

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 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 July 6, 1857, £408 4 5
Withdrawn, including interest,
July 7, £334 16 1

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

	HIGH WATER.
26 S. 18th Sunday after Trinity	9A 9 9A27
27 M	9 45 10 3
28 T	10 20 10 40
29 W	10 58 11 19
30 Th	11 42
31 F	0 11 0 45
1 S. AUGUST.	1 21 1 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, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

THE ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY last was the day set apart by the High Sheriff for the Nomination of a Candidate to represent this County in the General Assembly of the Province, which became vacant in consequence of the acceptance by the Hon. John M. Johnson, one of the Members, of the office of Postmaster General.

The weather was extremely unfavourable.—Rain poured down in torrents; it blew a gale from the eastward, and the atmosphere was cold and uncomfortable, affording a striking contrast to the hot, broiling weather, which, for upwards of a week had preceded it. The consequence was that comparatively few persons assembled at the Shire Town.

After the usual preliminaries were gone through by the High Sheriff, Mr Johnson was proposed by Robinson Crocker, Esq., and seconded by Messrs. John Beggall, R. T. Miller, and John Joudry.

No other Candidate appearing, Mr Johnson was declared Elected by a show of hands.

This is as it should be. Had Mr Johnson left his party and joined a government opposed to it, as other members have done, we should have at once urged an opposition to his return, but this was not the case. He was returned by the Liberal Party, and accepted office in a Liberal Government when called to succeed one of a different creed. To start an opposition, therefore, at the present time, would not only be unfair to him, but also to the party who had so recently returned him.

Mr Johnson has now two courses open for his adoption, either to sit down quietly, make his office a sinecure, and receive the quarterly salary as it becomes due, or adopt a different mode, and enter on the duties of his office with a determination to investigate all matters connected with our postal arrangements, in which he will have ample room to display his administrative talents.

By the Report of the late Postmaster General, a copy of which we obtained a few days ago, we perceive the establishment is sadly in arrears, and that its expenses far exceeds its income. This is an evil which should be speedily remedied, if such a matter can be accomplished, and if not, something surely can be done to mitigate it. Here is at starting, an opportunity afforded the new Postmaster General to display his talent as a financier. We perceive, also by the same report, that while this Province is saddled with a heavy charge for con-

veying the British Mails to Gaspé, and a large portion of the European Mails to other parts of Canada, without receiving any remuneration, it has to pay for the transmission through Nova Scotia, of its European Correspondence. There is something wrong here, and offers an admirable chance for Mr J. to display his abilities as a negotiator.

The irregularity in the receipt of the mails—the careless, loose manner in which the mail bags are too frequently conveyed from one place to another, in open waggons, and many minor matters connected with the well-being and efficient working of our Postal establishment, require attention, and we shall be pleased at all times to hear that any of these, or any other matter requiring supervision or remedy have received attention, and to award to the head of the department such a measure of approbation as his services merit.

REPORTER VS. GLEANER.

THE Editor of the Fredericton Reporter some few weeks since, gave a statement of the amount received by the different papers for Government advertising, among the rest the Gleaner was put down as receiving the sum of £46 11 0, an amount some £17 14 6 more than what we actually got. In the first issue of the Gleaner after the receipt of the article above alluded to, we published a paragraph, in which we gave the true amount received by this paper, together with a request that the Editor of the Reporter, would, in his next paper, rectify the mistake; this he has not done, but on the contrary treats us to a political, moral homily, for the benefit of our frail and erring principles, which he very coolly insinuates has been sacrificed for private interests. The Editor charges us with advocating the principle that no Heads of Departments should hold a seat in the House of Assembly. This we most emphatically deny. The Gleaner never advocated such a doctrine—but on the contrary said that the Attorney General, Auditor General, Receiver General, and Provincial Secretary, should, and ought to hold seats in the House of Assembly, which number we consider quite enough to perform all the business that is done by the present incumbents in office; but we have repeatedly advocated the necessity of removing Deputy Treasurers, Clerks of the Peace, in fact all minor office-holders from holding seats in the House of Assembly. If these men are Heads of Departments—then we, and not the Editor of the Reporter, have been lying under a grievous mistake.

