

and strengthen faculties perishing with rust—to make the life a fruitful field, and death a harvester of glorious deeds.

The Politician.

United States Press.

From the New York Herald.

RECENT EVENTS IN CANADA—THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

The outbreak in Montreal, on Thursday night last, is only the beginning of some great revolutionary, if not radical, change in the British colonial government. It was no sudden, unexpected, evanescent *emute*. The public mind was prepared for such an occurrence, from the moment that the tone of the public press and public feeling, and the contests of parties, assumed that character to which we have repeatedly, within the last few months, directed the attention of our readers. Unquestionably, a most important influence, in the production of this state of affairs, may be traced to the continual contrast which has been drawn, for years past, between the depressed and sinking condition of the colonies, and the prosperity of the republic on this side of the line. This outbreak has convinced many who had paid comparatively little attention to the progress of affairs in Canada, that our correspondence and intelligence from these colonies meant more than met the eye. As the news of the *emute* in Montreal reaches the other excited towns throughout the colonies, it is probable that great excitement will follow; but the result is yet to be ascertained. We have no doubt those towns will wake up, and that the whole population of British North America will be aroused, paving the way for an agitation of which it is difficult to predict the end with any degree of precision. One of the most ominous aspects of these events in Canada is to be found in their striking and significant resemblance to the movements and agitations which ushered in the era of 1776 in the 'old thirteen' colonies of America. The parallel is prophetic.

Now that the great question of Canadian affairs, which had been dividing itself in various directions, has been opened up by the *emute* in Montreal, amid the flames of the Parliament House, we have no doubt the whole public mind throughout the British colonies will be directed to the present condition of affairs, their future prospects, and the policy of their continued connexion with the British Government, or their destiny in some other form. Many intelligent minds in Canada and England have looked upon the political condition of colonies merely in a local and personal point of view, considering the contest or difficulty a mere question of 'spoils,' or the ascendancy of one faction over another.—There may be a great deal of truth and accuracy in this view of the matter; but there is a deep feeling beneath that surface, which will now be agitated to the bottom, and may start questions of much more serious magnitude than any we have yet presented. One thing is certain—the present position of political affairs in Canada cannot last long. Their existing form of government has turned out a failure. The British cabinet must be convinced by this time, that some new plan must be adopted for the government of those colonies, in order to preserve their connexion with the mother country for any length of time. In a variety of papers, and through numerous channels, and through various organs of public opinion, the question of entire separation from Great Britain has been mooted in Canada; been discussed with a great deal of skill, and pressed by many as the only and ultimate remedy for their grievances. Of course that would be the last resort of the colonies. The feeling on this side of the line, towards them, has been very quiet; for here, and every where else throughout the United States, there has been a strong disposition to keep aloof; and whilst cherishing the sincerest sympathy for the Canadians, to allow them to settle their own difficulties according to their own prescriptions.

Yet altho' annexation to the United States has been mooted, we do not believe that any such result can be anticipated for some time to come. Other remedies of a more local and British character, springing from their condition, will be first attempted. One of the most feasible of these remedies would appear to be a national union of all British North America, under one constitutional form of government, in which the two Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the other dependencies, might be united in one great country. To this union might be added the whole country north and west to Vancouver's Island and the North Pole. If in addition to this grand plan of creating a new nationality in British North America, the British government and British mercantile interests were to commence immediately the construction of a magnificent railroad from Montreal to the Pacific, by the most practicable routes thus opening a new channel of communication between China and the East, and Great Britain herself, they might be enabled to turn the energy, skill, enterprise and national capacity of the British American Colonies into a new and fortunate direction. Politics and commerce must go hand in hand in Anglo Saxon affairs. Trade and liberty are the bread and butter of Anglo Saxon existence. The British territory in North America is greater in extent than the whole of the United States, and almost equal to that of the Russian Empire. They possess means and soil and climate, and productions of all kinds, and a race of people, if they were all banded together, sufficient to absorb the entire popula-

tion of Great Britain and Ireland in one grand North American confederacy, under a constitutional government, which would soon upset the French and English factions that now agitate unfortunate Canada; bringing into operation new elements of material wealth, and political and social prosperity, of the grandest and most imposing character. Thus they might prepare themselves for admission in good time, into this vast and growing republic of free States.

Of course the news from Canada will now be looked for with intense and general interest. We await with great curiosity and anxiety, the intelligence from the other towns throughout the provinces.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 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.

WEST INDIES.—We are indebted to the New York Herald for a few items of News from this quarter. They are gleaned from papers to the 5th April, received at that port:—

There has been a disgraceful tumult and riot at Old Harbor Market, on the 21st March, caused by the mountain negroes of Saint Dorothy and Saint John refusing to pay their market dues, in which from three to four hundred negroes were engaged in a skirmish with the police. Some blood was spilt, but no lives were lost before it was quelled, though it was supposed one of the police, named Cameron, sergeant, would die in consequence of a wound in the temple. It was probable that the scene would be enacted again on the next market day.

