

The Politician.

BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half-measure,—and that our Government has met it more than half-way,—in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence the other without loss of honour,—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honour, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to slur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future. We do not think the people of England will henceforth sit by so quietly while proceedings to which they have the gravest objection, and negotiations of which they have utter distrust, are going on, nobody knows how, under the shield of the royal prerogative. The honour of England can hardly be said to be in its own keeping, when month after month its representatives ask, and ask in vain, what has been done, what complaints have been received from other Governments, what answers had been sent, what is the present state of the quarrel, and what its probable conclusion.—Throughout the whole of this recruiting affair, and the correspondence arising out of it, the British public has only known the steps taken by its own Government when the American Government had already acted upon them.—We adhere to our opinion that the American Government has not acted with common generosity in this affair, and that its pretence of *bona fides*, or offence against its territorial sovereignty, is simply got up for the occasion. Nevertheless, the common sense of this country would not have allowed Mr. Crampton to go on, week after week, plunging deeper into difficulty, at the very moment when there was nothing the American Government so earnestly wanted for Central American purposes. Often and often indeed has the British public been plunged into war or forced to humiliation before they knew what it was all about, and by men whose names had hardly reached them.—We cannot but think that the time is going by for this sort of work. At least, if England makes no effort to stop it after the present affair, it deserves the consequences.

Referring to Mr. Crampton, the *Times* says: We do not doubt in the least Mr. Crampton's faithful devotion to his own Government and good intentions towards the Government to which he was sent. But there is such a thing as a careless and undisciplined fidelity, which tells its master, "Oh, trust me; I know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be particular either." There is a fidelity to a master which implies to little self-respect in the servant. Mr. Crampton appears to have wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions and the style of proceeding he adopted, and to have managed the affair on a free and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really to offend the United States' Government or to violate the United States' law, but simply thinking that it didn't signify, "that it was of no use sticking at a trifle, and that the United States' Government would never make a fuss about such a little matter. But this was a line unfortunately most unsuitable for dealing with a jealous and ticklish people like our friends across the Atlantic, most tender about their dignity, and on the look out for the slightest indication of a difference of behaviour towards themselves and European Governments. Mr. Crampton was certainly not the man to send as a minister to the United States.

From the Morning Advertiser.

Lord Palmerston's organs—the *Times* and the *Post*—have day after day exhausted their vocabularies of vituperation, in speaking of America. Had they written for the express purpose of precipitating that country into a war with England—had they, indeed, been specially retained by the Government of Lord Palmerston with that view, they could not have employed more insulting language, or language most likely to goad on the Americans to an open rupture with this country. The two journals in question, evidently writing under Downing-street inspiration, have systematically loaded the Americans with the most opprobrious epithets which could be found in the English language; and, when these were exhausted the *Times* invented a bullying phraseology of its own, and yet, after all the insolence and abuse thus heaped on America by our ministers, through the medium of their two morning organs, they are now compelled to stand before parliament, the country and the world, in the pitiable position of men who have had to eat their words, and to cringe at the feet of the Washington cabinet, of whom they had thus spoken in terms of unqualified disrespect. But though no ministry ever before stood in so humiliating a position as that of Lord Palmerston in connexion with this American question, we are anxious, for the sake of both countries, that nothing should be done which could have the effect of preventing an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States and England.

From the Morning Herald.

The course resolved upon by her Majesty's ministers with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and our three consuls, has not met with the approval of their most constant adherents. It is felt, indeed, that not only does the Government condescend to sacrifice our officials, in order to escape the consequence of its own acts, but that the cabinet of Washington has succeeded in putting an affront upon us in such a conciliatory spirit that we are expected to pocket it without a murmur. The voice is pleasant and soothing, but the hand which has dealt the blow is not the less hard and ruthless. It has been well observed by a contemporary that ministers have elected to judge of the hand by the voice. The upshot is, that the American Government has succeeded; and we are compelled to submit to one more indignity from a state, which within the last twelve or fifteen years has contrived to make England eat more dirt than have all the powers she has relations with put together—a fact known to none better than to Lord Palmerston and to Lord Palmerston's Foreign Secretary.

