

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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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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 August 3, 1857, £714 12 9
Withdrawn, including interest, £210 17 2
August 4, £210 17 2

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 19th, 0h 3m P. M. HIGH WATER.

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|------|------|
| 16 S. | 10th Sunday after Trinity | 1 49 | 2 38 |
| 17 M. | | 3 25 | 4 2 |
| 18 T. | Delambre died, 1822 | 4 38 | 5 5 |
| 19 W. | | 5 55 | 6 55 |
| 20 Th. | | 6 16 | 6 36 |
| 21 F. | | 6 55 | 7 13 |
| 22 S. | Whiston died, 1762 | 7 36 | 7 46 |

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

THE Union of the British North American Colonies, with representation in the Imperial Parliament, is a subject upon which a great deal has been said and written, but as yet nothing definite and tangible has been arrived at.—There seems to be in the minds of the people a sort of dreamy apathy or indifference about the matter, they do not appear to realise its importance, or to think it a matter requiring their immediate attention, and yet the subject is by no means a new one, so far back as 1838 the Legislature of Upper Canada, presented a Report which recommended that all the British North American Provinces should be incorporated into a Legislative Union, but leaving the local concerns as heretofore, to the Provincial Parliaments. It also recommended that a nobleman of high rank, bearing the title of Viceroy, should be appointed as Governor, and that Representatives from the Colonies of B. N. America should have seats in the House of Commons, two for each of the Canadas, two for Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and one each for Newfoundland and Cape Breton. There was, we believe, no action taken upon the Report, and the matter has rested in abeyance ever since, with the exception of a debate in the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia in 1854, when the Hon. Joseph Howe made a most able and eloquent speech, replete with useful and valuable information. We believe the time is slowly but surely coming, when this question will assume a definite form. We, however, cannot have a united Parliament without Railroads, and the great trunk line by which this Province would be connected with Nova Scotia and Canada would be the corner stone of the whole fabric. It is rumoured that the visit of the Governor-General to England is in reference to this matter, while others gravely assert that the idea is entertained in some quarters of a Union of the Colonies with a Legislature for the whole of North America, and a King to be supplied in the course of time, from the present bountiful Royal stock. Although we yield to none in respect for our Sovereign, and firmly believe that the Monarchical form of government is best adapted for an old country like Britain, we are not so enamoured of the pomp and glitter of a Court as to desire to see one established on this side of the water; it would be somewhat remarkable indeed to see a people who talk about electing their own Governors make choice of an Hereditary King, be-

sides, such a Government would be expensive, and there would be no Peerage to sustain the Sovereign, in short, the idea is too absurd to be entertained. Successful Monarchies have always been founded by the sword, and as we do not wish for such a violent remedy, we prefer enduring the ills we have, to flying to those we know not of.

We feel convinced that a Federal Union would be productive of the most beneficial results, we might then naturally expect to have a uniform tariff throughout the whole of the Colonies, a uniform system of Currency, and a uniform Code of Laws. In place of the different gubernatorial establishments which are now maintained, we could have one Governor-General or Viceroy. Power Political and administrative would be concentrated, and thereby rendered efficient, we would assume a place in the scale of Nations, a confederacy of nearly three millions of people, with a territory larger than the whole United States would be no mean rival to our ambitious neighbours. The unexampled strides that Canada has made for the last twenty years both in population and prosperity, clearly indicates the future of British North America.

