

ungratified, pretty speeches were made by Republican Diplomats, and assurances of cordial sympathy were given. But, no sooner was the Elgin treaty signed, than as if to assure Russia and her European allies that their transatlantic friends might still be relied on, the Cyane was despatched to Central America, and Grey Town was burnt to the ground.—These curious manifestations of fine feeling occurred in Lord Aberdeen's time, when Mr Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a very long time before any of the gentlemen at whose door you would lay the bad feeling which notoriously exists, had given the slightest pretext for that assumption.

If anything were wanting to give point to any argument—to illustrate the true state of feeling in the United States—to show how systematically public men seek for grounds of irritation and strife with England, the conduct of the person in the yellow waistcoat and black stock, who carried rudeness and menace to the foot of the Throne, at the very moment that great concessions, in a spirit of peace, were being made by the Government and Parliament of England—would be sufficient. That person will never wear a Professorship while he lives; the buff waist coat will be transmitted as a sacred relic to his posterity; and I should not be very much surprised to see him elevated to the Presidential Chair!

If I have accurately gauged the real state of feeling in the United States, it is the clear duty of British statesmen so to organise and wield the mighty resources of this great empire as to be ever independent of their friendship, and prepared for their hostility. Depend upon it there is little to be gained by truckling to menace, by sacrificing friends to foes—by lending to the enemy, on all occasions, the resources of political opposition—by disgusting those upon whose friendship England may rely, that those who systematically oppose her interests and disparage her good name, may triumph in argument or war. The course which Her Majesty's Government took, on the late trying occasion, contrasts most favorably with that of the opposition. Amidst the difficulties in which they were involved in carrying out the Foreign Enlistment Bill, bequeathed to Lord Palmerston by Lord Aberdeen, it was conservative and yet dignified in the highest degree.—No British subject could complain of it. Our criminal law requires that a man must back to the wall, and bear much menace and contumely before human blood be shed. If this be the rule, where but a single life is at stake, how much more were hundreds of thousands of lives, and millions of property, may be sacrificed, is a wise statesman or a christian gentleman bound to bear and to forbear—to exhaust every pacific resource—to reason down every pugnacious impulse, that the peace between great nations may be preserved. This has been done, and I rejoice at it. If peace could only have been preserved by the sacrifice of every gentleman engaged in the Foreign Enlistment business, I should still have rejoiced. The civil service of the crown has its dangers as well as its distinctions. If we had died in the effort to send aid to our countrymen in the Crimea, there would have been but four or five Englishmen the less, and surely we should not complain if a great peace were purchased at a sacrifice so inconsiderable in comparison to the casualties of a great war. But nobody has been, and nobody will be sacrificed. Every day's discussion will but elevate the character of the officers so rudely dismissed by the Government of the United States in every British community. Sooner or later the Government of their country will do them ample justice.—For myself you may judge, from the tone of this letter, how little I apprehend from the action of public opinion, even when to some extent forestalled by the perverse ingenuity of Mr Gladstone.

Looking to the future however, I am not by any means prepared to relinquish the right and the policy to open Depots for Enlistment at all convenient points along the North American frontier, and to use all legitimate means, during or preparatory to any future war, thereby to recruit our armies. What I would much prefer is a comprehensive and general measure, based upon the obligation of every British subject to defend the Empire and recruit its armies during war. But if the present system is to continue, we should gather wisdom from our recent experience as to the *modus operandi*, but should beware how we yield our right to recruit upon our frontiers, for these among other reasons:—

