

ed all British America until the end of November that I had misunderstood him, and that we were self-deceived, that he could not have been defended on the floor of Parliament, or anywhere else.

Now, I have never proved, but you compel me to prove, that Earl Grey did 'read' and sanction that speech. It was sent to His Lordship on the 28th of May. It was acknowledged in a note signed 'Grey,' and dated 'Colonial Office, June 12, 1851.' As this note was marked 'private,' I have ever declined to publish it, and in consequence have borne much misapprehension which I ought not to have borne. Read it, and then ask yourself what you would say of the statesman who read such a speech as yours; who wrote such a note; and who five months after wrote to your official superior to say that you were self-deceived.

'I received,' says his Lordship, 'your two letters of the 28th of May, but I have little to say, beyond thanking you for them, and expressing the gratification your report of what is going on has given me. I think all you have done about the Railway very judicious, and without flattery I may say that I do not know when I have read a better or abler speech than that which you made at the public meeting. I feel very sanguine of the ultimate assent of New Brunswick to the measure as proposed, and that we shall succeed in getting this most important work, destined, as I believe, to effect a change in this civilised world, accomplished.'

Next to the feeling of indignation at the 'noble Lord who could be guilty of such ignoble and dishonourable conduct, which every person must experience who reads this 'private' note, and then calls to mind the events of four years ago, comes one of wonder and surprise that Mr Howe should have so tamely submitted to be officially spat upon by a Lordling Secretary, and that he with this means of exculpation in his possession, should have so patiently borne the taunts and indignities heaped upon him at the time by a portion of the press and the public in this and the neighbouring Provinces.—There is no principle of honor that could demand of him this large measure of self-sacrifice and forbearance towards the man who had played him false, and who without scruple attempted to crush him and his scheme of Colonial improvement. There are not wanting those who see in this unexampled forbearance only a servile truckling to official greatness, and who assert that if Earl Grey were now Colonial Secretary, this "private" document would still remain in that obscurity in which it has reposed for the past four years. Such an opinion however, is scarcely consistent with the reputation which Mr Howe has always borne in public and private life. We incline to the opinion that it is only an illustration of the unswerving truthfulness and chivalric forbearance of a man who "swareth to his hurt and changeth not"—who cannot find in any breach of honor on the part of a person with whom he may be brought in contact an excuse for his own violation of that good faith usually observed among gentlemen. At the same time it cannot be denied, that if the treachery of Earl Grey furnished no excuse for using this private note in self-defence, neither does Mr Hinks' attack; and it must be acknowledged to be somewhat singular, that if Mr Howe could, for the maintenance of honor, patiently endure all the mortifications and reverses consequent upon a noble Lord's breach of faith, he should now be goaded into an abandonment of principle, by a single shaft, and that urged with no deadly force, from the quiver of a political rival. By whatever motives he may have been actuated, there are few who will not join in the opinion that he has done himself a gross injustice by this long forbearance.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Though it is doubtless true that the cause of peace has been gaining friends among public men in England, still there is no fact more patent to any one who has watched the phases of events for the last twelve months, than that the present war, on the part of England, is the war of the people. England never waged so popular a war. The government was originally pressed into it by the people, all its operations have been cheered on by enthusiasm; and as one and another statesman has shown himself a half-hearted warrior or a too easy peace maker, the people have thrust him aside into the shade. Cobden and Bright denounce the principle of the war and the people call them enemies of England and friends of Russia: the Pealties confess to qualms of conscience in the prospect of its continuance, and the people brand them as traitors: Lord John Russell countenances an unworthy project for peace, and an irresistible popular indignation thrusts him out of the Cabinet. Utterly regardless of both the scruples and the opposition of their old favorites, the people have, with undragging spirit, persevered in urging on the war.—Even in Manchester, Bright and Gibson would have a very slender chance of being re-elected in that strong-hold of the peace-party. It is certain that no government could exist for a day, or bear the test of a single division in Parliament, much less of an appeal to the

people through a general election, which did not distinctly and solemnly pledge itself to the prosecution of the war. There is other evidence of this popular enthusiasm for the war than the assertions of a war like press of the bluster of parliamentary harangues.—Three-fourths of the electors of Great Britain would declare for war.

Now, without stopping to enquire. What are the grounds in the popular mind of this conviction of the justness and necessity of the war, What is to come of it? What does it pretend? First, the gloomy prospect of a protracted war. Let no one pretend to say, in the face of what England dared and suffered and spent in the long war which followed the French Revolution, that when her flag has once been unfurled, her people once roused, she will too niggardly count the cost of what she has undertaken, or for any light pressure, or any momentary distress, draw back her feet before she has conquered her demands. And yet Russia seems still less likely to abate anything of the desperate energy she has thrown into the struggle. No trival measures will induce her to yield what the Allies will persevere in demanding. How many Almás and Inkermans may yet have to be fought; how many winters endured, how many Caers, St. Arnolds, and Raglans victimized; how many Sebastopols taken or besieged without being taken; to what year of the sixth decade, or to what decade of the nineteenth century these calamities may be prolonged, we can only "guess and fear." It is really disheartening to read what immense preparations are being made in prospect another winter before Sebastopol; to hear of plans proposed for the campaign of 1856; and to mark the determined resolution with which each party are girding themselves for a long and desperate struggle.

