

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI :

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 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.

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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Withdrawn, including interest,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.

Moon First Qr. 28th 11h 47m P.M. HIGH WATER.

28 S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity	10h 23	10h 46
29 M.	St. Peter	11 9	11 31
30 T.		11 57	
1 W.	JULY	0 26	0 56
2 Th.		1 24	1 53
3 F.	J. J. Rosseau died 1778	2 22	2 54
4 S.	Independence of U. S. 1776	3 25	3 56

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.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE Political excitement consequent upon the enactment and repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which has for the last year convulsed this Province through its length and breadth is much to be regretted, heart burnings and bitter feelings have been engendered which time only can allay. The bitterness with which men oppose each other, their eagerness in pursuit of every thing calculated to promote their worldly prosperity, the trampling under foot of every kindly feeling, even while their hearts are beating a death march to the grave, when each pulsation brings them nearer their final resting-place, in order to obtain what has been pronounced vanity of vanities, offers a fitting theme for the moralist. But though this may be remarkable, it is by no means singular, such has been, such is, and such, we fear will be the case until time shall be no more.

The game that has been played for the last year in New Brunswick, is certainly one that we do not desire to see repeated, two general Elections, and consequently two extra sessions in twelve months, entailing extra expense which could be ill afforded. The interruption of public business, the postponement of measures required by the country are some of the many evils which we have had to endure, but we trust that we may now look forward to better things. The present session, in all probability will be a short one; it is not likely that the new Government will be prepared to submit their measures at present, when they do, we hope they will meet with no unnecessary opposition, party conflicts we look upon by no means as blessings. Now that Responsible Government is fully established, and no Government can attempt to rule contrary to it, the terms Liberal and Conservative have lost much of their significance, we often find men styled Conservatives more liberal in their views on some questions than the Liberals themselves. In reference to this matter the Edinburgh Review for April, (Whig) speaking of the state of parties in England, says:—"the burthen of their (the Tories) complaint is, not that too much reform is attempted, but that too little is perfected." And again:—"in the struggle between public interests and local abuses, it is not uncommon to see men ranking by profession among the most advanced Liberals, advocating the most flagrant usurpations with a spirit worthy of the days of Percival and Castlereagh."

Considering these remarks not wholly inapplicable to this Province we should like to see a Government composed of the most talented men in the country, irrespective of the political terms that may be applied to them; when no real or great difference of opinion exist we deem it highly improper for men to band themselves into a party and keep up an incessant warfare upon their opponents, the country is convulsed, kept in a state of continual agitation, and for what? Not for the benefit of the people, not to extend their liberties, but solely for the advancement of the party itself. But it may be argued that it is necessary to have a strong opposition in order to keep the Government in check. Granted, but it is by no means necessary that they should form themselves into a party merely for the purpose of harrassing and annoying a Government. We believe that irrespective of a combined opposition, there would always be found men enough in the Assembly to expose and bring to light any backslidings and shortcomings of those in power. We know that much has been said and written about the beneficial effects of Political Parties in Great Britain, but it is wholly inapplicable to a small Province like ours, and even now, in England, as there are now no great questions before the public, party designations have lost much of their force, and we do not see why they should be perpetuated here. Speaking of the decline of Party, the work from which we have already quoted, goes on to say:—

"We have pointed out the decline of mere party influences, as a fact resulting necessarily from the course of events, and the present state of English society, but this view of the subject would be incomplete without adverting to another concurrent cause, the vastly increased influence of public opinion upon Parliamentary parties and their leaders. The circle within which mere party differences are allowable or possible, is greatly contracted by the enlarged political judgment of the nation, and the licence of misrepresentation wonderfully abridged by the diffusion of correct information. No sooner is a question distinctly raised in Parliament than it is thoroughly ventilated and discussed by the Press, opinion is formed, and against that opinion no party leader in the House of Commons is bold enough to make a resolute stand. We leave it to others to lament over the decline of party, for ourselves we prefer to consider it the inevitable result of the progress of knowledge, the influence of the press, and the rapid and correct publication of those speeches upon which the opinion of the Legislature is founded. If the increasing intelligence of the public has weakened the influence of party, it is bound to supply the defect which it has caused by a new corrective influence of its own. The intelligence of the House should rise with the intelligence of the constituent body, and the chances of collision between the country and its Representatives be met by the choice of men superior to the arts of faction and the tricks of rhetoric."

