

tion shall be met with justice, and in the enlarged spirit of the age. We have placed the Crown lands of the Colonies at the disposal of the Colonies themselves for emigration purposes. It is high time, therefore, that we should open wider fields of selection for our people among the magnificent water communications of the North American continent.—Commerce and science, the progress of industry and improvement, will not long permit the waste places of British North America to lie desert, when capital and labour are continually on the search for active fields of employment. It was predicated that the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company would warn off settlers and throw impediments in the way of Colonisation, and the result proves how unwise was the course pursued in handing over this fine island to lie fallow for eleven years in the hands of a Trading Company, which Mr. Elliot admits has no business to colonise.—The progress of British Colonisation and Commerce in the North-West has been retarded by so many years, while the advancement of American interests on the Pacific has been promoted. It is not yet too late to recover our position, and make Vancouver's Island a Colony and a Naval Harbour.

Communications.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The truth of the sentiments enunciated by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, previous to his casting vote, must forcibly carry conviction to every unbiassed mind. The monstrosities arising out of a Departmental Government are every day becoming more apparent; and the time is fast approaching when the people will demand that no person holding office or reaping Provincial emoluments, shall either have a voice in the Legislature, or be allowed the privilege of voting at Elections. There does seem something so glaringly inconsistent that men after being appointed to situations of public trust, the routine of the duties severally connected therewith, requiring some tact, time and experience to get acquainted therewith, should be liable to be ousted by a change of Government just as they are beginning to get an insight into their responsibilities. Men, irrespective of party, family compact, or other influence, but whose sole qualifications being talent and principle, should be appointed, but deprived of all legislative power or influence while holding such offices, and be continued in their offices as long as they faithfully discharge the duties connected with their respective stations. It is shameful to see public offices filled by men totally unfit, either by talent, stake, or property; offices which give them so much power, and which power is very often most shamefully abused. The adoption of Departmental Government, has formed a compact so powerful, from the frightful amount of interest and patronage it possesses, that it will be a Herculean labour to dissolve it. The public at our next Election must make common cause, and merge all political differences, and put in only those men who will promise to maintain the grand fundamental principle, that no person holding office under Government, shall be eligible for a seat in either Council Board or in the House of Assembly, or be entitled to vote at the Hustings for a Member. Until this be accomplished, we may contentedly wear our chains, which are every year getting more tightly riveted on us; until like the fabled Laocoon, we be strangled, and all our commercial and political energies be completely paralyzed. I hope Sir some abler pens than mine will take up the matter, and that all our Provincial papers will thunder in the ears of the community the necessity of ridding itself of that monster of monsters—Departmental Government. Yours,

MINIMUS.

Chatham, March 10, 1857.

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for General Debility.—Mr. Arthur Hurm, suffered according to his own showing, more than any one from general debility, nervousness, indigestion and sick headaches, this multiplicity of disease upon a man of a sanguine temperament (which he admitted himself to be) reduced his strength considerably, and he became as it were the mere shadow of his former self. In this case the blood was in a very impure state. He tried a variety of remedies, and literally became a martyr to medicine, but nothing abated his affections, until he had recourse to Holloway's which in seven weeks completely restored him to health, to the astonishment of all who knew him.

To the Ladies of Chatham.

The Parisian Style of Cutting Dresses, taught in three easy Lessons, by Miss SEELYE, agent for Madam D. B. BRIGGS, the celebrated PARISIAN DRESS CUTTER.

Miss SEELYE is now staying at Mr. Alexander Marshall's for a short time, to teach this new and simple method of Dress Cutting. Ladies are requested to call and see for themselves, they can take a lesson, test it by fitting a lining, and unless satisfied no charge will be made. Bear in mind Ladies that this is entirely new and superior to any other system. An early call will oblige.

SARAH J. SEELYE.

Chatham, February 25, 1857.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 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.

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.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited at Savings' Bank
2nd March, £282 17 0
Withdrawn, including Interest, 3rd March 68 5 3

WEEKLY CAENDAR.

Moon Last Qr. 18th, 444m P. M. HIGH WATER.

S. 15 3rd Sunday in Lent	8 50	9 11
M. 16	9 31	9 59
T. 17 St. Patrick	10 26	11 4
W. 18	11 42	—
Th. 19	0 1	1 17
F. 20 Sir Isaac Newton died 1727	2 1	2 44
S. 21 Battle of Alexandria 1801	3 16	3 45

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, 2430m—Bathurst, 2445m—Dalhousie, 2450m from the above.

UNITED STATES.

