

## The Politician.

AMERICAN PRESS.

From the New York Courier.

## JUSTICE IN THE STATES.

We have news from Washington of the acquittal of Herbert, on his second trial for the murder of Keating. As far as regards the individual himself, the fact is as indifferent to us, and we presume, to all citizens of the United States, as if Keating had been acquitted upon an indictment for the murder of Herbert: but an event of some importance at any time—it has at the present day, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a grave significance. It is a matter of no small consequence, an augury which claims serious attention, that one man can put another to death, as Herbert did Keating, and be clearly acquitted of all crime whatever in doing so; and this at the Capital, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive metropolis of the country. \* \* It is not the machinery of justice in Washington, before Herbert's trial, but that trial itself, as an exponent of the moral sense of a community, with which we have to do, and of which we have to complain. With regard to the principal facts in this case—those which determine its character—there is no dispute. Herbert killed Keating in a quarrel, which he [Herbert] himself, had provoked, and with a concealed weapon; Keating having provoked his slayer's wrath by the mere discharge of his duty. Placed on his trial for this act, he is solemnly and absolutely pronounced not guilty. Not merely allowed to escape extreme punishment because the crime was, as the Scotch law permits jurists to say, not proven; that could not have been, even were the much needed terms of such a verdict known to our law, for the act as we have stated it, was completely proven; there was no lack of evidence although some that ought to have been forthcoming was not. He was not even declared guilty of the minor crimes, conviction of which in tender consideration of the lives of culprits and the consciences of juries, our law permits under the indictment of murder: his killing of Keating is passed over entirely, and he is sent forth from before a high tribunal in the seat of government in the United States—"the very siege of justice" it would else have seemed—as being absolutely guiltless of all crime in this matter, an untarnished, nay, an injured man, and one fit to take his place not among the law breakers, but his seat among the law makers of the nation. \* \* And now after this trial and that of Brooks, the question must occur—What safety is there in Washington except that secured at the pistol's mouth? Before our law there is no distinction of persons, and before a Washington Judge and Jury, there is but the distinction between slave propagandist and non slave propagandist, a distinction that works only harm to the latter. Had Mr Sumner successfully resisted Brooks's attack, which he would doubtless have done, had he not been taken unprepared and at disadvantage, we have the latter's own admission, almost in words, that he would have killed his victim. And in that case, what would have been the verdict of a Washington Jury? Probably that of the old story:—"Served him right!" The result of these two trials will not admit of any other conclusion. Acts of brutality and manslaughter seem to have secured at least immunity from punishment at Washington if perpetrated by Southern men, in the interest of the slave propaganda, and in violation of the rights dearest to freeman.

## Valuable Land Property

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer for Sale all that

## VALUABLE PROPERTY,

on which he resides, situate in the Parish of North Esk, below the Boom, being the upper part of Lot No 6, and containing 150 Acres: has a superior SPRING on the lot, with a good HOUSE and BARN and a valuable FISHERY in front, together with all the CROPS and STOCK on the Farm, consisting of: The Grass, which will cut over 20 tons of Hay, 72 Bushels sowed Oats, 5 Bushels of Wheat, 13 Barrels of Potatoes and a quantity of Pease, Carrots and Turnips. Also, 1 Horse and Colt, 4 Cows and 1 Calf, 10 Sheep and Lambs. Also, Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

On the rear of the Lot there is a MEADOW which would cut 40 tons of Hay if Cleared.

This Property is worthy the attention of any person that is desirous of obtaining a living by Farming. The Property above described will be sold at Private Sale. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH MORRISON.

North Esk, July 22, 1856

## Grass at Auction.

On THURSDAY, 7th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of Mr W. E. SAMUEL'S STORE, in the Town of Chatham, will be sold at Auction

THE GRASS ON THE McCULLAY MEADOWS, on the Napan River, in Lots of from 2 to 7 Acres each, same as last year.

TERMS.—Three Months Credit on Approved Joint Notes.

For particulars Enquire of Mr C. McCullay, or JOHN M. JOHNSON Auctioneer, Chatham 31st July, 1856.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

## 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 day immediately preceding the discount day.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 4th August, £375 1 0  
Withdrawn 5th August, 1 19 9

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

## THE RAILWAY.

WE perceive by the St. John papers, that the Government have decided on completing at a very early day, the Railway between Shediac and the Bend. They have entered into a very satisfactory contract with Mr. Charles Walker, of Quebec, for finishing the Seadouc Bridge, which is on this line, and on which a large sum of money has already been expended.

We are indebted to the Westmorland Times, of Thursday for the following particulars relative to the disposal of the work.

"At last we are enabled to announce that contracts have been accepted by the Chief-Engineer and Commissioner of the European and North American Railway, for the completion of the Line from Shediac to this place.

"A number of tenders have been handed in, three of which, from the lowest were approved of as follows, viz: First Section commencing at Point de Chene, thence to the 9 mile stake, including the Seadouc Viaduct, by Messrs. Walker, Rankin & Walker, of Canada.

"Second of Middle-Section, by Mr Wm. Stevens formerly Manager of the late firm of Messrs James Sykes & Co.