Speaking of the Representation of the Colonies in the House of Commons, Judge Haliburton, in an address lately delivered at Glasgow, said:—

"We ask, if Canada had had a representative in the House of Commons, or delegates in the Colonial Office, whether Newfoundland would have been permitted to grant, as it has done a monopoly to an American company for a European line of telegraph, to her exclusion, so that she must now derive her English news from New York; or if Great Britain thinks proper to give a permission of registration to Americans for their vessels, without an equivalent, whether it is equally right to grant a similar privilege to them in the Colonies, without their consent; or, in like manner, to grant them a coasting trade without reciprocity in our ports, whereby our commerce is crippled in a way only intelligible to merchants. For instance, an American steamer can leave Boston with freight and passengers for St. John, New Brunswick, touching at all the intermediate ports of the States; but a colonial vessel must proceed direct to her port of destination; nor can she take a freight from any port or place on the Atlantic to California or any port in the Pacific, because that they interpret to be a coasting voyage. I stop not to inquire if this is right or wrong, but it seems to be no more than decent, when the rights of others are legislated away in this manner, their concurrence should at least be asked."

Blackwood, for June, has an able article in reference to this matter, to which we shall probably again refer.

THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

To an exchange we are indebted for the following brief sketch of a Report, laid before the last Session of the Canadian Legislature, of a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during the Fishery season of 1856, by the Government Schooner La Canadienne, under the command of Captain Fortin, it says that:—

"In addition to protecting the fisheries, the Canadienne was very useful in aiding and rescuing shipwrecked mariners. During the season of navigation in 1856, as many as twenty vessels were wrecked in the Gulf. Before the Canadienne was placed there, wrecked vessels were always plundered; but her presence has put an end to pillage. Her forces were also useful in aiding the authorities of Gaspé to enforce the laws, and in preventing foreigners from cutting timber off the Crown lands.

"On the first of July, a terrific storm drove 21 schooners on the coast of Labrador. The crews escaped, but more than 300 men were left destitute. Fifteen of the schooners were subsequently recovered.

"The fisheries of the Gulf are, whale, cod, seal, herring, salmon, mackerel, salmon trout, shad, and halibut. Lobsters are plentiful, but there is no demand for export. The annual value of these fisheries on the coast of Gaspé, and at the Magdalen Islands, is nearly £150,000.—A large number of American vessels are employed in the trade, and these are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose—much more so than Canadian vessels. The coasts of Anticosti abound with fish, but owing to the absence of good roadsteads and secure anchorage, seamen keep the island at a good distance. There are no fishing stations on it.

"The mackerel fishery has been greatly neglected by Canadians; but, it appears that more attention is to be given to it for the future.—This fishery needs a class of very fast sailing vessels. The Labrador herring is stated to be very fine fish, large quantities of which are annually exported. Whilst the Canadienne was at Blanc Sablon Bay, an establishment there was shipping 1000 barrels for Jersey. Captain Fortin points out the value of the herring fishery, and expresses surprise that Quebec merchants do not enter upon it. The fishery itself would be more valuable than the coasting

trade, whilst a good business could be done with the inhabitants of the coast, in foreign or Canadian products. In 1856, seven schooners from Nova Scotia received in barter for produce fish, oils, furs, and sealskins, to the value of £22,000.

"In the whale fishery eight schooners are engaged, having an aggregate tonnage of 455 tons. Most of these vessels are fitted out at the establishment of Mr LeBoutillier, at Perce. The fishing season commences early in June. The principal species of whale caught, are the black, the humpback, the sulphur bottom, and the fin back. The former of these, and the most valuable, is very scarce. The humpback yields from 10 to 80 barrels of oil. The others are of comparatively little value. The number of whales has perceptibly diminished within a few years, and it is thought that they will ultimately disappear altogether, as the walrus has disappeared. It is stated that, 80 or 100 years ago, this animal swarmed in immense herds on the Magdalen Islands, and in the Bay of Chaleur.

"The fishing establishments of Robin & Co. and LeBoutillier & Bros., are the most extensive in the Gulf, employing about 500 men.—These firms, ship great quantities of fish to Brazil, Spain, and Italy. The vessels employed in this trade are topsail schooners, brigantines, brigs, and a few barks from 160 to 400 tons. They sail usually in October, November, and December. In the winter, they generally find freight to a Mediterranean or British port, and in April they proceed to Cadiz or Liverpool for salt, and return to the St. Lawrence in May.

