

has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is—what so few of your female celebrities are—a true woman.

The Politician.

COLONIAL PRESS.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Toronto, Tuesday, July 1.—The Legislative Council have at length asserted its rights, and shown that it intends to be considered a living branch of Parliament. It has rejected the supply bill on account of its containing an item of \$200,000 towards the erection of Government buildings in Quebec, in view of making that city the permanent seat of Government.—The Lower House discussed the question of the seat of Government for days whether it should be fixed or alternating between two cities and if it should be fixed permanently in one city which city should be selected—but it did not think it worth while to consult the Legislative Council on the subject. The question is, strictly speaking, one of prerogative; and, therefore, if Parliament is to assume its settlement one House has as much right to its say in the matter as the other. The Legislative Council have resented the slight they suffered in the most marked manner, by stopping the supplies. At the same time they passed a resolution declaring that they would not entertain the question of the Quebec Buildings appropriation again this session. The only thing the Government can do, under the circumstances is to pass a new supply bill without the objectionable item. This last act of the Legislative Council is about the last act it will perform as an exclusively nominated chamber. Before it meets again it will contain at least as many elected as Crown-nominated members. My opinion is, decidedly, that if the Council had previously, in this bold manner, asserted its rights and shown a determination to enforce them it would have undergone no change in its constitution. But when it became a mere bureau for registering the decrees of the other House, it was deservedly despised; and when it had allowed itself to be degraded, there were plenty of persons to trample upon it.

On another question, but a few days before, the Legislative Council showed strong opposition to the will of the Government and the decisions of the other House. The question was on the appropriation of four millions of acres of land towards the construction of a line of railroad from Arnprior, some hundred miles above the City of Ottawa, on the river of the same name, to Georgian Bay. The Council was equally divided on the question; and the appropriation was only carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. This railroad, which involves an extension from Arnprior to Quebec, a distance of four hundred miles, will be one hundred and sixty miles in length. The country through which it is to run is unsettled. In the region which it will traverse, there are sixty millions of acres of land, not yet surveyed, or but very partially, and of these only twelve or thirteen millions are reported fit for settlement. According to some calculations, of an official character, it is capable of sustaining a population of eight millions. Each alternate, on either side of the line, is to be selected where practicable. The difference of level from the Ottawa to the Georgian Bay is 1,100 feet. No appropriation of land for the four hundred miles below Arnprior has yet been made; but it is understood that the principle of giving such kind of assistance being once conceded, there will hereafter be an appropriation for that more extensive section. For the four hundred miles from Arnprior to Quebec ten millions of acres will be required on the Lower Ottawa, which will make a total appropriation of lands for one railroad of fourteen millions of acres. The actual appropriation will give twenty five thousand acres for each mile of road.

The Government have carried their scheme of aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad by considerable majorities, never less than about twenty. It obliges the company, if they raise the eight millions of preferential bonds which they are empowered to raise, and which to that extent will displace the Government mortgage, to continue their line eastward to Trois Pistoles—which is simply nowhere at all for a railway terminus. The line will no doubt be ultimately extended to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or the lower portions of it must forever remain unproductive. No doubt the original projectors of the line had in view this extension, although it was not deemed prudent to say much about it at the time. Perhaps as much war fever may be got up out of the Crampton dismissal and the Central American difficulty as will induce England to undertake the extension of this line to Halifax as a military work. If so, and if matters stop there, depend upon it we Canadians shall have no objection.

The Ordnance lands, till now the property of the Imperial Government, have just been handed over to the Canadian authorities.—They are of very great value, indeed; being situated in nearly all the most prominent places of the principal towns and cities. What condition Great Britain has exacted, or whether any, or whether the surrender is free from any condition whatever, is not publicly known. At one time—some year and a half ago—Sir Allan McNab, who was then Premier, stated in the report of a military commission, that these lands would be surrendered on condition that the Province placed the militia on a certain footing but he afterward denied this statement on the floor of Parliament. What is certain is,

that the militia has been organized and armed with very excellent weapons; and immediately that this done by the Provincial Government, the Ordnance lands surrendered to the Province.

As with you, people here indulge in occasional speculations as to the possibility of war growing out of the present relations between England and the United States. The shipping of ammunition to Canada has, I believe, no other object than to replace the stores taken hence to the Crimea in the exigency of the moment when it was found that it could not be manufactured fast enough for use. The sending there of military seems also to be only the replacing of the troops which, in the same exigency were withdrawn. So for the war vessels that are being sent to the North American station from England, no doubt some of them are required to carry the ammunition which is being replaced. Besides this it is no matter of surprise that, when an immense fleet of war vessels has just been released from war, some of them should be despatched to the different distant possessions of the state to which they belong. This, in our simplicity, is the way in which we Canadians generally interpret the movements which, to some eyes might present a very warlike aspect. The other night, upon the receipt of the European news, an indiscreet member of the Legislature proposed to make some declaration upon the subject of the differences between England and the United States; but he was not listened to. There is no doubt that at this moment the Canadians are quite as loyal to the mother country as they ever were at any previous period of their history. They are not, however, such madmen as to desire war; and they hope that peace will not be broken.

