

found the Pole still the sole occupier of the island. Setting vigorously to work, with two blacks and a white man, whom he had brought with him, they commenced the process of civilization by digging up the ground and sowing their seeds. They built, also, two small wooden houses and a shed for their stores, constructed a landing-place, and made every preparation within their power, for establishing a quiet, snug, fishing harbour. Seeing things thus in progress, the Frenchman, loading his craft with fish, returned to Port Louis to sell his cargo. In 1830, the Pole left the island, on receiving from the Frenchman 2,000 dollars by way of compensation.

The Politician.

BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.
UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The Union of the North American Provinces under one comprehensive form of Government and general system of Colonial supervision, is essential of their individual advancement and aggregate general prosperity. It is a theme on which we have dilated [vide Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, Oct. 3, 1854;] and the necessity for it is more prominent at the present time than ever, now that the subject of our disputes with the United States may be possibility, lead us into estrangement of even hostilities. Whether the union be considered in the point of colonial defence, of mutual support, of general uniformity of action in trade regulations, in legislative enactments, in the perfecting of mutually beneficial lines of inter-communication, in encouragement of immigration and the settlement of waste-lands, or in the adjustment of boundaries and the extension of telegraphic communication—each and all of these can evidently be better carried out by a common understanding, and a uniformity settled system, than by isolated action, totally regardless and independent of each other. It has been fairly argued that a union of the North American Provinces would remove the existing causes of discontent among the more intellectual and better educated classes, and smother the violent factions, and partizan spirit which frequently prevails among the colonists. Such a union would throw open an arena vast enough for the desires of the most ambitious—one in which all professions would soon find ample scope for action, and rewards commensurate with their exertions. A consummation of the Provincial union would give to British America a name and a standing which would be known and recognized in every corner of the earth, and would make it such a country as the colonists could cling to with affection, and regard with pride. Another argument strongly urged, is the effect which the isolated and independent condition of the Provinces has upon their internal prosperity. From the time when the British North American Provinces became separately organized as dependencies of the British Crown until the present day, they have been almost as foreign countries to each other, and until within a few years kept almost entirely aloof from one another.

Each acting for itself has quite ignored the existence of the others; and by this means needless differences have arisen between their juridical codes, their public institutions, and their commercial regulations. Increasing wealth and intelligence, with their consequent demand for a larger field of action, having necessarily, within the last few years, brought the Provinces into closer contact, have led to the removal of some of the principal impediments in the way of their mutual intercourse; yet increased facilities only make more vexatious the remaining obstacles to a perfect union. The needless existence of so many entirely separate and co-ordinate legal jurisdictions, in a single and compact section of the empire as British America naturally tends in a great degree, to impede commercial intercourse between its various parts. But there are national and political reasons equally cogent in favor of a union of the Provinces. A New York journal (the Evening Post) not long since thus wrote on the question of the annexation of Canada:—

"Such a union is inevitable, and sufficiently near to warrant the dismissal of all impatience for its immediate consummation. The Canadians are already joined to the United States by railroads, by canals, by constantly increasing commercial and social intercourse, by a community of interests, by a similarity of habits, and, to some extent, of institutions, and by those thousand ties which 'though light as air, are strong as links of iron.' Portland, by its railway connexion with Montreal, more than 200 miles distant, becomes the harbour of the largest city in Canada, and many Canadian gentlemen have purchased their summer residences along the shores of Casco Bay, besides making investments in the varied moneyed enterprises of the capitalists of that prosperous and growing community in the State of Maine. All the tendencies of the Canadian people are favourable to its union with this country, and every event hastens the time of its occurrence. The advantages which the people of both countries will derive from the Reciprocity Treaty are sure to stimulate a desire for a more sweeping removal of commercial restrictions, and a complete commercial union is but the forerunner of an enduring political union."

The forces of the United States, it should be remembered, have twice invaded the North

American Provinces. The desire to do so again remains quite as strong as it ever was. There is only the most extreme possibility that the United States will ever bring British North America under their dominion; but it is quite within the bounds of probability that the attempt will be made, and at no very remote period, unless means are taken to prevent it. The cheapest and most effective of those means would certainly be to place the Provinces in a position to defend themselves—to give them that self-reliance, that compactness of physical strength, that unity of action, and increased dissemination and intensity of national feeling which can be given by a Federal union of those Provinces, and by that only. Such a union would be the best means that could be taken for establishing a power on the American Continent capable of restraining the aggressive disposition of the neighbouring Republic. Canada alone can never maintain an independent national existence, but, aided by the adjoining British Provinces, she would be materially strengthened and improved. Mr Howe, an eloquent Senator and Minister of Nova Scotia, puts the case forcibly and strongly when he says:—

"England entrusts her Colonies only with the management of their internal affairs. These are admirably managed, without expense or trouble to England except when she needlessly interferes. But she never consults us either about her own or our external relations. She makes no provision by which the hundred millions of people inhabiting noble countries in every quarter of the globe shall share her legislation or her counsels, shall give vigor to her diplomacy, accuracy and fulness of knowledge to her administration, or number and strength to her armies."

