted with 7-8 inch bolts through each frame if fitted on the outside, and through each timber if fitted on the inside of the frame: the number of the plates to be in the proportion of not less than one pair to every twelve feet of the ship's entire length. And in all such ships of 1000 tons and upwards, the iron plates to be not less than 5 inches broad and 3-4 inch thick, bolted as above with 1 inch bolts.

In all such ships, likewise, the shifts of the planking must not be less than 6 feet, unless there be a strike wrought between them, and then a distance of 5 feet will be allowed.

The Rule Section 46, has been amended, by allowing the use of galvanized iron nails in the flat of upper deck, poop, and fore-castle, in ships claiming an additional period under the above rule.—N.B. This amendment comes into operation immediately.

That whenever materials or fastenings beyond those required by the Rules are introduced into a Ship building for Classification, they must be in conformity with the Rules for the grade which may be contemplated, as regards size, material and method of securing.

Tables showing the weights of Anchors, sizes and lengths of Chain Cables, and sizes and length of Hawseers and Warps, may be had gratis upon application to the Surveyor for the Northern district of New Brunswick, at Chatham.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

LAUNCH.—Launched at Campbellton, from the Shipyard of Messrs. A. Ritchie & Co., on the 19th inst., a Ship, (fullrigged) named the "BOANERGES," measuring 1472 tons, Carpenters measurement: This vessel (built under the

eye of Lloyd's Inspector) is of the best material the country can produce, and what could not be supplied here was imported. Her model is pronounced by competent judges—beautiful as symmetry itself, and the workmanship cannot be surpassed in skill and neatness.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The following is a statement of the poll as far as was ascertained up to the time we went to press.

Chatham	177	201	333	357	192	52
Newcastle	138	134	83	173	209	102
Glenelg	68	171	144	186	164	3
Lower Nelson	52	118	99	96	82	102
Bartibogue	74	75	46	79	88	59
N. W. Cubbage's	83	74	61	102	103	47
Upper Nelson	68	75	73	53	81	30
Blackville	81	100	35	53	85	40
Blissfield	14	30	33	10	47	38
Ludlow	55	20	12	40	47	33
Alhwick	146	82	102	155	145	81
Hardwick	83	43	56	80	81	117
	1063	1223	1120	1368	117	296