We commend those opinions to the consideration of our readers. Moderate men, whether Liberal or Conservative, will, we are sure, agree in their soundness. The country is sick of political contests, and those who will join heart and hand, (irrespective of their party designations), to advance the public welfare, will deserve and receive the commendation of all good men who have the interest of their country at heart.

CANADA.

WE perceive by our Canadian exchanges that the third Session of the present Parliament of this Province was prorogued on the 10th inst. We clip the following extracts from the Governor General's Speech, they refer to the various subjects that have been before and engaged the attention of the Legislature:—

"In submitting to the decision of Her Most Gracious Majesty the final choice of a Seat of Government for Canada, you have done that which without derogation from the rights of the Colonial Parliament, will remove from its walls a constant source of heart-burning and local jealousy.

"The additional appropriation for the Ocean Steamers, will give a fresh impulse to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and the powers given me to meet the overtures of the Imperial Government for the better lighting of the Gulf will tend to promote the same important object.

"By your votes in aid of the Militia you have responded to the zeal and loyalty of the people, and you appear to admit the fact that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own, in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you hold.

"I rejoice that you have repealed the anomalous tax for the support of Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada, and that you have appropriated a sum which may be applied for improving our communications with the Red River."

The Quebec Chronicle speaking of the amount of work that has been performed during the Session, says:—

"The Session is at length over, and the Ministry and members of Parliament may be justly proud of the amount of legislation which has been accomplished during the past three months. The Administration entered upon the Session weak, they ended it strong. It is a matter of congratulation that the energy of the Legislative Council has fully justified the wisdom which dictated its present improved organization. His Excellency's Speech contains a recapitulation of the most important of one hundred and fifty Bills to which he has just given his assent, the total number of Acts passed by the Legislature this season amounting to between two and three hundred. The Ministry may well take credit for the Independence of Parliament Bill, the Civil Service Improvement Bill, the Ocean Steamers' subsidy Bill, the Railway Accidents prevention Bill, the Lower Canada Judicature Bill, the St. Lawrence Light House Bill, the Bill to better secure the rights of Aborigines, the Bill to encourage Arts and Manufactures, the Bill for the better regulation of Prisons, the Bill for the reformation of Juvenile Offenders, and the Fishery Act; not to speak of the Seat of Government resolutions, the Grand Trunk Relief scheme, and the effective aid they have given to the North Shore Railway. One or two members of the Opposition, who for the moment shall be nameless, excepted, our representatives seem to be changing from men of words to men of work, and the old reproach that business is neglected for talk is for once unmerited."

The propriety of renewing the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, is under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons sitting in London. Some of the Canadian papers fear that the decision may be given in favour of the Company, and against the interests of Canada. The Montreal Pilot in the event of such a decision, even contemplates resistance, it says:—

"Let us firmly, but temperately, inform the mother country, and all parties concerned, that we claim for Canada, the whole of the lands within her ancient limits; let us point out what these limits are, and state that in future we shall regard the territory thus defined, as part and parcel of Canada, subject to her laws, and open for settlement to the inhabitants of the Province, or of those who may hereafter become such. It is our opinion that such a mode of proceeding will soon bring the Hudson's Bay Company to a sense of the true state of their position, and will make Mr Labouchere to think twice before he upholds them in pretensions which have always been illegal and unjust, and have now become absurd. We have appealed at once to the generosity of the British Government, and its sense of justice; should we be disappointed in our expectations, we must rely on the might of right, and insist on getting our own. This, at least, cannot long be refused to us."

The Montreal Herald, speaking of the weather and the crops, says:—

"The season has on the whole been a backward one. Nevertheless there is every prospect so far of good crops. We read of encouraging indications throughout both the Western States and Western Canada, and if prices of provisions keep up to the present mark, it will seem to be due more to the great demand for food than to its scarcity. In Lower Canada where there is no Fall Wheat, of course little can yet be said of the appearance of the grain crops. The seed was got in, however, under favourable circumstances, from which we augur well. With us a late season is frequently a good one, as the young herbs and the trees are not subjected to the untimely frost. As to the apple and other fruit crops, which form a considerable item on the island of Montreal and in adjoining districts, the promise of blossom has been generally as abundant as could be wished, which is saying a great deal. The caterpillars, however, the great scourge of this kind of cultivation, though perhaps not in such countless armies as last year, nevertheless are in considerable force, and require constant and vigilant resistance.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

WE perceive by our exchanges, that the new Governor of this Island, Sir Alexander Bannerman, formerly Governor of Prince Edward Island, arrived at St. John, from Halifax, on the 8th inst.

