

The Politician.

The British Press.

From the London Illustrated News.  
CHINA.

The Emperor of China has ratified the terms of the treaty with England; the event is one of great importance, when we consider the peculiar character of the nation with which it has been concluded. Their whole policy, social and commercial, was exclusive in its tendency, and unchanging in its forms. Innovation was a thing unknown; no generation must change its usages, though for the better; change was bad simply because it was change. What they believed two thousand years ago, that they believe still. Morals, religion, arts, all were fixed to a certain standard, from which it was treason to depart. Their civilization—for its kind—was high, and they were marked with all the vices and many of the virtues that civilization brings in its train. But no records seem to say when they were a "growing" people. As far as we can gather, they were "always thus."

When the ancient Briton was hunting his game across the sites of what are now populous cities, the Chinese had discovered gunpowder, and had rudiments of printing. But they have learned to make little more than fireworks with the one, and have not progressed beyond the rude cut blocks with the other. Europe, out of the same materials, has found the weapons and the tactics that decide the fate of empires, and determine the existence of nations, and created the instrument that moulds opinion and governs those who wield the more material power. What was to be said of a nation that counted its inhabitants by myriads, and whose institutions were crystallized into eternal fixedness? They not only did not attempt to learn from us, but held us in supreme contempt; we could not comprehend them after all our attempts, and as to understand us—they did not deem us worth the trial. But what does not change may terminate, and that which will not alter may come to an end. And so it has happened with the Chinese system of proceeding. Commerce introduced the wedge, and war has driven it home; the consequence is that the mighty mass of life, which built a wall round itself to shut out the rest of the world, lies open to the world at last. Change breeds change, and China has only now seen the first of its revolutions. Our intercourse is no longer to be a kind of tolerated smuggling, but is a recognised and honorable traffic, except in one article, the soul-destroying drug—opium—which we perceive is excluded from the Chinese Tariff. All other things are legalized commodities. And who can foresee the effects of the change? Will they feel the want of our manufactures, and encourage a taste for them? They are not to be so easily satisfied as men emerging from the savage state; they have arts, and skill, and products of their own, many of them of superior quality. Our manufacturers will make a great mistake if they imagine that the Chinese will accept goods of a low quality, or of any kind, and act on the supposition. What would glad the eyes of the Negro of Africa, the shrewd and clever Chinaman would laugh at. His tastes are by no means coarse in such matters, though not formed upon our standard. Then we, on our side, know scarcely anything of the interior of the empire; its resources are unexplored; its natural productions may be inferred from its manufactured products, but we have little of the certainty that investigation alone can give us. They must possess mines of the precious metals, but have they been worked as well as they can be by the means of modern science and machinery? They have much of the materials of wealth; there is great personal wealth among them. Might not they have more comfort and convenience than it seems now to secure them? All these questions at once occur; but their solution is left to the future.

Communications.

Mr Pierce,  
On Saturday night, the 11th instant, some inhuman person or persons, enticed a fine Newfoundland Dog, the property of Mr Des Brisay, of this place, from his residence, and after destroying the animal by hanging him, mutilated the body, part of which was deposited on the door steps of the house of a neighbouring gentleman, and part on the gate of Mr Des Brisay. Of late several execrable and malicious acts of cowardly midnight depredations have been committed in this vicinity, which, from their nature, forcibly denote the perpetrators to be a few Blacklegs, who unfortunately reside here. Indeed, for some time past, a strong disposition has been manifested on their part, to disregard that regularity of conduct which the social state demands, and it may with truth be said, that the brand of Cain is upon them, for in their very countenances is depicted a striking resemblance to the Royalty of another hemisphere.

Yours,  
Richibucto, November 13, 1834.

TO A. M. P.  
Oh! that one ray of those dark eyes,  
Were beaming bright for me, for me,  
I'd hail it as the glad sunrise,  
Seen beautiful in eastern skies,  
Making the heart leap cheerily.

How beautiful thy swan-like neck,  
Fashioned in living ivory,

And beautiful thy sable hair,  
Contrasted with thy forehead fair—  
How more than beautiful to me.

And who shall paint the wild rose flush  
That mantles all thy young cheek o'er,  
Like a warm light on wreath of snow,  
Cloathing some alpine mountain's brow,  
Or coral on the bleach'd sea shore.

I love that smiling countenance,  
Which tells us all its peace within;  
And life's joy and innocence,  
Grateful as roses to the sense,  
Without the thorn of sin.

Oh, surely then, thy heart must be  
Attuned to love's own vivid thrill;  
And in a temple so divine,  
How exquisite must be the shrine,  
Erected by the blind God's skill.

And he who worships there, should feel  
Whene'er he kneels, that holy flame,  
Which, like the sacred vestal fire,  
Was fabled never to expire,  
But always burns the same.

