

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855

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.

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 days immediately preceding the discount days.

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

## KOSSUTH ON THE WAR.

KOSSUTH, in a letter to the London Atlas on the conduct of the War, closes with the following remarks :

"Lastly: I cannot help feeling alarmed at the patching-up tendency of your Government, stimulated by their own utterly helpless condition, divided counsels, want of authority, and irresolution, by the increasing embarrassments of L. L. Bonaparte, and by the fear of, and subserviency to Austria, derives manifestly an additional pressure from the Peelites and from the peace party. It cannot be denied that this party is rather in a favourable position for the failures and shortcomings of the Government, inasmuch as they can with perfect propriety, and do with considerable talent, make use of all the arguments which the friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of a worthy object for issue, are justified in opposing the miserable policy of the Government. But then with dangerous ability they turn these arguments to their own still more dangerous issue, and that is, peace at any price. I myself can but assent to all the arguments of Mr. COBDEN so far as they go to demonstrate that matters are going the wrong way; but while Mr. COBDEN, losing sight of the times to come, is pleading for a momentary truce fraught with the danger of future interminable wars, I from the same arguments am pleading for an effective war, in the right place, and by the right means, as the only possible and the only practical mode of securing the blessings of a permanent peace; and while I, together with him, lament the detestable policy which wantonly sacrifices the blood of this people for such futile aims as the Four Points, or the mere destruction of Sebastopol, I hold up before God and the world the inexorable testimony of history, demonstrating that this war is necessary; that the definitive solution of the Eastern question is indispensable and that any shuffling about it will entail upon Europe, and upon England in particular, the most dreadful calamities. Many a thing has gone wrong, many a fair chance has been marred, and the situation is certainly ten times as difficult as it was some twenty months ago, still I am of opinion that if the people would at least make use of its legitimate authority against a short-sighted irresolution, illiberal and double-dealing policy, the war could be led to results richly beneficent, both from a national and humanitarian point of view.

"I have exposed the danger calmly and impartially. It could be warded off if the nation would but resolutely and unequivocally express her will about the character and the object of the war. I speak not of details but of the general character. It is dreadful to think that there is actually no object in this war, though the masses of the people are fully conscious of what the object should be; the reduction of the power of Russia to innocuous proportions. The Government pretends to agree in this, but then with heart-revolting hypocrisy they reduce the reduction to the Four Points for peace, and Sebastopol for war. I wonder that any living man should not scruple thus in trifling with the destinies of this nation and of the world. I have often and fully explained the nature of the Four Points. The revelations of the Monitor, the confessions of Lord Clarendon, the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst, the manservable arguments of Mr Cobden with regard to Wallachia, and to the sham limitation in the Black Sea, and the public opinion of the civilised world—have supported me. But as the dust of this sham limitation still continues to be thrown in the people's eyes, I invite you, men of England, to hear what judgment Austria, even Austria, passes on it. I quote from her last diplomatic note addressed to France:—

"What is the aim of this war? To put an end to the preponderance of Russia, says Count Walewsky. Very well; if this means to bear on the political power of Russia in general; but if it means but to restrict the cessation of that preponderance to the Black Sea, then it is so much as to attribute the value of the aim, to a thing which is but one of the means. The diminution, even the entire destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, would alone not suffice to deprive Russia of the advantages which she derives from her geographical position against Turkey.

"False are the conclusions Austria deduces

from this truth, but truth it is. Men of England awake to it! Declare it aloud as your opinion—make it resound in Westminster Hall—declare that you will not enslave the Danubian Principalities, nor interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, but desire to secure her independence—declare that you repudiate the Four Points as unsafe, insufficient, and disreputable—declare that you repudiate the policy which pledges not to diminish the territory of Russia, declare that you are not satisfied with Sebastopol or the limitation of the Russian fleet for aim—declare that you are determined so to carry on the war, as to reduce the political power of Russia in general to innocuous proportions. Declare this for your object, and England is safe.