From the Morning Post.

The public will have learnt, from the explanations made in the House of Commons, that the British Government, anxious not to throw away by any act of theirs any chance of preserving the peace of the world, and preventing the development into war of the ill-founded quarrel forced upon us by the United States, have now determined to accept the position pressed upon them by the Government of President Pierce, and to accede to the retention of Mr. Dallas at the Court of London as a minister charged with the conduct of special negotiations and endowed with unusual discretionary powers. Our own opinions have, as our readers are aware, pointed rather in a contrary direction. We have entertained strong doubts of the policy, as well as the justice, of our yielding to such an extent to the pressure put upon us by the cabinet of Washington, unless we could be satisfied that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton was the result not so much of a determination deliberately taken and acted upon by the Government of the United States to neutralize the prestige and enfeeble the influence of England in the Western world, as the consequence of the necessity of a domestic political position personal to President Pierce. Looking at the events which have preceded these unhappy differences, and weighing the comments which have been made upon them on the other side of the Atlantic, we felt ourselves driven, however unwillingly, to the adoption of the more unfavourable of the alternatives which offered themselves to us in solution of the measures taken by America at this juncture.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—Permit me to occupy a small space in your valuable paper, in order to rectify an error which one of the Candidates at the late Election appears to have fallen into. On the day of nomination, speaking in reference to Railways, he stated, that "during last winter he had travelled over a considerable portion of the United States and made minute and particular enquiries concerning the Railways there, and was unable to find a single line that paid." Sir, I confess I was greatly surprised to hear such a statement, for, while I could not for a moment suppose he was wilfully misleading his audience, I was equally unable to understand how a gentleman of his well known ability could have been led into such an egregious error.—Sir, it behoves all persons aspiring to the high position which that gentleman has since attained, to be particularly careful in making statements on important matters, for there were doubtless many persons listening to him not having facilities for acquiring information in regard to Railroads, who would naturally place implicit confidence in what he said, and it is in order to remove that impression (not from hostility to the gentleman himself) which has induced me to annex the following statement, taken from a work of undoubted authority, viz. Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review*:

DIVIDENDS OF MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

Railroads.	Average last five years.
Boston and Providence	5 9-10
Boston and Worcester	7
Boston and Lowell	7 9-10
Taunton Branch	8
Nashua and Lowell	9
New Bedford and Taunton	6 9-10
Western	7 7-10
Eastern	7 9-10
Boston and Maine	6 6-10
Fitchburg	7 5-10
Connecticut River	6 9-10
Fall River	5

You will perceive by the above, that Railways in the State of Massachusetts alone, which is by no means the largest, wealthiest, or most populous State in the Union, not only pays all expenses, but enables the Shareholders to pocket very handsome dividends beside.—I might go on and take up State after State and show the same results, but I shall content myself with reference to one more line, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In a speech made at Wheeling, on the occasion of the Railroad Celebration at that point, Hon. Rnoch Louis Lowe, Governor of Maryland, justly said:—"No flight of imagination was so daring, or

fancy so bold, as to conceive of such an undertaking when he was a boy. Then Railroads was regarded as suited only to level countries. Who then dreamed of the Cyclopean labor that could penetrate the earth, bridge the dizzy ravine, and conquer the mountain heights, which it wears the wing of the eagle to surmount. It was a brilliant conception, a sublime idea, a great design, thus to draw together by iron bands the wealth of the Ohio Valley and the enterprise of the East, between which a stern nature had seemed to interpose insurmountable barriers. It had been accomplished by the intelligent appreciation of Virginia, and the inflexible will of Maryland. It had been accomplished, too, without imposing upon the people of Maryland the slightest burden.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, had never failed to pay the interest on the loan made by the State to its use, and had therefore never been the cause of levying one dollar of taxation."

