

should not have stooped to such an alliance. He should not have permitted himself to be made a cat's paw for political knives; he should not have lowered the dignity which rightfully belongs to an ex-minister of the Crown, to that of the mere captious demagogue. Brown and Boulton have every thing to gain by such an union of influence. Mr Young has every thing to lose by it. Let him sever the connexion at once, if he desires the confidence of his constituents; for assuredly they cannot long continue it while he continues to act in concert with a political trickster and a political gamester.

At the time I write, the Grand Trunk Railway Bill hangs, something like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between the Upper and Lower House. After encountering an opposition of the most violent and rancorous character it has passed through committee by large majorities; and now stands on the orders of the day for its third reading. Last Friday it was to come up for its final ordeal, but the death by cholera of a member of the House, put off business for that day. On Saturday morning the House met, and then an extraordinary attempt was made by those opposed to the Bill, to carry an immediate adjournment of the House until February next, but which signally failed, the Government having steadily resisted it. Boulton and Brown were the prime movers in this affair, but see how differently the pair attempted to manage the business. Boulton, independently of his opposition to the Railroad, had other influences of a potent character controlling him. It will be remembered that the committee to try the validity of his right to his seat in the House, have been sitting for some time, and are now nearly ready to report; it is whispered adversely. Be this as it may, Boulton wishes to stave off the evil day as long as he can, or break up the investigations of the committee by the adjournment. Brown went on another tack, and for a different motive. He wished the consideration of the question of adjournment to be put off until Tuesday—Monday is a Catholic holiday—so as to afford him an opportunity of delivering himself of his threatened three hours speech. Commencing the session with one of the same length, he desires to end it by another. If talking by the hour the most empty bluster and bragadocia, will make a man famous Brown is on the high road to it. But the Railroad Bill is past all danger; the friends of the measure, and consequently of the country, may rest quite contented on this head. To the determined stand taken by the Ministry, aided, I freely admit, by the respectable portion of the Conservative Opposition, will the country be indebted for the mighty, the incalculably beneficial results which will flow over the whole Province from this grand and stupendous enterprise; and foremost, as claiming in a marked and especial degree the country's gratitude, will stand the name of Francis Hincks.

In the teeth of an opposition as virulent as it was unparalleled, in which honorable feeling and public and private character were alike sacrificed, Mr Hincks triumphantly perfected his great scheme, and now has the proud satisfaction of seeing it just consummated. It is not now that Mr Hincks' great merits will be appreciated. In a few years from this, it is not mere paper that will be employed to circulate his praise: his panegyric will be solidly engraved in letters of iron on his country's prosperity. In reply to all the ungenerous censure heaped upon him by his own party, I would ask what the Reform party would be without him? who is there to take his place? Let reformers beware! Robert Baldwin was ungratefully flung a one side. See what followed—political chaos! Let Francis Hincks receive the same treatment!—what then? political annihilation! But I cannot contemplate the consequences.

THE FISHERY BUSINESS AND THE GOLD DIGGING BUSINESS.

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a copy of the San Francisco Herald of the 29th September. It consists of four pages, each page being of the size of an ordinary pane of glass, say an 8 by 10, and contains about three columns of matter, the rest of the paper being devoted to advertisements.

Under the caption with which we introduce this article, the Editor devotes about half a column to the chastisement of the Gleaner for comments we made some time since in reference to the large number of American Fishermen who visit our shores, and their crews landing on Fox Island last 4th of July, to celebrate their anniversary of independence. This article is so characteristic of YANKEE BLUSTER and IMPUDENCE that we cannot withhold it from our readers, who, we have no doubt, will enjoy the thing as much as we have ourselves.

A newspaper published at St. John, New Brunswick, and glorying in the title of The News, although it is seldom or ever that news is found in it, request the papers of the United States to copy a paragraph which appeared in another beautiful specimen of British Colonial journalism, rejoicing in the euphonic name of the Miramichi Gleaner. We do not know whether the invitation was meant to extend so far as California or not. At all events, it will do no harm to copy the paragraph.

[Here the Editor copies our remarks.]

There are two grave charges made in this paragraph against the ever-lasting Yankee fish-

ermen—the men who will insist upon catching fish immediately under the very noses of Her Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects in that part of the world. The one is that scarcely a day passes that twenty or thirty American craft are not seen at anchor at a short distance from Fox Island; and the other is, that the crews of these vessels have actually had the audacity to land on territory belonging to "Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth," and there celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of Yankee Independence. We should like to know which of these charges is looked upon as the more grave and important—the catching of codfish in British waters, or the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" on British territory. We are inclined to believe that the latter is the more serious. The Blue-noses might perhaps overlook the codfish part of the question, but that the Yankees should carry their impudence so far as to land on British territory, after filling their smacks with British codfish, is not to be borne. To be sure, the Yankee codfishers are impudent fellows; but the Blue-noses ought to be thankful that they did not carry their impudence further by taking possession of Fox or Goose Island, whichever it is, and "annexing" it, so that the Blue-noses might not be annoyed with the sight of "stars and stripes" in future.