THE Boston Courier of the 5th instant, which we obtained by Wednesday's mail, contains the Speech of Mr. Buchanan, on being inaugurated at Washington the previous day, President of United States, which was received by telegraph. We have not room for the whole of this document, but we give such portions of it as will be interesting to our readers.

"We have recently passed through a Presidential contest, in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were exerted to the highest degree, by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.—The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority govern, to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither to legislate slavery into territories or states, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as a natural consequence.

"Congress also prescribed that when the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a state, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance; and besides it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be—though it has been my individual opinion, that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be then the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution, with a view to its admission as a state into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his own opinion by his vote.

"This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their Constitution. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of squatter sovereignty, a principle as ancient as free government itself, everything of political nature has been decided, and no other

question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the states is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective states themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation of this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy it will be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.—Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils—to the master—to the slave—and to the whole country.

"It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister states from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are nearly forgotten; but this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen, where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however advisable in itself, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man therefore exert his best influence to suppress this agitation which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object.

"Our financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from so large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily, gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The national mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended sea coast.

"It is beyond all question the true principle, that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise and economical and efficient administration of the government.

"To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored operations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the country and inconsistent with that spirit of firmness and equality which ought to govern the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

"But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices.

"We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new states, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as those exiles from foreign shores who may seek, in this country, to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful, both in peace and in war.—After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

"In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendships with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct, and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due.

"We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the Independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self preservation. To avoid

entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington; and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute.—In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice for them in return.

"It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory, except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased those possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered a fair equivalent.

"Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy.—Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and this very commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress."

A Correspondent of one of the Boston papers, writing from New York under date of Feb. 7, thus sketches, "Life in New York." We think there must be considerable exaggerations in the picture he draws.

"New York is, just now, a skittish place to live in. The 'reign of terror' is upon us; but the terror is in the hearts of the people. The rich and affluent do not dare go out of nights. Night keys are out of use. The up-town gentlemen ring at their own bolted doors. In many cases the servant girls will not go to the doors at all, but men are employed; and when the bankers and brokers, the cashiers and presidents, go home, they have their front doors thrown wide open, that it may be seen that no garroters are lurking in the dark. Chamber doors are kept locked all day; families do not go to bed without a general search under beds, and an energetic poking in the closet with a cane or poker. The murder of Dr. Burdell, the street stabbing and robbery, the choking and garroting, which are pastimes of our city for the present, deter the theatre-goers, the pleasure seekers, from their usual pastimes. The houses of public play and acting are almost deserted, and the actors in most of our theatres are like disabled soldiers—on half pay. Some talk of Vigilance committees; some call for a public meeting. The mayor does all that he can do; he cannot do more with the force he has. But some aid must come from some source, or the people will be universally armed.

"There is, no doubt, much exaggeration about our danger. But all excess laid aside, we are in a bad way. I have been told by one of the missionaries of New York that he fears to walk his round at night, and keeps in the middle of the street or on the curb-stone. As a gentleman of high standing was passing home through Vesey Street the other night, a man stepped out suddenly from an alley, and in a gruff voice demanded 'what's the time?' The gentleman drew a revolver and lifted it to the head of the fellow, and said, 'It will soon strike one.' The man disappeared without the information he sought."

The weather in the United States, has taken a sudden change, and the Editors are congratulating themselves on the indications of an early spring.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

This detestable and diabolical transaction still occupies a prominent space in the American papers. Every day some fresh report is raised, and some new witnesses examined, but they are all of a very conflicting nature, tending more to impede the ends of justice than to bring the guilt home to the parties. In commenting on this murder the New York Herald makes the following just observations:

"It is one of those crimes which will occur, and do continually occur, in communities whose police and judicial organization is the most perfect, and where punishment follows with most certainly the offence. It will not be disputed that both in England and in France the preventive principle, so far as mere physical restraint is concerned, is carried to its highest degree of effectiveness. And yet, in both these countries we have witnessed within the last few years an aggravation in the character and number of these crimes which has imparted to them somewhat of the feature and social epidemic. There never was a period, in fact, in the criminal annals of Great Britain which has been marked by so many poisonings and assassinations, resulting from pure cupidity; whilst in France, the number of murders attributed to the same cause is stated to be fearfully on the increase. The inevitable deduction from these facts is, that in proportion as a community approaches its highest point of social development, crimes of this character will keep pace with it, inasmuch as the necessities engendered by luxurious tastes must be gratified at any cost. In the middle ages assassination,