I think Sir, it is unnecessary for me to cite any thing further to prove that Railways in the United States, pay and pay handsomely too, especially when we consider that the construction of Railways, there cost a vast deal more than the estimated cost of the same works in this Province.

But Sir, to go further, to leave the New World and take a glance at the Old, what do we find there, in Belgium the expense of constructing Railways has been £18,000 per mile, and the profits 3 1-2 per cent on the capital. In France the cost of construction has been £26,832 per mile, and the average annual net profit on the capital employed 2 7-10. In Prussia the expense of construction has been £12,000 per mile, being single track only, and the net profits nearly 3 per cent, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Now Sir, although it is strange that the gentleman should have overlooked those facts, is it not passing strange that after declaring his conviction that the present Railway Scheme would not pay, he yet advises our acceptance of it. What, Sir, would you think of a man embarking in a business which he was convinced would not pay, but on the contrary entail a tax upon him that would increase year after year, until it would eventually end in his ruin, would you not entertain doubts of his sanity, and Sir, if this reasoning holds good in regard to an individual, would it not also apply to the whole Province in a manifold sense; it certainly would. I cannot see how the gentleman could consistently advise our acceptance of it. Speaking in regard to the 2 1-2 per cent levied on all our importations, he said "it bore particularly hard upon ship-builders, tended to cramp the energies of business men, drove the poor working man out of the country, deprived the old ladies of their cup of tea, and added a penny or two pence to the price of every fig of tobacco." As the first part of this argument was answered at the Hustings, I shall merely glance at the latter part—it deprives the old ladies of their cup of tea—well Sir, I am perfectly aware some members of the late Government aided in the passage of an act, which if operative, would (it is maliciously said) deprive a great many old ladies of a peculiar kind of tea which they were in the habit of imbibing through the spouts of black tea pots, and which they averred was exceedingly good for the stomach; but Sir, bad as the late Government was, I do not think they would entertain for one moment the monstrous proposition of depriving the dear old souls of their Bohea. But let us see what this tax would really amount to on a pound of tea, which would cost 2s 6d, the duty would be something like three farthings, now I cannot positively state how many cups of tea might be obtained from a pound of said article, but I fancy when the three farthings came to be divided among all the cups, it would become small by degrees and beautifully less, until in fact some of the cups would have to go without a tax at all. But, so much for the tea, we will now proceed to the tobacco,—it would add a penny or two pence to the price of every fig—this I take to be a *lapsus lingue*, he probably meant one penny or two pence to the price of every pound; now on a pound of tobacco that would cost, say one shilling and three pence, the duty would be something like one and one half farthing.—Now, Sir, unless a new system of arithmetic has come into vogue in this age of progress, I cannot conceive how 1 1-2 farthings can be turned into two pence or even one penny. But once more, Sir, and I am done—speaking in reference to the branch from Shediac to Miramichi, he stated—that in correspondence last winter with two gentlemen of the late House, he had expressed the opinion if the branch from Fredericton to Woodstock was built, the branch from Shediac to Miramichi ought to be built too, but he immediately went on to say that he did not believe that the latter branch would ever be built, and that, in fact, if it was built it would not pay.—That the branch would not pay is the opinion of many sensible men; but because a large sum of money is squandered in one part of the Province is that a reason why we should also squander a large sum of money in this part of the Province. Would that not aggravate the evil: that certainly appears to me to be proceeding on the old plan of cutting off your nose to have revenge of your face; in fact the whole of the gentleman's remarks touching railways were incomprehensible.—He illustrated a celebrated remark of Sheridan's,—"he set up a post and then ran his head against it."

In conclusion, permit me to repeat, in penning the foregoing remarks, I have not been actuated by the slightest feeling of ill-will to-

wards the gentleman in question, but as he is now a public man, his sayings and doings on public matters becomes public property and must be dealt with accordingly.
SALMAGUNDI.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF JOURNALISM.