"Some years ago, a Mining and Fishing Company was formed, which held 173,000 acres of land. Large and magnificent buildings for fishing purposes were erected, and about 500 men were employed for fishing and lumbering; but the Company soon closed up. However, it holds the lands, and refuses to sell 50 or 100 acre lots or else ask such an enormous price for them, that no one can buy—another instance of the wrong done to the country by grants of land to speculators.

"A good deal of the land about Gaspé is said to be excellent and well suited for agriculture. About Cape Cove, all kinds of grain are grown of excellent quality, and most green crops yield abundantly. In the neighbourhood of Port Daniel the land is said to be very good, and all that is needed to make it a fine agricultural country, is good husbandmen. Along the Bay of Chaleur, the land is stated to be naturally fertile, whilst abundance of manure is supplied by the seaweed cast upon the beach.

"Shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent.

"The Canadienne cruised in the Gulf 153 days, and sailed about 6000 miles. The report shows that her services were needed, and the results, in the protecting of our fisheries, in the maintenance of order and peace in the Gulf and in our opportune service rendered to distressed or wrecked mariners, are highly satisfactory."

THE TRIAL OF MADELINE SMITH.

BELOW we give the remarks of the London Times, on this most extraordinary criminal case.

"Madeline Smith has, after nine days' trial, been acquitted, and goes forth again, free into the world. On the first charge of attempt to poison she has been found 'not Guilty,' while the second charge to the same effect and the actual murder have been declared 'Not Proven.' The death of Pierre Emile L'Angelier is pronounced by the jury to be a mystery, which the evidence brought before them was unable to solve. Thus ends the case!

"Scotland has been for nearly four months occupied with Miss Madeline Smith and her lover. A Scottish Jury decides by a majority, and the majority has declared that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the prisoner guilty.—But to the last there were many who believed that the opinion held by the minority would prevail, and that the unhappy girl would suffer the penalty of the crime alleged against her.—The dead man L'Angelier is not one whose fate there is any need to commiserate. His conduct to one who had been his victim was base and unmanly in the last degree, and can only be excused on the ground stated by the Lord Advocate, that, by the law of Scotland, an illegal marriage might be held to have taken place, and that L'Angelier had a right to consider Madeline Smith his wife, and to prohibit her union with another man. It appears that the prisoner left Clapton boarding school in 1853, when she was only 17 years old, and that within two years of that time she met the deceased, said to be a native of Jersey, and at that time in the employment of a Glasgow warehouseman, at a salary of 8s. or 10s. a week, with his board and lodging. L'Angelier paid his addresses, which were well received by the young lady, but forbidden by her parents, who doubtless thought his position and prospects not such as would entitle him to ask their daughter's hand.—Months passed, however, and the intimacy of the pair continued. Madeline slept on the ground floor, and used to receive the visits of her lover first at the window, and then in the room itself. In the Spring of 1856 we find from her letters that she had been seduced by L'Angelier, and from that time to the close of the year she writes to him almost daily in a peculiarly wild style. By the beginning of the present year, however her passion had cooled. A Mr Minnoch had proposed in all innocence to her, and in spite of stolen intercourse and boarding school heroics,

she thought it better to have a solid Glasgow man of business than a French clerk on £30 a-year, who boasted to everybody of his successes with women in general, and herself in particular.

