

The granite quays are remarkable for their beauty, solidity and extent.

There is a very large Catholic Cathedral here, recently erected, with two tall spires, of which one is yet unfinished. In the open space in front of this edifice, stands a solitary, grim looking, square brick tower, which has a quaint and remarkable appearance, and which the wisacres of the place have determined to pull down immediately. The Government House is very superior to that of Kingston, and the town is full of life and bustle. In one of the suburbs is a plank road—not foot-path—five or six miles long, and a famous road it is too. All the rides in the vicinity were made doubly interesting by the bursting out of spring, which is here so rapid; that it is but a day's leap from barren winter, to the blooming youth of summer.

The Politician.

COLONIAL PRESS.

St. John Loyalist, Nov. 24.

PROSPECTS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Although we are in the midst of commercial distress, such as the province has probably never witnessed before, yet we should not despair. Besides the general want of confidence, and consequently the stagnation of business in the commercial world, there has been abundance of local causes, to account for our present prostration. Some of those causes were accidental, others wilful neglect and mismanagement; among the former the most prominent is the vast amount of property destroyed by fire in our commercial emporium. Probably in the last five or six years, not less than half a million has been lost in this city by fires! only one year ago the whole of the South Market Wharf, the Market House and the block of buildings which stood where we now write, were a heap of smouldering ruins. That the whole of this extensive area has been so soon rebuilt, in many instances by substantial and lofty brick buildings, shows the energy and enterprise of our citizens; but at the same time, we should consider it is so much capital withdrawn from commercial pursuits.

Among the wilful mismanagement, we would mention the high handed measures of our city authorities, in allowing the expenditure so far to exceed, both the yearly revenue, and the extensive grants obtained from the Provincial Treasury, as to plunge the place into irremediable bankruptcy;—the similar conduct too, of the House of Assembly, and their refusing to comply with the conditions by which a loan could have been obtained from England. Perhaps our readers do not take the pains to consider that £500,000, divided among the inhabitants of this Province, would amount to a circulating medium (independent of what we have at present) of about £3 6s. 8d. to each person! had this sum been obtained, and properly expended, we should not have known the want of money, neither would our farmers be obliged to sell their beef for 2d. per pound, butter for 6d. or 7d. ditto, potatoes for 10d. per bushel, and geese and turkeys for 1s. 3d. each.

There is another thing also, they have wilfully neglected, and which we are happy to see is beginning to attract the attention of our contemporaries:—we mean Emigration. It is well known that while other colonies have agents in England, and some leading paper to advocate their cause; New Brunswick has neither (that are serviceable) and the country is represented by the ignoramus who scribble about it, as a cold, barren, inhospitable place; the consequence is that while some of the poorer emigrants find their way here, the wealthier portion of them emigrate to other Colonies, when by a little exertion on our part, a fair proportion of them would have settled and invested their capital in this Province.

The favourable operation of the new tariff, by increasing the consumption of timber, will doubtless cause a speedy revival of that trade; while it is still more favourable to our deal manufacturers, as it will operate unfavourably to the importation of Baltic deals—in fact almost prohibitory. So then, with the prospect of a revival in these two branches of our trade, and knowing wherein the affairs of this City, and this Province have been mismanaged; we have only to apply the proper remedies to prevent the like from recurring: when this highly favoured Colony, with its many resources, must undoubtedly attain that rank for which nature has designed her:—*Nil desperandum.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

It is generally supposed that writs for a new election will be issued sometime next month, it being rumoured that the

law officers of the Crown have decided that the Quadrennial Bill not only limits the sitting of future Assemblies to four years, but affects the present House. We are happy to learn that they have come to this decision; four years are long enough for such a house as the present, to abuse the power delegated to them; and if we should fortunately be blessed with a good House, the people could easily re-elect them.