A CRIMINAL SUPPRESSION OF THE TRUTH.

It has often been alleged that our advance in the material sciences is purchased at the cost of a blunted and deteriorated sensibility; in other words, that the increased activity of the head produces a partial paralysis of the finer emotions and perceptions of the heart. To say that there is no foundation for the charge, would be ridiculous and false;—but to admit an accusation of this sweeping character without reserve would, be still more unjust and unphilosophical. We do not now enjoy those patriarchal days when Solomon could say with truth—As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man; for the necessities of active life and the rivalries of society impose on all of us, to a greater or less extent, the practice of dissimulation and deceit.

Still, notwithstanding the artificial necessities imposed on it, the heart of man responds in every sphere, and under all varieties of circumstance, to the enunciation of those cardinal truths which it is the prerogative of genius to utter. The principles of liberty wherever heard are actively and ardently embraced: the proclamation of Holloway's universal remedies sent a thrill of joyful hope through all races and all ranks of men. There seemed to be an inspiration which announced to humanity that in these resistless medicines, the only true and infallible cure for all their bodily ailments and sufferings could be found.

With the speed of lightning, intelligence of the great discovery spread through all continents of the earth and all islands of the sea. The savage whispered it to his dusky mate; the man of learning and intelligence wore a bright smile when it was told to him; from all quarters of the world—a cry to Holloway for success and relief arose—and how munificently the great doctor responded to that appeal, let the depots he has established in all climates and countries, amongst all races and tribes of men, attest. The universal remedies are now within the reach of all, and potent for the cure of every form of malady, where it be acquired; constitutional or hereditary; if men continue sick they have themselves alone to blame for it—Holloway has placed at their disposal the absolute talisman of health.

This is a broad assertion, and one which we were long reluctant to make; but recent inquiries have satisfied us that it is literally true; and, knowing such to be the case it would become on our part a criminal suppression of truth if we did not use every means within our power to make known the glad tidings of physical redemption to all who are within the sphere of our utterance. The responsibilities of journalism embrace an exposure of falsehood, regardless of the high places upon which it may be thronged; and a vigorous enunciation of truth, regardless of the calumnies and suspicions to which such an advocacy may expose us. If we are condemned for asserting that Holloway's remedies are the best ever offered for the cure of disease—we shall be condemned in the good company of all the conscientious and enlightened editors of the world, for do they not all proclaim aloud and with one accord the same cardinal axiom of physic? In such company we shall be well content to perish, and have it written on our tomb "here lies another martyr to the welfare of humanity!"—Philadelphia Reporter.

PORK AND BEEF.

Now Landing, ex schooner LADY SMITH, from Boston:
30 bbls. Mess Pork,
30 do. Mess Beef,
100 do. Richmond Flour,
12 doz. Sycamore,
20 do. Pails,
20 bbls. Pitch,
20 do. Tar,
10 do. Rosin,
12 new Tubs,
35 doz. Toy Pails,
For sale low, from the Wharf.
W. J. BERTON.
Chatham, June 29, 1856.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from Wm. Hay's Farm, on the night of Monday last, 4 Pigs, 2 Sledges, 2 Crowbars, 3 Jumpers, 26 Wedges, Spade and Shovel, 1 Bucket, and a number of other articles. Any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the conviction of such person or persons will receive the above reward.
JAMES PATTERSON.
Chatham, July 27, 1856.

A CARD.

MISS DIXON, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity, that she has taken the room next to the Post Office, formerly occupied as a boot and shoe shop, for the purpose of doing MANTU MAKING, in all its branches. Please call and give her a trial, and see the patterns. She also intends to Repair and Clean STRAW BONNETS in the neatest manner.
Chatham, 7th May, 1856.

LOST.

On Wednesday night last, a WATCH KEY and SEAL on a Ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Gleaner Office.
Chatham, June 27, 1856.