

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John New Brunswick.
THE DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The recent organization of a secret political party in the United States under the name of "Know Nothings," and the extraordinary success which has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

Nobody is better acquainted with this fact than the President of the United States, and he had consequently set himself vigorously to work to root out this Know-nothing-ism. Accordingly all public officers who shew any leaning towards this party, are summarily dismissed; but even this high-handed course has not had the effect intended, and more decided steps are being taken to give effect to the President's feelings. For this purpose a public meeting was held at Washington last week, to attempt to re-organize the Democratic party on the basis of opposition to the Know-Nothings, at which the following resolution was put and declared to be adopted, although it is said the nays were in the ascendancy:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organizations known as Know-Nothings, and, for that purpose, will form a National Democratic Association; that we will forget political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs; and we invite the Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Pierce's administration, and that all Know-Nothings will be removed from place under the administration, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the dread in which the Know-Nothings are held when a resolution like the above would be entertained by the Democrats—when they would forget all political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs!

After considerable sharp-shooting, the meeting was adjourned to last Friday, and we learn from a Telegraph Despatch to the Boston papers, that about 1000 persons attended. Considerable feeling was manifested, and the Whig and Know-Nothings were denounced by the speakers; but the best of the joke was, that after the regular meeting adjourned, the Know-Nothings organized a counter meeting, and there appeared to be little diminution in the members present. The despatch says:—

As a demonstration the efforts of the administration Democracy against the Know-Nothings in this quarter must be set down as a complete failure, notwithstanding the distinguished talent engaged and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile upon it. The great number of government employees present and appointed as officers, give it the appearance of being an administration movement, and contributed much to its defeat.

From the St. John Freeman.
RECIPROCITY TREATY.

If there were not so many great interests involved the confusion and uncertainty about the meaning of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Act of Congress would be vastly amusing. All the Governments seem to have assumed that the mere ratification of the Treaty would be sufficient to give it effect, the mention of the Colonies and the proviso that they should be consulted being intended to mean nothing. People not amongst the initiated in state secrets, thought that the Provinces must legislate on the subject; but when the Colonists were told on authority of their Governments, that no immediate action on their part was at all required, many supposed that the Government ought to know best, and without further enquiry believed what they were told. Lord Clarendon probably having the same notion, ordered the withdrawal of the Squadron, and President Pierce issued his proclamation, in fact, declaring the Treaty to be in operation. It turns out that they were all wrong, and now there is no little confusion. Canada is excited, Lord Elgin at his wits end, and Mr. Drummond gone to Washington to persuade the President to do what it is not in his power to do.

Our Commissioner General, Plenipotentiary, &c., had gone to Boston to be amongst the first to offer homage to the rising sun, and was to have accompanied His Excellency. When this astonishing news was heard, he was at once ordered to Washington to complete what Crampton and Elgin had left undone. Even he has failed, as may be learned from the telegraphic despatch received from him and which we publish elsewhere. What Moses failed to effect who can hope to accomplish?

It would have saved a vast amount of trouble if public men learned to understand plain English as ordinary folks must do. We have already published the Treaty itself, and we now publish an extract from the Act of Congress, the meaning of which is certainly plain and evident to any one but a great statesman or clever diplomatist:—

"Whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, N. Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their parts to give full effect to the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon from the date of such proclamation, articles being the growth and produce of said Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said Treaty shall remain in force."

The Special Session begins to appear an inevitable necessity.

From the Woodstock Journal.
NECESSITY OF BALLOT AND REGISTRATION.

As it is more than probable our House of Assembly may be summoned to meet at an earlier period than usual, it seems to us desirable that our readers should renew their efforts to procure a measure, that past experience has shewn to be of paramount importance,—we allude to the positive necessity for the extension of the Franchise, and a registration of votes and vote by ballot, for Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

The evils of the present corrupt system have been so long felt and deplored, and the Legislature so repeatedly appealed to in vain for a remedy, that we might perhaps naturally enough conclude that further agitation of this subject would be but lost labor, and as likely to result as before, in mere failure and disappointment.

But it should be remembered that we shall have a new House, with a majority of its members, pledged at their respective Hustings to a measure of this kind; and that unless we remind them of their obligations in this respect, they may (as most other pledges upon these occasions but too generally are) be overlooked and forgotten.