The settled population of the United States—the Farmers and Artizans—those who have anything to live on or to enjoy, are no more fond of going abroad to fight than are the same class in the mother country, or any where else. The Bounty Lands, which the Government offers, in addition to its money Bounty, tempt a good many of these to volunteer. If a man can win a farm of 160 acres in a short foray, or by a campaign or two, he will embark in war as he would in any other speculation. But the staple of the United States armies and Filibustering expeditions, is drawn from a different source. On an average, a quarter of a million of emigrants flow into that country from Europe every year. A fair proportion of these become at once fastened upon the soil or are employed in the workshops, and are thenceforward as immovable as the resident population. A great many, however, do not get employment so soon as they expected, or as is generally believed. These float about from city to city, the number being swelled by emigration as rapidly as it is decreased by the demands upon this mass of labor. There is another large class of emigrants who have seen service in for-

ign countries—who have been soldiers by profession, and who prefer that of arms to any other. These people have no peculiar attachment to the United States, or any disinclination to serve any other Government. Out of these two classes, the armies and marauding expeditions of the United States are largely recruited. They drew from these two classes, (I state the fact on the authority of an officer who served with them), more than half of the troops that conquered Mexico. They no doubt, drew largely upon the same classes in the last war on the Canadian frontier. General Sutherland and the filibusteros who occupied Navy Island, counted upon the same resource when they flung their impudent proclamation (rather more formidable than the Provincial Secretary's Handbill), broadcast over America.

Now, if a war were to take place between England and the United States to-morrow, we should have to fight a large portion of these two floating and unattached classes, if we were so simple as to yield our right to open our frontier Depots and attract them to our standard. The British statesman who does this will be untrue to the interests of England. It will cost us a great deal more to kill these people than recruit them. Those of them that are not for us will be against us. Every man we get will count two, because he will neutralise another who remains behind. Let us be careful, then, while we are adjusting points of neutrality, or points of war, with people from whose friendship we have nothing to expect, not to surrender rights which we clearly possess, or our power to circumscribe or counter check the means of mischief which we know from experience will be unscrupulously employed.

I pass over the speech of Mr M Gibson, because it contained nothing personally offensive, and because that gentleman, and others who conscientiously opposed the war and the Foreign Enlistment Bill, were responsible for no part of the policy they condemned, and were entitled, on such a question as that under discussion, the independent expression of their opinions.

Mr Moore's oration amused me a good deal. There is a blatant and noisy knot of politicians in Ireland, who are ever ready to patronize and defend England's enemies—who are never so happy as when she is snubbed—who only speak upon foreign policy to prove that Great Britain has received or given an insult. I will not assert that Mr Moore belongs to this school, for I am not familiar with his antecedents, but his speech would be quite intelligible if he did. When he tells us that the people of the United States are governed by the same institutions, swayed by the same motives, and inspired by the same great instincts as ourselves, I confess my inability to understand him. If our institutions are the same I cannot discover the difference between an Orange Lodge and a White Boy Association. If we are swayed by the "same motives," it is very strange that we rarely agree about any thing of importance, particularly if an advantage is to be gained by a difference of opinion. Our "great instincts" lead us to obey a Sovereign whom we love, their's to denounce our social and political idolatry. Our "great instincts" lead us to abolish slavery, their's oblige them to maintain it even at the cost of freedom of speech—the liberty of teaching—of female purity—and of civil war. Our "great instincts" prompted us to oppose Bonaparte in 1812, and Nicholas in 1854, because, on both occasions, we apprehended danger to freedom and civilization. Theirs instructed them to sympathise with the two Despots, not from any love they bore to either, but because both were bent on trampling out our "instincts" and destroying the British Empire.

Mr Moore's bright vision of England fulfilling her "destiny," to be loved and honoured by the great community of nations," I sincerely trust may be realized; but, I should be much more hopeful of the good time to come, if some of those who have a nearer view of the charms and virtues of our mother country, were a little more ardent in their admiration. The sincerity of a worshiper may be doubted who is always finding fault with the goodness he professes to adore—whose happiest expedient for recalling the devotional feelings of relapsed or indifferent worshippers, is throwing dirty water on the shrine. I am quite sure of this, that the readiest means that Mr Moore can adopt, if ambitious of the luxury of tar and feathers, will be for him to go into the United States, and proclaim to the Republicans that Great Britain is the "centre of their civilization—the fountain of their inspiration, and the standard of what every nation ought to be in principle, policy, and conduct."

