

ter, at Trelleborg, on the coast of Scania, the southern extremity of Sweden; it then lay one hundred feet farther from the sea than when measured in 1836—eighty seven years later. In the seaports of this part of the country, the streets are in many instances below the level of the water—a situation in which they were not likely to have been built—the artificial mounds have been made to prevent the encroachments of the waves. It would thus appear that while the north is rising the south is sinking; the proportion of dry land increases in the former, and diminishes in the latter. The changes to be brought about by such, as yet, mysterious movements, it is impossible to foretell. A similar phenomenon has been observed on the west coast of Greenland, where a tract six hundred miles in length is slowly subsiding. Low islands and buildings gradually disappear, and the native Greenlanders, it is said, have been taught by experience to desist from building his dwelling on the verge of the ocean.

The area of upheaval comprised in Sweden and the adjacent countries is of great extent, and may be much larger than as yet appears by the observations. According to the present data, it extends from Gothenburg to Torneo, and as far as the North Cape, but increasing towards the north, where being covered by the ocean, its detection becomes difficult, if not altogether impossible. In length, it embraces one thousand miles, and probably half that distance in breadth; and should the elevation still continue at the same rate, the upper portion of the Gulf of Bothnia, and a large extent of sea on the west of Sweden, between Uddevalla and Gothenburg, will become converted into dry land. According to Humboldt, the bottom of the sea, now forty five fathoms below the surface, would begin to emerge at the end of twelve thousand years.

## Communications.

### COLONIAL POLITICS.

Mr Editor,

The Peerage of England, now, perhaps, more than at any other time, require the full and firm exercise, even to the utmost verge, of their constitutional right. The action of the Commonality of England is the action of recuperative power, rebounding by the force of its own elasticity. Just as the bow, long held in subjection, and suddenly disenthralled, may, in the very spirit of its buoyancy, overleap the bounds of prudence, and waste its energy in wild and unavailing efforts.

But here no such danger is to be apprehended, and consequently no such counteraction to be required. The popular voice, ever accustomed to be exercised in its natural tone, will not swell into fitful ravings; the popular spirit, ever accustomed to invigorate and to influence, will not madly rush beyond its proper sphere.

Seeing then the distinction between the two bodies, and the peculiar design of our own, would not every possible danger be guaranteed against, by extending the office of legislative councillor during the life of the incumbent? It would, in fact, only be laying down as a fixed principle what hitherto has been the usual practice. But when thus independent alike of the Crown and the people, what guarantee (it may be asked) remains for the faithful performance of duty. With more propriety (it may be inquired) what temptations exist to seduce from duty's path? Without presuming too much on the virtue of mankind, it may safely be asserted, that few would wander from the sacred circle in which duty ever moves unless arrested by the beguiling influence of some powerful attraction. In vain, then, would be the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely, for scarcely could it penetrate the legislative hall. On the other hand, interest is linked to duty; the most powerful sympathies are awakened at her call; even the passions are enlisted to do her bidding; character is at stake, with a searching press to scrutinize, to detect, to applaud, or to condemn. Standing in such a relative position, as soon would the magnet lose its magic attraction, as the voice of duty utter its pleading in vain.

In more than one important instance, has the assembly as at present constituted, proved its usefulness while vindicating its privilege. Acting as a shield to save the people from themselves, its influence has been truly invaluable. Arguing then, from the past, what may not the future promise? Nor want we the force of precedent to guide us, for two centuries, one contiguous, the other remote, possess analogous institutions, whose members are chosen for life. Were such a mode to be adopted here, it could scarcely fail of rendering that body perfectly independent of any undue influence to be exercised by a really responsible executive; while it would ensure to the Crown that proper regard which the constitutional balance demands; and to the people an earnest guarantee, that their interests would be cherished with anxiety, and guarded with vigilance.

In considering the active influence of her Majesty's representative on his council, and through his council, on the country under his administration, we must be guided in our inquiries by the relative ascendancy of mind.

If a man of penetration, discrimination, and judgment; if possessed of an acute and comprehensive mind, readily embracing and combining colonial details; if uniting firmness with mildness, and vigorous thought with determined action, (and who will say fewer

qualities are requisite); such a one must be the invigorating spirit of any council, however composed; supporting with calm dignity the prerogatives of his sovereign, while in advance of the people's wishes in ministering to their welfare.

Such a character could neither be intimidated by faction, nor swayed by intrigue. True as the needle to the pole, he would neither swerve to the right nor to the left, but become admired for his decision, and venerated for his intelligence. Governing, but not governed, by his council, he would cement rather than weaken the connection with the parent state. In the full possession, theoretically, of the privileges of his Sovereign, and practically extending far beyond them, he would be prepared at all times to render an account of his stewardship; and referring to the condition of his province, deserve the welcome, "well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

If, on the contrary, the mind be inferior in energy or thought to those which surround it, it cannot guide, it must be governed. Superiority of intellect must ever prevail where mental conflicts exist. View it in the moment of exciting debate, in the hour of earnest thoughtfulness, in the sudden and startling emergency, or in the scenes of every day life; and we find it attracting and securing the minor lights which revolve around it, borrowing their rays to add splendour to its own.

