

best to make it effective. If Mr. Crampton "sailed as near the wind as he could," it was because Mr. Gladstone embarked him in a boat with so little ballast; "piloting him off," like Tom Moore's Cupid, and "then bidding him good-bye," there being this slight distinction between Love and Mr. Gladstone that the former never tried to scuttle the boat when it had got upon a lee shore.

You affirm that the "American Courts and Government" should be held as qualified to interpret their own laws, but lose sight of the fact that they differed as to the interpretation throughout the entire period, when it can be shown that a dollar was paid for anybody's passage by Mr. Crampton. Throughout the spring of 1855 there was a doubt upon this point. I acted upon that doubt, and raised the question. In May the point was decided by Judge Kane in our favor, and I defy anybody to prove that Mr. Crampton paid money for or on account of the recruiting service till after that decision was published, or subsequent to its reversal. He took the law, then from "the Courts"—as you upon their decision, whether for or against his policy. The government, it is true, adhered to a different interpretation, but surely Mr. Gladstone would not set much value upon a legal opinion given by a cabinet minister, in opposition to one delivered by a Judge in Westminster Hall. Nor would he venture to reproach any English gentlemen who had acted upon a judicial decision, subsequently qualified or reversed. But perhaps you are not aware that American lawyers still contest the validity of Judge Kane's last opinion, as restrictive of the rights of American citizens—hostile to the privilege of locomotion, and to the genius of American Institutions. Let me invite your attention to what has been said upon this point, recently by an American jurist:

I quote from "Remarks on the English Enlistment Question by R. W. Russell," Barrister, of New York:—

"The neutrality laws, as they will be henceforth understood and acted upon, especially in reference to Central American affairs, merely forbid enlistments and hirings in the United States. Anybody may open an intelligence office—may pay the passage of emigrants—may issue handbills, publish advertisements, and make speeches in favor of emigration, for the purpose of enlisting in foreign service. As observed by Mr. Marcy, in his recent correspondence on Nicaraguan affairs, any number of persons may go out of the United States to become soldiers in a foreign country, provided that there be no organized expedition from hence.

"If this government had not sympathized with Russia; there would have been no interference with the attempt to obtain volunteers for the British army, and that attempt would have been eminently successful.

"With all due submission, it appears plain to my mind that individuals in this country have a perfect right to render material aid and assistance to any nation at war with another, or to any people struggling for independence. Not only may articles be published in the newspapers, calculated to persuade or induce those who sympathize with one of the belligerents to go to his assistance, but subscriptions may be collected to defray their expenses; articles contraband of war may, at the risk of the individuals, be sent; loans may be negotiated, and everything short of the acts which the laws of Congress now prohibit within the jurisdiction of the United States, may be done without affording any just cause of complaint to a foreign nation.

"I do not believe that the framers of the act of Congress ever intended to prevent any man or number of men, from furnishing money or other assistance to parties desirous of going abroad to join in military expeditions, provided they are not carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States. The parties supplying the funds may reasonably expect that those who received the money or other assistance will carry out their expressed intentions; but there is no violation of the law if it be left entirely to them to determine whether afterwards they will go or not. But, however this may be, it is quite clear that the admission of the British Government as to the instructions given as above to its agents does not warrant the President's conclusion, it being evident that the true intention of Congress was merely to prevent "recruiting within the United States," and that there was no design or intention to prohibit citizens or residents from going abroad for the purpose of enlisting in any foreign service, and consequently no intention to make criminal the act of assisting them in the exercise of their undoubted right to leave this country for that purpose.

"But the undeniable fact is, that any American citizen or resident of the United States has a right to go abroad and enlist himself as a soldier in a foreign service. And it is an irresistible conclusion, that is allowable to present to the public the reasons which may be calculated to influence them in making up their minds on the question whether they will assist either of the belligerents. This is an important right which the citizens of a republic should not relinquish or allow to be impaired.