We know the last house at its opening session, promised that the next Election should be conducted upon a better and improved system—(the Ballot as was then supposed) and that a Law for the purpose should certainly be enacted. From session to session however was this measure deferred, (always awaiting a more convenient season we presume) until the session of 1853, when the Government brought in a Bill not embodying however, the Ballot, and while the question was under discussion, the principle of the Ballot was tested, and having been sustained by a majority of the Lower House, and the Government members being divided in opinion; the Bill was abandoned; and thus the matter rested until near the close of the last session, when the Honble. James Brown (a member of the Upper House too) finding no move likely to be made in the Lower House, took upon himself the laborious and meritorious office of preparing and introducing in the Legislative Council a Bill, having for its object the establishing a registration of votes and vote by ballot, under the hope that this much accomplished, the extension of the Franchise would necessarily soon follow. The Council became equally, or nearly so, divided in opinion, as to the passage of this Bill, and thus it also became abandoned: not, however, because the measure was either unnecessary or yet uncalled for, but because it might perhaps be deemed, to some extent, an interference with the prerogatives and privileges of the Lower House, who might and probably would, claim the right of initiation in a matter affecting so immediately the composition of their own Body. And so the matter stands now—as much a vexed question as ever. The great bug bear—indeed the only argument—(if argument it can be called) urged against the measure is that the establishment of a Registration would be fraught with such vast expense to the Province. Now suppose (what we are very far from admitting) that this argument were in theory sound, what then! Are bribery and corruption—intimidation and perjury—intemperance and rioting—for a moment to be put in comparison with money? And would the expenditure of almost any reasonable amount be a costly sacrifice in order to secure an immunity from this category of evils, the most direful and disgraceful that can characterize any country? And are the morals of a People to be disregarded and lost sight of, because forsooth it may require a little of the People's money to guard and protect them? We answer most emphatically No!! But we deny that any such expenditure of money would be at all necessary.

We have now in the election of the Municipal Council in this County, the principle of vote by ballot, and registration of votes for the purpose, well tested and clearly established. The machinery simple and cheap, and entirely satisfactory in its operation. And with an extension of the Franchise (and this latter is alike loudly

called for, and until it be conceded, a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, representing too a large amount of property in the Province, will be defrauded of their just rights) with precisely the same machinery, could men be chosen to represent us in the General Assembly. Let the Assessment Rolls for each County constitute the registration of voters, and where, we could ask would be the great outlay to be incurred? But suppose the Legislature persist in withholding from rate-payers on personal property the right to vote, will not the Assessment Rolls shewing the rates assessed upon real estate still answer all the necessary purposes?—It may be answered that persons are sometimes assessed upon real property not their own—that may sometimes happen; but is by no means usual in this country. The owner is generally assessed. But this difficulty, if it be one, could easily be obviated by introducing a column in the assessment roll, showing whether the individual were assessed in his own right, or in that of another. Time will not allow us, at present, to enlarge upon this subject—we may perhaps on a future occasion recur to it. In the meantime we would merely re-iterate—let all real estate, wilderness as well as improved land be assessed. Let the Franchise be enlarged by extending to the individual, who represents (it may be) a hundred—five hundred or five thousand pounds, perhaps or personal estate, the same privilege of as the man who holds real estate of the value of £25 now enjoys—let the Assessment Rolls constitute the registration, and give us the vote by secret ballot, and then we shall, in very deed and reality, enjoy the privilege of voting as we please; and then may we reasonably hope that bribery, corruption—intimidation and perjury—rioting and drunkenness at the polls, will in a great measure (if not wholly) be done away.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1854.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Office is:—

BOSTON.—Scollay's Building.
NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.
PHILADELPHIA.—N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Streets.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

THE St. John papers inform us that our new Governor, the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, accompanied by his Lady and family consisting of five children, and suite, arrived in that city on the 5th instant, in the Steamer Governor from Portland. On the following morning they proceeded to Fredericton, accompanied by several members of the Executive Council. On Saturday he took the oaths of office, and entered on the business of the Government; the first act of which was to issue a Proclamation calling the Legislature together.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Royal Gazette Extra, published on the 7th instant, contains a Proclamation from His Excellency the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, summoning the Legislature to meet for the Despatch of Business, on Thursday, the 19th inst. The business, we presume, is to obtain the assent of the Assembly and Council to the Reciprocity Treaty.

The same paper announces that the Hon. Mr. Sutton has assumed the reins of Government in this Province.

George P. Montgomery Campbell, Esq., is appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Ploughing Match which took place near Bathurst on the 3rd October, the following Prizes were awarded:

Robert Moody,	Berresford,	£1 0 0
Francis Ferguson,	Bathurst,	0 15 0
Mrs. Miller,	Bathurst,	0 12 6
David Lindsay,	Berresford,	0 7 6
David Landells,	Bathurst,	0 6 0

NEW WORKS.