No vulgar sigh should breath for thee,  
No vulgar tears for thee be shed,  
No hand with rudeness press thy form,  
Which like the violet in a storm,  
Would soon be withered.

One murmuring word from those dear lips,  
Would calm the troubles of my breast;  
And he would press thee to his side,  
And feel the winds and waves subside,  
And on thy bosom sink to rest.

How sweetly then his sleep would be,  
Rock'd by the beating of thy heart;  
The Halcyon bird, whose nest is lined  
With softest plumage, could not find  
A cradle lovelier than thou art.

Oh, be not then so calmly cold,  
To one who feels his heart could love thee,  
More than his feeble tongue may speak,  
For strongest words are sometimes weak,  
To paint the soul's idolatry.

A kind look and a gracious smile,  
By way of love's enraptured token,  
But let there be a secret charm,  
To keep thy love for ever warm,  
And a faithful heart unbroken.

T S.  
Richibucto, November 5, 1834.

Mr Editor,  
Having seen in the Morning News a Question, the solution of which appeared in the last number of your paper, by a Grammar School Pupil. For the encouragement of such pupils, I beg you will insert the following question, as I am aware there is nothing that would please a young student better than to shew to the public the solutions of such problems.

I remain your's,  
A LOVER OF ARTS.  
October 30, 1834.  
What two numbers must I take,  
Whose sum and product 75 will make,  
That the difference of their squares may be seen  
To equal three hundred and fifteen.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Gazette, Nov. 9.  
Another Meeting.—Placards called a meeting of Catholic Freeholders at Masons' Hall, on Tuesday evening. The result was, a resolution not to interfere in the Halifax Election;—not to propose Candidates and not to vote for any.

In other columns will be found a report of the meeting held at Masons' Hall on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating members to serve in the next General Assembly.

It will be seen that at this meeting it was determined, that the members who sat, both for town and county of Halifax, in the House just dissolved, should be again put in nomination. In the course of the speeches delivered on the occasion, it was stated that the Honbls. Howe and McNab had both disapproved of the course taken by the Lieutenant Governor in regard to the dissolution. From all we can gather from the proceedings of the day we infer, that his Excellency inclines to a Coalition Government, as the one best adapted to the present condition of this Colony; the two honbl. gentlemen above named, as well as their colleagues, Messrs. Anand and Stairs, distinctly declared their preference of a government composed exclusively of the members of one party, to a government formed of the heads of all. Whatever may be the opinion on this point, the mode adopted was certainly the most direct means of bringing the main question, which, in as far as we are able to judge is the cause of the present appeal to the country, under the consideration of the constituencies of the Province. As the subject is one of the utmost moment and deeply interesting to all Nova Scotians, we feel assured that before giving their votes at the ensuing Election, the people of the several counties will give it their most serious consideration.

The Elections.—The four late Representatives are candidates for town and county of Halifax; we do not know that any others will

be proposed—Mr Smith, the former representative for Hants, is up again, and with him is named the Hon. L. M. Wilkins. Samuel Palmer, Esq. is spoken of, for the town of Windsor, and Mr E. Young for Falmouth, John A. Barry, Esq. offers for Shelburne, under prospects of much support, it is said. Mr Archibald and Mr Fleming offer for Truro.—Mr Crow for Onslow, Mr McLellan for Londonderry.—The Attorney General it is said, had canvassed Annapolis County. J. S. Freeman and J. B. McLeod, Esqrs. are mentioned as Candidates for Queen's County, W. O. Heffernan, and John Connors, Esqrs. for Guysborough, The former members offer generally.

Halifax Herald, Nov. 8.  
The Election.—It is stated that John A. Barry Esquire, is certain of his election for Shelburne. Mr Palmer is up for the town of Windsor, and report says he will walk the course. Lewis M. Wilkins, and ——— Smith, Esqrs. run for the county; we have heard of no opposition to them. Captain Ousely and Judge Marshall, it is expected, oppose the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, but from all we can learn, they might as well not put themselves to the expense. Lewis Termain, Esq. is up for Inverness, and we understand the Hon. Wm. Young will be returned again, notwithstanding the opposition.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, November 11.  
The Weather.—On Wednesday we had a slight fall of snow, sufficient to whiten the ground, in this vicinity, but in other parts of the Province, we learn it fell to the depth of an inch or two.—This was succeeded on that and the following day by quite hard frost for the season, and we understand the steamer Frederick encountered considerable ice in the river between Fredericton and Gagetown last night, on her passage down. Yesterday, with us, was quite mild, and this morning we have rain, which, if it extends into the country, will keep the river open for some time yet.—The New Brunswick starts for Fredericton at noon to-day, and the Fredericton leaves at seven this evening.

