

chant and the Fisherman; and the latter being dependent on the former, it requires but a small share of foresight to know how, in the event of Legislative Assembly being granted to the Island, the elective franchise will be used. That the Merchants of this Colony are as upright and respectable a body of men as are to be found in any part of His Majesty's dominions, no one can deny; still, we ask, would it be reasonable, would it be just, that the country should be represented by this, or any other class, exclusively? Situated as Newfoundland is, we contend that there would be no freedom of election; and without it, a Representative form of Government would be highly pernicious.

The examples of Canada, Nova-Scotia, &c., with the benefits resulting from their Local Legislatures, have been held up to our eyes, but society here and in those provinces is, and ever has been, constituted quite differently. Here it is well known that one class necessarily depends on another—there we may say that every person is or may be independent;—he sits down on his own farm, and, if industrious, a generous soil bountifully repays his labour—every necessary of life is within his reach, with a sufficient surplus from his crops and stalls to exchange for any little luxury he may wish; and, happy and contented with his lot, he has no reason to fear the frowns of court or the smiles of any man; therefore he is at full liberty to choose whomsoever he might think most proper to represent him in the government of his country. Is there, then, a similitude between the agriculturists of those provinces and the fisherman of Newfoundland?

We are told that in the above mentioned colonies are excellent carriage roads, extending from the most distant settlements to the respective capitals; this follows, as a matter of course, where water communications are not attainable, and where the settlements are not confined to the sea shore; indeed in all agricultural countries good roads are essentially necessary for the well being of the state; but in Newfoundland, beyond half a dozen miles of the coast, the sound of the woodman's axe has never been heard—her impervious forests, barren heaths, and rocky unfruitful soil, has never yet been explored or cultivated; and still those wilds are partially settled and cleared, we fear it would be but a useless expense to have much road making. Though a coach might be driven on macadamized roads from one extremity of the Island to the other, we have little doubt but that the hardy fisherman would prefer the trackless path he has ever travelled to any mode of conveyance. 'Tis true, in the event of a Legislature being granted, the Hon. Member for *Perlican*, or the Hon. Member for *Devil's Cove*, or some other Hon. Member might choose a conveyance to the Metropolis on *terra-firma*, rather than trust his valuable person to the perils of the deep. We think, however, that the Hon. Gentlemen, or other travellers, would find but very little benefit even from the best carriage road, after a few snow-storms, in the pleasant months of January or February.

We have been informed of the civilization, the happiness, and the general prosperity of the British North American Provinces in the possession of representative forms of government: the bright side of the picture, however, has only been held up to our view—not a word has been said of the bickerings, the heart-burnings, the rancorous feelings of ill-will, which has marked the frequent struggles of the different branches of the Legislatures, and of the parties to which they gave rise. We have been told of the large revenues annually paid into the treasury-chests of those Provinces, and of their judicious appropriation;—but nothing has been said of the conveniences resulting from the Executive being frequently left without any funds to meet the necessities of the Government—[the present anomalous state of Nova Scotia furnishes a com- pletely on this subject which may be easily understood.] We have heard a great deal respecting the justice and propriety of Government holding the Public Purse, and distributing the Public Money, of this Colony;—but nothing of the many defalcations of private individuals who have had charge of the treasury-chests in more fortunate colonies. Within the last few years only, we could point out several cases where public money has been embezzled, and turned to private uses—in one instance (in Canada) to the tune of £90,000! As a proof of the advantages to be obtained from Local Legislatures, P. E. Island has been particularly held up to us. With her small revenue of £4000, it is said that good roads have been formed throughout the country,—that she has been able to make a large increase to her Governor's salary,—and that she can boast of a neat and commodious market-house, &c. &c.; but it has not been mentioned, that the grass grows rankly in the market-place and streets of her metropolis; nor has anything been said of the manner in which her agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or fisheries, have been fostered by her House of Assembly: we shall, therefore, endeavour to supply the deficiency. Prince Edward Island, termed the garden of British North America, has many natural advantages: her climate is equable—her soil excellent—her forests abound with timber of the best quality for ship-building &c.—and the waters on her coast swarm with fish of almost every kind. What, then, should retard the improvement of such a country? With a population of 30,000, with heavy duties on many articles of import, with a Legislative establishment near 50 years, she can raise but a revenue of £4000! She can manage to export a dozen or two small cargoes of potatoes and cattle annually, with now and then a cargo of mber—but as to her valuable fisheries, they are strictly left to aggrandise foreigners! Hundreds of American vessels may be seen fishing in sight of our shores, which vessels generally make two or three trips in the course of a season, whilst the inhabitants of the country have not, we believe, a single regular fishing establishment, and are driven annually to exchange their produce for fish caught by their shores by these foreigners! It would appear, therefore, that even a representative form of government is not always a panacea for every