He also accuses us of advocating the cause of the present incumbents in office who have made themselves politically obnoxious to the party now in power, for the use they made of the influence their office gave them during the last election. This we also deny. We never by word or deed advocated their cause, but, on the contrary, maintained the propriety of removing them when convicted of avowed hostility to the Government. In confirmation of this statement, we quote our language from Gleaner of July 4.—

"While we acknowledge the propriety of removing those officers who are convicted of open and avowed hostility to the Government, and their duty to displace all incapable and dishonest persons, we yet hold to adopt the rotary system by which all office holders become the partisans and creatures of those in power, to be most pernicious in principle and baneful in practice."

The Editor of the Reporter endeavours to be very severe and caustic, for our having (to use his own language) 'very quietly during the last year, availed ourselves of a patronage which a party government had afforded us, they having in the first instance—and as we believe, very properly—withdrawn it from the press in opposition.' We presume the Editor alludes to the publication in our Journal, of the Crown Land notices of Sales, &c., in Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche. A similar charge was made against this paper for the same cause by the Editor of the Head Quarters in September last, who insinuated that the patronage was bestowed on us by the Liberal party. We quote our language in answer to the Head Quarters, as it will apply with equal force to the assertions and insinuations of the Reporter:—

"Our attention has been called to some remarks which appeared a few weeks ago in the Head Quarters, relative to the amount received by us in 1855, for publishing the Crown Land Notices. The Editor, it appears, wishes to convey the idea, that we were indebted to the

late Liberal or Fisher Administration, for this patronage. This is not the fact. The instruction to copy all notices relative to the sale of lands, timber berths, &c., in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, came from Mr Wilmot two years prior to the advent of the Liberal Government.—As the order has not since been cancelled, we presume the Department considers they receive an ample return for the expenditure of their money; if it were otherwise we presume they would ere this, have withdrawn their order. * * *

"To the Liberal party, or to the late Liberal Government, we are not under the slightest obligation for any patronage or mark of attention—we have advocated their principles, considering they were right—but we defy any of our contemporaries to point out a solitary instance in which we have been actuated in so doing by mercenary motives, or that we received any countenance or patronage either as a public journalist or a private individual, from that party for so doing."

In conclusion, to use the language of the Reporter, we are quite content to remain like the surly watch-dog of patriotism—to whom he has likened us—occasionally eating, drinking, and taking rest, like other quadrupeds, only noisy and vigilant when there is special need for our services.

WESTMORLAND TIMES.

THE annexed paragraph is copied from the Westmorland Times of Thursday. Our neighbour complained a short time since of a few remarks we made in reference to public matters. Is our friend also becoming restive? if so, he will have more sympathy for those who utter what they think. Perhaps he has come to the wise conclusion that our friends may err, and that at times they require to be checked and plainly spoken to. If this course was more generally pursued, public men would be more cautious how they acted. We admire our neighbour's independence, and as we in this locality are deeply interested in the speedy completion of the undertaking to which he refers, we trust he will keep his word.

"The Railroad in this locality is a subject which deserves, and shall receive immediate attention; we can no longer brook such trifling and humbug as is now being carried on, and we tell the Government at once that the present is a state of things which the public have no right to put up with, and as far as we are concerned, they shall hear of it."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE European Mail by the steamer America at Halifax on the afternoon of Wednesday week, reached Chatham on Sunday morning last.—Our papers received by this vessel, are to the 5th instant, and we have culled therefrom numerous extracts. The principle item of news is the revolt among the native troops in certain parts of India. The intelligence of this sad and important disaster, is given in detail in the London papers, and we have copied it entire.

The intelligence from China is very meagre.—It appears the British are waiting for reinforcements, as well as a more suitable season for commencing active hostilities. Nothing appears to have been accomplished towards an adjustment of the difficulties either with the Court of Peking, or the authorities of Canton.

The news from Britain respecting trade, commerce, money, and the crops, are all of a satisfactory nature. The only branches of trade reported to be in an unsatisfactory state, are those in which our merchants are more immediately interested—shipping and wood.

THE GULF TRADE.

WE second the sensible and well-timed remarks of the New Brunswicker copied below. Such a vessel as noticed, on the route between Quebec and Shediac, touching at several of the intermediate ports, would afford great facilities to trade as well as to the travelling public:

"The Quebec Morning Chronicle announces the arrival at that port of the steam propeller Lady Head, in 13 days from Londonderry. She is intended to supply the place of the steamship Doris, lost some time ago. The Chronicle says:—

"This vessel is exceedingly well adapted for passengers, and might be profitably employed in opening up a passenger trade with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. She will, for the present, be in the employ of the Quebec Trinity House, and will be commanded by Capt. Davison."