To the attention of Mr. E. G. Fuller of the American Book Store, at Halifax, we are indebted for copies of the following Magazines:

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September. This is a highly interesting number. Besides the usual amount of reading matter, it contains a beautiful steel engraving, representing a group crossing a Brook, a perfect gem; a Plate of the Fashions; Sports of Childhood, a wood engraving; Cover for back of Chairs; a Piece of Music; Patterns of Cloaks, &c., &c. The following is a table of its contents, which is very varied:—

The Hispania, from Brodie; The Isis and the Priori; Embroidered Cuff; Embroidery; Initials; Corner for Pocket Handkerchief; Part of an Embroidered Collar; The Diamond and its Uses; Love's Venture, by Pauline Forsyth; The Dying Wife, by Bessie Stuart; Letters left at the Pastry-Cook's, Edited by Horace Mayhew; The Fall of the Leaf, by W. S. Gaffney; To Forgiveness, by Blanche Bennairde; Lydia's Wages, by Alice B. Neal; Godey's Course of Lessons in Drawing; The Match-Making Mother, by A. E. M.; Celestial Phenomena, by D. W. Belisle; Autumnal Vegetation, by Harland Coultas; "Come unto me, all you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," by S. P. E.; Octagonal Country-Seat of O. S. Fowler on the Hudson; Mrs. Daffodil, at the Theatre, by Virginia De Forest; The Servant Question; Life of Columbus, by John B. Duffey; An Incident in the Life of a Physician, by a Son of Hahnemann; The Lady Doctor; The Music of Footsteps, by M. A. Rice; Do you Remember, Mary? by Virginia F. Townsend; Summer, by Charles E. Cady; The Falling Leaves of Autumn, by E. S. W.; Sonnet.—Providence, by Wm. Alexander; The Blighted Rose-bud, by Mary Neal; To the Rio Brasso; Muslims and Embroideries; Floral Headresses; Bead and bugle work; Child's Socks and Stockings; Bridal Glove-Box; Shoes for Ladies and Children; Dowliey; Netting—Cover for the back of a Chair; The Louise Manflet and the Alice Mantle; Editors' Table; Godey's Arm-Chair.

A Reprint of BLACKWOOD, for August. The following is a list of its contents:—

Tricoupi and Alison on the Greek Revolution; Student Life in Scotland; The Insurrection in Spain; The Ethnology of Europe; The Gangetic Provinces of British India; The Secret of Stoke Manor: A Family History.—Part III; Conservative Reascendancy Considered.

Do. of BLACKWOOD for September. It contains—

The Holy Land; Bellerophon; The Coming Fortunes of our Colonies in the Pacific; Speculations among the Stars.—Part I; Mrs Stowe's Sunny Memories; The Crystal Palace; The Secret of Stoke Manor: A Family History.—Part IV; The Spanish Revolution.

These periodicals can be seen at our office, where subscriptions for any of the reprints and American Magazines will be received.

A PREDICTION.

TALLEYRAND, a short period before his death, speaking of the English and French Nations, made use of the following eloquent and almost prophetic language:

"It has ever been my dream to behold a firm and stable alliance between England and France. I cannot live to behold what I have yearned for all my lifelong; but you may yet be witness to the result to which the events of Europe have all tended for the last three centuries. There are many countries, many climes in Europe; there will soon be but two nations—the English and French. Before many generations have passed away, they will even stand face to face alone upon the globe. They must become not only allies, but friends. Already you will perceive that their mutual hatred has become traditional. The wars between these two great nations have often partaken of the chivalrous character of the ancient duel, in which the combat was carried on less from antipathy or thirst of vengeance than from a boyish valour and love of glory. Believe me, where genius and courage are equal, peace becomes indispensable; two countries cannot make war upon each other until both fall dead upon the field of battle—destruction is not triumph. The good which has sprung up, even amidst their mutual jealousies, has become immense; much more has been sown than has yet been gathered, but the seed which has thus been buried will bring forth fruit in its own good time, to benefit the whole human race. You will find by the study of history that they have succeeded in the goodly work together, as though by a tacit agreement, working with the same perseverance and the same success, to promote the progress of reason and the advancement of prosperity throughout the world."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE inhabitants of Newcastle are at present making an effort to induce the Government to establish a Treasury Office in that town. The