

people who live on her borders. 'Europe,' concluded the eloquent Speaker, 'will no longer give Kings to America—but America will, ere long, I hope, give Republics to Europe.'

November 30.

A very numerous and influential meeting of the signers of the Petitions to Parliament against the pretensions of the Assembly, met on Saturday evening, at Mr. Payne's, Albion Hotel. The zeal which they manifested, and the grounds on which they resist the oppression of the "French origin" party, — now sanctioned by Lord Gosford, the English Governor, acting without a responsible Executive Council, and contrary to the instructions given to all former Governors,—are of such a character that their cause must triumph, or the British subjects of this Province be basely enslaved, in free North America, without another instance on record, where they have been tyrannized over and submitted.

The question reduces itself to this plain one, Lord Gosford and the French Assembly have violated the Law, in paying the contingencies out of the taxes; they have disposed unlawfully of a certain amount of money, contrary to positive statute; they have, in fact, robbed British subjects of their property;—that right of property, recognized by Magna Charta, for the infraction of which they have brought to the block one of their kings, and expatriated the Royal family;—that inherent original right of man, without the security of which, the British subject, and every other, is a slave, with the feelings and rights of a freeman,—for which the United States, against the whole English nation, struggled successfully.

The *Quebec Gazette* of the 30th ult. says,— "The weather continues very cold. The thermometer was again down 12 to 14 below zero this morning, and a high westerly wind made it remarkably severe. The navigation, here and below, was completely closed on the 27th instant. The steamer *British America* is to winter in the Cul-de-Sac, where the *Ford Wellington* and *James*, a steamer's barge and schooners are also."

MIRAMICHT, Dec. 8.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in the afternoon of Tuesday last, at Messrs. J. Cunard & Co.'s Steam Mill, now in the course of erection in Chatham. While the workmen were employed on the roof of the engine house, shingling, one of the scaffolds gave way, and two of the men, William Bishop and Thomas Timmins, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of upwards of 40 feet. The first named person in falling, providentially succeeded in catching hold of a bunch of shingles, and a little farther down one of the studs attached to the building, which broke his fall, and he received but a slight contusion on the forehead and right arm; but the other unfortunate man fell with his head on a piece of the fly wheel, which was lying on the ground, which fractured his skull, and he was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the adjoining dwelling house.—Medical aid was immediately procured—but no relief could be administered, and he remained in that state until nine o'clock the same evening, when he expired.

An inquest was held on the body, the following morning, before John M. Johnson, Esq. Coroner, when it appeared from the evidence adduced by the witnesses, that the melancholy circumstance originated entirely in accident—the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The deceased has resided a number of years in Miramichi, and bore an unimpeachable character. He has left a widow and four small children, to lament his untimely end. We understand the proprietors of the building, as well as his fellow-workmen have, with a

promptitude and liberality, that does honour to their feelings as men, rendered every assistance to the widow; and as far as pecuniary means can avail, have exerted themselves to alleviate her distress.—*Gleaner*.

EARTHQUAKE.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from Fredricton, that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 30th ult., about fifteen miles up the Rensselaer River.—*ib.*