To review Mr Moore's speech, as I have done yours, would cost me little pains, but the result would be scarcely worth the cost. Let me take a single example of the profound nonsense with which this gentleman vainly sought to mislead the House of Commons.—He complained that "Strobel, a German thief, and a man of infamous character, was allowed to carry on correspondence with the Queen's representative;" and somebody cried "Hear, hear." But, let me ask, was not Mr John Sadlier a thief and a man of infamous character,—a villain of proportions so diabolical that poor Strobel is a mere petit larceny creature, in comparison with him? Yet, did not Mr Sadlier sit in the House of Commons—kiss the Queen's hand, and preside over Banks and Railway Companies, before his real character was discovered? Was he not a Member of the Irish Brigade? Did not Mr G. H. Moore dine, and sup, and fraternize with him, before he was proved a "thief, and a man of infamous character"? If so, what right as he to complain of

Mr Crampton's treatment of Strobel, while that person's character stood fair, unless he can show that, after it was gone, the Minister employed him in any capacity, or courted dishonor by his companionship? Had the House of Commons suffered Sadlier to sit in their midst when his infamy was known—had the Queen conferred rank upon him—indelible dishonor would have been stamped upon such patronage and association. But, if the Queen had made him a Captain of Militia, or Lord-Lieutenant of his County,—if the Speaker had asked him to dine or Mr Moore to breakfast, on the day before his frauds were discovered,—will anybody assert that either would have done an act amenable to criticism, or implying dishonor? Of this I am quite assured that if after Sadlier's infamy was proved, and he was driven out of British society for his crimes, he had been taken up by the Government of the United States—had been petted, patronized, and employed as a witness against his old friend Mr Moore—the enormity of such an offence would have elicited some fervid bursts of Milesian eloquence.

'It is better,' you declare, 'for a man to speak out what he has to say, and to trust to be contradicted, corrected and exposed if he has not spoken the truth.' I have taken your advice, and, I hope you will admire my plainness and simplicity. 'What is writ is writ,' and with your speech and this letter in their hands, our fellow subjects, on both sides of the Atlantic, can decide which of us has acted with most consistency, judgment and honorable feeling, in dealing with a question of great delicacy and importance. Conscious that I have done my duty to my Sovereign with fidelity and discretion, I cannot afford to have liberties taken with my good name, even by a gentleman whose talents I admire, and whose character I admit to be amiable. Our principles of administration are the safeguards and securities of every officer who serves the Queen. It is our duty as it is our interest to guard them from violation, as we do our rules of Parliament and the principles of our Common Law. Of no less importance is it that British Americans should feel that those rules can never be strained even by a member of Parliament, for his own advantage, and to the disparagement of gentlemen, whether British or Colonial, who, in her hour of need, have done their best to serve our common country.

Nor is it of less importance that British Statesmen should weigh well the experience gathered during the present war, of the real state of feeling on the two sides of the American frontier. Self-deception, hereafter, will be a blunder worse than a crime. With a fleet at sea such as the world never saw, and a well disciplined army, we can afford to be magnanimous. But let us never forget that had the war lasted a few years longer—had disaster overtaken that fleet and army, the Republicans would have given us significant proofs of their friendship, as they did in 1812. Gloom and sorrow settled over the whole United States when Sebastopol fell, while every City in British America blazed with Bon Fires and Illuminations. I state the facts without fear of contradiction. Let the Statesmen of Great Britain, then, while cultivating peace with all the world, regard it as a principle of settled policy, to be independent of the friendship or the enmity of the United States. Time may change the currents of adverse feeling. Commerce may so strengthen our relations as to make war between the two countries impossible. But, in the meantime, British subjects on both sides of the Atlantic should look at the realities of their position with stern self reliance. Let them not ignore the experience of all history—the sharp lessons of the past.—Let them be just to all nations, but just also to each other, and never in the vain endeavour to conciliate their enemies sacrifice their friends.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 30th July, 1856.

