

Communications.

COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

To the queries put by me to the Editor of the Colonial Times in a former number, that functionary has thought proper to REPLY, but not to ANSWER. I asked him this simple question—"Suppose End's qualification to be bad, how would he manage to make McNaughton's better?"—He replied after the fashion of Paddy's Echo—Howe? He occupied much space unnecessarily in giving his opinion on End's declaration of Title to Lands, inasmuch as in the first place his opinion was NOT ASKED, and in the next place, NOT NEEDED, as all those interested in the matter were quite satisfied that in Gloucester alone, End has sufficient Lands to qualify him for membership.

But his reply notwithstanding is not without significance, that is to say, if it be taken as a fair reflex of the principles and disposition of the party whose cause he has espoused. Taken in this light, does it not seem inconsistent in a party whose creed is "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," to make an objection to the eligibility of a representative of the people, on the score of want of this world's goods? Are not the chief objects avowed by that party, to enlarge the power of the people, and to respect their voice, irrespective of rank or wealth, class or creed? Or—are we to believe that profession and practice are with them, as with too many others, directly at variance; or—rather is not the objection the spontaneous fruit of Mr Howe's own very suggestive brain?

But again—mark the plan he has contrived to unseat a man with NO qualification, and to seat a man with less—"McNaughton protested against End's qualification, while End did not protest against McNaughton's"—Good—and has Mr Howe the audacity to imply that the Liberals of New Brunswick, to whom the people have lately given such a large measure of their confidence, as able, upright, and honorable men, will stoop to employ a petty quibble of this kind, to increase their number, or promote an object of any kind—a paltry evasion, trick, that a club of Connecticut Pedlars would shrink from in disdain? Never. This is your standard of morality and fair dealing Mr Howe, NOT THEIRS. If you continue to pursue your present course of advocacy of the Administration just passing into power, they have just cause to fear the consequences; that they will be much more honored by the "breach than the observance" of your determination in this respect, is the opinion of many besides

GLOUCESTER.

June 18, 1857.

Holloway's Pills.—Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.—Among the triumphs of this wonderful medicine over confirmed diseases of the stomach and epi gastrum, the following is not the less remarkable. Edward Stillman, aged 51, residing at Hagerstown, Md., had been for eleven years a sufferer from indigestion and its painful concomitants. His appetite was irregular, his frame emaciated, his skin of a livid unhealthy hue, and he had a constant feeling of contrition at the pit of the stomach as if cords were being drawn tightly around it. He was continually in a state of great mental as well as bodily distress, and, to use his own expression, "life had become irksome to him." In the month of December last he commenced taking Holloway's Pills. Within three weeks thereafter all the above symptoms had vanished. No relapse has since occurred, and he is now as robust and active as any man of his years in all Maryland. For disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, the Pills, are the only reliable remedy in existence.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The Messrs. Fairbanks of Vermont, the original inventors of these scales, have given their entire attention for thirty years or more, to improving and perfecting them, and adapting them to all the various uses for which scales are wanted, till they have come to be very generally regarded as the standard, not only in this country but in all foreign countries to which American enterprise has carried our commerce. As a striking indication of the very high estimation in which they are everywhere held by business men, we are informed that some other makers, in order to make their own scales sell more readily, make them to resemble Fairbanks' as nearly as can be in external appearance, but in appearance only; represent that they have secured the services of some of the Messrs. Fairbanks' workmen; that their own scales are constructed upon the same or similar principles; and sometimes go so far as to represent theirs as the genuine Fairbanks' Scales, and also that persons intending to purchase these, may, unless they are careful, get some other kind of inferior quality.—*Boston Journal.*

THE PAPAL STATES.—The Pope's Tour.—A letter from Rome, of the 25th May, announces that the raising of the state of siege at Ancona, had produced everywhere an excellent effect. The Holy Father continued his journey amid the enthusiasm and respectful salutations of the inhabitants. It is said that he had been induced to change his itinerary, and that he proceeded from Fermo to Ascoli. He was to arrive at Rimini on the 30th of May, so as to celebrate the festival of Pentecost in that town. His Holiness is to make his solemn entrance into Bologna on the 7th of June.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

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.