These remarks have already extended to a much longer length than we originally contemplated; still, therefore, be brief in what more we have to say. We repeat our full conviction, that, taking every thing into consideration, we are better without, than with a Legislature of our own, at present. From the moment that we take the reins into our own hands, government will doubtless throw all the expenses of the colony on the inhabitants;—a much larger revenue than is at present raised would be required;—and a taxation commenced which might speedily have an end. The failure of the fish trade having entailed distress enough on the inhabitants without any additional burthen. We suppose that, in the event of Local Legisla-

ture being granted to the colony, from £15,000 to £20,000 would be expended at starting, in the erection of a building, suitable to the importance of the "oldest of His Majesty's Colonies;" for our Legislators to meet in—few more thousands would then be required annually for the support of this assembly;—each member would doubtless think himself entitled to at least a guinea per diem during the Session; the Speaker, Chaplain, Usher, Sergeant-at-Arms, Clerks, &c. would come in, too, for a share of the spoil;—and one expense would beget another, till the "poor Newfoundlander" would look back with regret to the days when (whatever else he might have to complain of) he was free from taxation.

Another objection which we have to the proposed measure is, that, if carried into effect, it might as in other colonies, be the means of engendering party-spirit, and disturbing that harmony and good fellowship which has ever existed in this town among the inhabitants—of whatever country, class, or creed. Had a Local Legislature, indeed, the power to dispossess the French from so great and so valuable a portion of this Island as they now hold—to drive the Americans from a participation in our fisheries—to induce foreign Governments to lower, or take off, the duties on fish—then would we cheerfully give our vote for its establishment; but as it is, we think it advisable to leave our affairs to the guidance of a Government which has the power, and appears, likewise, to have the will, to ameliorate the evils that press on the energies of Newfoundland. We have heard a great deal respecting the unanimity prevailing in this Island in favour of a Legislative form of Government—we, however, have our doubts on the subject, and think it probable that there are full many persons who wish the Government to remain as at present constituted as there are in favour of the proposed change, and double the number of both parties who are quite indifferent on the subject. The "unanimous" feeling, too, expressed by the "vast multitude"—men, women, and children—at the meeting of Wednesday week, to deliberate on the high and mighty destinies of Newfoundland, has been dwelt on with much complacency. We are inclined, however, to think that the shouts would have been equally vociferous—the hands as readily thrown up—in support of any other object, or without any object at all, provided that the "cue" was given from the proper quarter. The petition adopted at the said meeting has been open for signatures the last few days, and we are informed that some curious expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of obtaining names thereto—no matter what names, so that they "swell the list." Our readers have doubtless heard of the advice said to have been given by a father to his son, when about to leave the parental roof to seek his fortune in the world—"Get money my dear Tom, honestly, if you can—but, at all events, get money." We suspect that some of the parties concerned in "getting up" the petition, are pretty much of the opinion of the wise father: their agents have probably been directed to get signatures—fairly, if they can—but, at all events, to get signatures.

It may be thought out of place, but we cannot close these remarks without expressing our surprise that no resolution was proposed at the late meeting, to request His Excellency the Governor to sanction the proceedings, and use his influence in furtherance of the objects contemplated,—or at least to have been the medium through which the Petition then adopted was to be forwarded to His Majesty. We conceive that from motives of policy, if not of complacency, this mark of respect should have been shown to the distinguished individual administering the Government of the country, and who, since his arrival amongst us, has evinced the most anxious solicitude for the public weal, and advanced, by every means in his power, the interests of the community over which he so ably presides.