The Mails.—We learn from the Yarmouth Herald, that the Mails along the Southern and Western shore of Nova Scotia are in future to be conveyed at a much greater rate of speed than formerly. The mail will now arrive at Yarmouth in forty eight hours from Halifax, instead of four days and a half.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:  
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1834.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—After a careful perusal of the papers received by the last British mail, we perceive but little of interest in addition to what we have already laid before our readers. We have, however, gleaned a few items, which will be found under the proper head.

STEAM TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The St John papers state, that Government has entered into a contract with Mr. Whitney, the enterprising proprietor of the steamer North America, for the sum of £7,000 per annum, to convey the mails from Halifax to St. John, Newfoundland, the boat to touch at Arichat, going and returning. The North America is to be employed, and is to be placed on the route next spring.

DEBATES OF THE ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Phillips, the proprietor of the Head Quarters, published at Fredericton, has announced his intention of publishing the Debates of the Assembly at its approaching session. Terms—7s. 6d. to subscribers of his paper, and 10s. to non-subscribers. We obtain our information from the St. John papers—not having seen the prospectus.

TROOPS.—The detachment of the 52nd Regiment, which we announced as having arrived at Newcastle, came down to Chatham on Tuesday last, and intend to remain here for a short time.

HALIFAX ELECTION.—The poll for the Election of the members to represent the Township, was to be opened on Monday the 13th, and that for the election of members for the county, on the 27th ult. Andrew M. Uniacke is the only opposition candidate in the field at the latest advices, for the town. In another place will be found the names of parties entering for various parts of the Province.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—Charles Willmer's American News Letter, obtained by the last steamer, contains the following information respecting this important undertaking:—

"The contract entered by the Barings, with the Republic of Grenada, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien,

provides for ceding to the company the line for the projected work, with eighty thousand acres of land in the interior. These princely merchants do not appear in this transaction as the agents of the British Government officially, but as British subjects protected by the Government; and doubtless many advantages will be secured to Great Britain, both political and commercial, by the completion of the vast work here projected. The completion of the ship canal between the two oceans, as projected, will mark an era in the world's age. The event will stand forth to give a distinctive character to the century. It is to be a five year's work—to endure forever! The whole aspect of commerce will be changed by it. It will accelerate the revolution now going on in China more rapidly and more thoroughly than all the force of British armaments; and not there only will it work changes, but in all Polynesia and the western coasts of South America, which are now reached by doubling Cape Horn."

THE SEASON.—Old winter has come suddenly upon us—earlier than he is usually expected, and before we were provided for his visit. Tuesday was very cold, and during the night a large quantity of ice made in the river, which with the ebb tide broke up, and floated down. Since then the weather has been much milder—snow and rain falling at intervals. This morning the river is quite free of ice, and several schooners came up. The sleighing is very good.

There are several square-rigged vessels in port, but as they are all nearly ready for sea, there is no danger apprehended of their having to winter here.

The barque Adelaide, lying out in the stream, was severely injured by the floating ice, and will have to receive some repairs before she is enabled to proceed to sea.

The Halifax Gazette of Thursday last says:—"A steady fall of snow was experienced yesterday. To-day the sleighs are out, and a regular winter aspect predominates." Similar weather has been experienced at St. John.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Under the European head will be found an order recently issued, for the future regulation of the rates of postage throughout the British Colonies. Its great length has prevented us from publishing it entire to-day; the remainder will appear in our next.

Deaths.  
At Chatham, on Monday the 13th instant, LYDIA, widow of the late Francis Peabody, Esq. in her 70th year.

Saturday's Edition.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.—As the Saint George has ceased running, and as we shall during the winter months, have to look to the Southern Mail for the greater part of our news; and being anxious to furnish our readers with the information thus obtained at as early a period as possible after its receipt, we have concluded to publish but One Edition of our paper during that period, which will be issued on the mornings of Wednesday, provided no alteration be made in the time of the arrival and departure of the mails.

As we will not be able to get ready a whole sheet by Wednesday next, we shall publish on that day a half-one—the deficiency will be made up to our readers at some future time.

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues mild. This morning the wind is from the South East, and rain is falling. A number of schooners arrived yesterday with general cargoes, and their appearance was truly welcome, more especially as few vessels have made their appearance from the Island this fall. This was no doubt occasioned by the high winds and boisterous weather which prevailed during the last two months.

There are five square-rigged vessels in port, all of which, we believe, are ready for sea, and only await a fair wind to take their departure. The names of the vessels are—the George, the Adelaide, the Phoenix, the Pythagoras, and the Ottawa.

TERMS OF THE GLEANER.—As there was some misunderstanding last year with several of our subscribers respecting the terms of the paper, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that no less a sum than Twenty Shillings will be received for one year's subscription, it paid at the end of the year. We cannot afford to publish it for less.