"Third Section, including Hall's Creek Bridge, by Mr John Crookfield, the late well known Contractor of St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

"These Contractors we believe are men of experience and high standing as Railway Builders, and we have been assured that it is the determination to proceed with the work forthwith, and this being the case we hope now to see matters progress rapidly to a conclusion to which we think there is at length a reasonable prospect."

## CHATHAM RURAL DEANERY.

At a meeting of Clergymen, held in St. Paul's Church, at Chatham on St. James's day (July the 25th), the Rev. Samuel Bacon being in the chair, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has called our attention from time to time to the insufficiently regarded duty and privilege of public prayers during the week days—

Therefore Resolved, That it is part of our duty as Ministers of the Church of England to commend to our respective Flocks the following extracts from the Bishop's various charges, in the hope that the reading of the same may be the means (under God) of promoting a more frequent attendance at the church prayers in week days, as well as the Festivals and Fasts appointed by the church.

"The first duty to which I desire especially to call your attention, is that of Public Prayer. I have observed with regret, that the Churches in this Diocese are seldom open during the week, for Prayer. Now, it appears to me that there are few places in the Diocese, (none, where any number of Parishioners reside,) in which Prayers on the Litany days at least, and in many cases oftener, might not conveniently, and most profitably, be made.

"The state of the Church and of the world demands more frequent intercession. The very life of the Church hangs upon it. Our people require it, and would in many instances be refreshed and comforted by it. The objection that few would attend is met at once by the fact, that our Lord's promise is given not to the many, but to the few: that the all-seeing presence of God should be our great inducement and reward: and that the prayers of two or three would not continue without a blessing. Not to say that others would probably by degrees be found to add to the 'little flock'; and, if I must name a more humiliating reason, that we are almost the only body of Christians in the Province, whose Churches are shut up from one Lord's day to another. Let me hope that those who have for some time past continued this good practice, will

soon be no longer the exceptions, but that the rule will generally be observed among us. No idle distinctions of party can be a reason for the omission of prayer and intercession. A custom enjoined in Scripture, sanctioned by our Saviour, followed by his Apostles, and for which ample provision is made by our Church, requires no recommendation from me, the most unworthy of its servants."

"Church-prayers should be his (the Clergyman's) heart's delight, Church-praises his most cheering songs; he should meet his flock in the Sanctuary, not only when a great multitude assembled to hear his discourses, but when a few, 'who fear the Lord,' come 'to seek the face of God,' twenty, or ten, or five, or even two or three, for the promise is made to the smallest number, not to the greatest.

"It is a great defect among us, which I hope to see remedied, that so few Churches are ever open for prayers on any day but Sunday. I know at present of only six or seven out of 78. Now when a Clergyman serves several Churches, as most of you do, there is an evident reason for his not holding such services in more than one Church; but very little reason for a total absence of prayer, especially in towns. Suppose only the Clergyman's family and four or five aged or infirm persons meet together, shall we despise this small company, when the great 'Master of Assemblies,' prayed with twelve and even with three? If people only once feel that we are in earnest, they will think it worth while to attend: but if they see us seldom attend ourselves, or pass the House of God while prayer is being made, we cannot wonder that they fail. Let us not be discouraged by ill names from being Men of Prayer. He who deserts the Throne of Grace for fear he should be censured by man, had better ask himself why he ever prays at all, or why he promises to be 'diligent in Prayers, laying aside the study of the world and the flesh.' Remember, Brethren, this is no Party Question. It concerns our account to God, our life of faith, our preparation for Eternity."

"Let not your Churches be shut from one Lord's day to another, wherever it is possible to obtain a few to meet together. Pass not the House of God yourselves, when it is open for prayer. Let not your example deter others from prayer. Must I say? (it is dreadful to be obliged to say it) Ridicule not those that pray. Even this warning is not wholly needless. Every where daily prayers are the subject of ridicule; but O what must be the offence of those bound to set an example of 'continuing instant in prayer,' who set others on to mock at those who pray? When St. Peter and St. John went up to the daily service, it was not when, in their Jewish blindness, they doubted of the Resurrection of the Lord, but when they were filled with the Holy ghost, sent down from heaven to guide them into all truth. If their example be not a guide to us, it is difficult to see how the New Testament can be a guide at all."—Communicated.

## COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

By request of a correspondent we publish the following extracts from his letter.

"On Friday, 31st ult., a man named Audette, a resident of Maria, County Bonaventure, Canada East, was found dead, suspended from the limb of a tree, in the woods in rear of his farm. Deceased was unmarried, and advanced in years. He had been troubled in mind for some time back, in consequence of having transferred his property to a relative, a step which he afterwards regretted. He had been missing three days when his body was found.

"Last week an inquest was held at Campbellton, by Mr Morse, one of the Coroners for this County, on the body of a man named John Stack, said to have been drowned about fifteen miles up the river. There are rumours of laxity in the investigation respecting this man's death. His face it is said, was bruised and mangled in a manner not to be accounted for by drowning. It is also said that persons who should have been present at the inquest were not summoned to attend. The Coroner should, in justice to himself and the jury, publish the verdict and the facts connected with the case, so that the public may be disabused of rumours which compromise their conduct, if uncontradicted.