The drought in the interior of the island had caused the crops to suffer to some extent.

Accounts from Antigua represent the crops as likely to be very good.

From Dominica there is nothing of interest, except numerous shocks of earthquakes, which created little alarm, and from which no damage has yet been done.

NEW YORK.—The Express gives the following particulars of a singular and most frightful murder, perpetrated in Binghamton, in New York State:—

A Mr Houghtaning, of very intemperate habits, was ploughing in company with a young son, only eight years of age, and overcome by intoxication, unable to proceed with his work, laid himself down in the furrow and went to sleep. The young son seeing his father's helpless condition, took the team from the plough, and driving them to the barn, unharnessed them, and then went to the house where he obtained a sharp axe, and proceeded directly to the spot where his father lay, and absolutely *chopped his head off*, and as he tells the story *struck the headless trunk a blow* which threw it several feet from him. The reason he assigns for the horrid deed is, that his father was a drunken worthless scamp, and that the day previous he had chastised him when intoxicated.

A most disgraceful riot has taken place in this city, which had its rise in a feud between Mr Macready and Mr Forrest, in which a number of lives were lost. We copy under the proper head the particulars.

ST. DOMINGO.—Dates to the 27th April have been received at Boston, from this island.

Soloqui and his army have been encamped within a few miles of the city and using the water from a stream near by. The Dominicans poisoned the water which has caused much sickness and death among the paydars. The army was attacked by the Dominicans who succeeded in killing great numbers, and in taking many prisoners. Soloqui himself narrowly escaped being captured, and his army was completely routed and put to flight on the 21st inst. The Dominicans succeeded in capturing the town of Signa, which the paydars had taken. Provisions since the battle have risen 25 per cent.

CANADA.—The Montreal Evening Courier of May 7, contains the following paragraph:—

There is a private letter in town, from New York, which states that great excitement prevails among the peculiarly English residents of that city, on the receipt of the intelligence that a struggle was impending between the French and British races in Canada. The writer says that to his own knowledge, six hundred Englishmen have made arrangements to come on here the moment that their services are needed, and this with no idea whatever of assisting in annexing Canada with the Un-

nited States, but simply to help their countrymen against that race who have been our enemies for centuries. This is the true Anglo Saxon spirit. A paragraph in the New York Sun confirms this information.

We perceive by the papers that the effigy of the Governor General has been burnt in several towns in the Upper Province. A number of Magistrates and Militia Officers have sent in their resignations, assigning as reasons, that they will not act under a Governor who rewards and encourages treason and rebellion.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Halifax papers report that Small Pox is raging in that city, and that several persons had died of it. The Colonist contains a letter from Dr Jennings, stating that he attended a case of "confluent Small Pox of a malignant character," in Dartmouth, which proved fatal.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In compliance with the earnest entreaties of Lady Franklin the American Government have decided on sending two national ships to search for this unfortunate navigator, in the Arctic seas. One is to go eastward, round Labrador and through Davis's Straits, the other westward thro' Behring Straits. We are apprehensive that their exertions in the cause of humanity, will be of no avail.

STATE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—We copy the following articles from late New Brunswick papers. The hint thrown out is a good one, and we hope the inhabitants of Saint John will act upon it. We would suggest that a similar meeting be held in this county. Now is the time to make our case known to the British Parliament, while active measures are being taken by a powerful party in the mother country to crush the suicidal policy which has been recently pursued by the British Ministry, to meet the wishes of a few interested manufacturers in Manchester.

Public Meeting.—Many of our fellow citizens have suggested the propriety of holding a public meeting, at which the circumstances and condition of this Province may be considered, and suitable resolutions discussed, so that our present commercial position may be fully made known to the Home Government; we cheerfully record our approbation of the measure, and trust that the necessary steps may be adopted to effect this desirable object without unnecessary delay.—*Chronicle*.

What say our leading men—do they intend to move in this matter? Let a requisition be drawn up and presented to the High Sheriff—so that a meeting may be called in time to send the proceedings to England by the mail which leaves next Saturday. Unless we can send an expression of feeling from this Colony, then the British ministry and people may well say "O—the colonies are contented," and as to the Canadian outbreak—"it's only a war of races—nothing more." Will our leading men bestir themselves?—*Morning News*.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 4th May, 1849.

Public Notice is hereby given, That the first Series of Sales, by Auction, at this Office, of Timber Berths for the ensuing season, will take place on the following days, subject to an advance in the rate of Mileage, which will be previously notified.

June 19th—Restigouche and Gloucester.
" 20th—Northumberland and Kent.
" 21st—Westmorland, Albert, St. John, and Charlotte.
" 22nd—King's, Queen's and Sunbury.
" 23d—York and Carleton.