But there is another significant phase of these facts. We have heard much of late about representatives government being on its trial, and of immense advantages enjoyed by a centralized government in the conduct of a war over a government so largely diffused as that of England. Now is it possible that representative government may have to undergo some modifications in order to meet the exigency, and may not that result be so great a gain to the country that it may well be offset against some of the calamities of war?—It may be doubted whether twenty years of peace would have afforded such favourable opportunities for testing the efficiency and integrity of British institutions, for unrolling and "ventilating" the various schemes of needed reform, as have been furnished by the event of one year of war. It is not much to say that, as the result of the past year's experience, a higher order of merit is demanded of public servants in every department, that jobbing is less possible and more odious, aristocratic inefficiency less secure of its unworthy claim to impunity, statesmen more sensible of their responsibility, ministers more disposed to respect that population sanction which is their only safe tenure of office. And though the war, with all its inevitable calamities, should continue yet many months, still how many domestic reforms may grow out of it—how much it may aid the people in securing a more proportionate voice in the national administration—how many reforms which have long been lagging, may in these driving times, be pushed forward—how much, though severely racked, the State may also be purified,—we only can guess and hope.

List of Letters for July.

Received at the Post Office Chatham and Newcastle &c., and remaining for delivery 15th August, 1855.

Allen Peter Miramichi	McLeod James F.
Bullock John	McDonald Thomas
Blake Robert	McLean William
Blake John Black Brook	Pallant Charles at Mr A
Buckley James	Eraser
Burdou Thomas	Quana Richard
Cunningham Thomas	Runde J.
Egar Anne	Rodgers Daniel
Fellows James J.	Rodgers David
Forsyth John	Robertson Edward
Gua William	Robicaux Telissor Point
Holden Ellen	Sapeu
Isabella Lawler brig.	Smith Matilda
Jones Patrick	Simmons Ann
Keeho John	Seibner G.
Luzet C.	Smith D.
Marsa Daniel George	Scymist Abigail
Moran Martin	Tulloch Mary
Mullin James	Thalia brig
Murphy Charles	Walsh Mrs Ann
McIvon Donald	Wall Philip

P. S. Persons asking for any of the above will please say "Advertised."

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore carried on in Newcastle, by the Subscribers, with the late JOHN ALEXANDER, under the Firm of PARK & ALEXANDER, will in future be carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of

McLaggan & Park.

ALEXANDER MCLAGGAN,
WILLIAM PARK,
Newcastle, 6th September, 1855. In.

MILL GEAR FOR SALE.

The GEAR of an UP-AND-DOWN SAW MILL, on Sale at a Bargain. Enquire of Mr JAMES WETHERALL, Bathurst.

Bathurst, June, 55.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Steamer Africa arrived at Halifax on the morning of Tuesday last. She brought 197 passengers.

The news from the Crimea is very meagre. It was currently reported, and the rumour gains ground, that the resources of Sebastopol are rapidly diminishing, and that the place cannot hold out much longer. Great preparations for the bombardment are still going on, and an assault on the Malakoff no doubt has taken place ere this.

Some particulars of the terrible battle on the Tchernaya will be found among our extracts. It was a fierce and bloody affair, and gives further evidence of the superiority of the Allies over the Russians, when they have a fair field to fight on.

We have made numerous selections, to which we refer our readers for particulars.

The Queen arrived at Osborne on the 27th ult., from her visit to France. The papers are filled with the particulars. The hearty and brilliant reception she met with from our Gallic neighbours, must have been gratifying to her personally, as well as to the British people.

We annex an extract from the Monetary and Commercial Review of Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the 1st of September.

"The Board of Trade returns for the month of July have been issued since our last, but are not of so satisfactory a character as could be desired, inasmuch as they exhibit a falling off in the declared value of our exports of £1,280,260, when compared with the corresponding period of last year. This result, however, was anticipated, owing to the heavy shipments in July, 1854, to both Australia and the United States, in which month they exhibited an increase over even the prosperous season of 1853 of £377,105. It is worthy of remark that during the first seven months of 1854 a large increase was observable in the returns of almost every month, but the remaining months invariably presented a decrease, and it is not improbable that the remaining months of the present year will show more favourable results. Cotton and woollen manufactures have declined to a great extent, which sufficiently accounts for the heaviness in the Manchester market. Metals, hardware, and haberdashery also appear in an unfavourable light. Breadstuffs and other articles of food and luxury have been imported in large quantities, but no particular change is noticeable in the import of other descriptions of goods.

