

Communications.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

"Justice consists in doing men no injury; decency in giving them no offence."

Much has been both said and written relative to the administration of Justice in the District of Gaspe, and Commissioners were sent down some years ago to enquire into and take evidence thereupon. The Report of the Commissioners is matter of history, and reflects but little credit on some parties. But we doubt if at any period a rigid and searching enquiry was more needed than at the present hour—for if the actual state of things continues there can no longer be any security for life or property.

One individual, at the period above alluded to, boasted that he could do as he pleased in all Judicial matters—and the same man, appears at the present hour to be Judge, Sheriff, Lawyer, Bailiff, &c.—in short to unite all the powers and authorities in his precious person.

Some very severe remarks were made a short time since, we think by Judge Alwin when sitting on the Bench at Montreal, relative to the improper and unbecoming language and conduct of certain members of the Bar when addressing the Court. His Honor's remarks and expressed determination to put a stop to such proceedings, were loudly applauded by the Canadian press—and a severe castigation administered to those members of the Bar, who, forgetting the respect due to the Bench, to Society and themselves, made use of intemperate and ungentlemanly language when addressing the Court. We know nothing of the conduct of members of the Bar in any other part of this Province—but we do know that the conduct and language of one member of that learned profession in this District is such as would not be tolerated in a low pet-house debating society in any other community. Not only is foul, abusive, and improper language made use of—but, the majesty of the law is so far degraded—such is the apathy. We dare not express our real sentiments—of the Judges, that not even the slightest check is imposed upon the obscene and vulgar vituperations of a man who, however he may disgust even the uneducated among his audience, appears to charm the lethargic senses of the Bench.

The recent conduct of Judge Mondelet calls forth the following just remarks from the Editor of the St. John's News, C. E., which are applicable to our case.

"We are glad to see, that Government have given Judge Rolland a long leave of absence, and we hope the period may be extended to the term of his natural life. Sir Charles Napier once said, that an admiral should not be entrusted with the command of a fleet after the age of fifty or sixty, and we think the same remark might with some modification be applied to Judges, but certain it is that a man bent down with the age of second 'childishness,' as Judge Rolland is, would be better off the Bench than on it. It is natural to expect irascibility and extravagance, to use the mildest terms, from a man so old.

"The character of Judges is most important for the welfare of society, it ought not to be touched without weighty reasons, but when attacked it ought to be cleared."

The character of Judges is indeed a subject of vital importance to the well being and security of all civilized communities. A Judge should not only be above reproach, but above even the most distant shadow of suspicion, as to integrity and firmness of character and purpose. Perfection is not in man, but the bare possibility of a Judge being suspected of weakness or partiality, saps the very foundation of our social edifice.

We have witnessed cases where a stranger dropping in accidentally would suppose that, far from being in a Court of Justice, he was witnessing the rehearsal of some low farce or comedy, wherein a company of strolling Players were attempting to expose to the ridicule of the great unwashed, both bench and bar.

Is there no remedy for such a state of things? We think there is—and it behoves every right-minded man to lend his aid to the cleansing of this Augean Stable. Let a petition be drawn up, calling upon the House of Assembly, to institute an inquiry into the administration of Justice in the District of Gaspe—and if all those who are loud in their cry against the present state of things, are ready to affix their respective signatures thereto, there can be little doubt as to the result. But, let there be no attempt at sneaking out of the back door. Let all who now cry shame—Magistrates included—stand forth manfully, and prove to the world that they are men, not only endowed with reasoning faculties, but blessed with the noblest attributes of our nature—a high sense of honor and justice, and sufficient firmness of character, to oppose and expose wrong from whatever source it springs. Unfortunately there are too many among us, who are ever ready to sound an alarm, against this or that great public evil, but who shrink from the duty they owe to themselves, to their fellow citizens, and posterity, when called upon to stand forth in vindication of the principles they pretend to advocate.

To all such we would say

To thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

SHAKESPEARE.