Let us mark the influence which England's Sovereigns have exercised since the revolution, whether for good or evil, and observe the influence of mind. Who does not know that William 3rd was the guiding spirit of his ministry—animating, directing, controlling the councils of his country,—surrounded by talent, faction, intrigue, ambition,—devoting his soul with unequalled energy to accomplish the object of his life,—laying the foundation of an enormous national debt in accomplishing it, spilling British blood and spending British treasure in that cause for which he lived, for which he died—the ruin of his rival Louis. What student of English history is not aware of the consequence of the predilections of the 1st and 2nd Georges for their German dominions; that even the imperious and unbending mind of the first Pitt was obliged to succumb to the caprices of his sovereign, and imbue the people of England against their will in a continental war for an electorate which had no claims upon them, and the wealth and importance of which were inferior to that of a common county of the kingdom. That the three succeeding monarchs evidenced and exercised such a degree of firmness and character, and that also in points intimately connected with the rights of their subjects, as to dissolve ministries, scatter cabinet councils to the winds, and even overawe the people. And if the beloved sovereign of our own day acts differently, it is because her heart beats in unison with the heart of the nation; and that there is reflected as in a mirror, her people's every hope and fear.

Hence then, with the idea that the introduction of British institutions would engender the slightest feeling prejudicial to the source from which they sprang; that one rebellious thought would be cherished, one ungenerous sentiment would be breathed. As well might the stream be expected to be unlike its fountain, or the fruit unlike the tree which bore it, as that British institutions should produce aught but filial reverence and deep veneration for a British sovereign.

The denial of them enkindled a fire which the authors could not quench; the extension of them has ever been accepted as a favour, when it might have been claimed as a right. Their absence has caused discontent; their existence, never. Until Britons, then, become democrats from necessity, Colonists will remain loyal from principle; and, until the former, enamoured of some phantasmagoria, dare to spit upon the form, the latter, unblinded by delusion, will not trample upon the image.

ARION.

September, 1847.

Mr Pierce,

The following effusion of some apparently desponding fair one, was sent to me on Thursday last, but without my being able to discover whence it originated. You will confer a favor upon both the parties interested, by inserting it in the Gleaner, and urging the gentle reprover to dry up her tears and cease from her sorrow. My object in requesting its publication is to say that, if the lady, who sent those lines will make herself known to the gentleman to whom she addressed them, he will endeavor to convince her that he is not so insensible or so fickle as she supposes, but that he can love with a soul's deep devotion, and for ever.

Yours truly, X.

"Sir, I gazed at the sea, thou art wandering as the wind; And the restless, ever mounting flame is not more hard to bind. If the tears I shed were tongues, yet all too few would be To tell of all the treachery that thou hast shown to me; But it wearies me, mine enemy, that I must weep, and bear What fills thy heart with triumph, and fills my own with care."

'Twas the doubt that thou wert false, that wrong my heart with pain; But now I know thy perfidy, I will be well again: I would proclaim thee as thou art, but every maiden knows That she who chides her lover, forgives him ere he goes.

Farewell.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1847.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH, otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Mackerel fishery is reported to be very excellent; the Novascotian of Wednesday last, has the following paragraph on the subject:—

"A gentleman who yesterday came up from Margaree's Bay, informed us that the Catch of Mackerel there, during the past week, has been enormous. Every net and seine on the shore was in requisition—the Catch in the latter varying from 130 to 300 barrels at a single haul. So plenty are these fine fish that the united labor of all the efficient men, women and children at the Bay is unequal to the task of curing them as fast as they are taken in the nets and seines. The catch this season bids fair to exceed all former years—and promises to make amends, to a large extent, for the failure of the Wheat and Potato Crop."

WEST INDIES.—The papers report that a fire occurred on the Island of St. Thomas on the 28th August, which destroyed property to the amount of £12,000. Water, fit for drinking, was selling on the Island at 1s per gallon.

TOM THUMB.—This extraordinary personage, it appears, reaped the large harvest of £150,000 during his recent tour through Europe.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The American Journals are constantly speaking of the great improvements that are being effected in the working of the Electric Telegraphs. From late papers we clip the following intelligence:—

"The New York Sun mentions an incident which displays the wonderful speed of the Telegraph. A merchant of that city wishing to draw upon a debtor in Cincinnati for \$5000 sent a telegraphic despatch. Within forty minutes from the time of writing the order in his counting room, a draft was returned, and the merchant had his money in his pocket. Fourteen hundred miles besides the business details, in less than forty minutes!"

"The Boston Transcript says:—"We see by the way, that Mr. O'Reilly, the conductor of the line of Telegraphs, writes to a St. Louis paper:—"I doubt not, that before December is far advanced, the Mississippi and the Lakes, and the Atlantic cities, will be brought within speaking distance, through the instrumentality of the lightning lines, which I am now constructing along the National Road, on the shores of Erie and Michigan."

"The Louisville Journal says that House's printing apparatus is to be attached to the battery of the electric in that city. By this arrangement, the managers state that they will be able to furnish copies of the President's message for the newspaper offices in that city five minutes after the reading of it by the Clerk of the House of Representatives."