Judge Haliburton, another experienced British American Colonist, better known under his *nom de plume* of 'Sam Slick,' well remarks that—

"Things can't and won't remain long as they are. England has three things among which to choose for her North American Colonies:—First, Incorporation with herself, and representation in Parliament. Secondly, Independence. Thirdly, Annexation, with the States. Instead of deliberating and selecting what will be the most conducive to the interests of herself and her dependencies, she is allowing things to take their chance. Now this is all very well in matters over which we have no control, because Providence directs things better than we can; but if one of these three alternatives is infinitely better than the other, and it is in our power to adopt it, it is the height of folly not to do so."

Again in his last work, he makes the following pertinent reflections on the Provinces, in which there is also too much truth:—

"They have outgrown colonial dependence; their minority is ended; their clerkship is out; they are of age now; they never did well in your house; they were put out to nurse at a distance; they had their schooling; they learnt their figures early; they can multiply better than you can to save your soul, and now they are uneasy. They have your name, for they are your children; but they are younger sons. The estate and all the honours go to the eldest who resides at home. They knew but little about their parents, farther than their bills have no personal acquaintance with you.—You are tired of maintaining them, and they have too much pride and too much energy to continue to be a burden to you. They can and will do for themselves. Have you ever thought of setting them to business on their own account, or taking them into partnership with yourselves? In the course of nature they must form some connexion soon. Shall they seek it with you or the States, or intermarry among themselves, and be in the world on their own hook? These are important questions, and they must be answered soon. Have you acquired their confidence and affection? What has been your manner to them? Do you treat them like your other younger children that remain at home? Then you put into your army and navy, place a sword in their hands, and say—distinguish yourself and the highest reward are open to you; or you send them to the Church or the Bar, and say—a mitre or a coronet is to be the prize to contend for. If you prefer diplomacy, you shall be attached to your elder brother. I will place the ladder before you; ascend it. If you like politics, I will place you in Parliament; and if you have no talents sufficient for the House of Commons, you shall go out as Governor of one of our Colonies. These appointments belong of right to them, but they cannot help themselves at present. Have you done this or anything like it, for your children abroad? If you have, perhaps you will be kind enough to furnish me with some names, that I may mention when I hear you accused of neglect."

We cannot but assume that the union of the British North American Provinces, with their three millions of population and an area of territory of nearly half a million of square miles, would be a measure calculated to consolidate their strength, improve their institutions, accelerate their progress, and promote their well-being. There exists no insuperable objection to that union, either in the distances that separate the diversities of races and of habits and sentiments, from geographical impediments, financial or fiscal difficulties, or other causes of an individual nature. The desire for union is growing generally into favour in all. It has been debated and discussed locally over and over again in the assemblies, at meetings, and through the press; and one objection after another has been combated and refuted, so that the broad question mainly now

turns on the point as to whether it shall be a Federal or a Legislative union.

Communications.

A COUNCIL MEETING.

SCENE.—Room in Gov—nt House, His Ex—cy and Co—cil seated around a table.

His Ex—cy.—Pass the port if you please W—lm-t, I am in capital spirits to-night (not ardent, by the way,) how nicely I got rid of those Radicals—ha! ha!—that Prohibitory Law was a capital dodge, I am almost inclined to be on good terms with T—l-y for furnishing me with so good an excuse, nothing like bold strokes of policy, gentlemen, I have not studied Louis Napoleon for nothing—I admire that man greatly—come, fill your glasses and I will give you a toast—

Success to Coup de Etats.

Gr-y.—Your Excellency has indeed every reason to congratulate yourself, the result of the late elections has exceeded my most sanguine anticipations. We have now a majority in the H—se, ready to do whatever we bid them.

Ex—cy.—(Aside) How very like my Council.

W—lm-t.—We have succeeded admirably indeed—fortunately those detestable liberal doctrines have taken but slight root in this Province. In Canada and Nova Scotia it is quite different, and I much fear an attempt of that kind there would meet with quite a different reception.

Ex—cy.—Ah! indeed: then I am glad I am not Gov—of either of these places, for I am determined to extend the power of the crown at all hazards: I have established a precedent which you are aware is a great point gained.

H—zn.—It is, your Ex—cy, a very great point gained. Fortunately we have left some important offices vacant, which have brought over quite a number of loose fish to our side which have strengthened our party materially.

Ex—cy.—Ah! very good, very good! There is one thing, gentlemen, to which I wish to call your attention: you are aware that your attacks, last winter, on the late Gov—nt amounted to nothing, and that I turned them out and took you in, consequently, I expect a little gratitude on your part, and that you will not oppose my wishes in any particular; if there is anything I detest it is opposition. People may call it manly and independent, but I call it impudent and ignorant; these were the besetting sins of my late Co—cil, and I trust you will take warning by their fate.

Ch—nd-lr.—Precisely, your Ex—cy is quite right, you may rely upon us. I trust we will never be guilty of the ungentleman-like conduct of opposing your Ex—cy.

