

of Phœbus; and the bard, harsh-featured battalions of Maginn, are always preceded by a brass band. Hallam's word infantry can do much execution, when they are not in each other's way.

Pope's phrases are either daggers or rapiers. Willis's words are often tipsy with the champagne of fancy; but even when they reel and stagger, they keep the line of grace and beauty, and, though scattered at first by the fierce onset from graver cohorts, soon re-unite without wound or loss. John Neal's forces are multitudinous, and fire briskly at everything. They occupy all the provinces of letters, and are nearly useless from being spread over too much ground. Webster's words are thunderbolts, which sometimes miss the Titans at whom they are hurled, but always leave enduring marks where they strike. Hazlitt's verbal army is sometimes drunk and surly, sometimes foaming with passion, sometimes cool and malignant, but drunk or sober, is ever dangerous to cope with. Some of Tom Moore's words are shining dirt, which he flings with excellent aim. This list might be indefinitely extended, and arranged with more regard to merit and chronology. My own words, in this connection, might be compared to a ragged, undisciplined militia, which might be easily routed by a charge of horse, and which are apt to fire into each other's faces.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 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.

ST. JOHN.—*New Brunswick Colonial Association.*—A meeting of this Society took place at St. John on the 4th inst., at which the hon. Charles Simonds presided. A number of resolutions were submitted to the Society, and in order to enable the members to give them due consideration, the meeting was adjourned until the 14th instant.

The following are the Resolutions proposed, with the amendments thereto:—

Moved by Mr J. W. Lawrence, and seconded by Robert Duncan Wilmot, Esquire—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that while our depression in part is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the mother country, it is, in a great degree owing to our excessive importations, and, therefore, with the view of checking them, it is the duty of all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the province, as well as the duty of the Provincial Legislature, to give every encouragement to Home Industry, in the prosecution of Agriculture, Fisheries and Manufactures, and thus create a home market, and there enrich both consumer and producer.

And further Resolved, That an appeal be forwarded to Her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and British people, setting forth our condition, and urging upon them, alike for their own interest as well as the interest of the colonies, the necessity of restoring to us such protection as will enable us to compete with foreigners in the English markets; And further, that unless the coasting trade and the markets of other nations are obtained for our staple articles of export, on reciprocal terms, or the right conceded to us, to make commercial treaties for ourselves with foreign powers, we shall be compelled, of necessity, to seek separation, as it would be incompatible with the dignity of British subjects quietly to submit to the existing state of things.

To this the following amendment was moved by J. R. Robinson, Esq., and seconded by Edward Allison, Esq.—

Whereas the Government of the mother country have of late years, evinced a desire that her North American Colonies should govern themselves, and while they have dictated a system for carrying out that object, they nevertheless retain the power, through their Colonial Secretary, of checking and controlling all Provincial Legislation, and have especially restricted that most important branch of it relating to trade and commerce;—And whereas the withdrawal by the British Parliament of the protection heretofore afforded to the trade of these Colonies has materially tended to its injury, and the continuance of such a policy, accompanied with such a controlling power, must inevitably bring ruin upon these Colonies and alienate the affection of their inhabitants, while, at the same time, it effectually prevents the accomplishment of those principles of self government so manifestly intended;—And whereas it is believed that (whatever may be the intentions of her Majesty's present advisers) it is not the wish of the British people to part with their North American dependencies;—Therefore Resolved, that a firm and candid, but respectful address be presented by this Association

to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the British Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, setting forth at length the above sentiments, and desiring one of the following propositions as of paramount importance for the preservation and importance of these Colonies, and without which it is feared their connexion with the mother country cannot long be maintained, viz:—

1st. A renewal of Colonial Protection, or—
2dly.—A free, reciprocal and coasting trade, with the United States of America, or—

3dly. A removal of Downing Street Domination, either with or without a Federal or Legislative Union of North American Provinces.

