

Second best Heifer, David Steel, Napan,	£0 15 0
Best do., 1 year old, do., do.,	0 15 0
Second best, do., Geo. Johnston,	0 10 0
Best Ram, 1 year old, do.,	0 10 0
Second best, John Russell,	0 7 6
Best Ewe, 2 year old, Michael Searle,	0 10 0
Second best, do., do.,	0 7 6
Best do., 1 year old, George Johnston,	0 10 0
Second best, Michael Searle,	0 7 6
Best Sow, 1 year old, Geo. Johnston,	0 15 0
Best Colt or Filly, 3 do., Dudley Perly,	1 10 0
Second best, Robert McCosh,	1 0 0
Best do., 2 year old, Michael Conway,	1 0 0
Second best, James Dixon, Napan,	0 15 0

£15 2 6

(To be continued)

Communications.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, January 16, 1856.

The struggle which has engaged the House of Representatives for the past six weeks still continues. Congress adjourned again yesterday afternoon, having reached the 114th balloting for a Speaker, without effecting any material change. Three ballotings in one day were sufficient to exhaust the energies of these unorganized legislators, and then they adjourn to meet again and continue their frivolous proceedings.

The difficulty in organizing Congress, owing to the lack of a dominant party, marks a new era in our political history; and shows how absolutely necessary it is for the protection of public business and the conservation of order, that there should be but two political parties in the country; and if any good should result from the present chaotic state of affairs at the National Capitol, it will be the natural and inevitable division which will shortly be made in our political organization—the Free State and Pro Slavery men falling into their proper places, and forming two great opposing parties—and the sooner it is done, the better it will be for the peace of the country.

It is now certain that Mr Buchanan (our Minister at the court of St. James's) has been entrusted to demand the recall of Mr Crampton for his complicity in the enlistment of soldiers for the Crimea. The fact has the greater gravity in proceeding, as is understood, not from personal objection, but from difference in principle. Mr Crampton acted under instructions from his own government. Our government maintains that that action was an infringement of international law, and also a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of our municipal law; the English Government denies both. American authorities are the sole expounders of American Laws, and the enlistments to which, in the estimation of our Government, Mr Crampton has been accessory, have been most positively pronounced by our Courts, illegal.—Mr Crampton, himself is shielded by his diplomatic character from all personal responsibility to our courts. The same inviolability, however does not attach to the consuls, who, it is alleged are implicated in the same transactions. Our Government holds those consuls guilty, and has determined, it is said, to withdraw their *exequaturs*.

It was a mistake in the English Government to take issue with our Administration upon the legal bearings of the case. The offence as it originally took place, excited very little feeling among the great body of our people, and, after an assurance that it would not be persisted in, would have been speedily forgotten. A frank and full *amende honorable* would have so satisfied public opinion, that our Administration could not have got up a dispute about it, however unfriendly might have been its disposition, inasmuch as the English Government maintains that Mr Crampton has only carried out its own instructions, it is hardly to be supposed that the request for his recall will be complied with; and the unpleasant necessity of sending him his passports will devolve upon our Government. This in itself will be no cause for war, but will superinduce a frame of mind not very favourable to the satisfactory settlement of the serious difficulties in Central America. But we fully believe that all these disputes will finally attain a peaceful solution.

The news brought by the "Atlantic," though not of great moment, is of considerable interest. If we might judge by the preponderance in rumours, there exists well-grounded hopes, though only hopes, of peace. But a close sifting of these reports shows them to be of little worth. Their pacific predictions rest chiefly on the undeniable truth, that it would be a pleasant thing for Europe generally to have an end put to the present condition of things, and to have the Black Sea and the Danube open to the unrestricted commerce of all nations. But these points are no more desirable now than they were a year ago; and though it may be true, it does not yet appear that either party to the quarrel is more ready to make important concessions now than it was then. The new terms said to be proposed would, except in the opening of the Black Sea and the Danube, effect little or nothing more than a restoration of the *status quo* and for England to consent to a peace on

such terms would be to submit to a degradation little less than that which she has shown it to be her intention to inflict on Russia. Lord Palmerston it is said, insists upon an indemnity from Russia for expenses of the war if the new propositions are accepted. And yet it is said that this indemnity is scouted by the other powers. It is not in this style that peace is to be made.

Our state Legislature having been in session since the beginning of the year, succeeded to-day in electing a Speaker, consequently we are favoured with the Governor's Message—it represents the finances of the State to be in good condition, and recommends the prosecution of the enlargement of the canals, while it submits that the Maine Law requires some paring and patching to make it constitutional; methinks if our representatives would apply to the Province of New Brunswick, they may obtain copy of a Law, which might be more palatable to their constituents.