Ninety nine out of every hundred admit, "something is rotten in the state of Denmark," but none have the hardihood to come to the rescue. The consequence is, that the most flagrant acts of injustice are perpetrated under the semblance of law.

Public decency, morality, every tie which binds society together, is set at naught—and a state of things exist, worthy of those good old feudal times, when some tyrannical Baron held the lives and properties, the virtue of the wives and daughters of his vassals, subject to his arbitrary will or his brutal lust.

Those who have read the Mysteries of Paris or Nicholas Nickleby, have probably thought that the Jacques Ferrand of the one, and the Ralph Nickleby of the other, are mere fictitious characters—the creative fancy of the author's brain. That such a chaos of vice, such moral turpitude, can never have been concentrated in one individual. Ent "truth is stranger than fiction," and our own experience during a nine years residence in Gaspe, has convinced us that there are living copies of these prototypes.

To expose and combat tyranny and injustice, is a duty which every right-minded man owes to society—this we have done, and will do so long as we can wield a pen—and no threats of personal violence—no dread of offending this or that great man, will deter us from waging war against those public men who abuse the trust reposed in them either by the press or the people.

Fortunately both in England and her Colonies, the Press is the people's safe guard—the great corrector of abuses. The same channel is open to all. If we have set down aught in malice—if we have departed from the truth—surely such a phalanx of talent and wisdom, as that we have to combat, can easily prove to the world, that we are vile calumniators—that actuated by sheer malice we have published the grossest falsehoods. Let them do this, and our sun is set. But so long as truth is on our side—we defy the host of the Palladiums.

We are told that our doom is sealed if we dare write against the powers of ——. Come on Macduff! We have written, and will write, again and again, until they read the writing on the wall.

We will not, however, content ourselves with vague assertions, but boldly give a series of facts, all of which we are in a position to prove.

[To be continued.]

Paspebio, 28th June, 1854.

MERCATOR.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 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 Offices are:—

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

CANADA.

We perceive by the Quebec Gazette, that the Cholera has again made its appearance in that place as well as in Montreal. There is no mistake, that this frightful disease is rapidly spreading over the American Continent, and if the inhabitants of the different towns on our river as well as the public authorities, would act with prudence, and manifest a little common sense, they would take every precautionary measure to prevent its introduction into our port, and to mitigate its evils, should it unfortunately make its appearance among us.

We copy the annexed from the Quebec Chronicle of the 26th June.

"We have been careful not to sound any needless alarm about Cholera, and to avoid currency to scattered reports on the subject. But we think it would be mischievous to conceal and pervert the truth: if at length we have good reason and proof, that the dreaded disease had made its appearance. We hear on the best authority that a few decided cases have occurred in Quebec and Montreal. These originated in emigrant ships. We hope the authorities at the quarantine station may be strictly attended to, and a thorough inspection of all vessels, especially foreign vessels, carried out both at Grande Isle and in this harbor of Quebec. Sicknes has appeared to considerable extent in some German ships, and continued to break out in them up to their arrival at Montreal. We heard from a medical gentleman that in one of these, at the end of last week, six cases of spasmodic cholera had occurred, and were expected to terminate fatally. Something almost as bad had occurred in our own port about a week ago, and we heard observations made reflecting on the character of the visiting physician of this harbor. A ship (the John Howell, we are informed) arrived at Quebec on Saturday the 17th, and was not visited by this public officer, till Monday. In the meantime one sudden death occurred on board, and six patients were removed from the ship, of whom two died (it is said) of cholera. Other deaths from that disease have been reported; we would not spread needless alarm, but we must not shrink from meeting the danger, nor avoid the duties incumbent on us at such a crisis."

ANOTHER INQUEST.

An Inquest was held on Thursday the 23rd of June, on board the Steamer Col. Fremont, before Stafford Benson, Esq., on the body of JOHN HANNINGTON, a Sailor of the boat. He had been on shore in the evening, and on his return to the Steamer, fell between the boat and the wharf whilst trying to jump on board.