"The Money market continues to manifest a very easy position. The supply of money is much in advance of the demand. The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England, the discount houses of Lombard-street, and on the Stock Exchange, is unchanged; in the latter place, it is difficult to find employment for money. The advance in many of the corn markets leads to caution on the part of capitalists; but the present fine harvest weather will, it is hoped, soon dispel all uneasiness as to the yield of the crops in this country.

"The Grain trade has not been so active as last week, although the advices from the markets in the interior generally report an advance of about 3s. to 4s. per qr. on wheat. The weather has again become almost universally fine and very favourable for harvest operations. With respect to the yield of the crops, although no adequate idea can be formed, the belief is, that, taking quality, condition, and weight into account, this year's yield will fall from 20 to 25 per cent. below the large production of 1854."

"The Provision market has been quiet since our last, but no important variation in the value of any article calling for notice.

"The reports from the manufacturing districts describe a continuance of the satisfactory course of trade, owing to the confidence as to the result of the harvest, and the favourable accounts from the seat of war. The manufacturers of yarns at Manchester maintain a good position, and in some cases higher rates have

been paid and a fair business, chiefly, however, on Indian account, has been transacted."

Mr Oliver's affairs still continue to agitate the public mind, and it would appear from the following extract taken from the London Times, that the expectation of a large dividend being paid to the creditors, will not be realized, but on the contrary they will suffer a heavy loss.

"Ten months have now elapsed, and it is time to enquire whether they are in a position to justify their course, or whether the case is to be added to those too frequent instances of utter recklessness on the part of persons claiming a position in the commercial world as to the nature of any statements they may make, provided the purpose can be accomplished of transferring risk for themselves to others. Meanwhile it may be mentioned, according to the latest reports current at Liverpool, that not a single penny has yet been paid in the shape of dividend, that those who were sanguine enough in accordance with an arrangement concocted at an early stage of the business, to take ships at a valuation of 50 per cent. in full discharge of their claims, and who have since had the benefit of their earnings, will perhaps be called upon to refund heavily, and that the prospect of the whole amount ultimately to be realised for the creditors has dwindled to something between 2s. 6d. and 4s. in the pound."

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

A correspondent at Shippigan, under date of 7th September, communicates the following items of news:—

"Our wheat harvesters have just made a general start in reaping, but the high winds from the N. W. on the 29th and 30th ult., did considerable damage to that crop, in shaking it to a large extent; and the oats that were green are totally struck. I am afraid from accounts received, that all over the Capes, New Bandon settlement, and Caraquet have suffered considerable loss. The potatoe crop, is going to be an abundant one, and of excellent quality, clear of rust or blight.

"On Thursday, the 30th ult., was launched from the building yard of John Woolner, Esq., a fine Clipper Built Ship called the "SYDENHAM," of about 1,200 tons. She has been built under Lloyd's inspector, J. Tucker, Esq., and will class A 1 seven years. She has a splendid fully-length Lady's figure head, and as she rides on her own element, she is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, as the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in her model, that her appearance is singularly majestic. She reflects much credit on the enterprise of Mr. Woolner, in the care he has taken in the choice of prime material, all of Hacmatac of first quality, and she is strong and faithfully built. For appearance and model, she will possess high sailing qualities—she may be called a clipper of the first class."

HICKS AND HOWE.

We would call the attention of our readers to an article under the Politician head, copied from the Eastern Chronicle, relative to a literary controversy which has taken place between these two gentlemen while residing in England. There are some interesting developments respecting Colonial Railways in this article, and we are inclined to think that there are some others on the same subject, that if laid before the public, would place a number of our Colonial Politicians in no enviable light. Mr. Howe's exposure in reference to the government guarantee, reflects but little credit on the character of Lord Grey. We have not seen Mr. Hicks's letter to Mr. Howe, but have a copy of Mr. Howe's reply thereto, and shall at an early day make some selections from it. It is an able document, like everything else that comes from his pen.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

THE Circulars received are to the 31st August. The accounts they furnish are not very encouraging.

"The arrivals for the past fortnight are unusually large, consisting of 46 cargoes Deals, and 17 cargoes of Timber, the consumption of both Deals and Timber is very fair, but with such a supply the greater part of the recent arrivals must of necessity be stored.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The supply of Deals is exceedingly large, making the import to the present period 2,514,489 pieces, which is an excess of 807,697 pieces over that of last year. This enormous supply, within a very short period, has quite paralysed the market, and it is now impossible to realise the rate current a week ago. Importers, however, may store rather than submit to a large sacrifice, in which case prices may remain nominally at our quotations. The stock is considerably increased, and, with the prospect of future large supplies, yarding may be compulsory; but whether such a course will, in the end, enhance the value of Deals in this market, is open to a difference of opinion—on this subject we leave our friends to draw their own inference. It is, however, in