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—In the last two or three Numbers of your paper you certainly forgot what you said in your prospectus, that you carried weapons for defence, not for attack. You try to make the Overseers of the Poor feel the effects of your "sting." There is a very true observation in the Proverbs of Solomon, "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just, but afterwards his neighbour cometh and findeth him out." One would suppose from what you say at the beginning of your second Editorial on this subject that you were desirous of getting information about it; but I am sorry to say that you never applied to the persons that alone, or at least in the first place, you ought to consult, before you abused and scandalized persons engaged in this thankless office. Every one that knows the part I took in the business of Poor Rates, feels confident that I am the person alluded to in your unjust, and, as I hope to prove, false remarks. No apology, therefore, is necessary for my publicly addressing you as the charge of "iniquitous and unjust mismanagement, in which not only the Township authorities, but also sundry other individuals may appear to be deeply implicated," does not lie upon my shoulders alone, I pass it by in the mean time. Nor do I think I am justly chargeable with the "strange anomaly," that there is no Overseer within the limits of the Town. After deploring the bad consequences of this appointment, you say, "Here let us pause and enquire who is the cause of this state of things: certainly not the Grand Jury." There is a bye-word in the Country "those that clear themselves first are oftenest guilty;" I am afraid, Sir, you did not "pause" long enough in this enquiry. Other people are enquiring as well as you, but some of them conclude differently. You say that the Grand Jury "named four of the most respectable inhabitants of the Town, freeholders, all liable to serve." Is this true Mr. Editor? Do you not know that one of them was not a Freeholder? and report says that another of them holds an office which excuses him from serving as an Overseer of the poor. Now these two are the very two men which the Bench thought proper to name; and I do not think it very "strange to say" that they appealed in vain. The other two had no need, and I suppose they did not appeal. The whole blame therefore rests with the Grand Jury; and "strange to say," the Editor of the Bee, the reformer of abuses, was their Foreman. In your hurry to vindicate the conduct of the Grand Jury, and yourself at their head, you descend to shifts that are neither manly, candid, nor fair. You plainly insinuate, as any person may see, who reads your Editorial, that "their Honors" without the concurrence or knowledge, and least of all, the recommendation of the Grand Jury, installed four or five other men, who, from their location and the sentiments some of them publicly uttered, were the most unlike ever to hear the poor man's complaint. This I say you insinuate, for you dare not say it plainly. You know that all these men were recommended by you and the Grand Jury, and installed upon your recommendation. It is very hard, Mr. Editor, to be scandalized as unfit for office by the very person who recommended us to that office, and to raise a hue and cry against the magistrates for installing us on your own recommendation; I am sure it is not the part of a good member of society. Look at it again Mr. Dawson, and say, are you not ashamed

of yourself, "Men who from the sentiments some of them publicly uttered, were the most unlike ever to hear the poor man's complaint." Common honesty and fairness ought to induce you to tell what sentiments were uttered, and who uttered them; such insinuations I do not hesitate to say are base and unmanly. It leaves room for every malicious, revengeful person to think that his enemy is the person meant, and that what he said was far worse than it really was. I have been marked out as the person alluded to, and although you say "some of them," I am of opinion that in your estimation I am the principal. These remarks have already swelled out a great deal longer than I expected, and I have not room to explain what I did say, and why I did say it; but if you will give my communication a place in your paper, I will take the earliest opportunity of doing so. I wish particularly to "take a peep," and give the public "a peep" too, at the case of the poor man that you represent as crawling up to the West River, and back again, in four days. In the mean time I leave you to answer the following plain question: Is it most improper to say that the Township is not justly chargeable with the blame of the sufferings of those that obstinately refuse to accept of the poor money in the only way in which the Overseers are justifiable in giving it, or to say that a large number of the most respectable part of the Country Freeholders are nothing but a rabble?

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, 14th Dec. 1835.

We feel sorry on Mr. McDonald's own account that he has addressed us in such a strain of asperity, but with a few short and necessary comments we let it go before the public. We are in the first place charged with a departure from our Prospectus. In our first Number Mr. McDonald will find the following explanation recorded:

"Being fully satisfied, that abstaining from all political and religious squabbles, will have a tendency to promote and consolidate peace, and all the benevolent feelings, it is our fixed determination to abide by our pledge; but let none infer from this, that we are prostituting the power or integrity of the Press—we are not wedded to the opinions of any party, and therefore, from whatever quarter the peace and good order of Society as a whole may be disturbed, we reserve to ourselves the application of such corrective measures, as the nature of the case may seem to demand."

The peace and good order of society has been disturbed, and Mr. McDonald knows himself what hand he has had in it: he may rest assured it was not a very palatable thing for us, to begin the application of our corrective measures, with one of our warmest friends and patrons, but he may view in it also a pledge of our fixed determination, to abide, at all hazards, by the language and spirit of our prospectus. Individually we would have gladly escaped from the performance of so unpleasant a duty, but being solicited by some of our respected townsmen and freeholders to take the notice we did, we should have but ill performed our duty to them, and the public at large, by shrinking from the task.

In our next we shall reply more fully to Mr. McDonald's Communication.—Ed.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

SIR,—I should like to be informed through the medium of your paper, what has been done with the large sums of money raised and paid over for the support of the poor of this Township, during the present year. As the poor are at present in a most destitute and wretched state, being in many cases in want of fuel and the necessary means of existence, and some I believe to be bordering on starvation; and when application is made by, or on behalf, of a destitute per-