"There were once 123 towns and corporations found in this country condemning Austria, and expressing sympathy for my humble self. Are there not as many to speak a word for England herself? The other day the Londoners alone knew how to eject a foolish bill. Is England, Scotland, Ireland, not men enough to eject by lawful agitation a ruinous policy?"

## CANADA.

THE Governor General of Canada, it seems, is not giving general satisfaction to the people, over whom he was sent to govern. The Reform party have taken umbrage at certain of his acts, and one of their organs denounces him in the following plain language:

"Governor Head's ability seems to lie in promoting what is corrupt—in doing what is iniquitous to society—striking at the very root of religious liberty, and free representative institutions."

The Halifax Sun thus notices the extraordinary improvements which have been effected in Canada to facilitate the trade and commerce of that Province. What a striking contrast it presents to the Lower Provinces:

"Had any one told the Toronto people that in 1855, a ship built on the shore of Lake Huron, back of Simcoe county, would be floated round by Detroit, and passing from Lake Erie, via Ontario and the Long Sault to Montreal, thence to the sea as an ocean craft, he would have been set down as a Munchausen—yet so it is; the Reindeer, owned by Hayes, Brothers, and of 474 tons burthen, is at Toronto, from Coldwater! on her way to the Ocean, and stands A 1 at Lloyd's."

QUEBEC papers report 440 vessels, and 168 558 tons less this year than last, up to August 6th, from Europe.

Forsyth, Bell and Co's. Circular of August 6th, thus alludes to the Timber Trade of the port:

"Within the past fortnight a good deal of Timber has arrived, but the quantity falls far short of what came to market at the same period of the two succeeding years, but the tonnage continues very light, and thus the short supply is not felt as it would be with anything like an average amount of shipping.

"Money is scarce and difficult to be got, which curtails all speculative purchasers, and we never knew a summer of so little life and activity.

"White Pine rafts have been selling at from 4d. to 7d.; Red at 9d. for 33 to 44 feet; Elm and Oak dull at our quotations, and Deals and Staves in limited demand, though of Merchantable Standard the stock is light."

## UNITED STATES.

AN effort has been made by the speculators to keep up the price of flour by circulating reports that the wheat had suffered much of late from various causes. That there is a most extraordinary yield of this grain is admitted by the press generally.

We copy the annexed paragraphs from late papers, received during the week:

"There never was a better promise of a most abundant harvest than at the present time in the New England States. Alternate rain and sunshine have given a vigour and luxuriance to vegetation which is not witnessed every year at this season. Corn is of a very healthy color, and promises an abundant crop. Everything seems now to be beyond danger of injury from drouth, and we speak deliberately, and after careful enquiry and observation, when we say that the harvest of this fall will in all human probability be the largest ever gathered in New England.

"In conversation lately with a gentleman who has recently passed through portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and other South Western States, we were informed that the crops in that section looked finely. The planters have this year generally planted about three times as much corn as usual, and instead of having to buy at New Orleans, as heretofore, they will have some to sell.

"We are of opinion that the grain speculators who have combined to dam up the flood of grain which will seek a market this fall, and to maintain prices, will be utterly confounded.—Let them heed the proverb of Solomon:—'he that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of

him that selleth it."

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th says: "We do not know of a single failure among the grains or fruits. All the wild and domesticated berries and nuts are plenteous. The orchards, vineyards and gardens are prodigal of fruit and vegetables. The meadows and clover fields are rich with tall, sweet grass and luxuriant blossoms. The potatoe patches are mines of food. The corn though kept back by the late spring and cold rains, overtops the fences, and is of the most promising color. Oats are ready for the harvester, and over the wheat fields the thick standing shocks exhibit the fatness of the land. The barns (the warehouses of the farmer) are wholly inadequate to shelter the grain, which, therefore, must be stacked, and soon the portly wheat stacks will form a prominent and pleasing feature in every landscape.

