no honour upon the monkey species by fraternising with them; who has not soul enough to rattle in a hollow mustard seed, nor a heart as large as that of a chicken just out of its shell in a word, whose life is more useless than that of an automaton, though by no means as harmless - the disgusting caricature of humanity! Yet there are many and noble exceptions to this denunciation-Ladies and Gentlemen of the truest stamp. The poorest sewing girl may, and often does, possess a delicacy of mind, and modesty of demeanour, a charitable disposition, and virtuous soul that gives her a better right to be called lady, than the wealthiest exclusive of the upper ten; while the mechanic sometimes exhibits a courtesy and manliness of feeling; to to which the Broadway buck may be a stranger! —New York Ledger.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

TERMS .- New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 178. 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

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Deposited 2nd June, Withdrawn 3rd June,

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THE ELECTION.

LAST week we announced, as far as we were able to collect from the reports brought in from the respective polling places, the result of our Election. In comparing these reports with the returns made to the High Sheriff, we perceive some errors; we therefore publish below a correct report, taken from the official

The contest was an exceedingly warm one, and the canvass on the part of the Candidates and their respective friends, unremittingly pursued. There was no union between the respective Candidates, each stood on his own in-dividual responsibility. Four announced them-selves opposed to the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor in dissolving the Assembly; two in his favour. Five expressed themselves hostile to the Prohibitory Law, and would vote for its repeal, and one, Mr Tozer, said the law would receive his best consideration, but would not promise to use his endeavours to have it removed from the statute book.

Where there were so many contending, and so large a number of the same opinion on the prominent matter in despute, it was exceeding-ly difficult to form an idea who would be the successful parties. The result, however, has taken us, and a large majority of the Freeholders, by surprise. The friends of Mr Street from the commencement of the contest, were sanguine of his return, and his stoutest opponents entertained little or no prospect of removing him; and this feeling was entertained until a very late hour on the polling day.

cent period, used our exertions to place some other individual, whose politial creed was more in unison with our own, and as we think, more consonnant with the political views of the constituents of the County, as unmistably expressed in 1852, in his stead. His defeat therefore is no matter of regret to us; but we are bound to say, and it will be a source of satisfaction to him to hear, that in his defeat he has the sympathy of many of his warmest politival opponents, and that he will carry with him into private life, the good will of a large majority of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County, who will at all times be gratified to hear of his future prosperity, health, and

bappiness. We spoke last week of the orderly and quiet and nothing occurred on the declaration day of a contrary nature. There was a good deal of an anthusiasm manifested by a number of persons assembled.—Newcastle exhibited an unusually litical connection with the County is at an gay and animated appearance. Streamers and

washerwoman, and betrays his friend-who flags floated from windows and housetops struts Broadway, ogling ladies insultingly, and parts of the town, and a waggon neatly recognising shameless prostitutes; who are a and tastely decorated with ribbons, had been disgrace to the name of man, and would confer prepared for the successful competitors, in which they were conveyed through the principal streets, amidst the cheers of the people and a salute of 21 guns from pieces of ordnance placed in front of the public square. But there was no wrangling or quarrelling; all was conducted in order, and the very best feeling prevaded all persons present. Mr Mitchell who was the only candicate living in the town, gave to all comers, a hearty welcome to his house, where was prepared a substantial repast.

Here the business of the day terminated, and we trust, also, all acrimonious feeling which may have been engendered by the con-

After the Sheriff had made the declaration, the members elected, respectively addresssed the people, and Allan A. Davidson, Esq., the partner of Mr Street, stated, that as busin a profess onal nature had compelled that gen-tleman to leave on Saturday, he would, with their permission, read an Address which Mr S. had left with him for that purpose. After the reading of this address, Mr Tozer spoke briefly and returned thanks for the liberal countenance he had received Robinson Crocker, Esq., then spoke at considerable length on many mat-ters connected with the interests of the Province, but as we were not prepared, we did not take any notes of what was said.

We have been favoured with a copy of Mr reet's address, which we publish. We soli-Street's address, which we publish. We solicited from other parties copies of their respective speeches, and those received will be found inserted below. Should any others

reach us they shall receive attention.

This is the first time the High Sheriff was called on to conduct an Election, and his situation was a very peculiar and trying one, his brother being one of the Candidates. His arrangements gave every satisfaction to the Candidates as well as to the Freeholders, and his bearing throughout is highly spoken of. We should have been pleased, and we think it would have been an act of simple justice, had some Resolution, expressing approbation at his conduct, been passed at the meeting. That such was not done we feel persuaded, resulted solely from the want of thought, for had such a Resolution been proposed, it would have been heartily responded to. We were induced to allude to it here, from the action taken in several other Counties in respect to the conduct of their Sheriffs, and the opinions expressed thereon by our contemporaries.

berland,

I regret much not being able to remain un-til the Declaration day—but business of a pres-We have been opposed to Mr Street for many years. His political views and ours do not harmonise, and we have, until a very recent period, used our exercises and ours do publically taking leave of a Constitution of the councils of the Country.