"But L'Angelier had no notion of giving her up. He did not, it appears, insist on her marrying him, but he would not allow her to marry any one else. It was in vain that she wrote to him that their love had mutually grown cold, and that they had better forget each other. Emile would show her letters to her father and to Mr Minnoch if the match were not at once broken off. This was the motive for the crime alleged by the prosecution. Under the threats of the Frenchman Madeline is obliged to write back that the affair with Mr Minnoch is a false report. She seems desirous to get L'Angelier away, so that her marriage might take place before he could prevent it. L'Angelier, however, remains and persists in his threats. On the 9th of February she is distracted with terror. She implores him not to bring her to open shame, and solemnly declares that she has no other engagements—having however, promised her hand to Mr Minnoch on the 28th of the previous month.—Dates now become of importance. The prisoner for some reason feigns a renewal of her attachment for L'Angelier. She wishes to bring him back to her, the prosecution says that she may poison him—she says she might coax him to give back the letters. On February 17, he dines with Miss Perry, and tells her that he is to see Miss Smith on the 19th. We know not if he did see her on that day, but we know from the testimony of his landlady that on that night he was seized with sudden illness—as men are ill from arsenic. That the prisoner administered poison this 19th February is the first charge of which she was found Not Guilty. Every Glasgow's chymist's books were searched, and no purchase of arsenic was proved prior to the 19th, so that with respect to the first day there were sufficient doubts to justify a verdict of full acquittal. But on the 21st Madeline purchases arsenic at the shop of Mr Murdoch. She signs her name, as required by Act of Parliament, and not only gives her address, but has the dose, value sixpence only, put down to her father's account. Miss Smith explains the purchase by stating that she used arsenic as a cosmetic, by dissolving it in the water which she washed in—a process respecting which scientific opinions are divided. However, L'Angelier, is ill again on the night of the 22nd, but recovers a second time. Time passes on, and we must conclude there are more negotiations for the surrender of the letters, for Mr Minnoch. On March six she again buys arsenic—to poison rats or improve her complexion, according to various accounts—and this time it is in company with Miss Buchanan, a young lady from the Clapton school. L'Angelier goes to Bridge of Allan to recruit his health and not to the Isle of Whight, 500 miles off, as his mistress advises him. There he writes her a letter, saying that he believes that she is going to marry Mr Minnoch, and demands direct answers to several questions on the subject. He is proved to be anxious for a letter in answer to this last missive when he receives it he returns in perfect health. He comes home in the highest spirits, and says the letter has brought him back. On the 22nd of March he goes out a little before nine o'clock. He is seen sauntering along in the neighbourhood of Blythswood square about 20 minutes past nine. About half-past nine he makes a call on a friend who is not at home. Then we lose sight of him for two or three hours. He had gone out to see the prisoner, having come back all the way from Bridge of Allan for the interview; he had reached the neighbourhood of the prisoner's residence—the question is—Did they meet? The prisoner says no; that the interview was for Saturday not Sunday. The prosecution asserts that they did. At all events L'Angelier is found four hours afterwards in agonies at his own door. He is doubled up, speechless, and has no strength to turn the latchkey. He dies and dies of arsenic. The prosecution avers that he is poisoned by the prisoner, she declares her innocence, and suggests that he must have done it himself in a fit of jealousy. Evidence is adduced that he was vain, foolish and extravagant, always talking of his love affairs, and threatening suicide when he was disappointed.

"This is all the light that can be thrown on the terrible occurrence. That the jury should declare the crime Not Proven is hardly surprising; for the circumstances are as mysterious as any that have ever been related in a court of justice. If on the one hand the prisoner purchases arsenic, and thinks of her complexion for the first time when she is distracted with terror respecting her good name, on the other hand she buys it so openly that a jurymen might well think her conduct incompatible with a murderous intention. In her first letter, after the purchase of arsenic in February, she tells her lover that 'I am taking some stuff to bring back the colour.' Of course, the prosecution look upon this as a proof of consummate cunning; the defence declare it to be a corroboration of the prisoner's statement. L'Angelier indeed poisoned himself, he must have been the most extraordinary of men; for he not only makes two unsuccessful attempts, and goes to the country for his health afterwards, but he relates how he was made ill by his paramour's chocolates says jokingly he would forgive her if even she were to poison him, and a month afterwards, just before he is supposed to poison himself, he tells his friends he is going to Blythswood square, and actually loiters in the neighbourhood for the purpose of making the world believe he is poisoned there. Was