"The farmers will be rich with the proceeds of their great harvest. They will send their produce to the mills and cities, thus adding hundreds of millions to the substantial wealth of the country, and their cash received will produce an uneasy sensation in their pockets, which will call for an infinity of nice things for home consumption."

Ballou's Boston Pictorial says:

"The grain crop is abundant, and prices have declined; facts for which every one is justly grateful; but there will be no such prodigious surplus as the sanguine anticipated, and prices will be prevented from falling to the lowest notch by the demand caused by the Eastern war. It is a common mistake to suppose that because this country can raise a large surplus of wheat, it necessarily does so. It is stated that with the largest crop of wheat ever raised, no more than 20 per cent, can be spared for exportation; but still, in the absence of a great surplus, the abundance of potatoes and other nutritive crops may and will keep the prices of living within reasonable limits."

## COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Bathurst, August 15, 1855.  
On the morning of this day twelve months ago, the hopes and dependance of thousands in this section of the Province were destroyed by the heavy frost, which checked the growth of the unmaturing grain and potatoes. On the 27th of the same month, another visitation as severe was experienced, which finally completed the destruction of nearly the whole crop throughout the County.

We have enjoyed so far this season, by the blessing of a kind providence, and immunity from heavy frosts, but it is still a season of great anxiety with the inhabitants generally, as on the state of the weather for the next two or three weeks, depend serious consequences. A repetition of last year's calamity would most assuredly drive hundreds from the County, and probably send many to premature graves. On the other hand, should the weather still prove propitious, the Agricultural produce of this year will far exceed (probably double) that of any former year in this County.

Fisheries.—Altho the Salmon Fishery proved sadly deficient, the Cod fishery has proved abundant and highly remunerative. The quantity caught in the parishes of Caraquet and Shippigan up to the fifth of August, exceeds that of any year since 1848 or 1849. Since that date, bad weather has much interrupted the labours of the fishermen. Mackerel has been tolerably abundant, and Herring are now striking in thickly. Altogether the inhabitants have reason to rejoice at the abundance of their harvest both by sea and land.

When the season advances a little more, I shall furnish you with an estimate of the whole quantity caught this season, with some remarks on the operation of the American "Free Trade" system, from the experience of the present season.

Melancholy Casualty.—A sad accident occurred yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at New Brandon, which resulted in the death of Mr William Southwood, a well known and respectable inhabitant of that place. Mr S. (who has been for four or five years past in the employment of Sprague & Co., as Superintendent or Manager of their Quarry business,) undertook with two others, to go out to some scows that were riding at anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and in danger of driving, from the heavy sea which prevailed at the time. There was a heavy surf breaking on the shore, as usual with westerly winds, and the small boat in which were Mr S. and his two companions had scarcely got out of the swell of these breakers before a heavy sea which came in by the stern, swamped her: all three succeeded in laying hold of the bottom of the boat as she rose, and held on there for some time, another boat was immediately despatched from the shore to their relief, the party in which, succeeded in rescuing Andrew Dacey, and Peter Carey the two Boatmen, but before they could grasp Mr S. he sunk to rise no more. Mr Southwood was noted for his kindness and hospitality to strangers and wayfarers of all conditions.—He was truly a useful and excellent member of society, and his loss will be long felt and much deplored by the whole community around him. He was a sincere member of the Methodist church, and to his zeal and energy his parish is

## AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 28th August, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at Mr. JOHN WISE'S, Douglastown, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

## THE REAPING MACHINE,

Imported from the United States by the Society, for the use of the County.

TERMS.—One third down, one third in 3 months, and the residue in 6 months, with Approved Joint Notes.

JNO. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.  
Miramichi, 8th August, 1855.

## J. S. MACLEAN,

TEA AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

HALIFAX.  
Office in C. B. Hunter's Building, - Hollis Street