"It may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that so far from the spirit of the act being as represented by Mr. Cushing, not half a dozen of votes could have been obtained in Congress in the year 1794, or the year 1818, or at any time since, in support of a bill couched in that spirit."

(To be continued)

BY TELEGRAPH TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

New York, August 17, 1856. Baltic arrived this morning under favourable weather. The panic in Breadstuffs market continues. Flour declined 2s to 3s per barrel.—Canadian Sweet 30s to 31s. Western Canal 24s to 27s. Ohio 32s to 33s. Corn firm and unchanged. Wheat quoted at 9s 11d to 10s For Southern White 8s 6d to 9s. Western Red 9s 2d to 10s. Provisions generally unchanged.

Money active, no change from previous quotations. Governorship of Jamaica is tendered to M Darling, Governor of Newfoundland. The Spanish Insurrection is suppressed.

Additional News by the Baltic at New York. From United States papers we have the following additional news by Baltic:—

It is rumoured that the Emperor of France is suffering from spinal disease. Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

There are reported of a remonstrance to Sardinia made by France in favor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia are having an interview at Toplitz.

Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, and it is said that Russia advises this.

A fire and explosion at Salonica, Turkey, had caused great loss of life and property.

Spain.—Saragossa has capitulated. The Queen's troops took possession of the city without resistance. The National Guard and Militia were disbanded and the Municipality changed.

A new Ayuntamiento and Provincial deputation has been named in Cantolina, and the various hands of insurgents which sought refuge in the mountains were dispersing rapidly.

All the details that reach us of the proceedings at Barcelona concur in representing the fighting as desperate, and the conduct of the Queen's troops after all resistance had ended as ferocious in the extreme. On the 24th, for instance, three days after the fighting had ceased in the city, two battalions of National Guards, arrived to the assistance of the citizens were met in the plain by the Queen's cavalry, and every man of them cut to pieces.

Seventeen individuals engaged in the insurrection at Barcelona have been shot. They were executed three by three.

Italy.—A letter says that the Austrian government is alarmed at the attitude Sardinia assumes towards it in Italy, and has begged the French government to represent to the latter that in order to preserve the tranquillity of Europe a change of its policy would be desirable. The French government has accordingly made a communication of a confidential character to Sardinia, hinting that she might assume a less hostile attitude and tone towards Austria, without lessening the influence she exercises in Italy. The view which Sardinia will take of this motion, remains to be seen.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Valuable Ship-yard Property

FOR SALE at New Richmond, Bay Chaleur, Consisting of:—

A Large Moulding Loft and Shed, Blacksmiths' Shop, a large Cook-house, well fitted up, a Store for iron with several other Out Buildings, and a GOOD FARM attached of 150 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation.

This is one of the most desirable places for SHIP-BUILDING that is on either side of the Bay Chaleur. Abundance of Wood material which could be brought to the Yard at very reasonable rates, and sufficient Carpenters and Handy Workmen residing in the place to carry on the work.

A SUPERIOR GRIST MILL

Three Stories high, with THREE RUN OF STONES which manufactures all kind of Grain, having a Barley Sheller and a large Kiln with a new cast metal Kiln Head. There is a small SAW MILL attached to the Grist Mill. This Mill is situated on the East side of the Bonaventure Harbour, close to the highway, and on a magnificent Stream which affords abundance of Water at all seasons of the year.

The above Properties form part of the Estate of the late William Cuthbert, Esq., and is well worthy the notice of those who wish to embark in ship-build ing and Milling.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned R. H. MONTGOMERY, New Richmond, Bay Chaleur, 16th Aug. 1856.

AUCTION.