Since the year opened we have had severe and stormy weather—the thermometer down to 6° below zero, with snow to the depth of two feet, impeding the travel of the Rail Cars in a great measure, while our rivers are filled with floating ice, several vessels have been cast ashore on the Long Island and Jersey Coast, and many lives lost.

There is less misery and suffering in our city this winter than last; owing to so much mild weather out door employment in building has been given to labourers and tradesmen—with fine sleighing in the city and its vicinity, the wants of the poor are overlooked by those in better circumstances, and every thing is forgotten, but fast horses, sleighing parties, &c.

UNO.

TEMPERANCE.

Mammon is the ruling passion with mankind, and nine-tenths of the human race have little compunction as to the means used for the acquirement of wealth. Even the sacredness of an oath is too often disregarded, and persons who would be outrageous at the very thought of being ranked with felons, take a false oath as comfortably as they would a cup of coffee. Such being, unfortunately, a true but lamentable state of Society, as now constituted, what can, what will all your restrictions avail. Fines will be readily paid, when a conviction is obtained, and if you substitute imprisonment as the penalty, your chances of conviction will be more remote. The witnesses must in most cases be brother offenders against the law, and many will not hesitate to perjure themselves. We speak from experience. That you will check intemperance we admit, but, in so doing, you unfortunately create other social evils, and open the door for the increase of other crimes.

Such is our nature that we are all enthusiasts, and having once embarked our influence or talents in a cause, we lose sight of the various and endless ramifications which constitute the sum total of social order and well being. These are like the many streams and rivulets which unite in swelling the waters of some great river. The enthusiast in religion admits of no comparison between the mode of faith he professes, and any other, however closely allied. The man of science thinks but lightly of all other branches but that particular one to which his whole life and soul is devoted. The sailor looks upon the soldier as a most contemptible portion of the genus homo—and the soldier in his turn considers Jack a fit inmate for a lunatic asylum. In a word,

Such is the vanity of great and small, Contempt goes round, and all men laugh at all. So with the tea-totaller, he has embarked in the cause honestly and conscientiously, and he firmly believes that his nostrum is the only universal panacea. He admits of no equal competitor. Do away with intemperance—never mind how or by what means—*et* armies if needs be—and you at once regenerate the whole human race.

Let not the friends and advocates of temperance suppose that these observations are intended to cast a slur on their laudable exertions to stay the progress of the greatest of all human scourges. Such is far from being our aim or intention. On the contrary we wish to strengthen their hands,

We have before stated that in our opinion no Legislative enactment can do away with intemperance. We will even go further and say that we question the wisdom or justice of any such law. Experience has proved that persecution in all ages, has tended to increase rather than reduce the number of proselytes to any system of religion, however dangerous and absurd. We view the total suppression law in a somewhat similar light. For

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

HODINUS.

On the other hand, if we consider the subject as one of equity between man and man, we question the right of any Legislature to dictate to us what we shall eat or what we shall drink. To us it savours vastly of an infringement of the liberty of the subject, and we fear that the friends of temperance will find that their zeal has caused them to overshoot the mark—and that they have established a dangerous precedent. For, if you once admit the right of our Rulers to forbid the use of fermented beverages,

you cannot deny them the same power on any other subject, even to the promulgating of another Curfew Law. The use of that noxious weed tobacco is daily gaining ground, mere boys turn their quid or smoke their pipe with greater gusto than they ever devoured sugar-plums. Is not as much money squandered on tobacco by the population of these Provinces as on spirituous liquors? Is not this a social evil? Is it right that a poor man who does not earn sufficient to supply the wants of his family, should spend the only shilling he has for tobacco? Why not suppress the sale of that article also? Suppose a Society formed for that purpose. The Ladies we feel assured would flock to the standard *en masse*—and Petitioners pour in from all quarters, calling on the Legislature to forbid the importation and sale of an article which the Petitioners consider injurious to health, and having dangerous and immoral tendency, inasmuch as its votaries endanger the lives and property of Her Majesty's lieges, and expend large sums of money, which, if economised, would add greatly to the comfort of thousands of families. We can fancy what an outcry wild would ring throughout the length and breadth of the land. And none would be more loud in their denunciations of such a measure than some of the staunchest supporters of the Liquor Law. The cases are precisely similar as far as the right of Legislative interference is concerned.

The friends of temperance in the British Provinces have taken their cue from the much vaunted Maine Liquor Law. But they would have done well to have ascertained its working in that State, ere they ventured on establishing a precedent which we consider as subversive of our rights as men and citizens. For, unless we are grossly misinformed, the Law is evaded and set at defiance by every possible species of subterfuge, and a traveller can get his glass of brandy and water just as readily as on this side of the line. In no country can the cause of temperance be more warmly and effectually advocated than in England. But it would be folly on the part of its friends to apply to a British Parliament for an Act to forbid the manufacture, importation or sale of even spirituous liquors. Englishmen are too jealous of their rights to admit of any such interference. No British Parliament would dare to pass such a law.

