

Communications.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, July 4, 1854.

Several months indisposition has been the cause of my not trespassing upon your columns; availing myself of the present moment I gladly resume my pen.

The steady, unerring march of time has brought us to the seventy-eighth anniversary of the nation's Birthday. Our national independence will be celebrated to-day all over the land with the same hearty enthusiasm as ever. The violent sectional discussions which have been revived into life by the ill-stirred action of Congress, and which are still glowing with unabated ardour, have had no actual effect in weakening the bonds which attach all to the Union. Threats indeed have been made by fanatics North and South against its existence; but they have been too palpably impotent to excite the least apprehension. There are differences; there is dissension, and discord; but in spite of all, a deep and devoted love of Union reigns uppermost everywhere. The close of the first half century of this wonderful epoch of Liberty, Progress and Prosperity, was marked twenty-eight years ago by the simultaneous death of two of the great actors in the scenes of '76—Adams and Jefferson; but the examples and lessons of the sages of Quincy and Monticello—the one dictating and the other committing to parchment, as with the pen of inspiration, the declaration of Independence—have not been forgotten. With each returning anniversary of this glorious day, the undying words of these glorious old patriots, have sprung involuntary to the lips of American freemen, and the memorable prediction of John Adams, that the day would be celebrated in all the nation's history by bonfires and rejoicings, is annually realized in the popular demonstrations of every city, town and village from Maine to California.

Could there possibly be a prouder proof of our deserving all that we then struggled for, than that of our having, after coming out victorious from such a war as that of '76 to '83, already become the nation and the people that we are? Let me, for a brief moment, illustrate this. In the first place, at that time we had a population of about some three millions; now it considerably exceeds three and twenty millions. Then our ships and commerce were comparatively insignificant; now they are, with perhaps only a single exception, the most extensive in the world. The amount of our exports, which at that time was a few millions of dollars, has now increased to thousands of millions. The last official report of the Secretary of the Treasury now before me, shows that whereas, only in 1821, our exports, including specie, amounted to but \$64,974,382, in 1853 they were \$3,777,138,819—that is, that there has been an increase in about thirty years from some sixty-four millions to more than three thousand millions; that our commerce, in fact, has in that time augmented fifty-fold! For as with our exports, so with our imports,—nay, they have gone on increasing in even a greater ratio; for while in 1821 their value was but some forty three millions, in 1853 it was upwards of three thousand million dollars! And so, in the like manner, with our shipping, the tonnage of which in 1821 was about a million and a quarter, is now not far from eighty millions. Did ever a country make progress like this? and ought not the remembrance of such to heighten our exultation on such an anniversary at this.

Nor is it alone of what some would affect to despise as the things of mammon, that we can make our boast. In the arts, in literature, in public education, in national religion, we have also whereof to boast. We are going a-head triumphantly in all these. Think of our now having ten thousand Public, or quasi Public Libraries, containing nearly four millions of volumes of Books,—and our publishing some two hundred and twenty magazines and Reviews, and some fifteen hundred newspapers. Then we have 234 Colleges, with some 27,000 Students; and about 90,000 Public Schools, with nearly three millions and a half of scholars! Whilst, as regards that which must bless and sanctify it all, we have upwards of 38,000 churches, giving the opportunities of Public Worship and Christian teaching, to more than 14 millions of people, and possessing a consecrated property of about eighty-eight millions of dollars.

Surely, then, we are not without something substantial to exult about on such a day as this. But let not our rejoicing carry us away from what is, after all, essential not only to the present enjoyment, but the future security, of such national blessings. Let us take heed, in fact, that we do not lose their enjoyment as blessings at all. Let us cultivate peace—let us practice good-will,—peace and good-will with all the world, if it be possible, but especially with our former foe, though now our foremost friend, indomitable John Bull! John made a great mistake, and bitterly has he repented of it. But let us try

with all our heart, to bury it in oblivion; and even on a day like this, to rejoice, though exultingly, yet with charity towards all men. And let us feel though the day is far distant when the fourth of July will cease to be remembered and gratefully observed as the common holiday of a united people, blessed of Heaven, and made happy by a free and cherished Constitution.

The two Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 4th August—they will then be eight months in session—so far, little, very little has been accomplished to aid in developing the resources of our country. The Nebraska bill having occupied the attention of our astute politicians for the greater part of the Session; the Gladston treaty with Mexico, whereby Santa Anna receives ten millions, having passed the Senate and House of Representatives; his minister, Gen. Almonte, has received a check for seven millions of it, which sum will not come back to Mexico, but be forwarded to England. Two and a half millions are for British creditors, Bankers in Mexico have advanced, from time to time, money necessary for Santa Anna's purposes, and taken bills for the same. Some of the money will remain in the U. S. for the payment of the debts of the Mexican government, and various supplies for it. This large subsidy to Mexico gives us the Mesillar Valley, and defines the boundary much more clearly than that of the treaty concluded at the close of the war with that country, it also is in full for all claims on the government, by citizens of the Republic, which said treaty was intended to indemnify. But Mexico is poor, and in want of money, this sum of ten millions is but a drop in the bucket, it is but the entering wedge to the policy of this country, and ere long that policy will be developed in absorbing the Republic of Mexico into our own. There remains but some five-and-twenty working days to congress for the accomplishment of the necessary business; the Senate will not at present take up the Reciprocity and Fishery Treaty. If they should they will not act upon it finally this Session.