A most astonishing cure of General Debility.—Mr Henry Ambrose, of Toronto, was for thirteen years an alarming sufferer from general debility, at night he had the most horrible dreams when asleep, and when awake, he was low spirited, with thoughts of self destruction, dislike of society, and involuntary blushing, this was the catalogue of his complaints, his friends were constantly alarmed, and in his calmer moments he wished for death to relieve him of his sufferings. As might be expected the best advice from time to time was obtained, but it was utterly unavailing, at last, he was determined to commence the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did; nine weeks perseverance with this celebrated medicine saw him such a man as he had never been before in his life, the bloom of health upon his cheek, and every symptom of his host of disorders completely eradicated.

"New Wine in Old Bottles."

Received per recent arrivals, some

RARE MEDICAL PREPARATIONS
In addition to the tremendous supply of Remedies and Chemicals on hand, for the cure of all sorts of diseases.

WILLIAM FORBES,
Chemist and Electrician, &c.

Chatham, July 4, 1856

BRICKS.

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

HENRY CUNARD.

Chatham, 19th August, 1856

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 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, 119 9 0

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.

DISTRICT OF GASPE.

WE perceive by our exchanges that His Excellency the Governor General Sir Edmund W. Head has been making an official tour through Canada.

A Correspondent writing to us from Gaspé Basin, under date of August 16, furnishes the following account of his reception at that place, together with a copy of an Address presented to him by the inhabitants and his Reply thereto:

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT GASPE BASIN.

On the 13th inst., about 6 p. m., the Steamship Doris unexpectedly came in sight, having on board His Excellency the Governor General, and in a very short space of time was at the entrance of the Basin, where his Excellency was loudly cheered by the few inhabitants who were accidentally assembled together, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Basin Point, and the Brigantine St. Ann. About half-an-hour afterwards His Excellency with Lady Head, the Hon. Mr Catier, Attorney General, (East,) Hon. M. LeMieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. M. Killaly and Miss Killaly, Lieut. Col. Bradford, Royal Canadian Rifles, and Capt. Retallack, A. D. C., landed on the Basin Point, when an Address was presented by the Rev. Francis DeLaMare to his Excellency, to which he was graciously pleased to answer. Their Excellencies and suite then walked to the Parsonage, the residence of the Revd. Frs. DeLaMare, and visited the Church; as their Excellencies entered the Church the National Anthem was played upon the Organ by Miss Pentum the Organist.

They then returned to their Boat, which was awaiting them, and re-embarked amid the loud cheers of the inhabitants assembled. Their hasty departure was a great disappointment to the greater part of the inhabitants, who, had they known of their arrival, would have assembled in greater numbers to show their respect.

His Excellency's visit was a source of great pleasure to the inhabitants of this small, and comparatively speaking, isolated place. The kindness, condescension, and affability, both of Sir Edmund and Lady Head will long be remembered by them.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Clergyman, Mayor, Magistrates, and other inhabitants, residing at Gaspé Basin, beg leave most respectfully to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival to this remote part of the Province of Canada. Situated as we are at a distance from the seat of Government, we feel greatly honoured by your Excellency's condescension in visiting us.

We beg to assure Your Excellency of our sincere and firm attachment to the Queen, whom your Excellency so ably represents, as well as to all British Institutions, and although but few in number, yet if necessary, we feel prepared to act our part in their defence.

We pray that Your Excellency may long be preserved to govern these noble Provinces, and that this visit may be a source of pleasure to Lady Head, as well as to your Excellency.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's Obedient Servants,

FRANCIS DELAMARE, Minister,
JAMES PERCHARD, Mayor,
JOHN EDEN, J. P.,
NICHOLAS DUMARESQ, J. P.,

On behalf of the inhabitants of Gaspé Basin.
Gaspé Basin, C. E., August 12, 1856.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following

REPLY.

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have rejoiced to avail myself of this oppor-