Say I regret the necessity of being absent, inasmuch as our political connection being now severed, I should gladly avail many ever acted upon by those who represent them in the Councils of the Country.

Some men are so quelly and publically taking leave of a Country. sing nature, requires my attention else-where. I say I regret the necessity of be-ing absent, inasmuch as our political connec-

Gentlemen,-Never upon any former occasion at the commencement of my canvass was I so flatteringly received by the Inhabitants in every part of the County as on the present 1 met in every section the most gratifying assurances of support, and the gene neral opinion expressed was that I would be returned high up on the poll. After the elec-tion commenced, however, a change from some cause or other, took place which has led to my being defeated. I hope those whom you have chosen in my place will serve you as faithfully and zealously as it has ever been my ambition

Gentlemen,-I have always said that I would never desert Northumberland until the County deserted me-this it has now done, been active canvassers at this election. manner in which the Election was conducted, and attached friends in the County, and sin-

Gentlemen,—I wish you all well and pros-perity to the County. I shall now retire to private life with the consoling reflection that I have slways done my duty during my public career.

I shall leave this Address with my friend, Mr Allan A. Davidson, to read to you on the Declaration day.

J. A. STREET.

MR JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,-Though returned fourth on the poll, I have every reason to congratulate myself on the result of this Election. To gain great ends great risks must be run, and he who is formost in the ranks and most prominent in the field to fight his country's battles, stands most chance of being wounded. The most powerful opposition has been directly pointed at me, an opposition of a personal as well as political nature. To the former I shall not now refer, the contest is over and I said enough at the nomination to satisfy you that I did not fear it.— The sins, real or imaginary of the late Government, were to be visited on my head. The strong prerogative men could only prove their admiration of despotism, and their dread of liberty by opposing me, and the fable that I supported the Liquor Law was widely circulated where it could injure me, whilst my real opposition to that law was waged against me in other quarters; but I have succeeded and you other quarters; but I have succeeded and you have gained a great victory. Let the Liberals of Northumberland look back a few years and trace their rapid progress. In 1850 I offered as the first of your party, and then as ever since, claimed your support on none but political grounds. I did not then nor have I since spent money to secure my election, but you elected me second on the poll. In 1854 I was returned with 100 additional votes, and if third on the poll I had a second liberal with me; and now in 1856, I am fourth on the poll, but I have gained 300 votes and you a third liberal. I have no great reason to complain having always polled more than 2-3rd of the freeholders, but were it otherwise, what I have lost in position you other quarters; but I have succeeded and you it otherwise, what I have lost in position you at least have gained in strength.

Gentlemen-Much has been said during the

contest as to the Governor's prerogative; and because he has the *power*, it has been urged that he has also the right to exercise that power without reference to the mauner of its exercise. This is a great fallacy, and as the discussion of the question has already done some good in the County by exciting a spirit of enqury, I am desirous of encouraging further accommentation. examination. Agitation in the political, like storms in the natural atmosphere, may prove injurious to individuals, but will in the one case as in the other, advance the general good. The power and its exercise are very different things—let me give you one or the illustration. things—let me give you one or two illustra-tion:—One man may possess the power of knocking the other in the head—but you will all deny his right thus to exercise it; again, a rich man possessing the power of intimidating poor men, may place himself beside the poll all day, and thus prevent their voting as they debut it is not right that he should so exercise this power—and thus too the Governor has the power to make every appointment to Office without the advice of Council, but it cannot be rightly so exercised. The people pay the Salaries—the Assembly represents the people—the Executive Council speak the voice of the Assembly, and they as representing the people, advise the Governor, and the people through them rule the Country and make the Appointments. Should the Governor act on his own responsibility, who is he responsible to? not to you, for you have no control over him, he is not your servant. Should the Council do wrong, they are responsible to you ; 'tis you who in fact, make and can again unmake them. The Constitution is thus a self regulating machine—while the Council govern the people rule-but if their advice be disregarded you have arbitrary and despotic Governa ent; in this case the Council are bound to resign; and if the people support their own liberties, any men who take their places will not be sus-tained, the Governor must then acknowledge his error to form a Ministry who have the confidence of the people, or being unable to do this will be recalled, and the right of self-Government most effectually secured to New Brunswick. Gentlemen—it is all important that this grand feature in our noble Constitution should be well nederted by

knew just as much about the one as the other; they put the Governor first, too, and spoke of the Constitution as if it was to be carried about in the Governor's waistcoat pocket, or used for his amusement as a child would a penny whistle. Put the Constitu-tion is not a bauble to be played with. The Prerogative is a small though not unimportant part of the Constitution; nominally it exists in the Crown but is really exercised by the advice of the people. I understand that some of the public officers have said they voted for this that they have "Prerogative," and I know though it never was the desire to remove of-ficers merely because they differed in political a political lecture; if it has taken this form, tt

the officer will use his official influence as a political partizan he must be prepared to go out of office with his party; 'tis for him to judge whether his office or his political views are most important to him—to act as he pleases and take the consequences; when this occurs it will not be the fault of the liberals—we have not desired it, but when all the offices are held by the old party we can no longer consent that while a liberal administration remains in power they should be plotting and undermining, and when out they should openly oppose us. We have suffered this too, too long already, and the day may not be far distant when some of these gentlenger was fast tant when some of these gentlemen may find their much admired prerogative exercised in * manner at once more constitutional, more for the public benefit, and less to their personal satisfaction.

al satisfaction.