Truly this codfish business, from beginning to end, is a ridiculous farce. While "Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects," as they style themselves in their petitions and addresses, have the liberty of coming to California and digging for gold on equal terms with the native born American citizen, whose property it is, the Blue-noses of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, create a hubbub, because a few American fishermen catch codfish in British waters, the Blue-noses not having enterprise enough to catch them themselves. And these same parties are continually talking about reciprocity. Where is the reciprocity in American fishermen being prevented from catching codfish, at the very time when British subjects are catching gold in California and making off with it, when their piles are large enough? Thus much for the serious charges in that illustrious sheet the Miramichi Gleaner, which may thank us for letting the world know there is such a paper in existence.

UNITED STATES.

The papers inform us that General Pierce has been elected President of the neighboring Republic, by a large majority. Colonel William Rufus King, has been elected Vice President.

The following is a copy of the returns telegraphed to the St. John News Room:

Maine,	8	New Hampshire,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Connecticut,	6
New York,	35	New Jersey,	7
Delaware,	3	Maryland,	8
Pennsylvania,	27	Virginia,	15
South Carolina,	8	Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	7	Missouri,	9
Arkansas,	4	Texas,	4
Michigan,	6	Illinois,	11
Indiana,	13	Ohio,	23
Total,—	212	Necessary for a choice,	149

Clear majority for Pierce, 63

The President elected, it appears is a Democrat, and favorable to Free Trade.—The Editor of the St. John Morning News, who is well posted in American politics, thus notices the course which President Pierce will in all likelihood pursue. We hope his predictions may prove correct, for we are persuaded that a fair reciprocity of trade between the United States and the North American Colonies will be advantageous to both parties, and no portion of the Colonies will participate more largely in such arrangement than the Counties bordering on the Gulf Shore.

"The result of the election just terminated in the United States, for President, will have an important bearing upon our relations, commercially, with that country. One of the leading principles of the Democratic policy, of which General Pierce will on the 4th of March next, become the exponent, is in favor of Free Trade—in opposition in this respect, if such it can be called, to the manufacturing interests of the Northern States; but which the producing States (the South) approve of—a high tariff for the North, a low tariff for the South, have always been distinct propositions among our neighbours. It has been said that even President Fillmore (Whig) is in favor of reciprocity with the Colonies, and will give expression to his sentiments in his next annual Message to Congress, when no doubt the subject will be taken up and fully discussed by the Legislature. But whether so or not, the accession of General Pierce and his party to power, will be a strong warranty that the shackles of trade will be removed; and the two people who are now kept assunder be able to understand by the experiment what is best for their mutual interests. The next Session of Congress will be what is called a short Session," and will terminate in March next, about the time the new President is sworn into office. Unless, therefore, President Fillmore takes the initiative into the matter, we need not expect anything in the way of a Reciprocity measure, from Pierce's administration, for another year. By that time Railroad works in the Provinces, will render us more independent, and less anxious than at present, to treat with countries that have always manifested so contracted a spirit

towards us, in matters of trade. If the Americans knew their own interests—those at a distance who seldom look down this way, or care to satisfy themselves that the lower Provinces are not in Canada—we think they would be as anxious to stipulate for the advantages of our markets, as we have always been for those of their markets. 'There is no friendship in trade.' All the friendship that the Colonies ask is that of Equality—equal tariffs on both sides of the lines, for certain productions, which each country has to spare and exchange. Reciprocal trade has never been brought about because of the ignorance that has prevailed on the other side, with respect to its benefits. Had members of Congress taken half the pains that the Colonists have to acquaint themselves with the subject, they would long ere this have treated with us. Attention is only now being awakened in the proper quarter, owing to the Fishery troubles of the present year. Had our neighbours been suffered to take our fish as usual without licence—had they not lost some of their vessels, and the interests of their fishing towns been all but ruined, owing to the armed vessels sent out for our protection, it is very possible that we should not be thought of now, or the subject of 'reciprocity' be entertained for some time yet. We wish to be on intimate terms, and friends, with our neighbours—to trade with them, &c. We also wish them to have every privilege in these Provinces in common with ourselves—and all we ask in return is reciprocity—ay, in every thing to be bought and sold. Give us a fair stage and no favor. The time is coming, is close at hand, when we shall be in circumstances to put up with nothing less."

P. E. ISLAND.—We perceive that an effort is now being made to light Charlotte town with Gas. Mr James Allan of Pictou was to deliver a Lecture on the subject in the Temperance Hall.

MR BRASSEY.—Last week we gave a short Biographical sketch of Mr Jackson; we give below a similar notice of his partner, Mr Brassey, copied from Francis's History of English Railways:

"On this (the Grand Junction Railway) line was the first contract taken by one of those men whose fortunes and misfortunes, form a feature in railways: and Thomas Brassy, probably little thought when he made the agreement for a small portion of the Grand Junction Line, that it was the opening of a career, which commencing with ten miles only, would lead to the construction of more than a thousand."