On the 30th September and 1st October, the 3d Batta, York County Militia assembled at the upper village for general muster and inspection under the immediate command of Major Hammond. The general steadiness and attention paid by both officers and men in the practice of a few simple movements, extracted a high complement from the Inspecting Field Officer, gave particular satisfaction to a number of distinguished gentlemen and spectators, and the duties of the day terminated much to the credit of the Corps.

On the 2d, 4th and 5th of October the 2d Batta, commanded by Major Ketchum by divisions assembled for general Muster and Inspection at Woodstock, Monquart and Rostook consisting of upwards of seven hundred men. The officers and men were generally attentive and the number that were present, evinces the increase of population in that important section of the County. The second Division under the immediate Command of Captain Walsh, an officer of experience, composed of the inhabitants of Kent, may be considered the most efficient Militia within the Province, being mostly comprised of men who have served with credit in different Regiments of the line, forming what is called the Military Settlement.

The 4th Batta, assembled on the 8th October, at Madawaska, commanded by Lieut. Col. Fraser; upwards of five hundred men were mustered, composed principally of Acadian French. The uniform orderly conduct of the officers and men discovered, that the best disposition prevailed, and at the conclusion of the muster, the Corps dispersed under the strongest expressions of attachment, to their King and Country.

### COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The Poll was opened here yesterday for the Election of four Members to serve in General Assembly for the County of York. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a large concourse of the Inhabitants of the Town and Country, assembled at the County Court House. The laws for regulating Elections having been read, the following Gentlemen were proposed and came forward as Candidates, G. F. Street, John Allen, Wm. Taylor, John Dow, James Miles, W. D. Hart, T. L. Langen, Henry Smith, Jedediah Slason, J. A. Beckwith, Esquires. The following were the numbers at the close of the Poll last evening, viz.

John Allen,	73
G. F. Street,	31
Wm. Taylor,	50
Jedediah Slason,	46
Henry Smith,	9
John Dow,	32
T. L. Langen,	82
James Miles,	81
J. A. Beckwith,	54
W. D. Hart,	53

State of the Poll on Saturday the 16th instant.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.	
Charles Simonds, 192.	John Robertson, 121
Stephen Humbert, 191.	Robert Payne, 120
John R. Partlow, 170.	Henry Blaisdel, 37
John Ward, Junr., 142.	

County of Sunbury, Monday 18th.

Hayward 144.	Miles 120.	Cloves 89.
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County of Westmorland, Thursday 14th.

Mr. Chandler, 407.	Mr. Scott, 264.
Crane, 375.	Botsford, 239.
Smith, 317.	Palmer, 184.

County of Kent, Tuesday 12th.

Mr. Weldon, 237.	Mr. Jardine, 255.
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County of Kings, First day of Polling.

Mr. Humberst, 13.	Mr. Yail, 2.
Freeze, 9.	Waters, 3.
Hazen, 7.	Brittain, 1.

County of Charlotte, Monday 11th.

Mr. Wyer, 157.	Mr. Hatheway, 57.
Hatch, 141.	Flaherty, 51.
Boyd, 110.	Hill, 40.
Brown, 105.	Campbell, 37.
Smith, 97.	Clinch, 37.

We have been handed the following by a person from St. Andrews, as the state of the Poll at its close at St. Stephens, on Wednesday 13th instant.

Mr. Brown, 399.	Mr. Wyer, 236.
Hill, 385.	Hatch, 153.
Campbell, 292.	Boyd, 139.
Clinch, 290.	Smith, 117.

Messrs. Hatheway and Flaherty had resigned.

The Election for the County of Northumberland closed on the 11th inst. by the re-election of Joseph Cunard, and Alexander Rankin, Esqrs. without opposition.