Particular lists will be advertised as usual.

THOS. BAILLIE, Sur. Gen.

FREDERICTON.—A meeting was held in the Court House in this city, on the 12th instant, "for the purpose of affording those who might desire it, an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the present state of affairs in Canada." John C. Allan, Esq., occupied the Chair. A number of resolutions were passed, and the following Address to Her Majesty approved of:—

May it please your Majesty,
We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of ever-during loyalty, and profound respect.

We have lately heard of the tumultuous and infuriated assemblages in your Majesty's Canadian metropolis, and sincerely regret the loss of property which has thereby occurred, as well as the disgraceful attack upon your Majesty's Representative, the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of your Majesty's North American Provinces. But we beg to assure your Majesty, that while the loyal inhabitants of this Province will ever discountenance acts of this nature, they cannot resist the conviction that the feelings of the British portion of the inhabitants of Canada (than whom none of your Majesty's subjects were more devoted in their loyalty) were outraged, and their rights trampled upon, by the passing of a bill to indemnify persons who had sustained losses in consequence of the Rebelli-

on in Lower Canada in the years 1837 and 1838.

It is admitted by your Majesty's Executive Council in Canada, that Rebels may receive compensation under this Bill, unless they are excluded by the following exceptions: 'Provided that none of the persons who have been convicted of High Treason, alleged to have been committed in that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, since the 1st day of November 1837, or who, having been charged with High Treason, or other offences of a treasonable nature, and having been committed to the Sheriff of the gaol of Montreal, acknowledged their participation in such High Treason, submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty, and were transported to Her Majesty's Island of Bermuda, shall be entitled to any indemnity for losses sustained during or after the said Rebellion, or in consequence thereof.'

It is well known that many persons implicated in the Rebellion were never arrested, that others escaped to France and the United States of America, and that others were arrested, but discharged without trial. As these have been restored to their former rights and privileges by an Act of General Amnesty, there is nothing in the Bill to exclude such persons from receiving compensation for the loss of property occasioned by their own rebellious conduct; and as the amount so paid would be chargeable upon the Public Funds, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, who in the hour of trial, manfully assisted your Majesty's troops to suppress the Rebellion, will thereby be actually taxed to compensate the traitors who set the will of your Majesty and the Government of the country alike at defiance; burnt and destroyed the property, and took the lives of their fellow-subjects, and put your Majesty's Imperial Treasury to the cost of three millions, or thereabouts, to restore order.

Although a coalition in the Canadian House of Assembly have given the French of Lower Canada a preponderance which enabled them to pass the bill, yet the general excitement now prevailing among the inhabitants of British descent from one end of Canada to the other, the numerous public meetings held in the different Counties and Townships (many of them represented in the Assembly by men who supported the Bill) and the unanimity which there prevailed in expressing their horror of the Bill, petitioning the Governor General to withhold his assent to it, and dissolve the House of Assembly, convince us that there was no necessity for passing the Bill, and that if his Excellency had refused, and appealed to the people, he would have been nobly sustained.

We humbly conceive, that under any circumstances, your Majesty would never allow a Bill of this atrocious nature, to be acted upon, and would, if all other means failed, exercise your Royal Prerogative to disallow it; as it is subversive of order, unprecedented in principle, and strikes at the very roots of loyalty and British rule on this continent; for if the orderly are to make good the losses occasioned by disorder; and if the loyal are to be taxed to pay the losses of rebels and traitors, occasioned by their attack upon your Majesty's Crown and Government, who would be orderly and loyal?

We humbly solicit your Majesty's attention to a copy of the Resolutions, passed at a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this city and county, held in the county court house on Saturday, the 12th day of May, inst.; and your Petitioners humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to disallow the Canadian Losses Indemnity Bill, as they conceive it to be unwise and unjust, and that an attempt to carry it into operation will produce the most disastrous results.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steamer Canada, after a fine passage of nine days, arrived at Halifax on the evening of yesterday week. She had sixty passengers and £22,000 in specie.

Her mail was received here on Friday, and we have made extracts from the papers thus obtained, which are to the 5th May. There is but little improvement in trade, and there appears but slight prospect of any speedy change for the better.

EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society is to be held at the Eagle Hotel in New castle, on Thursday next, "for the purpose of devising means to afford temporary relief to deserving objects, suffering under the prevailing distress." The object is a good one, and we hope some measure may be devised to accomplish the desired end.

Accounts from all parts of the County represent the condition of a large majority of the settlers as most deplorable. The failure of the crops for three successive seasons, the almost total cessation of the timber trade, and the want of every employment consequent thereon, are the causes which have led to this most distressing state of affairs.

THE SEASON.—A very favorable change has taken place in the weather. After a protracted spell of cold north and north-east winds, we have experienced within the last week, some soft and balmy breezes from the south and west, with occasional showers. On Friday we