Communications.

COUNTY WESTMORLAND.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

DEAR SIR,—As our Election is now over, I deem it advisable for the information of yourself and friends to forward you a statement of the votes polled in the different Parishes, as declared by the Sheriff at the Declaration:—

Parishes,	Smith,	Botsford,	Laundry,	Gilbert,	Steadman,
Shediac,	409	315	386	365	129
Moncton,	220	291	166	125	310
Dorchester,	485	439	420	367	108
Sackville,	247	161	128	134	178
Salsbury,	155	166	63	117	109
Westmorland,	189	123	80	113	131
Botsford,	256	244	238	257	52
	1961	1730	1481	1383	1017

I think the above will go to show whether Mr Smith's friends approve of his conduct or not during the last session, as he has polled more votes than were ever polled in the province before. Some persons remarked on Nomination day, that it would be a gross insult to the Governor to send Smith back head of the poll; but I hope it will not be so. Smith is gaining popularity rapidly for a young man. It is the general opinion had Steadman come out on the hustings and declared himself in favor of the Repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, he would have been elected instead of Gilbert. It appears that Temperance is a "dead letter," having been defeated both in the City and County of St. John, as well as other places, and I think it will be sometime before it comes up again—mixed with Politics.

B. S. J.

July 4, 1856.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 7th July, £471 10 1
Withdrawn 8th July, 410 12 2

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

NEW DIVISION OF THE COLONIES.

THE Montreal Witness throws out the following suggestions respecting the subdivision of the North American Colonies and the Federal

Union of the same. One thing is certain, the time is fast hastening when the whole of these Colonies will have to be bound together by some tie closer than the one which at present connects them. Their future defence and prosperity clearly point this out, but whether the plan suggested by our contemporary, or that which has been frequently spoken of, a Legislative Union will be adopted, time alone will determine.

"Let Labrador and Newfoundland constitute one Province or State, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton, another, New Brunswick and Gaspe, a third. All Lower Canada south of the St. Lawrence, a fourth—to be called perhaps Champlain, with the Capital at Sherbrooke. The north side of the St. Lawrence, bounded by the Saguenay and Ottawa, a fifth. Upper Canada from the Ottawa to the River Trent, a sixth—to be called, perhaps, Ottawa, with Kingston for its Capital. All Upper Canada west of the Trent, a seventh—to be called, say Ontario, with Toronto for a Capital. And the North West Territory, from Lake Nipissing to the Red River, for an eighth under the name of Assineboine, or any other that may be preferred; and let the island of Montreal be the Federal Territory for these eight States—constituting the Empire of Canada—something like the model which has worked so well among our neighbours, always excepting the slavery element. Were such a confederation formed upon correct principles, leaving Education, Banking, Judiciary, and Local improvements, to the Legislatures of the several States, and only attending through the Federal Government to the foreign relations of the whole, an Empire might grow up, the freest, happiest and most prosperous the world ever saw. But inasmuch as every thing is going on at present as favourably as could be hoped or wished, there is no need for hastening in any way a change which time must sooner or later bring about. Had we however, such a confederation of States, the Railroads from Halifax to Sarnia, and from Quebec to the Georgian Bay, would become necessities, to which the Federal Legislature might well devote the requisite amount of public lands for the benefit of all the rest."

DECLINE OF PRICES.

THE following article copied from a late number of the Albany Times, furnishes some information of an interesting nature relative to Flour, Butter, &c. It appears the rapid decline in the price of those necessary articles of consumption has been severely felt by the "Speculators," who have lost considerable by the recent fall in prices. The public, however for a long period, been compelled to submit to severe exactions to satisfy the cupidity of this greedy class. The day of retribution has arrived, their losses are heavy, but they will receive no sympathy from the public.

"The fall in breadstuffs produced by the discontinuance of the war against the candle-cutters of Russia, is getting the flour speculators in New York in a tight place. The palaces erected last year will have to be followed by hovels next. The splurge was too intense to last long. The harder it showers the sooner it clears off. The loss which must accrue to those who "held out" for higher prices must be immense, and can only be reckoned by millions. The wholesale price of ordinary brands of flour in New York has fallen within a few months from \$9 50 to \$5 50 per barrel, or wheat from \$2 50 to \$1 50 per bushel, and of corn from \$1 to 50 cents per bushel. At Buffalo the price of good corn at wholesale, is down to 54 cents a bushel, which is about as low as we have ever observed that article to sell at that point. To the extreme west, many of the farmers who kept back their wheat last fall because they considered \$1 75 a bushel too low a price, are now bringing large quantities and glad to accept \$1 a bushel for it. Nearly half a million bushels of wheat were kept in Canada, which will bring the owners only about half the price it would have commanded at the close of last season.