"We think that a vessel of this description could be remuneratively employed during the summer months in plying between Quebec and Shediac, touching at the intermediate ports.—The completion of the railway from Shediac to Moncton will offer facilities for the transshipment of articles of merchandise from Quebec

and the harbours along the North Shore of this Province, as well as from Prince Edward Island, which must greatly facilitate the trade with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"With a fast and commodious propeller, running between Quebec and Shediac, to connect with a steamer in the Bay of Fundy, plying between St. John and Moncton, we have no doubt that a large and profitable trade would at once spring up between places which heretofore been considered almost unapproachable, or to be reached only with much trouble and expense. The completion of the Shediac railway will remove one great obstacle to our intercourse with the Gulf Shore, and every advantage should be taken of it, to facilitate our traffic with the inhabitants of our Northern Counties and with Canada."

LIVERPOOL WOOD TRADE.

THE Circulars we obtained by the last British mail, which bear date Liverpool, July 3, represent the Timber and Deal trade as being in a very unprofitable and unsatisfactory state. This should convince our Merchants of the necessity there exists for a curtailment of operations in those branches of business, for it is evident the evil arises from an over supply in the British Market. This can only be remedied by a more judicious and careful regard to the regulating of the supply in accordance with the requirements of the demand, a matter which unfortunately heretofore, has been too frequently lost sight of, and one, (judging from past experience) we are apprehensive will not receive such marked attention as it deserves, until the facilities for obtaining timber and logs are curtailed, either by order of the Government, or from the exhaustion of supplies, consequent on the present improvident demolition of our noble forests, a circumstance which will occur sooner or later. If we were wise in our day, we would begin to provide for this contingency—but the principle by which our mercantile men have all along been actuated in this as well as in other matters of domestic trade is—never mind the future, let us provide for the exigencies of the day—a short-sighted and narrow-minded policy, the impropriety and injudiciousness of which, will make itself apparent more speedily, perhaps, than many now engaged in the business anticipate.

We give below extracts from the Circulars received,

"The import season commenced with a dull and depressed market, stocks of the leading articles being far too large especially on the eve of an import which may probably exceed the requirements of trade. Consumption continues on the reduced scale noted in our late circulars, and notwithstanding the considerable fall in price during the last month, consumers appear unwilling to purchase, save for immediate use. It is yet to be ascertained what effect the state of our market may have upon shippers, but unless operations in the colonies are checked there is little hope of better prices this year than those now current.

"Pine Timber.—There is a fair consumption of Pine Timber, but not equal to what is usually experienced at this period of the year. In the anticipation that new supplies of Quebec will be abundant, holders of old stocks have evinced great anxiety to sell and submitted to a considerable reduction upon the rates current a few months ago. One cargo of timber has arrived, but is not yet disposed of. The stock of St. John Pine is estimated at about 550,000 feet. Two parcels, recently arrived, of middling quality, sold at something under our quotations, but the exact price we are not permitted to publish. At 20s freight there is a serious loss on present imports.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—It will be observed from our table that, notwithstanding the discouraging accounts sent by each steamer for some months past, shippers of St. John Deals are giving us an abundant supply of these goods. At no period of the present year has there been a reasonable prospect that cost, freight, and charges could be realised; still in the face of the gloom and depression so long existing in this market in consequence of an unusually heavy stock, and a diminished consumption, shippers have again operated largely. The result will be a loss of 25s to 30s. per standard, if the recent arrivals are sold at present prices. The last sales in cargo of St. John were at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d., ex ship and in the yard, but several cargoes just arrived, remain unsold. The present stock is equal to about four months consumption, and is estimated at 17,000 standard."—From *Farnwood's and Jardine's Timber Circular*.

"As is ordinarily the case at the Midsummer period of the year, the general business of the country is dull and listless. This circumstance, however, it should be remarked, is by no means an indication of any want of commercial confidence; on the contrary it is rather attributable to the habit which all classes in this country have of relaxing their exertions and conferring on themselves, and on those whom they employ, a brief period of relaxation, with a view to a renewed energy of operation when they once more set themselves seriously to matters of business. Within the last day or