"There is nothing which the law guards with more care and vigilance than human life; and in cases where death is otherwise than natural, it is the solemn and bounden duty of Coroner and Jury to investigate to the utmost limits the circumstances connected therewith.

"A departure from strict adherence to the requirements of the law in a matter of such public importance, would immediately act as an inducement to covert assassination, when the situation, remote and opportune, seconded the unbridled passions of hatred or revenge."

## THE LATE APPOINTMENT.

Last week we announced, on authority of rumours from Fredericton, that the Hon. John Montgomery, one of the members for the County of Restigouche, had been appointed Surveyor General of the Province. Since then the appointment has been officially announced in the Royal Gazette, in the following extraordinary manner:

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, the Hon. John Montgomery to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, and also to be Surveyor General of the same."

On this announcement the St. John Morning News remarks:

"Now it was bad enough to appoint a new Post Master General, when one was not required; but it is certainly absurd in the extreme to create a new office at this time—that of Surveyor General of Her Majesty's Executive Council. Surely each member of the Government is capable of taking his own dimensions, without Mr Montgomery to go round and survey or measure him with a piece of tape. The country knows the weight of the present Government. We shall now have their size geometrically delineated."

The Editor of the Westmorland Times adds:

"Our Contemporary is entirely wrong; we can mention two members of the present government who have never yet ascertained their own dimensions, we mean Messrs. Wilmot and Gray—did friend Fenety ever read the fable of the Frog and the Ox.—We don't believe the government will be large enough till they appoint Mr Lawrence to a seat in the Executive and give him the title of Hon. and then, if they can hold on without bursting a boiler & collapsing a flue, we shall give them all the credit they deserve and a good deal more."

It is very currently reported at Head Quarters, that Amos E. Botsford, will receive the office of Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works.

## UNITED STATES.

It is a matter of great satisfaction and thankfulness, that the accounts from all quarters report favourably of the growing crops. The New York Tribune a paper which it is admitted takes special pains to collect correct information on agricultural matters, thus notices the glorious prospect a-head for the farmers.

"It is our candid opinion, and it is based upon such information as we are satisfied to rely upon, the present year is one of the most fruitful of the present century. There was a great breadth of land sown to wheat last fall, and the crop has passed through all the vicissitudes of its growth, and has been harvested and housed with less complaint of injury than ever recollected by us in all the history of wheat culture in America. Hence we have the best reason to believe the present to be the greatest crop in bushels ever garnered in this country. Of spring wheat, which is grown in great abundance in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, we cannot say as much, because we are aware that the cold, backward spring prevented seeding and injured the early growth, and since that in some parts of the spring-wheat region, there has prevailed a killing drouth that has injured the crop.

"Rye, as a general thing, in districts where it is grown as a crop by almost every farmer, is about as good as could reasonably be desired. We have never seen a better average yield than in several sections of Connecticut.

"Oats, we are inclined to think, will prove a lighter crop than any other grain, as they were almost universally late sown, and have made a short growth of straw.

"The yield of hay everywhere, is not heavy, in fact it is generally light, but it has been very largely secured in the most desirable condition, and will furnish more sustenance than many heavier yields.

"Potatoes are everywhere promising, and the early varieties, as far as we have heard, free from disease.

"The great staple of America—Indian Corn—remains still to be spoken of. In the extreme South it is now ripe or ripening, and in the absence of all complaints of short crops, we take it for granted, the crop is a full one. In the Middle and Northern States there has been a good deal of fear expressed that the corn crop would be a failure this year, because on the first of July some of it was but just big enough to mark the rows, and the best of it very much behind the times. It is so no longer. Whoever has been out among the farms since the late "corn-growing weather," will bear witness that they never saw a finer promise for a good crop of Indian corn on the 23rd of July than is seen upon a hundred miles ride in any direction from New York at the present writing. It is almost out of reach of drouth—in fact, quite so, upon deep-plowed, well tilled fields.

"Of the fall fruit crop there is, we think, no doubt about a good fair supply all over the country, and in some localities the apples are fair, as well as abundant in quantity.

"The dairy product for this year we cannot doubt will be plenty, because we know that up to this time pasturage never better, and it would take a most remarkable drouth now to cut short the supply. To avoid this, however, as well as to continue the yield of dairy products into winter, we adjure the farmers to sow immense crops of turnips—a crop that costs nothing but the seed—in fact, does not cost that, because the land is so much improved for other crops that it is doubly paid for in that way without harvesting the roots, and large field of turnips will eke out a scanty fall pasture. Turnips may be sown yet for six weeks, and produce a good crop, and at less cost than any other ever grown.

"The crop of beef, pork and mutton, we argue from an almost certain basis, must be an immense one this Fall. There has been no draught of cattle from Mississippi Valley to California, and immense number of calves have been growing for two or three years all over the West, because the price has been so high for bullocks that every one has been anxious to raise all they could, and consequently the prairies are