As the Rev. B. SCOTT is about removing from Newcastle, his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

will be Sold without reserve, by Public Auction, at his Residence, (D. V.), on TUESDAY the 9th day of SEPTEMBER, commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon, which are as follows:—

- A Centre Table—Solid Mahogany,
  - A Mahogany Sofa,
  - Carpets and Hearth Rugs,
  - Cane and Wooden Bottom Chairs,
  - Bedsteads and Kitchen Tables,
  - Crockery, Fire Irons and Stove Pipes,
  - Venitian Blinds and a large Mat,
  - An excellent Milch Cow and eight day Clock,
  - A Riding Sleigh, Furs, and Two Tons of Hay,
  - A superior Cooking Stove, to burn wood or coal,
  - A Revere Airtight Stove, and Chest of Drawers,
  - An excellent Shower Bath, and Glass Lamps,
  - Carpenters' Tools, Garden Utensils, and a variety of other articles. Also, a substantial Covered Gig.
- Newcastle, August 19, 1856.

BUILDING LOT

AT AUCTION.

The Subscriber will Sell at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST,

THE CORNER BUILDING LOT,

In front of Martin Crane's, Esq., it is well adapted for any kind of business, having two fronts, one upon Water Street, and the other up on the St. leading to the New Foundry.

Dimensions of the Lot are:—33 feet on Water Street; 66 feet on the new Foundry Street.

A Plan of the Lot can be seen at the Residence of JAMES MAHAR.

Also at the same time and place—

A LOT OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Clothing of all descriptions, &c., &c. Terms of Sale for the Lot—One half down; one third in Six Months, and the remainder in Nine Months.

Terms of Sale for the Goods—Cash on delivery. E. DALEY, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 23, 1856.

FLOUR and MEAL

At Auction.

On TUESDAY the 26th inst, at 11 o'clock, at the Subscribers Wharf, to close a Consignment, 150 Bbls. American Superior FLOUR, 40 do. Damaged CORN MEAL.

ALSO—

50 Bbls. Canada S. F. FLOUR.

Terms at Sale.

WM. J. FRASER & CO.

Chatham, 22nd August, 1856.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER for a School in Newcastle. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials to the undersigned,

WILLIAM HENDERSON, } Trustees

RICHARD HUTCHISON, }

21st August, 1856.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 5, 1856.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the Second day of September next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 1st May, 1843, and no sale of credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

GLOUCESTER.

By Deputy Carruthers, at Bathurst.

100 acres, lot 59, block 34, Bathurst Road, William Hay: improved by applicant.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy Peters, at Chatham.

225 acres, lot 29, block E, Bay du Vin river, J Johnson

75 acres, lot 22, block 70, Blackville, John M. Dermott.

By Deputy Davidson, at Newcastle.

50 acres, east 1/2 half of T, block 6, Alnwick, M. Carrol.

100 acres, lot 57, block 9, Alnwick, G. E. Lottson.

KENT.

By Deputy Douglass, at Buclouche.

100 acres, lot 17, St. Anthony, Fred Loxero.

218 acres, lot 101, Louisburg, O. Richard.

By Deputy Little, at Richibucto.

137 acres, lot 44, block N, Welford, G. E. Stevenson.

57 acres, lot 45, lock, N, Welford, T. Stevenson.

153 acres, lot 52, block S, Palmerston, J. F. Deagle.

100 acres, lot 23, block 11, Tweedie's brook, T. Grogan.

100 acres, lot 24, block 11, Tweedie's brook, J. Grogan.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

Tailoring Establishment.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their very liberal support since his arrival in Miramichi, and begs to assure them no effort will be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

G. A. BLAIR.

Opposite Bowser's Hotel.

Chatham, 16th August, 1857.

VALUABLE

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAW MILL, with One Gang and Single Saw, with Edgers and Trimmers, capable of cutting 30 M. Superficial Deals, &c., per day, at in first rate order; also, ample Wharf room for piling Lumber, and Booms to hold 4 Millions feet Logs Together with a large STORE, Four Dwelling HOUSES, Blacksmith SHOP and BARN, and about 50 Acres of LAND.

This Property is situated on the Harbour of Buclouche, County of Kent, and is one of the best situations in the Province for manufacturing Lumber at small cost.

This Establishment will be sold at a great bargain and offers a good opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business.

For further particulars, apply to W. H. SCOVIL, St. John, New Brunswick, or to the Subscribers W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, July 9, 1856. (July 19 2m)

STRAY GESE.