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 June 1, 1857, £202 3 6
Withdrawn, including interest, June 2, £226 9 4

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 21st 6h 41m P. M. HIGH WATER.			
21 S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity	4h 38	4h 57
22 M.		5 34	5 59
23 T.	Leibnitz born 1616	6 27	6 53
24 W.	St. John the Baptist	7 19	7 43
25 Th.		8 6	8 29
26 F.	Accession of Wm. 4th 1830	8 25	9 14
27 S.		9 36	9 59

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h 30m.—Bathurst, 2h 45m.—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

THE recent struggle of the outs to get into office, and the ins to remain in, has been a fruitful theme for comment, and the (so called) system of Departmental Government, has incurred considerable odium; to its door has been laid all the trouble and turmoil of the last session. The cry has been—remove the Heads of Departments from the floors of the House; make those offices non-political, trouble and turmoil will cease, and everything will work harmoniously and beautifully. From those opinions we dissent in toto; to convince ourselves of the fallacy of those arguments, it is only necessary to glance at the neighbouring Republic; there the Heads of Departments are jealously excluded from both branches of the Legislature, and yet we find Congress the very hot bed of corruption, and scenes of the most violent nature often take place, which we look for in vain in the British House of Commons, where the Departmental system prevails, and the superiority of the British over the American system has been often and loudly proclaimed. But, say the opponents of the Departmental system, we acknowledge its superiority for an old and wealthy country like England, but it is not at all suited for a poor and young Province like New Brunswick. Well, then we will take any State of the American Union, in all of which the non-Departmental system prevails, and what do we find there? Admitted, that our own Legislature is corrupt; and the conduct of its members undignified and ungentleman like, yet when compared with the Legislature of New York, they appear immaculate, models of courtesy and mirrors of chivalry. To us it appears indispensable to the well-being of the country, that those persons holding high offices should have seats in the House, where they will be able to defend their policy, and give necessary information which would not otherwise be obtained but by a tedious and troublesome process. The real difficulty is that we have too many Heads of Departments. The most important officers of the Government (we take it) are the Attorney General, Auditor General, Receiver General, and Provincial Secretary. These four important functionaries we should like to see on the floors of the House. The offices of Surveyor General, and Commissioner of Board of Works might be amalgamated and rendered non-political, we presume the duties of both those offices combined are not so arduous but what they might be performed by one individual at a salary of

£500 per annum, thus saving £700 yearly to the Province. The offices of Postmaster General, and Solicitor General might be abolished altogether, thereby saving £850 more per annum. We have always looked upon those offices, especially the Postmaster Generalship as complete sinecures—sops by which the party in power can maintain its influence—and we hope to see the day when they will be done away with altogether. In regard to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, we would follow the example of Nova Scotia. There that official does not occupy a seat in the Executive, nor is it necessary for him to be a member of either branch of the Legislature. By thus removing from the floors of the House some of the prizes marked £600, much of the squabbling and wrangling for office which is such a distinguished feature of the present day, would be prevented; we would not find so many anxious for the honour of having M. F. P. attached to their names, Politics would not be followed as a business, and we would be much more likely to obtain as Representatives, men of worth and integrity, who, having the interests of the country at heart, would consider it paramount to all other considerations, and not make their own individual advancement the grand object to which all others must yield.

We sincerely trust that the new Government will signalize its advent to power by the passage of a disqualification Bill, removing Deputy Treasurers, &c., &c., purging the House of those petty Office-holders who are generally found supporting every Government, good, bad, and indifferent, alike; and as the members of the present Government advocated the measure during the last session, we hope and trust they will not lose sight of it now.

There are many matters requiring the attention of our Legislators, some of the most prominent are Railways, placing the Franchise on a safe and proper basis, a sound Educational system, &c., &c., which will afford Hon. Members ample space to employ their talents for the benefit of their constituents, and we expect the present House to number many workers. The Country does not require talkers—for generally your fine Orator is a very inefficient business man; valuable he may be to ward off the attacks of party, but mostly deficient in originating or carrying through any great question which the country requires. Such men, however, are necessary appendages to a party; but what the Country mostly wants are men who are able to devise, carry out, and maintain wholesome and efficient laws, and good measures.

STATE OF THE REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the Revenue, which has been kindly handed to us. It is anything but satisfactory.

The Revenues of the Province, payable at the Treasurer's Office from the commencement of the fiscal Year, (say 1st Nov. up to 1st June, inst. are absorbed.

Of the Provincial credit of £30,000 at the Bank of New Brunswick, about £23,000 is drawn. Warrants unpaid, about £15,000 due sundry parties.

Warrants do., do.	7,000 due Bank of New Brunswick.
Warrants do., do.	8,000 due Central Bank.
	£53,000

The above is the state of the Finances as near as could be ascertained from the Secretary's office.