MERCATOR.

(To be continued.)

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 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.

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.

UNITED STATES.

The interesting Letter of our Correspondent UNO, furnishes a graphic sketch of the general news in the neighbouring Union. It appears by the latest dates, which are from Washington to the 23rd January, that the House of Representatives was still without a Speaker.—The ballot taken on that day, was as follows: Banks 71, Richardson 67, Fuller 29, Campbell 5, Pennington 1, scattering 1. There appears to be no prospect of a speedy settlement of this knotty question. As the members can pocket their pay, it was presumed that very many of them was content to let matters remain in the same unsettled state for a time longer.

The differences that exist between the two Governments still continue to occupy public attention, but that any serious difficulties will arise between them in consequence, is not entertained.

The following letter from Washington to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, it was very generally believed, furnished a true version of the present state of the negotiations as regards Mr Crampton and his connection with the enlistment cases:

"Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from an special message relative to our foreign affairs being about to be sent to either

branch of Congress, it has not at any time been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultation; though this Government demand the recall of Mr Crampton and the Consuls engaged in recruiting for the Crimea, it can as confidently be stated that there has been no purpose in or out of the Cabinet, to withdraw Mr Buchanan from England unless at his own request.

"Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, dispatches having been sent out by the last steamer, and nothing has occurred since the transmission of the President's Message to Congress to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

"Mr Boyce's resolution, offered in the House to-day, declaring our relations with Great Britain of the most serious character, and indicating that we may be on the eve of startling events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was Mr Boyce's independent proposition."

The following despatch, dated Washington, Jan. 22, on the same subject, appears in a late Boston paper:—

"The last dispatch of Lord Clarendon upon the enlistment cases, was a very long and very able argument. His Lordship admitted, with commendable frankness, that the conduct of the British Minister and Consuls in this matter had been in violation of our municipal law, and their Government apologised for it. But the minister went on to represent that her Majesty's Government could not recognize the course of their agents in the United States as a violation of national law, which alone, the admitted offence having been atoned for, could authorize the demand for the recall of Mr Crampton; and Lord Clarendon states that he is instructed to request the Government of the United States to review its position.

"On the 5th instant, Mr Marcy forwarded a very elaborate reply to this point respecting international law, declaring the explanation of Lord Clarendon unsatisfactory and repeating the demand relative to recall. This dispatch will, I think, greatly protract the correspondence; but I still consider it settled that Mr Crampton will be ultimately recalled or dismissed.

"That war will follow a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and the United States we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to believe though we apprehend that the present administration, in the hope of manufacturing popularity at home, and diverting attention from its past evil deeds, would be willing to push the country to the very verge of war. But this would be a vain hope, for the people of the United States will not sustain an administration which shows such vindictiveness as to refuse to receive an apology for an admitted wrong, and to acknowledge satisfaction when reparation has been offered."

An article under our Political head, copied from the New York Daily News, gives a sad picture of the state of morals among the lower strata of Society in that city. This class, owing to the extremely liberal constitution of that state, possess important political privileges, and fears are entertained that if something be not immediately done to check the evil, that fatal results will ensue.

While the New York papers give us a gloomy picture of the state of society in that city, the New Orleans Delta, presents the following harrowing account of the low and wretched condition to which that city is reduced by the acts of bands of rowdies, who prow about the streets, setting the laws and authorities at defiance.

"In a state of affairs so deplorable, in a condition of society so disorganized, and with a public sentiment so blunted that four assassinations in one night, and innumerable other outrages against the person that may in numerous instances result in death, excite no more attention, challenge no greater comment from the press or the public, than a mere notice of the fact in the local columns of the daily papers, can we believe that it is impossible to get the population to make such a public demonstration of its determination to put an end in an exemplary, if not strictly legal manner, to these diabolical occurrences, as will forever put an end to their revival in this city, once so famed for the peaceful, orderly, and decorous behaviour of its inhabitants."

THE RUGH STEAMER.

A late English paper gives the following account of the capacity of the immense Iron Steamer, which is now being built on the banks of the river Thames:

"Her breadth of beam, 86, feet; diameter of paddle wheels 121 feet; depth of hold 70 feet; depth of paddle wheel, 58 feet; diameter of screw, 41 feet. There will be five funnels and 7 masts—two of the latter being square rigged. The nominal horse-power will be 2,000, but it will work, up to from 6,000 to 10,000. Her measurement will be 23,640. It is expected that her crew will number from 750 to 800 men, including twelve officers. She will have accommodations for 20,000 persons including 4,000 first-class passengers; or if used as a transport, she can carry 16,000 troops and 6,000 horses. She is expected to run at the rate of 16 miles an hour."