

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

From the Quebec Chronicle.

CANADA.

Much of our space is this day occupied with the speech of Sir Wm. Molesworth, on the management, or, as he insinuates pretty broadly, mismanagement of the Colonies. The speech teems with information, and abounds with truth. The reader, indeed, cannot fail to be impressed with the idea that there is much truth in all he says. That the Colonies have been advantageous to Great Britain, there is no disputing; that they are of importance to her now, either in a political or commercial point of view, there is positively room for doubt. It is credited—it is a fact—that Great Britain has benefited much in a commercial and financial point of view by the independence of her former colonies, now the United States. That country has kept herself, protected herself, enriched herself, and extended herself; and while she has so benefited herself, she has benefited Great Britain indirectly; for trade did not fall off after independence, but increased largely, and the British merchant was enriched by that trade, and the importation of tobacco, cotton and provisions, added to the revenue of the United Kingdom, while not a shilling was deducted from the cost of keeping. The imports from a colony on the contrary, though not now, were admitted at a lower rate of duty, and there was also the deduction of their cost to be made from the profit of their trade in a national view. Now Great Britain with free trade derives no profit whatever from the colonies in which she expends so much on public works and troops, except that profit which such trade as there is affords to the British merchant, who contributes from his income something to the Treasury.

Albany, now the Capital of the State of New York, in 1754 contained only from 300 to 400 houses, and from 1500 to 2000 inhabitants, although a place of vast importance in a military and commercial point of view, and constantly enlivened by the arrival and departure of British troops, with their attendant commissaries and contractors. In 1847, 'in consequence of the great foreign demand for breadstuffs,' the value of property delivered by the canals at tide water was \$72,365,986, and the estimated value of property cleared from tide water on the canal was \$93,000,000, giving an aggregate of \$165,365,986, an amount greater by \$18,820,347, than the value of the entire imports into the United States for the year ending July 1847, and the population is now nearly 50,000 souls, most of whom use and wear something manufactured in Great Britain.

There is not in our opinion a British colony, inhabited principally by people from the United Kingdom, which would not, in like manner, improve by independence, and which, while relieving the mother country from the cost of maintenance, would not materially enrich her.

India owes everything to John Company; that vast country is virtually independent of Great Britain, rather being governed for Britain than by her. Britain nominates a Governor General; but the Company can approve or disapprove, and, what is more, the Company keeps his Excellency in check, and can cause him to be recalled.

We have no desire for sudden separation; all that ought to be desired is that there may be speedily more disciples than there are, at present, of Sir Wm. Molesworth.

Colonial News.

Canada.

FATAL RIOTS IN CANADA.—The 12th of July has not been suffered to pass over in Canada without bloodshed, as we observe by the papers from different parts of that Province. At St. Catharines several lives were lost. It appears that a large number of Roman Catholics met in the chapel on the 12th of July, and after listening to a lecture from the Rev. Mr. McDonough, separated. Afterwards, a party of them formed in the street, and marched two miles to St. John's, where an Orange Lodge was at dinner, where they gave three cheers for the Pope.

Two or three madmen in the ranks then deliberately fired at the house, wounding one of the party inside, upon which they came to the window and fired a volley at their assailants.

The result was two men killed on the spot, two died the next morning, and eight are mortally wounded. The crowd dispersed, threatening vengeance.

The attacking party were engaged the whole of the next day in arming and beating up recruits, and the Orangemen had barricaded the building, in which they were determined to stand out to the last.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 19th inst., says:—

We have accounts of the bloody affray at St. Catharines on the 12th, in the Montreal Courier and Pilot—organs of the contending parties respectively—but they are so manifestly dictated by an envenomed party spirit that implicit reliance can be placed on neither, as regards the origin of the strife, and the award of responsibility. They agree as to the result—that one of the Orangemen was wounded, while two of the Catholics were killed on the spot, and eight were wounded, two of whom died soon after. The Orangemen were dining together; a party of the Catholics passed the house, and two or three shots were fired into it, by one of which the one Orangeman received his

wound. The dining party had their weapons at hand, and loaded, ready for immediate action.

To this extent the accounts substantially agree. The difference between them is in the manner of telling the story, and in the excited averments of a predetermined purpose to engage in strife and murder, which the Courier imputes to the Catholics, the Pilot to the Orangemen. The latter had walked in procession, previous to the dinner, though we believe such processions are expressly prohibited by law.

It appears that there was no actual rioting or fighting at Hamilton, as reported by telegraph yesterday.—The Orangemen walked in procession there, too, and angry feeling prevailed, but by judicious measures an outbreak was prevented.

There was a report at Montreal, on Tuesday, that there had been a riot at Coburg, in which one man was killed, and several were wounded.