As we are evidently on the eve of an election, we have a word or two of advice to give our friends, and which may be applicable to electors throughout the Province.—Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing. It is unnecessary for us to point out the misery brought upon us by the mal administration of the present House of Assembly, it is before your eyes; not an individual in the Province—excepting those who have pocketed a share of the plunder—but is suffering from the effects of it. They found the Province in a flourishing state, they leave it plunged in the deepest commercial distress. They found an overflowing treasury, and in three short years it was empty, and the Provincial credit compromised; the remedy was held out to them, but they refused to accept of it, because it provided against future speculation! they still went through the form of making appropriations, when they knew there was no money to be appropriated; but what cared they? they were receiving their pound a day for their services besides contingencies! We could fill a page with a bare recital of their misdeeds—we speak of the majority of course—but we shall probably find another occasion; meantime we must proceed to caution our readers.—many of those gentlemen who are revelling in luxury at the expense of the public, would, if possible, palm themselves off on the community for Conservatives, Heaven save the mark! but believe them not: when that staunch Conservative, and worthy man, Sir Archibald Campbell, was Governor of this Province, the Radicals who were opposed to him, sent a delegation to England, to solicit the British Ministry (Radicals too) to give the control of the Provincial Revenue into the hands of the House of Assembly; this they unfortunately effected, and also the removal of Sir Archibald from the Province. Under his successor the Whig radical Sir John Harvey, things went on quite harmoniously; the Governor frolicked with, and flattered the Legislators; the Legislators visited and praised the Governor. His Excellency gave Balls and Dinners, and feasted the M. P. P's., as though he was an Eastern Nabob; the M. P. P's drank the Governor's wine, and as they ate together, sung together, laughed and speeded together and got gloriously drunk together; and the Governor, in the slang of the day, was, 'a devilish fine fellow,' some of the rich ones could not well refuse him the loan of a thousand or two;—n'importe, it can be repaid out of the contingencies, and never missed! Then the Bills passed this harmonious House by dozens; to the Governor for his approval—"O yes, gentlemen; you are a fine hearty set of fellows so I dare say all's right, besides, you know, I'm a friend to Responsible Government, and as you represent the people, you may do as you please!"—Well at last the Governor was recalled, for an act which if not one of sheer cowardice, was, to say the least, very equivocal; 'poor fellow,' said they, he has got into debt,—how shall we manage to assist him! 'I have it,' said one, 'let him sell his old plate, and we will fit him out with a new service!!!'

This is not an overwrought picture, but probably falls short of the facts,—and we will venture to say, that if all the scenes which occurred in Government House, during Sir John Harvey's administration, were revealed,—it would raise a cry from one end of the Province to the other, of 'O tempora! O mores!'

And it is this Radical party that opposed Sir Archibald Campbell, and supported Sir John Harvey, which—with a very few exceptions—compose the majority of the present House,—but of that we cannot complain,—it is perfectly consistent for Radicals to oppose the measures recommended by a Conservative ministry, but when they call themselves Conservatives, it is too barefaced, and we hope no one will be silly enough to become their dupe.

And to conclude, let us implore electors to remain UNSHAKEN,—UNPLEDGED, until they examine well the past conduct of the person who solicits their suffrages,—for the past is the only criterion, by which we can judge of the future.

'I wish to interduce a bill for the prevention of worms,' as the wood pecker said to the apple tree.

ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,
Sir,

I have just been reading in the Gleaner of the 29th November last, a long original article, evidently written with the intention to provoke, through the columns of your paper, what you not long since called 'Religious squabbling,' and from which, if my memory is correct, you declared that your Journal should be kept free.

With you, of course, I should be unwilling to find any fault; you are a public Journalist.

But from the fact, that 'your correspondent' is a Churchman, against whom have been levelled the contents of the communication referred to, and his slanderer, as yet, an anonymous SCHISMATIC; he (your correspondent) is therefore, not permitted to enter into any controversy with him; further than this, to tell this person, for I will not call him a man! that I, the undersigned, have the strongest suspicion to believe that this M. G. is the identical same fellow, (residing not an hundred miles from Richibucto) who sent about this time twelvemonth, a scurrilous article founded on a superstructure of falsehood, signed X, to your office, for publication in the Gleaner; which article, upon its being too civilly rejected, was duly transmitted to Halifax, and immediately inserted in that miserable, mis-named print, the Guardian.