The Jury ordered the fees to be sent to his widow.

Verdict.—Accidental death by drowning.

Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday following, on the body of a man found drowned in a net at Gilmour, Rankin & Co.'s Mill.

KOSSUTH ON THE WAR.

This extraordinary man has at length come out from his self-imposed retirement, and has addressed large masses of the English people on the subject of the war in the East. He made a brilliant speech recently at Sheffield, on the Nationality of Poland, which has been criticized in all the leading Journals of London; some applauding and others condemning it, according to the predilections of the Editors. He subsequently addressed the in-

habitants of Northingham, in the market place, on the subject of the war. The following is an extract of his speech, which gives a sketch of the policy he would pursue in the present strife:

"Now I will tell you gentlemen, how you can best employ your fleet so as to gain your object. Sign petitions that your Government shall permit 'Brave Charley,' as you call him, there in the Baltic, to land, and make such a Nelson speech to gallant and heroic Poland, as 'Rise, boys, and fight!—here are some good arms, and some dry powder for you—and here am I to back you' (Loud Cheers.) Upon my soul, 'Brave Charley' will be glad to do it, and Poland will rise like a hurricane against your enemy the Czar. The inheritors of the ancient glory of Poland will pray to God, and fight, and keep their powder dry. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is the best means to make useful your fleet, and the only means of attaining the objects of your war. Without Poland fighting, you cannot vanquish the Czar—you cannot reduce the dangerous power of Russia. The reconstruction of Poland is your victory, or nothing is. Again, gentlemen, you mean to fight for freedom, do you not? ('Yes, yes!') Well, if you do, I will tell you in what way you can best do it. Sign petitions and call on your Government to declare to Turkey, that England has no objection to Turkey taking the Hungarian nation for its ally, instead of accepting the treacherous friendship of Ambitious Austria, red with the blood of murdered nations (Cheers.) Have you any objection to see Hungary afforded a better security for resurrection and liberty! and greater political safety? (Cries of 'No, no!' and three groans for Austria.)

"Our freedom is our victory—our oppression is your defeat. (Hear, hear.) You have a dangerous and laborious way to walk—we have the same way to go; let us both go together and we shall go safely. (Hear.) And yet I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that the policy of your Government up to the present moment goes the contrary. It courts the false favors of Austria, it hindered and prevented Turkey from allying itself to Hungary, and from affording to Hungary the opportunity to fight for its own liberation and for the security of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) Thus, in reality, you have been made to pay, not so much for the security of Turkey and the independence of Europe, as to secure Austrian oppression over Poland, Hungary and Italy. (Hear, hear.) Do you like this? (Cries of 'No!') No you do not. You can the less so because England is the loser by it. Austria cannot help you; she must fall, in the long run, in this war. But we—Poland and Hungary—we would. Austria will betray you; she will stab you unawares. But we will be a strong shield and a sharp sword in your hands. (Cheers.)"

The Quebec Chronicle thus alludes to the speech of Mr Kossuth at Sheffield:

"It is subtle, well reasoned and forcible.—The burden is, that England by coalescing with Austria will aid in establishing a worse despotism over Western Europe than that of Russia. He shows how Italy, Hungary and Poland are the only permanent barriers to Russian aggression. He points out that had England in 1849 commanded the Russian Bear to stand back—had she said, 'There are the Carpathians, thus far shalt thou come and no further,' Russia had not dared to cross the Pruth with his invading hordes.—The Times contends that to detach Austria from the Western alliance would strengthen the hands of Nicholas beyond any counterbalancing strength that the liberated Magyars, Italians and Poles would afford. Kossuth's notions are evidently not palatable to the Thunderer, and some trouble has been taken to counteract them, and to make the Austrian court believe that they awaken no sympathy in Britain."

CRONSTADT.