"There is something striking in the enormous undertakings of railway contractors, and a glance at those of Mr Brassey seem enough to overwhelm one man. A thousand miles of railway is no small distance; many thousands of labourers is no trifling responsibility—five millions of pounds on his own account, and nine millions more in conjunction with two others, is no small sum; yet, in fifteen years has Mr Brassey undertaken and succeeded in these things, and at the early age of forty-five, is able to look back on a useful, laborious and (if measured by deeds) a long life spent in works which have contributed to the happiness of millions."

"A prominent exception to this gentleman's general success, was in the fall of a viaduct built by him on the Rouen and Havre line, composed of twenty-seven arches, very nearly completed and costing £30,000. An accident like this would have quenched the zeal of most persons; but it proved a memorable illustration of the character of Mr B. and was a marked test of the man. He rebuilt it."

THE INDIAN QUEEN.—This vessel crossed the bar on Thursday, and proceeded to sea with a fine leading wind. Passengers on board—William Mason, wife, and children; Andrew Mason, wife and children; William Blanchard, wife and children; and Henry Wyse.

PORT OF RESTIGOUCHE.—Our Correspondent writes us to say, that the port is clear of vessels, with the exception of a Schooner.

THE SEASON.—We have had a week of most delightful weather. The first snow was on Sunday last, but it melted as fast as it came down. Last night about an inch fell, and the ground is completely covered, giving to all around quite a wintry appearance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE MIRAMICHI NEWS ROOM.

Saint John, November 11.

A boat full of Labourers was this evening run down by the ferry steamer, when crossing the harbour. Eleven men are missing, said to be drowned.

November 12.

It is now ascertained that four men are actually drowned by the accident mentioned last night. There were twelve persons in all in the boat, which was upset. The weather continues very mild and fine.

The Steamer Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. and 84 passengers, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

England.—Mr Disraeli has sent circulars to the members of Parliament supposed to be friendly to the Government, begging

them to be present when Parliament opens. He adds, that the house will immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and take up business of the highest importance. In the Lords the Marquis of Bath and the Earl of Darroughmore are appointed to move and second the address. Nothing has transpired as to the proposed course of Government. Berresford is not as was reported, appointed Governor of Jamaica. Severe gale in the Channel on the 27th, caused several shipwrecks and the loss of several lives.

France.—Prolonged cabinet councils are daily held at St. Clouds, doubtless on the subject of the Empire; recruiting is already going on among the cavalry for the Imperial Guards, and it is confidently given out that the Civil List of the Emperor will be fixed by the Senate at 30 millions of francs. The settlement of the succession affords food for talk, it is generally believed that the Senate on the 4th November will propose on general terms, the Empire hereditary as Louis Napoleon, with power, failing issue, to name a successor. It is now understood that the conformation of the Empire will be submitted to the popular vote. The repudiation of the Turkish loan and the recall of the Turkish Minister from Paris, had created great excitement among monied men. Government however had made no information on the subject, and the panic was subsided. The Minister of Marine has notified the Havre Chamber of Commerce that Rice imported in French vessels into the French West India Islands will be admitted free of duty.

Money in good demand. Freights rather firmer, and ships scarce.

FREDERICTON MAIL.—This Mail had not arrived when we went to press at 3 o'clock.

SHIP NEWS.—Port of Halifax.—Cleared, Perseverance, Curry, Miramichi. Quebec, Nov. 3.—Entered for loading—Antilles, Richibucto.

Marriages.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A. in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Baies-de-Vents, Mr. GEORGE PELTON, of Stanley, York, to Miss ISABELLA ULLOCK, of the former place.

After the celebration of the marriage rites, the usual peal was rung on the church bells.

Deaths.

At Bartibogue, at the residence of his son, William Russell, on the 2nd November, ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. in the 75th year of his age. He came from Speyside, Scotland, about 65 years ago, and was among the earliest settlers in Miramichi. Having an amiable disposition, he was much respected and esteemed by his relatives and neighbours.

At Dalhousie, on the 9th instant, after a very short illness, HARRIET FRANCES, youngest daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq. aged 4 years and 2 months. She was an interesting child and much beloved.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

November 1, 1852.

The undementioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the seventh day of December next, at noon, by the respective Deputies at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(The right of granting Licenses for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

RESTIGOUCHE.

By Deputy Sadler, at Dalhousie.

100 acres, lot 120, block I, Durham, J. Hays.

200 acres, lot 126, block I, Durham, J. McNair.

103 acres, lot 29, block I, Addington, J. Clarke improved.

KENT.

By Deputy Merzerall, at Richibucto.

50 acres, lot 62, block X, Richibucto, D. Wark.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

October 23, 1852.

Lot No. 10, south side of Tabusintac River, in the Indian Reserve, containing 117 acres will be offered for sale at Auction, by the Indian Commissioners, at Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December next. Upset price 4s. per acre.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.