McPh—lm.—Faith, yer Ex—cy is a perfect trump. I'll stick to yer like a brick. Isn't it a nice office ye have given me, with £600 a year and divil the thing at all to do.

Ex—cy.—(sarcastically).—Ah! you are just the man for that office.

McPh—lm.—Oh! but your Ex—cy is great at the blarney.

Ch—nd-lr to Al-n (aside).—This fellow with his vulgarity will ruin us.

McPh—lm.—Thin ther's me friend Mr Ch—nd-lr, perhaps Your Ex—cy don't know he is a descendant of King Crispin: the fact is, he got tired of the lapstone so he threw that down and picked up Blackstone, he's the boy for the opposition, he'll leather them in great style.—Ha! ha! do you take good sir, do you take.

Ch—nd-lr. (aside).—Curse his beggertrotting impudence. (aloud) Ha! ha! a capital joke upon my word (aside to Al-n) in heaven's name what will I do with him.

Al-n.—Give him a nudge under the table with your boot.

McPh—lm.—As I was saying, Your Ex—cy Mr Ch—nd-lr will be able to welt (here Mr C. gave him an admonitory kick in the shins, which caused McPh—lm to roar out) tare and ages, what the d—v-l are you about, do you think it a side of sole leather you'r pegging into.

Ch—nd-lr. (aside) I can stand this no longer, taking out his watch, (aloud) bless me, one o'clock, how time flies in good company.

McPh—lm.—1 o'clock, the wee small hours beyant the twal—as Burns says. I wish your Ex—cy good night and pleasant dreams to yer honor.

(Exit Con-cilrs.)

His Ex—cy watches the retreating figures with an expression of the most superb contempt. What a disgusting set of toadies. Bad as the radicals were they were not composed of such material. I find (to use the homely but very forcible expression) I have got out of the frying pan into the fire! but let me think no more of it. To bed, to bed!

(Exit his Ex—cy, closing the door violently)

LOST.

On Tuesday night last, in front of the house occupied by Mr George Letson, Chatham, a WFDING RING. Any person finding the same will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Gleaner Office.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

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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.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

THE New York Herald, in an article on the subject of the recent trouble with the British Court respecting the "Court Dress" difficulty, thus rebukes the absurd predilection evinced by the Americans in Europe to be introduced to Royalty:

"This is a fitting occasion to remark upon the folly and mean ambition of too many American travellers abroad, whose first object on reaching London or Paris is to be presented.—That is the purgatory of the Minister, the worry of the Lord Chamberlain, but the greatest of events to Yankee doodleism. In Paris it is not difficult to encounter royalty—in London it is quite so; therefore the greater triumph for an American snob. No matter how fortune has come to him—whether in the shape of cod-fish or whale oil, or garden truck, or patent rights, or short patterns of poor cloth—a presentation at Court gilds the coin afresh, and makes it current, and a legal tender everywhere.

"Say what we please, we have among us the greatest tuft hunters and toadies in the world. A smile from a lord will penetrate the soul of the most independent free born American humbug. Our greatest heiresses give away all they possess to win titled husbands; in short, our red hot, unapproachable indignation—such a fine staple in the newspapers, at public meetings, in bar-rooms, and just before a Presidential election—is often cooled down in the twinkling of an eye by the very first sprinkle of condescension from the foreign nobility.

"Thus some of our countrymen make the veriest fools of themselves abroad by their absurd conduct and bad manners—pretended democrats in words, but petty aristocrats in reality. A rebuff once in a while will do no harm to these illustrious Jonathans while on their wonderful travels by sea and by land.—How Mr. Dallas came to make such a blunder as to attempt to introduce the West Pointer in a military undress—for it was nothing more—we are unable to conceive. He had experience of courts, and should have known better. Without a dress sword and a regulation chapeau, the attache could not be said on regle, even here, much less in the drawing room.—He was treated as he deserved, and he has now something to lecture about. We presume there will be no war; we hope not, for the sake of the bulls in Wall street, whose horns have lately been quite exalted—more for the sake of Pierce and Marcy, particularly the latter, whose eminent career has been endangered three several times by a succession of sartorial events: First, the patch on the breeches; second, the new black coats of our foreign ministry; third, and most dangerous of all, by yellow waist coats and black neck ties."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

It will be seen by the telegraph report of the Legislative proceedings, that the Governor has been supported in the exercise of his prerogative in dissolving the House, by a vote 15 to 22. The division took place on the second section of the Address in answer to his Speech, it reads as follows:—

"2 We acknowledge with satisfaction the propriety of Your Excellency's having recurred to the sense of the People, and believe that so judicious an exercise of the Power entrusted to Your Excellency by the Constitution, will not fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects."

There were three members absent—two of whom—Messrs. Smith and Mitchell, had spoken in opposition. A good deal has been said on the absence of those gentlemen on the division, but we have no doubt they will satisfactorily account for the occurrence.

The third and fourth paragraphs passed without a division. They are as follows:—

"3 The Law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of, and traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, affecting as it does the social and