The Sandwich Islands annexation or protection treaty, is not likely to claim the attention of the Senate of this Session. Mr Steward, Senator from this State, remarked in his speech the other day, on the Shanghai line of steamers from San Francisco to China, that a messenger was now on his way, bearing the voluntary offer of the annexation of Hawaii Island to the United States. That was the expectation of this government at one time. But there is reason to believe that neither the King, nor the Chief, nor the people, are now in favor of the measure. It however is only a question of time, as in the case of Cuba, Mexico, and the British North American Provinces, when the fruits fully ripe it with them, may be plucked by the "manifest destiny" of this mighty Republic.

THURSDAY, July 6.

The community were startled yesterday morning by an announcement that traders to a large extent had been detected in the transfer books of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. Mr Robert Schuyler, the late President, is implicated in the fraudulent transactions, whereby a large amount of shares have been issued beyond the legal number. The surreptitious stocks is at least 12,000 shares, of the par value of nearly two millions of dollars, upon which the guilty party is said to have raised by sale or hypothecation over one million dollars. This will be found to be one of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated upon the stock exchange of this or any other country. New Haven directors were summoned to town early yesterday morning; and their action thus far has been prompt in giving information and warning to the public, as it is hoped it will be manly and unhesitating in assuming the wrong done by their own President and Agent, wherever innocent third parties are concerned.

The official report of the City Inspector, gives the whole number of deaths for the week ending July 1st, at five hundred and seventeen, being an increase of eighty on the week previous, and one hundred and twelve more than during the corresponding week of 1853. The number of deaths by cholera was seventy eight, being an increase of thirty eight on the preceding week. No fears of this disease becoming an epidemic, are apprehended in our city, the use of so much unripe fruit at this season, is the cause of so many fatal cases, and judging from the state of many of the wards of our city, which are anything but cleanly, and so very densely populated, it is a matter of surprise that we have not more cases to record.

The warm weather is now upon us. The Temperature on Monday, July 3, was at 92°. On Tuesday 4th, at 96°. On Wednesday 5th at 95°. To day 6th, at 86°.

The Italian Opera, at Castle Garden opened for the season on Friday night last, under the guidance of Max Maretzek—whose success hitherto augurs well for the future—Julien's Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace, was very successful, and demonstrated to the lovers of music that we have in

this country all the material necessary to discourse sweet sounds, without the aid of foreign artists.

Yours &c,

UNO.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

NEW RICHMOND, July 15, 1854.

James A. Pierce, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We are now in the bustle and confusion of a General Election, which came upon us so suddenly, that all were taken by surprise. The Returning Officer held a Court here, yesterday, for the nomination of Candidates, which was universally attended, principally all the leading men from different parts of the County were present. David Le Bostillier, Esq., the old member, retired and proposed John Meagher, Esq. John R. Hamilton, Esq., was next proposed, he made a short address to the people and retired from the contest, stating as his reasons, that he knew Mr Meagher to be a staunch advocate for Reform—that the prosperity of the County had been greatly retarded, and a great deal of ill feeling engendered, in consequence of contested Elections—that he had a call from Gaspé, and intended offering for that County. It was thought for a little, that Mr Meagher would be returned by acclamation, when William McDonald, Esq., was brought forward and proposed, and a Poll demanded. Mr McDonald is very much respected, and deservedly enjoys to a great extent, the confidence of the people, but in consequence of not having made known his intentions until the eleventh hour, it is very doubtful if he succeeds—many influential persons who are now opposed to him (had they known in time) would have supported him.

Mr Meagher is extensively engaged in merchandising, also in farming and fishing, so that his interests are very much identified with the people, and I have no doubt would make a useful and energetic Member.

It is thought the old Member for Gaspé Robert Christie, Esq., who has so long and faithfully served the People of that County, will lose his Election this time.

Polling days for this County, 21st and 22nd instant.

M.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 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—Seelley's Building.
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CUR FUTURE PROSPECTS.

LAST week we alluded to the decline of the prices of our staple articles of trade in the old country; and we have from time to time warned our merchants and others, not to enact the old scenes of flooding the market at home, with ships, deals, &c., which has so repeatedly brought loss, and in too many instances, ruin in its train. We call the attention of our readers to the following remarks of two contemporaries. They deserve a careful perusal, and the hints are well worthy of being treasured up.