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

In an article headed "Symptoms of the Coming Crash," the New York Herald warns the mercantile and business classes of the Union, of impending ruin and bankruptcy, caused by the reckless and extravagant speculations of the past few years:—

"In various signs of these ominous times, we have the same symptoms, only on a much grander scale, of an impending crash, as were furnished in the warnings of 1836 of the terrible revulsion and bankruptcy, and demoralization, misery and ruin of 1837. It was the bank inflation and paper currency system of the former period, and the wild and reckless moonshine speculations and extravagances which this engendered that worked out the grand collapse of 1837. This time the gold of California and Australia, and the land and railroad, commercial, bank and credit adventures of all kinds, will as surely do the same thing, in proportion to the tremendous stakes involved. Pay day must come. It must come, as in 1837, with a general crash. It will come to hundreds and thousands when least prepared for it. Prudent men will take in sail and keep near the shore. It is a tornado that is gathering in the horizon."

ROAD TO THE GRAND LAKE.

SINCE the publication of our last week's paper, a great many questions have been put to us in reference to the road to connect Miramichi with St. John by the Grand Lake, as noticed by a Correspondent. If any person acquainted with the distance, the nature of the soil, or any other information in reference to this district of country, will furnish us with an account of the same, we will consider it a favor.

TO FARMERS.

WE recommend the annexed paragraph to the attention of our Agricultural readers:

"USE OF SALT ON THE FARM.—A practical farmer, of twenty years' experience, informs us that it has been his plan for many years to use salt with the turnips which he feeds to his milch cows, and that by it he is enabled to have the best of butter, without the least disagreeable taste. His method is to cut his turnips in the root cutter at least twelve hours before he intends to feed them. They are then thoroughly salted, and allowed to stand until fed out. In this way, and by never milking the cows immediately after feeding, he is never troubled with any taste, either in the milk or butter."

COTTON.

A late paper furnishes the following interesting paragraph relative to the importance of this article:

"One-third of the commercial prosperity of Great Britain depends on the manufacture of cotton into fabrics adapted to personal apparel or household purposes. The statements now before the world overwhelm us with the magnitude and extent of this branch of industry. As the harvest-fields supply us with our daily bread, so does the cotton tree robe nearly the whole human race, and thus it is our mother earth which gives us both food and apparel in the vegetation which covers her with living beauty. These considerations fill us with wonder, as much of the industry as the enterprise of this country. Last year, after the full supply of all the British Isles, the cotton spinners exported goods to the value of thirty-two millions in price. Even the slight increase of a single penny in the pound of cotton in the raw material is followed by the loss of between four and five million to the nation. If total failure of the cotton crop should ever ensue, the consequence would be a fearful injury to the commercial interests of the land. At present the United States supply the raw material to a great extent; but considerations are now before the world respecting the expediency of establishing other means of supply for other lands, as a measure of national security. It is well known that cotton can be grown to the greatest advantage in many parts of Asia and Africa, as well as in America, and that a single province in India, of the same extent as the county of Kent, would readily produce as much cotton as England receives from the United States, although her exports from that country amount to no less than seven parts out of nine of the whole aggregate required for her manufactures."

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

FROM a late paper we clip the following account of an expedition that is being fitted out by the British Government, for the purpose of exploring the Hudson's Bay Territory:—

"The British Government is fitting out an exploring expedition for the North West, or Hudson's Bay Territory. It is under the command of Mr Palliser, with Dr. Hector as geologist, Naturalist, and Surgeon, Lieut. Blackstone to take magnetical observations, and a Botanist not named.

"The expedition may be expected in Canada in a few days, and will proceed from the west of Lake Superior as a starting point, to the Saskatchewan, examining the capabilities of the habitable portion of this great region. Another of its duties will be to endeavour to discover a practical road through the Rocky Mountains as a means of communication between Vancouver's Island and Canada.

"The prompt action of the British Government in this matter shows that it has fully awakened to the value of this domain; and we may shortly expect an accurate description of a country which the monopoly of a trading Company has hitherto made a sealed book.

"The troops about to be sent to Red River are probably intended to assist in or aid this survey."

WOOD TRADE.

FROM our Timber Circulars of June 5, received by yesterday's mail, we take the following extracts:

"Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st Feb., 34 vessels, 22,601 tons register, wood laden have arrived from British North America, viz., none from Quebec, 26 from St. John, N. B., and 8 from other ports; at the same date last year, 16 vessels, 12,669 had arrived.

"The high rate of charge for money accommodations and the absolute tightness of the money market, concerning which we have lately heard so much and such frequent cause to complain, is still unabated. The effect of this on the general business of the country also is