To this amendment the following amendment was moved by John H. Grey, Esq., and seconded by Dr Botsford—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies, preparatory to their immediate independence, affords the speediest and most available mode of relieving them from their present embarrassed position; and that communications should be forthwith opened by this Association with parties entertaining similar views in the adjoining Provinces, in order to secure united action towards that great and important end.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DELEGATES AT HALIFAX.—The Novascotian of Wednesday, furnishes us with the following additional information regarding the meeting of the Provincial Delegates in that city. We sincerely trust that some practical measure for the relief of our depressed trade, and to cheer and animate the desponding spirits of all classes of our population, may grow out of this conference. It is useless to disguise the fact—and we speak from personal observation, having lately visited a large portion of Nova Scotia and the settlements bordering on the gulf shore, from Shediac to the Restigouche—that much dissatisfaction exists among the people, growing out of the almost total suspension of the usual branches of trade, which is attributable to the free trade policy of the British Ministry, and the apparent impossibility of pursuing a remunerating traffic in lumber with the mother country. The villages are fast getting depopulated, and many who remain are anxiously looking forward for that 'good time,' the advent of which has been proclaimed in prose and poetry—but if it does not arrive speedily, they too will be compelled to seek for the means of subsistence which they cannot find in the Provinces.

The deliberations of the conference, to which we referred in a recent number, were we understand brought to a close on Tuesday evening. The business transacted at this meeting, and the conclusions arrived at, will, probably not transpire until reported to the different Governments from which the Delegates were accredited, and until the measures suggested are matured. The gentlemen who attended were, from

Canada—The hon H. J. Lafontaine, Attorney General; hon. Hamilton Merritt, President Council.

New Brunswick—The hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General; hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary.

Prince Edward's Island—The hon. Mr Hensley, hon. Mr Thornton, members of the Executive Council.

The Government of Newfoundland declined to send Representatives. The Conferences were held in the Legislative Council Chamber, and were attended by the Members of the Executive Council, and by the Speaker of the Assembly, who returned to town on Monday morning.

We have heard, in general terms, that the revival and extension of British Colonial Commerce and Industry, by the opening of new markets for our staple productions, was the chief topic, not of discussion, but of friendly consideration.

Messrs Lafontaine and Merritt returned to Canada by the steamer on Wednesday morning. Messrs Hensley and Thornton left in the Eastern Coach—the New Brunswick delegates have also proceeded homewards.

On Monday evening, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor entertained at Government House, the Delegates, the members of the Executive Council, and heads of the Civil Departments.

STATE OF THE COLONIES.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 7th September, has an article in answer to some strictures made by the Montreal Herald on a prospectus of a new journal to be edited by a Mr Willson, of Hamilton, to be entitled the 'Canadian Independent,' published in that paper. It appears that the Independent purposes advocating a separation from the mother country. The

following are the concluding remarks of the Editor:—

The Herald cannot understand what independence is to do for us except certainly saddling us with a largely increased expenditure, and probably letting us loose to cut one another's throats as soon as the strong hand which now separates the candidates should be withdrawn. It strikes us that the strong hand has been of late laid rather lightly upon us and that we have been permitted to go a-head in rioting and shooting one another, as far as could be desired by the most 'heroic republic'; the great fault is that the strong government, as it is ironically termed, has placed no restraint upon us; we have stoned a governor: burned a parliament house, and chased the Elgin guards, what more could the most 'heroic republic' have done? Independence merely saddles us with an increased expenditure that we cannot understand. If independent could we not find a governor for less than £7777 a year, and Cabinet Officers for less than thousands of pounds annually.—Would not the expense of one Legislature for America be less than the expense of three, and might not Canada, when independent advance in civilization as the thirteen colonies have done? Would not that which raised the adjoining republic to its present position, elevate Canada, or if not let us have the reason? It has been our opinion and will be so until we are better informed.

To-day the Herald tells us that we are practically as free as the air—the Post Office only excepted. To-day we tell the Herald we are no such thing; we must have any Governor the British Government chooses to place over us, and we must be governed for Britain and not for ourselves. We do not complain of this; we speak simply as to the fact. We should rather favor Mr Willson's scheme than the Herald's, but we must state honestly we favor neither at present. A union of the Provinces is we humbly conceive that which ought first to be obtained, independence will afterwards come and perhaps annexation will follow.

The editor of the same paper congratulates the people of Canada that the London Times has a correspondent in Montreal, who, it appears by his writings, is no friend to the tories.

QUEBEC.—The Chronicle of the 10th inst. conveys the gratifying intelligence that from the report of the Board of Health, they were led to believe that Cholera had left the city to return no more.

The papers complain of the insecurity of property in the city; several attempts having been made to set fire to barns and outhouses.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—Mr Humphrey, the gentleman alluded in the annexed paragraph, copied from the Fredericton Head Quarters, has been Lecturing in Newcastle to respectable audiences, and we understand his performances have given unbounded satisfaction. As Mr H. intends remaining with us a short time, we publish the notice of his Lectures while in Fredericton, so that our readers may form some idea of the treat that is in store for them.