LORD BYRON AND THE PRESS.—The following remarks were made by Lord Byron, in speaking of some comments made in the newspapers regarding his poem—"Hours of Idleness":—

"There is no man, however thick-headed or heartless, who could not smart under the knowledge that he was held up in even fifty copies of a newspaper; there is, however, no one but a very thin skinned fool who would, as the phrase goes, stop a paper because it did not chime in with all his notions, or because it attacked him. Whatever foible I may have, I am not guilty of this miserable foolery."

WOODSTOCK.—We copy from the Telegraph the following account of the proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer recently held in the County of Carleton, for the trial of the parties arrested on a charge of rioting:—

"We had barely room in our last impression to state that Friday had been occupied in hearing the arguments for and against the Challenge of the array of the jury. It will be recollected that the Counsel for the Defendants had charged the Sheriff with illegality and partiality in making up his Jury.—That he had not made out a proper list, before the first day of May, of all such persons residing in his bailiwick as were qualified by law to serve as

Jurors; that eighteen names of the present panel were not included in any list of that description to be found in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, as required by the act of Assembly; and that by excluding Roman Catholics from the Jury, he (the Sheriff) was guilty of partiality.—Such were the grounds on which the defendants' counsel attempted to prevent the matter from going to trial. The discussion was conducted with much talent and ability; and a number of authorities were quoted by the opposing counsel in support of their doctrine. The Solicitor General remarked, in the course of his argument, that during his practice, embracing a period of thirty years, (so we understood him) he had never heard such an objection raised. The Court took time to decide upon the matter, and adjourned until the following day.

"Saturday, Sept. 18.—The Court House was crowded to excess to day. Such was the anxiety to hear the discussion that would determine whether the 'trials' should proceed or not at the present, that scarcely a nook or corner of the building (which is well known to be rather spacious) could be found unoccupied. Long before the opening of the court, persons from almost every section of the surrounding country might be seen pressing forward to procure a seat, or if possible secure a favorable position for hearing.

"The Judges took their seats at the hour appointed, and proceeded as soon as practicable to give their decision. We took copious notes of their opinion, and the law authorities which they quoted, but our limits, in consequence of a press of English and Mexican news, prevents us from giving them at present. The court decided to sustain the first part of the Challenge, viz:—that relating to the making out, and the due filing of a jury list, including all such names as were qualified to serve as jurors. The latter part of the challenge, viz:—that of partiality, was not sustained,—the court considering there were no good grounds for it. Both judges very emphatically expressed their opinion that the Sheriff had pursued a very proper course; and that, he had exercised a wise and sound discretion in excluding persons of either party from the jury."

"The Petit Jury were discharged, and the defendants ordered to enter into new recognizance for their appearance at the first Court of Oyer and Terminer that should be held for this county after the first of January next.

"The defendants' counsel suggested to have the security lessened, as the parties were to be tried for a Misdemeanor instead of Felony, as was originally expected. The court promptly replied that the amount of the bonds ought to be increased, as a bill of indictment had been found.

"Solicitor General for the Crown. Messrs. Wilmot and Ritchie, assisted by Messrs. Waters and Friel for the defendants. The Grand Jury found a bill against 51 others, charged with taking part in the riot. The court adjourned until Monday, when, after the defendants had furnished securities, and the Grand Jury had found a bill against an individual charged with a breach of the peace, it was dissolved."

ST. JOHN.—Quarantine.—The Observer contains the following report of affairs at the quarantine station at this port:—

"There were 32 deaths on Partridge Island in the week ending on Friday last—41 were landed during the same period, and 237 discharged—remaining on the island on the 24th inst. 578.

"At the Emigrant hospital, there were 26 deaths during the week ending 24th inst.—discharged 68—admitted 136—remaining in hospital on the 24th, 626."

THE WEEVIL.—We would call the attention of our farmers, to the important information contained in the paragraph annexed. It is not in our power to say anything in confirmation of the report of the Oswego Times, but as it is a very simple process, we would advise our farmers to give it a fair trial, and let the result be known:—

"A practical farmer in our county says the Oswego Times, tells us of an experiment he tried in keeping off this scourge of our wheat fields, which proved entirely successful. Last year his crops of rye and wheat were in adjoining fields, and he noticed that his wheat next the rye field was apparently unharmed by the insect, while the remaining part of it was mostly eaten by the weevil.

"In the fall of 46, after sowing a small field with wheat and harrowing it in one way, he sowed a peck of rye over the same ground and harrowed it the other way. The result is, his crop of wheat is good, stands twenty bushels to the acre, and is entirely free from the insect; while his neighbours wheat fields, of as good a soil, are wholly destroyed by the weevil, and turned to pasture. He is a firm believer that the small quantity of rye (mixed in sowing) his wheat, saved his crop. We have seen something of this kind mentioned in the Cultivator, and are glad our farmers are testing the result. If the weevil will not touch wheat when rye is growing with it, the mixture should be made until the insect is exterminated."

RIVER ST. JOHN.—The Head Quarters of Wednesday contains a long article on the improvements in that town, as well