On Saturday last the Frame of a New Wesleyan Missionary Chapel was raised in this Town. The materials and workmanship are of a superior kind—the foundation comprises a story seven feet high—the whole size of the building is fifty-five by forty-three feet—the side wall is twenty-five feet—the attic story furnishes a spacious room seven and a half feet high, to be lighted by a semi-circular window at each end, ten feet in diameter. The building is situated nearly in the centre of the town, on the corner of King, and Carleton Streets, and will be most eligible and convenient for the accommodation of the inhabitants generally. The Building Committee take this early opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the prompt and gratuitous services of those persons, who assisted on this occasion.

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The Nova-Scotian says "The House of Assembly will certainly meet on the 10th November.

Previous to the Show of Cattle, Six Ploughmen started in a field belonging to Colonel Shore, and premiums were awarded as follows: Andrew Coulthard, best Ploughman, £5.

To the Hon. Thomas Baillie, for the best Provincial bred Saddle, £10.

To Henry Dibblee, Esq. for the best Provincial bred Horse Col. 3 years old, £8.

To Thomas O. Miles, for the second best do. do. 2 years old, £5.

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To Major S. Hammond, for the second best Cow, £2.

To Christopher Murray, for the first best Provincial bred Ram, and the second best pair of working Oxen, £5 : 10s.

To James Biggs, for the second best Ram, and the second best Ewe, £8.

To Isaac Murray, for the best pair of Provincial bred working Oxen, £5.

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To Sylvester Wood, for one dozen best Provincial made Manure Forks, one dozen second best Provincial made Hay Forks, and one dozen best Hoes, £4 : 10.

Patrick Tolan, second best do. £3.

James Clannahan, third best do. 2.

### MILITIA INSPECTION.

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—In acknowledging the lines of "BETA" on the French Revolution, we beg leave to state to the author, that enjoying as we do the benefits and privileges of true freedom, and the highest degree of Political and Religious liberty, we have no inducement whatever to propagate sentiments which might be construed to advocate the spirit of Republicanism. We deprecate the condition of that nation which has occasioned resort to such sanguinary deeds as we have lately had to record, and we leave the consequence with those who risk them. Happily for us we need them not.—We abhor despotism in every shape, but we never will exhibit those principles for imitation or example which are at direct variance with the best government that ever existed. We are entirely ignorant who our correspondent is, and therefore he must not suppose that we wish to impute unworthy motives to him, in thus expressing our opinion. Our remarks have entirely arisen from observing an obvious similarity to some productions that meet our eye at no great distance, and with which we have been so plentifully supplied, as makes us heartily content to "dwell among our own people."

We shall endeavour in our next to put "Isabella" in remembrance of "Auld Langsyne."

### Dir.

At Sheffield, on Friday, the 15th inst. in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. Abigail, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Burpe, was the King of Terrors daily proclaiming his dominion over the children of men. The deceased was long a member of the Independent Church established in that neighbourhood, and, as a sincere and firm dependence upon the everlasting Covenant, are the unerring characteristics of a genuine Christian, she gave unequivocal testimonies that such was the foundation of all her hopes and expectations of enjoying a blissful eternity.

### TO LET.

By Public Auction, on Thursday the 23rd inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. THAT House and Premises in Carleton Street, belonging to the Estate of Samuel Grosvenor, deceased, comprising a most commodious STORE and CELLAR, with a lot of Ground suitable for a Garden spot. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS. Frederickton, 19th October, 1830.

### VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES

To be Leased by Public Auction.

TO be Leased by Public Auction, for the term of 14 years, at the Market House, in Frederickton, on the 4th November next—The GLEBE HOUSE, with about 40 Acres of Land, situate in Kingsclear, adjoining Mr. Winslow's farm. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale. Frederickton, 18th Oct. 1830.

### FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber two span of large young HORSES, four yoke of good OXEN, also one Farm WAGON, one new Market ditto, and one SOFABLE. A liberal Credit will be given with good Security. JAMES BALLOCH. Frederickton, 19th October, 1830.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Fieri Facias to me directed will be Sold, at Public Auction, on the first Monday in May next between the hours of Twelve and Five of the afternoon, at the House of James Blizard in Gage-Town, A Lot in the right, title, and interest, of Donald Patterson in and to a Lot of Land situate at the Salmon Creek Settlement in Wickham, Queens County, and known as Lot Number four containing acres, more or less, seized and taken in Execution at the suit of Alexander B. McDonald.