"Speculators in butter have fared no better than speculators in bread. Hundreds of tons were bought up a few months ago at 22 cents a pound, which the holders are now slowly peddling out in New York at 14 cents a pound.—The aggregate losses by the unfortunate speculators in breadstuffs and provisions, cannot be rated at less than \$15,000,000.

"This is an immense sum, and yet it excites but little sympathy. The high prices which ruled last year, ossified people's hearts and made them indifferent to any state of things, provided it reduced the expenses connected with their pantries and kitchens."

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

THE Editor of the Detroit Advertiser gives the following interesting and graphic account of the recovery of the Safe belonging to the American Express Company, which was on board the Steamer Atlantic, which vessel was lost with a number of passengers. The Diver who succeeded in accomplishing the task, belonged to Buffalo. He must have been a fellow of considerable nerve and daring:

"The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deck of the Steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything is there exactly as it went down. When the diver alighted upon deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged,

and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of her head as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay several others, as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by the hand, and mothers with babes in their arms, were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and, to all appearance, had been just arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

"In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to light. Upon opening the safe, it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe \$5000 in gold, \$3500 in bills of the Government stock Bank, and a large amount on other banks, amounting in all to about \$36,000. The papers were unimpaired, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the evening of Tuesday last, and our mail reached Chatham yesterday morning.

The papers received are to the 6th of the month. There appears to be considerable uneasiness felt respecting the affairs of Italy, which are daily assuming a very troubled aspect. The conduct of the Austrian troops and the severe measures adopted by that government in several districts, has engendered bitter feeling, which is constantly developing itself. The affairs of Spain are also in a very critical state.

The intelligence from Britain respecting the weather, money, the rate of discount, and the price of Consols, is very satisfactory.

Mr Moore's Resolution of Censure of the Government respecting difficulties with the United States, has been thrown out of the Commons by a vote of 80 to 27. Below we give Lord Palmerston's closing Speech. All fears of a rupture with the United States appear to be allayed. Lord Lyons, (late Sir Edmund Lyons) has taken his seat in the House of Lords as one of the Barons of the United Kingdom. He was introduced by Lords Byron and Foley.

We have in another page, made numerous extracts from our files.

"Lord Palmerston called upon the house to pronounce a decision that night upon the question, whether the government was worthy of the confidence of the country. The Hon. Member for Mayo had asked the house to decide in a judicial capacity, but he had indulged in a tissue of personalities, and his speech was as unconstitutional as he hoped his motion was unfounded. The government did not wish to shrink from its responsibility, but was prepared to adopt everything that had been done by Lord Clarendon. The origin of the opening of recruiting depots was, as had been stated, in consequence of information given to the government, that there were persons in the United States who wished to take part in the war, and in that proceeding the right hon. member for the University of Oxford was responsible with the present government. With regard to the question, whether or not the municipal law of the United States had been violated, he inclined to the opinion that it had not, and was supported in his opinion by the judgment of Judge Kane. The charges against Mr Crampton and the consuls rested entirely upon the evidence of men who were admitted on all hands to be the vilest characters, and unworthy of belief. Then it was said that Mr Crampton had deceived the government of the United States; but when the proceedings became known to the United States government, they did not interfere with them, but allowed them to go on, in order that when the time came they might take advantage of them, or pass over them as matters undeserving of notice.—

When it was found that the proceedings were likely to produce dissatisfaction in America, orders were given immediately to suspend them; and so far from no apology having been offered, he considered that the best apology had been offered by that act. It was said, why not acknowledge the violation of the law of the United States? but the government still believed that no violation had been committed by the authorised agent of the British government. The next point upon which objection was made to the conduct of the government was, that they did not dismiss Mr Dallas in consequence of the dismissal of Mr Crampton; but on that point he considered that the policy of the government would be approved of by the majority in that house and by the country.—Some hon. members who had spoken on the subject had told the people of Edgland that they had been insulted, and that the right hon. member for the University of Oxford had told the Americans their laws had been intentionally violated. He would ask whether such expressions were calculated to put an end to the difference between the two countries.—He deprecated the form in which the motion which implied censure on the government—was brought forward, considering that it would have been treating the house more fairly to have made a frank motion to that effect, instead of asking them to withhold approbation which had never been asked for. He accepted the vote of Mr Gladstone, and as he knew that one ought not to look a gift horse in the mouth—he would refrain from complaining with