"The first downward scene in our Lumber Drama has already transpired, prices having declined in England, and the merchants in St. John having shaped their course accordingly. We trust this premonitory symptom will, like the loud surf in the ears of the mariner, discover the lee shore upon which so many must be cast away, should they shape their present course much longer. Labor has now arisen to a pitch unprecedented in New Brunswick, without producing a single corresponding effect upon the fast property of the country; and this is the consummation which we always pointed out to the protectionists. It shows the value of a great money circulation truly, when the work of the labourer is valued more highly than the field in which he labours—when the wages of the servant exceed the whole resources of his employer!

"It is an evident fact, that amidst our recent 'good times' the improvement of the country has been suspended. The man who pays £5 per thousand for rough lumber which he could formerly obtain for £1 10s.—15s. per hog-head for lime, which two years ago he could purchase for 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. per day to a labourer whom he could a short time since have hired for 3s. 6d., is not very likely to make a

very extensive investment of his capital; while he knows too, that when his building is finished he cannot sell it for more than one half of the cost of its erection.

"To get £10 per ton for hay, 5s. per bushel for potatoes, and 8d. a pound for beef, may sound largely in the country, but while labor is suspended, as in Australia, for the want of those strong hands which are engaged in the lumber woods, the country must retrograde to a mere wilderness while the unnatural prices of produce cannot much longer be realized in the towns. The sure consequences of those 'good times' must follow,—the chord so tightly drawn must snap in sunder. Mechanics with fixed prices, and persons living on small salaries, cannot subsist, and even what is called a large salary becomes exceedingly small under such extraordinary circumstances. A clergyman relates a circumstance to the following effect:—"I could not live upon my small stipend, and I was consequently forced to sell my furniture. John and Mary, (his former servants) attended the Auction Sale, but they could purchase nothing because the things were not nice enough." The conclusion is inevitable:—fleece as the people are on one side by a tariff which imposes 18 per cent. upon their importations, and on the other by the price of Country Manufactures and produce—things cannot remain as they are much longer, however painful may be the revulsion.—FREDERICTON REPORTER.

"The continuance of the war, the high price of provisions, and the consequent apprehensions of a panic and reaction tend to make business at present dull and unsatisfactory in many branches. The Banks have almost everywhere restricted operations, and thus business men have their difficulties at once doubled. In all the American cities, money is now scarce and hard to be got, and business comparatively dull. In the English markets there is an end to speculation and an unwillingness to do more than is unavoidable. Timber and Deals have receded in price, and though the prices now obtained would have been considered very large a short time ago, there is still much depression. The stock in Liverpool, whether truly or falsely, is said to be large, sales are not easily effected at full prices, and buyers we are told expect a further decline. It is true that the increase in production under the stimulus of high prices has been much too great, and that the maintenance of the highest prices of last year was therefore not to be expected, especially as the derangement in business caused by the war, and the high price of provisions would naturally tend to diminish the consumption; still it is not probable that they will decline very much further. For the present, however, the apprehensions of exporters are excited, and the lumberers find much difficulty in selling, except at a greater reduction than they are in general willing to submit to.

"With money thus difficult to be got, and the staple business of the country in this condition, and the prices of provisions still so high, it is only to be expected that other branches of business should feel the effects of such a state of things, and that importers should find it somewhat difficult to dispose on advantageous terms, of the immense stocks they imported in anticipation of an unusually prosperous year, and not easy to meet the demands upon them. It is a strong proof of the great advance made by the country within the last few years that this reaction is not more severely felt, and that the danger will pass over without serious injury to any parties. Our ships still command a good price, our tradesmen and labourers are all fully employed, at very high wages; and to the mass of the people no serious inconvenience is likely to arise. The truth is that we were inclined to rush ahead a little too fast, and required something to damp our ardour and keep us within due bounds.—ST. JOHN FREEMAN."

THE SEASON.

LAST week we noticed that the weather with us, as well as in Nova Scotia and the United States, was excessively hot. If we had cause to make such a comment in our last publication, what must we say of the weather experienced since then, as it has been gaining in intensity every day up to yesterday, until our atmosphere resembled a heated oven, with not a shadow of a breeze to cool the air. Yesterday there was a slight abatement occasioned by a wind from the westward, but still the heat was oppressive, and all animated nature instinctively sought shelter from the burning rays of the sun.

A few of our farmers have commenced cutting down their Grass, but the crop we are sorry to hear, will not be a very abundant one.

PASSAGE OF THE BALTIC.

THE Boston Journal, furnishes the following account of the recent extraordinary passage of the steamer Baltic, one of the Collins line, between Liverpool and New York:

"The Collins steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at New York on Friday night, quite unexpected. The Baltic on this passage made the quickest trip that has ever been made. She left Liverpool at 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 28th; passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 4th July. At half-past 9 o'clock on