Now that the Allies have sent a large fleet of steamers for the purpose of attacking this formidable Russian sea-port, considerable interest is excited to ascertain its strength, and the prospect there is of a successful issue. We copy below the remarks of a Correspondent of the Boston Post, residing at London, relative to this strong-hold of the Russians:

In the long absence of any authentic information from the Danube, and the disappointed public expectation that the Baltic Fleet has yet taken nothing but salt laden barks and fishing smacks, discussions are going on in the newspapers in regard to the fortress of Cronstadt, hitherto considered impregnable. On the one side it is argued that Napier's fleet, composed so largely of steamships, would be able, under favorable circumstances to take the fortress; while others and apparently better judges, think that no attack upon it could possibly succeed without the aid of a land force, and even these difficulties, all but insurmountable, are talked of. That the taking of Cronstadt would inflict a terrible blow on Russia cannot be doubted, and

this both the genius of Peter the Great and the ambition of his successors had been aware of. It is not only in itself one of the most powerful of defences, but is surrounded by the most formidable means of resistance. Without it the Russian fleet is without a secure place of resort, and St. Petersburg, a mere coasting port, that might be blockaded and bombarded by gun boats. Which party is correct we shall doubtless know in the course of the summer, when the English and French fleets are united in the Baltic.

NEWCASTLE BAZAAR.

This Bazaar, for the relief of the Wesleyan Chapel at Newcastle, agreeably to an announcement, came off with much spirit on Wednesday last. The day was very fine, and a large concourse of persons assembled, too large, to be accommodated in the building—the Mechanics' Institute—in which it was held. The Committee of Ladies deserve much credit for the zeal they manifested, and the amount of labor bestowed in preparing articles for the exhibition, and many thanks are due to friends abroad for liberal contributions in money and articles. We understand the handsome sum of upwards of One Hundred Pounds was realised, which will be ample to relieve the whole debt on the premises, and leave a surplus to make some necessary repairs.

GOOD ADVICE.

The following short paragraph copied from a contemporary, contains some wholesome advice, more particularly to the young:

"Push.—Push along. Push earnestly—It's the way your sound and hearty mortals do. And you can't do without it. The world is so made, society so constructed, that it is a law of necessity that you must push. That is, if you would be thought something and somebody.

"Push along. Push a strong push and a perpetual push. All see the power in it.—See how it gains, accumulates, whether of wisdom or of wealth. We never knew a man who was a right smart pusher who finally did not become rich, respectable, wise and useful. The fact is you are morally sure to become so, if you push—push like real, live, determined, up and down men.

"If you would relish your food, labour for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly take a clear conscience to bed with you."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Our exchanges report that from the opening of the navigation up to June 25, the number of Passengers was 23,224, being an increase over the same period last year of 7,660.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, (292 miles) for the half year ending on the 10th June, was £76,007 8 10!

DELEGATES AT QUEBEC.

The Editor of the Chronicle in his issue of June 27, thus refers to the mission of the Colonial Delegates to the Governor General. These gentlemen may be satisfied, but we do not hesitate to remark that the terms of the Treaty is anything but palatable to the inhabitants of this section of New Brunswick.

"We learn that the delegates met here with the view to arrange matters connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, are agreeable to the proposed articles. Those from the Lower Provinces cordially approve of the project as at present drafted. There is reason to fear that the promised advantages of this measure may also be endangered by the late coup d'etat of Mr. Hinks and his accessory, Lord Elgin. The delay resulting from that coup may be improved to defeat the agreement before the Senate."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

It will be seen by our Telegraph Despatch which contains some highly important news from the seat of war in the East, that the Steamer America arrived at Halifax at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, four hours after the Courier left with the regular mails for this quarter. At the Bend our Courier waited five hours for the express, which was expected to bring up the English mail, but the Postmaster then ascertained that the St. John portion of it had been dispatched to Windsor, to be conveyed by steamer across the Bay, and consequently our mail would not be sent on until Friday morning. He was therefore compelled to leave, without it.

This delay in forwarding our mail, has created