We refer our readers to Mr H.'s advertisement in another column.

"Mr Humphrey, whose able lectures on Electricity, and the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph we noticed last week, has left this city for Miramichi, taking with him one of the most complete and varied apparatus for illustrating his subject, which has ever been seen in British North America. In consequence of the rain storm, which prevailed on Friday evening, Mr H. did not deliver his concluding lecture in Brunswick Hall, as advertised, but we understand that he will revisit this city on his return from the Northern parts of the Province, and those who neglected hearing him during his last visit, will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity which will then be afforded them of acquiring a knowledge of the wonderful agent, which forms the subject of Mr Humphrey's lectures. It is seldom, indeed, that we have heard a public lecturer who is so thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and who, at the same time, possesses the power of conveying his information to others in such pleasing and gentlemanly language. Mr H. renders his illustrations exceedingly easy of comprehension, and our friends at the North, who attend his lectures, and who are to have a line of Telegraph erected through that section of the Province, will have an opportunity to know all about its mysterious action, long before it is in actual operation."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the evening of Monday last, after a fine run of less than nine days. She had 138 passengers. The news she brings is not important, but we have gleaned some extracts, which will be found under the proper head.

GASPE.—The last number of the Gazette thus notices the very satisfactory appearance of the crops in this section of Canada:—

From all parts of the district we have most encouraging accounts of the state of the crops. Several fields of Wheat, Barley, and Oats have already been housed; and, with a few exceptions, the potato presents, as yet, no appearance of blight. A gentleman lately from Canada assures us, that the crops in the District of Gaspé look much better than any he has seen in any of the parishes round Quebec or Montreal, and very innocently asked us, 'to what use do the Gaspeians convert the immense quantity of thistles they so carefully cultivate?' We could not enlighten him on the subject, but supposed that, in consequence of the heavy duty imposed on cordage, the inhabitants intended to manufacture them into cod-lines. He appeared satisfied with our answer, and quietly remarked: 'The fishermen of Gaspé are certainly under many obligations to their neighbors the farmers.'

SUPREME COURT, BATHURST.—While in this town a few days since, we visited the Supreme Court, then in session, Judge Street presiding. A case of Trespass was being adjudicated upon, the parties residing, we believe, at Shippegan. The defendant, it appeared, had been in possession of the piece of land for upwards of thirty years, but by recent surveys, the Deputy Surveyors reported that he held too much land, and the Crown sold the piece in dispute to the Plaintiff. The Judge in our opinion, charged strongly in favour of the defendant, and pointed out the impropriety of Surveyors disturbing long established boundaries.

We were forcibly struck with some remarks which fell from Mr. End, while addressing the Jury in behalf of his client, which we publish below. The picture may be rather highly coloured, but it unfortunately contain too much truth.

"Should the destroying angel, having afflicted the land with weevil and potatoe blight, destroyed the fruits of the earth, and paralyzed the hopes of the farmer; should he think fit, for our sins, to visit us with additional calamity, and deliver over the country to the ravages of a flock of hungry attorneys—even they, gentlemen of the Jury, would prove almost innocuous, unless aided by their attendant demons, their ministering spirits, the mercenary and unprincipled Deputy Surveyors."

COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE.—From personal observation, we have much satisfaction in having it in our power to report, that the Crops of kinds of Grain as well as Potatoes in these Counties, look most luxuriant; and as the weather has been extremely fine, the former were being housed in prime condition. A much greater quantity of seed was put into the ground than at any former season, and we should not be surprised if this section of the Province were independent of their neighbours for bread stuffs. We cannot be too thankful to an all-wise Providence for this mark of His Divine favour at this critical juncture: when our trade is crippled, and other sources of obtaining a livelihood cut off, He has blessed the labours of our husbandmen, and filled their storehouses with plenty.

John Dickie and John McGuire, found guilty at the recent sitting of the Supreme Court at Restigouche, for a Robbery committed in October last in the store of William Hamilton, Esq., at Campbellton, was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. The parties were discovered by an anonymous letter, which was found in the store of Mr H. in July last, requesting a search to be made of the premises, occupied by the first named prisoner, where a number the missing articles were discovered.

A beautifully modelled and substantially built barque, of the burthen of 1008 tons, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. H. & J. Montgomery, on Tuesday the 4th instant. She was named the John Hamilton, in compliment to a gentleman of that name, recently deceased, who resided for many years in the County.