In an Election like that just ended, it is possible that feelings of doubt and distrust may have existed among the friends of those candidates who have been elected and agree in politics; let me hope that from this day such feelings may cease; we must bear and forbear, we must act in concert if we hope success, let there be no dissentions in the liberal camp, and whatever of the kind may have happened let it be forgotten, or remembered only as a warning for the future. Let us fight the enemy and not each other, and to do this will require our individual vigilance when on guard, and our united action in the field.

[Mr Johnson next explained the nature of

[Mr Johnson next explained the nature of the Railway Scheme, and replied to the remarks of the other candidates on this subject.]

of the other candidates on this subject.]

Gentlemen, I feelcalled upon to say something in defence of political party. Mr Kerr appears to look upon party as something dangerous; he says he belongs to no party, now I boldly declare that since I have entered public life I have belonged to a political party, and I trust I shall adhere to that party while I remain in the Legislature. I believe that no man of any political knowledge can be long in the legislature without finding a set of men with whose general opinions he agrees, and having found such men he must necessarily desire to act with them and be willing to forego his own opinions on minor matters, that they may act in concert to obtain great ends; this is necessary among men when they require unity of action to achieve any great and good object. All political writers from Edmund Burke down to Lord John Russell, have declared their opinions that political writers are the substitute of the substitute in the substitute is not substitute. Russell, have declared their opinions that poli-

Russell, have declared their opinions that political party in the Legislature is not only justifiable but greatly useful.

[Mr J. here stated the substance of the opinions of these writers, and has furnished us with extracts which we copy.]

Burke says "Party is a body of men united for promoting, by their joint endeavours, the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed. Men thinking in which they are all agreed. Men thinking in which they are all agreed. Men thinking freely will in particular instances think differently. But still as the greater part of the measures which arise in the course of public business are related to or dependent on some great leading general principles in government. A man must be parculiarly unfortunate in the choice of his political company if he does not agree with them at least nine times in ten.—And this is all that ever is required for a characteristic or the standard of the sta And this is all that ever is required for a character of the greatest uniformity and steadiness in connection. How men can proceed without connection at all is to me utterly incomprehensible."

Russell says—" The general defence of political connection, indeed may be left where Mr Burke has placed it—but although his reasoning never has been and never can be answered, ing never has been and never can be answered, a certain degree of favour still attends the man who declares himself not to belong to party, as if he were clearing himself from the imputation of dishonesty or selfishness."—Again he says:—
"Now of the two ways of procuring adherents—the attachment of interest, and that of party—party is far the best. Many a man I fear would abandon his opinions, and fall off from his principles for the sake of office, who yet will not desert a party."—And again—"The good effects of party in this Country are numerous and weighty—one of the chief of them is that it gives a substance to the shadowy opinions of politicians, and attaches them permanently to steady and lasting principles. The true party man finds in his own mind certain general rules of politics, like the general rules of morals, by which he decides every new and doubtful case. The belief that those principles are just, enables him to withstand the seductions of interest, and the ingenuity of projects; his conduct acquires somewhat of the ductions of interest, and the ingenuity of projects; his conduct acquires somewhat of the firmness of integrity and wisdom."

These are the opinions of great political wri-

ture. Prerogative sounds large and powerful ters and statesmen, and believing in their judg-in the ears of some men, and liberty is forgotten. ment and experience, I hold it no discredit to Some persons voted for the "Governor and declare myself as belonging to the Liberal parthe British Constitution" on Friday last who ty in New Brunswick. I know it may be urged that political party produces strife and dis-sentions, but this is surely better than apathy or carelessness in matters somearly affecting our best interests and those of our children.—On this point Russell says—" Mock Philosophere, sentimental women, and effeminate men, are always making lamentations over political divisions and contested Elections. Men of nevisions and contested Elections. Men of ne-ble minds know that they are the work-shop of National liberty and National prosperity. It is from the heat and hammering of the Smithy that freedom receives its form, its temper gud its strength."

I trust you will excuse me for occupying opinion: the office-holders throughout the Province have been pursuing a course which must eventually lead to party government to the fullest extent; men have a right to vote self on one side of politics. I, as well as Mr as they please, to canvase as they please, but if Kerr declare to yeelf for measures not men;