At Montreal, on Saturday night, Timothy Cloonan was shot dead by one James Fleming. It is intimated that the cause of this homicide is to be found in the same unholy spirit of politico-religious dissension, Fleming being a Protestant and Cloonan a Catholic, and some words of dispute had passed between them, bearing on the subject of religion. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of wilful murder against Fleming.

Quebec Gazette, July 21.

At a meeting of the Quebec Branch of the British American League, held last night at St. George's Hotel, Messrs. Thos. Wilson, A. Stewart, and T. H. Duan, were duly elected delegates to the convention.

July 23.

The Brooklyn Statesman gives the following list of Delegates chosen to attend the General Convention of the League, to be held at Kingston, on the 24th of July, 1849:—

Escott—James Thompson, Esq., and Mr David Hamilton.

Elizabethtown—Ogle R. Gowan, Norman Macdonald, Alex. Morris, Jr., and Nicholas Horton, Esquires.

Rear of Lansdowne—John Crawford, Esq., and Mr John Kendrick.

Rear of Leeds—Edward Green, Esq.

South Crosby—Ormand Jones, Esq., and Mr Robert Leech.

Bastard—Wm. Young, Esq., and Mr James Eaton.

North Crosby—Mr Wm. H. Tett.

Edwardsburgh—R. D. Fraser, Esq., and Mr James Slorah.

Elmsley—Wm. Parkin, Esq.

Drummond—Alex. Fraser, Esq.

Matilda—George Brouse, and Henry Stacy, Esquires.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, July 25

THE LEAGUE.—We are most happy to learn that arrangements are being made to call a public meeting in this city at an early day, to take the state of the Province into consideration, and to send Delegates on to Montreal, to be present at the meeting of the League to be held in August. There is some hope for New Brunswick yet! What say our friends in the country? Let meetings be called without delay in every county and parish throughout the Province, and communicate with St. John.

Novascotia.

Halifax Novascotian, July 25.

TEMPERANCE HALL AND BAZAAR.—The Corner Stone of the New Hall was laid on Friday afternoon, in Poplar Grove, with appropriate ceremonies, by James Thompson, Esq., President of the Board of Directors.—The members of the various Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance were present in considerable numbers, having marched to the site in procession.

During the day, a Bazaar, for the purpose of providing funds for an Athenaeum, was held in the Governor's field, and patronized by a large number of citizens. The affair was evidently a profitable speculation.

The day's amusements were concluded by a very splendid display of fireworks, under the direction of E. G. Fuller.

United States News.

From the Boston Bee.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The harvest is over in Virginia, and is in rapid progress in Pennsylvania and in this State, under a most favorable state of weather. Indeed, the long prevalence of hot, bright, dry weather, unfavorable enough after so long continuance to other vegetation, has removed mostly all apprehension of rust, from the effects of which so much was feared. In Southern Ohio only do we find well founded complaints on this score, and notwithstanding some falling off there, our Wheat harvest will be ample.

Boston Traveller, July 14.

GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.—Since the 4th of July, one hundred Gloucester fishing schooners have sailed from that port on their voyages for mackerel, cod, and halibut. These vessels were manned by nearly 1000 persons. The total fleet this year from the port of Gloucester consists of 170 vessels. The fisheries from this place, in consequence of the unparalleled low prices, are in a very depressed condition.

The railway across the isthmus of Panama is to be but 20 miles in length.

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 8. p. m.—Tremendous firing raging in Allegheny city—30 buildings in ashes, including Dr. Swift's church. It is impossible to tell when or where it will stop, as no water is thrown to stay its progress, in consequence of a disagreement between the firemen and the City Council. Several companies from Pittsburgh are on the spot. The mob will not allow them to work. The authorities have found it necessary to call out the military. About 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a destructive fire broke out at Nauchuck, P. A.; the largest portion of the business part of the town burned, including the Court House, gaol, and 30 stores and dwellings.—Loss estimated at \$150,000.

Communications.

TO DISCIPULUS.

My thoughts I hasten to indite,
I fain would write in sober prose,
Rather than soar to poesy's height,
And thus relate what I suppose
Must be the word in mystery shrouded.
I am, 'tis true, quite young in years,
Content, tho' neither 'peasant' or 'lord,'
Having, I own, a great many fears,
In trying to tell you this troublesome word.
Your last, fourth and fifth I am will declare,
Your third, second, seventh, adding the eighth,
I find to be only what few of us are:
How few that are *rich* it is needless to state
The seventh, eighth and fourth, with the second
and third,
Presents to our view the indispensable chair.
This moment a whisper I luckily heard,
That 'appendage to beauty' is finest black
hair.
The eighth, fourth and sixth, with the third
brings to view,
The next which remains, as I surely may say,
Is clear as the noonday to me and to you;
If a river we cross with a bridge in the way,
The arch is our safeguard, 'tis easy to see.
I'm a 'tyro' indeed, a schoolboy just learning,
The whole word I expound to be *Miramichi*,
And found this by twirling, twisting and turn-
ing.