The Subscriber has in his charge Two Flocks of GEESE which strayed into his premises on the seventh of this month. The owners can have the same on proving property and paying expenses—Unless claimed within ten days, the same will be sold to pay expenses.

EDWARD ROBERTSON.

Nelson, 14th August, 1856.

BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale.

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, 19th August, 1856.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

AND

CATTLE SHOW

OF THE

Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY,

FOR 1856.

The Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society will take place near the Town of Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER next.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match of the present year will consist of two classes of Ploughmen.

Class No. 1, to be open to all who are Members of the Society. 1 Prize of £3 0 0.

Class No. 2, to be open to all, except such as have taken the first prize two years.

6 Prizes.—viz:—1st Prize	£1 5 0
2nd "	1 2 6
3rd "	1 0 0
4th "	0 17 6
5th "	0 15 0
6th "	0 12 6

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st.—Teams must be on the ground by nine and ready to commence work by 10 o'clock, A. M.

2nd.—No person shall be eligible to compete for a prize who has not been a Member of the Society at least one month previous to the day of competition.

3rd.—Three Judges will be appointed by the Board, and their names will be announced by the Secretary on the morning of the Ploughing Match.

4th.—The Society will provide for the Ferryage of all Horses that have been actually engaged in the competition of the day.

5.—That no person shall be allowed to assist the ploughmen, or in any way interfere with, or accompany them, after the Ridges have been staked off, and the first furrow or round completed.

CATTLE SHOW.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—No person will be deemed eligible to compete for any prize, who has not been a member of the Society at least one month previous to the day of competition.

2nd.—All Cattle and Horses must be on the ground and ready to be entered for competition by 11 o'clock, A. M.; after 12 o'clock none will be admitted.

3rd.—To render any animal admissible for competition, it will be necessary that its owner shall have been a member of the Society as above; that the exhibitor be prepared to prove that he is the owner of the animal, and its breed and age.

4th.—Three Judges will be appointed on the morning of the Show, and their names will be announced by the Secretary.

5th.—The decision of any two of the three judges shall be final. But except in the case of bulls and swine, the judges shall not withhold any premium or prize, on the ground that the animal exhibited was not worthy of it.

6th.—The Ferryage of Cattle and Horses entered for competition, having crossed the River will be provided for by the Society.

PREMIUMS FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.

Best Bull, 3 years old,	£1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Bull, 2 years old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0
Best Heifer, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 2 years old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 2 years,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 1 year old,	0 10 0
Second do, do,	0 7 6
Best Boar, 1 year old,	1 5 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Sow, 1 year old,	0 15 0
Second do, do,	0 12 6
Best Colt or Filly, 3 years old,	1 10 0
Second do, do,	1 0 0
Best Colt or Filly, 2 years old,	1 0 0
Second do, do,	0 15 0

By Order of the Board.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary

Chatham, 14th August, 1856.

At a Special Session of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House in Newcastle, in, and for the County of Northumberland, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Six.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS, KENNETH BIGGER, a Prisoner confined in the Gaol at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, on a charge of Burglary, hath broken the Gaol, escaped from custody, and is now at large. And Whereas, from his lawless character this Session deems his apprehension a matter of consequence to the Inhabitant of this County.

NOW KNOW YE, That a

REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS

of current money of New Brunswick, will be paid out of the Funds of this County to any Person or Persons who will apprehend the said Kenneth Bigger, and lodge him securely in the Gaol of the County, at Newcastle.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Sessions of Northumberland, this Fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Order of the Sessions,

EDWARD WILLISTON,

Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.]

\*DESCRIPTION.—He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark hair and complexion, broad shoulders, slightly stooped, with heavy eyebrows, and down-cast look; when he escaped was dressed in a blue checkered homespun shirt, dark brown trousers, black satin vest, and black glazed hat.

I also offer in addition to the above, a further sum of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, for the apprehension of the said Bigger.

JAMES MITCHELL, High Sheriff