N. H. DE VEEB Sheriff. Dated at Gage-Town, the 12th day of October, 1830.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 11 A. M. will be sold by Public Auction, at BLIZZARD'S TAV-ERN, in Queens County, under the authority of the last Will and Testament of GRIFIN CO-REY, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE, viz :—Three Lots of Land, adjoining Obadiah Eagles, on the east side of the Washademoac Lake.

Two Lots, on the westerly side of said Lake, known as Lots Nos. 1 and 2.

One Lot, on the southeast side of the said Lake, being Lot No. 16.

One Lot on the northwest side of the Lake, known as the HOMESTEAD.

And, a Seventh Share of an ISLAND, in the Grimmer Creek.

The same will be sold with the improvements, in satisfaction of debts, and good titles in fee-simple and immediate possession will be guaranteed to purchasers.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

T. R. WETMORE, Attorney, And Agent for MARGARET COREY, Executrix.

N. B. Creditors will please transmit the amount of their claims to me. T. R. W. October 20 1m

### FRANKLIN AND CLOSE STOVES.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, together with a quantity of Stove Pipe.—ALSO—An assortment of Fur Caps, suitable for the Season. THOMAS PICKARD. Frederickton, 11th October, 1830. 2w.

### To the Freeholders of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN, At the request of a number of my friends, I have come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election. The strong assurances of support I have received from every section of this fine and extensive County, are the more gratifying to my feelings as being a pledge that my conduct, during the many years I have served you in an important public station, has been of your unqualified approbation; and be assured Gentlemen, that if I am by your free and unbiased suffrages, elected to the Honorable situation of a Representative for York County, I will serve you with zeal and independence, and my time and talents will be unremittingly exerted for the advancement of your interests.

I am Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, JOHN A. BECKWITH. Frederickton, 1st October, 1830.

### NOTICE.

THE demise of our late Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, having induced His Honor the President of this Province to dissolve the General Assembly, and to order new Writs of Election to issue—And I having thereupon received His Majesty's Writ for the Election of Four of the most able and discreet persons duly qualified to represent the said County in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, do, in obedience thereto, hereby give Public Notice, that the said ELECTION will take place at the County Hall, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested therein will be heard, and are to attend accordingly. E. W. MILLER, Sheriff. Frederickton, 21st Sept. 1830.

### To the Electors of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN, WHEN I had the honor of addressing you, at the close of the last General Election, it was with a full determination, of not again offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages; under the impression, (from the result of that contest,) that it was not the wish of the majority of the Electors, that I should represent the County, in our Provincial Parliament; and while I remained under that impression, nothing should have induced me, to come forward a second time—having no wish to force myself upon you. But having been informed, from various parts of the County, that it is now the general wish, that I should be chosen as one of your Representatives, I am induced to offer a gain—at the same time in doing so, I stand upon those strict constitutional principles, which prevent my personally soliciting a vote from any one. I have no selfish object to gain, in getting a seat in the House of Assembly. On the contrary, I know, I must, in going there, devote so much of my time to the public service, as to cause serious loss and inconvenience to myself. But this will not deter me, if I can be of any service to the County at large; that Gentlemen is a matter entirely for your consideration. I am pretty generally known among you, consequently you are able to judge how far I possess those qualifications, necessary to make a good and efficient member. I can only say, if you think proper to honor me with your confidence, in this respect, it will be my study to serve you faithfully, and to the utmost of my power. My election must be the voluntary independent act of yourselves, and not the result of any undue influence or persuasion on my part. You must not therefore suppose my not canvassing for your votes arises from any want of respect for you, but from a conviction in my own mind, that the means, too generally resorted to, to obtain votes at an election, are highly unconstitutional, inconsistent with the true freedom of election, and as degrading to the electors to submit to, as they are to the candidate who practices them; added to which, many of you must have often enough experienced, that the promises and plausible professions of civility and friendship you generally receive at