GEORGIUS.

Chatham, July 27, 1849.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1849.

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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Europa arrived at Halifax on the evening of Tuesday last, in the short passage of ten days. She had one hundred and twenty one cabin, and twenty five steerage passengers. We give under the proper head, all the news of importance which our papers furnish.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The Liverpool Mail says:—

On Wednesday forenoon, the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, when it became known that the royal assent had been given in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening last to the bill for the repeal of the navigation laws, the vessels in the several docks hoisted their flags half mast high, the usual insignia by which our mercantile navy exhibit regret and sorrow.

CANADA.—The Cholera, we are glad to hear, is somewhat abating in violence in Quebec. The following paragraph is copied from the Gazette of the 20th inst:

It would appear from an official statement subjoined, that the disease broke out on the 4th instant, so that it has prevailed in our city for fourteen days. The report embraces the deaths during one fortnight—the total number being two hundred and forty; the highest number on any given day having been fifty three. On referring to the official statement for the same period in 1834, we find the deaths during the first fourteen days of the existence of the epidemic to have been three hundred and thirty; and the highest number one day, (which was the 15th from its outbreak) was 57. As a community we have reason to be thankful for the assurance now officially given, that the disease is still sensibly diminishing. Yet let not

our citizens on this account relax one iota in following out precautionary measures, but continue to attend with the greatest scrupulousity to diet, clothing, cleanliness, &c., and applying for medical aid immediately on feeling premonitory symptoms. Acting thus, and relying on the blessing of Divine Providence, we may reasonably hope that the public health will ere long be re-established.

The fatal disease has made its appearance in Toronto. On the subject the Globe remarks:—

The Cholera has at length appeared in our city, but not to an alarming extent. We believe the best way in all such cases is to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and so we shall continue to do while the distemper remains in our midst. As far as we have been able to learn, the first case occurred on Friday of last week, and during the intermediate eight days, the following we believe to be an accurate report of the cases which have occurred:—19 cases, 10 deaths.

Out of sixteen cases it will be seen that 14 were emigrants. With proper care and attention to the system, there is no cause for alarm. A cholera hospital will be open to-day, and thanks to the activity of the Mayor, every necessary precaution is being taken which the circumstances will admit of.

TEMPERANCE.—We perceive by our exchanges that Father Mathew had administered the Total Abstinence pledge in Brooklyn to 10,000.

TRADE OF TORONTO WITH HALIFAX.—Under this head, the Montreal Pilot of the 14th instant, has the following paragraphs:—

As a result of the completion of the Saint Lawrence Canal, the schooner Pacific has sailed from Toronto to Halifax with a cargo of flour, wheat, peas, barley and salt, her freight being sixty five cents per barrel. Two years since it would have been 130 cents, with two transshipments. Six hundred barrels of mackerel recently left Halifax for Upper Canada, and we hear that a vessel has sailed from Sackville's harbor for California, via the Saint Lawrence, a nice little 19,000 mile voyage.

The cheaper the freight on the Saint Lawrence the brisker the competition will be for supplying the Lower British provinces with produce, &c., between Boston, New York, the Canadas (and Oswego and Rochester), when the old political barriers are fairly broken down.

FACTS RELATING TO CHOLERA.—The following hints are worthy of consideration.—

1 The cause of cholera is a putrid animal poison, emanating from and surrounding the dead and living cholera subject or article of clothing.

2 That it is not sulphurated hydrogen or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through a nitrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light.

3 That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by inoculation.

4 That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding, &c.; and that washerwomen are more apt to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

5 That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure; and even the same individual becomes more sensible under certain circumstances.

6 That the poison is destroyed by chlorine gas, and a heat of three hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

As the object of the present communication is merely to give the public opinion a right direction, so as to help the future boards of health to combat this insidious and powerful enemy, I must at once state the two most popular disinfectants of the day—the chlorine of zinc and the nitrate of lead, known as Sir W. Bennett's and Ledoyen's—will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove all ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chemical preventive I depend upon, in my numerous exposures to the virus, was chlorine of gas, and this I believe to be a perfect one, if the fumigation is complete. I invariably passed thro' an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas, in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute twelve hundred quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days, with instructions for its use, and I am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one a day; and I have little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from any infected place should be exposed to a perfect fumigation from chlorine, we shall be preserved from the infection. If the disease should pass this cordon by any accident, then every house in the infected district should be simultaneously fumigated with it, say three times a day. Unless done in all houses at the same time it would be useless, or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of three parts of common salt, and of black oxide of manganese should be placed outside the outer