For the benefit of all M. G.'s ignorant admirers, I will also tell this person, that his late communication in the Gleaner contains as little truth and as many, if not more wicked and infamous falsehoods, than those strung together in all his former articles, printed in the Guardian, and I will further add, that your correspondent, in spite of M. G.'s 'friendly warnings,' will continue, (so long as 'the Editor of the Gleaner' permits it) to 'obtrude' in that paper, the Gleaner, his 'pompous announcements,' his 'Puseyism, rank Puseyism,' and all his other 'intolerant and unscriptural notions,' and further, that he will continue to call that building THE PARISH CHURCH, (whether the Religion that is taught there be established or not established by Act of Parliament, as if an Act of Parliament could make a Church!) whose Altar is served by a priest, both Catholic and Protestant, ordained by a Bishop, the rightful successor of the Apostles.

And now, while the pen is in my hand, let me advise this M. G. and his worthy Baies des Chaleur 'help mate' to give up traducing the Church, and Church Doctrines, and Church Clergy, and Church Laymen; let me tell them too, that with the Bible in one hand, and the Noble Old Prayer Book and Apostolical and Catholic Tradition in the other, 'your correspondent' fears them not; no, nor even 'the whole (so called) Presbytery (?) of Miramichi.' Let me remind this M. G. and G. M. that they are 'living in a glass house, and therefore should not be pelting stones at their neighbours;' and let me ask them too, what have they, Dissenters, to do with 'the Puseyite party,' (so called) which (according to M. G.'s statement) are causing divisions in the Church; let them look at home, and survey 'with longing, lingering eyes' the 'sister establishment,' (for they will be forcing their Relationship upon the Church) 'the city which is at unity in itself!!!' now in rebellion against the laws of their country, and setting at open defiance the statutes of the Government by whom the Body has

been too long supported and cherished.

But I am not done with you, yet. I am anxious to furnish you with some more matter for the deeply thoughtful turn of your mind, and therefore I add these glad tidings; that it is stated in the last (Nov. 25) Toronto Church, a noble journal, 'that the Rev. (?) W. J. Leach, long well known in this city, Toronto, and the Rev. (?) Mr Ritchie, of Newcastle, in the Home District, two Ministers [?] of high standing and superior abilities and attainments in the Canadian Branch of the Established Church [?] of Scotland have terminated their connexion with that Ecclesiastical [?] Body. It is publicly announced that Messrs. Leach and Ritchie have been induced to take this momentous step from a conviction that Presbyterianism is neither Scriptural nor expedient, and that the Episcopal form of Church Government is both divinely instituted and ordained for the preservation and extension of the Christian faith.'

Thus saith the Lord—Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old Paths and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. Jer. vi. 16.

And so, M. G., I bid thee, very heartily, farewell,—think on these things; meditate on these things; and may these thy musings be sweet and soothing to thy quiet and contented spirit!

JAMES HUDSON,
Visiting Missionary Priest for
the Miramichi River.

December 17, 1842.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail arrived on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock.

Election Law.—By the Law which was passed in the session of 1837, for the regulation of Elections throughout the Province, the Sheriff of Northumberland, in case of a contest, is required on the request of one of the Candidates, or two of the Freeholders, on the first day of the opening of the poll, to remove the same to the places mentioned below. As our election commences on Tuesday the 27th, the polls will be opened as follows:—

Tuesday, 27th December, at the Court House, Newcastle.

Wednesday, December 28, at Lower Negunck.

Friday, December 30, at Bay du Vin.

Saturday, December 31, at Chatham.

Monday, January 2, at Cuppage's North West.

Tuesday, January 3, at Bartholemew's river, near M'Laggan's.

Wednesday, January 4, at or near Robert Doak's.

Friday, January 6, at the Court House, Newcastle.

The Progress of the Election.

Northumberland.—Poll opens on Tuesday, the 27th. Candidates—

A. Rankin, and J. A. Street, Esqrs., the former members, and John T. Williston, Esq.

Kent.—By the mail on Sunday, we obtained the following intelligence from our correspondent in Kent.

"The Election for this county, commences on Wednesday first, the 21st inst. We have had a busy week so far, no less than six candidates have come forward soliciting the suffrages of the Electors, namely—Hon. J. W. Weldon, and David M'Almon, Esq., the former Members, Messrs. David Wark, Richard M'Laughlan, German White, and Dominique Robicheaux. However, a few days ago Mr White declined in favour of Mr