The Patriot says, that the weather was cold and backward for the season. The same paper speaking of the scarcity of men, and the high price of labour, says:—

"Wages are higher and labour scarcer this summer than they have been for many years.—Unfortunately, this does not arise from an increase in trade, or from an increase of any other operations, but chiefly, we think, from the departure from among us of a large number of the 'bone and sinew' of the Colony. Hence those left behind find ready employment at liberal wages. We cannot regard this state of affairs as at all prosperous, for the ephemeral advantage gained now by individuals, will be reaped, we fear, next year, in a corresponding decline in the general revenue."

SHIPS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

WE take the following remarks on this subject from the Boston Daily Advertiser; they are of the most encouraging kind, and predict a speedy change for the better in these branches of Business:

"For a year and a half ship-owners have been carrying to and fro the products of the world, with little profit to themselves, and oftentimes with actual loss. Undoubtedly, too many ships were built in the last three years prior to 1856, and this, aided by a falling off of the trade to California, and Australia, led to a very serious decline in freights in all quarters.

"But a broad and careful survey would seem to show that the long ebbing tide is about to turn, and that its flow may possibly be as vigorous and permanent as its depression has been marked.

"Few ships have been launched since last summer, and there are but few now on the stocks; while meantime a large number have been lost.

"The stimulus of high prices will have increased the productions of many staples, the world over—sugar, cotton, breadstuffs and other articles. With a fair season to the end, the American cotton crop will be three and a half million bales, and with an excellent season it will no doubt approach nearer to four million bales. The harvest of grains in this country, under favourable circumstances, will be enormous, affording a surplus for export.

"The freighting of guano from Arabia is just beginning as a new employment for ships, and there must soon be a renewal of Peruvian guano charters.

"Emigration from troubled China is likely to be increased, and from Europe also there is an increase taking place.

"England and France, for the next two months and afterwards, will need breadstuffs in liberal quantities from abroad; if we cannot supply them, then they will draw from Egypt, the Baltic neighbourhood, and Southern Europe; employing European if not American vessels.

"All these features connected with the shipping interest are favorable to good business in the autumn. At this moment, it is not so much that the number of ships in our home ports is very excessive, as that there is a scarcity of usual articles of transportation.

"Importers of foreign merchandise—coffee, teas, sugar, hemp—when they find the market overstocked and their goods not worth the cost of importation, if they can discover any chances of future improvement, or if they think they can discover any chances of future improvement, or if they think they can compel an improvement, are apt to hold their goods in store till buyers are forced to pay higher prices. And if shipowners can discern brighter prospects a few months or weeks ahead, why should they not let their ships lie idle till that time, unless charterers will agree to pay them rates that will leave a fair profit.

"To the writer, it seems not unlikely that before next winter, freights generally will rule much higher than they have done at any time within the last eighteen months."

UNITED STATES.

A Correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, furnishes the following satisfactory intelligence with respect to the Law relating to the Coasting Trade of the United States:—

"The Secretary of the Treasury, I understand, will recommend the repeal of all laws requiring the coasting trade to be carried on in American ships. This restriction is a tax on the trade, and a violation of the spirit of the constitution."

The Quebec Chronicle speaking of the subject, says:—

"Our government is known to be in correspondence with that of Washington on the subject; and this intelligence gives hope of a successful issue. The matter is one of first importance; and it will be of great advantage to both countries to have it satisfactorily disposed of."

In another page will be found a lengthy account of the riots that have taken place in the City of New York. The New York Mirror has the following sensible remarks on this subject:

"The deplorable consequences of this municipal conflict, it is not easy to estimate; We feel that life, liberty, and property, are less safe in New York to-day than yesterday. The spirit of violent resistance to law is fatal to society, and threatens the stability of republican institutions. The taste of human blood makes men drunk with passion; and there is no telling where these riotous outrages will end. Our city is cursed with a miscellaneous mob gathered from all the corners of the earth, who have nothing at stake in the community; and who are impatient for any sort of a row. These Goths and Vandals are not only courted and flattered by demagogues; but too often raised to power, and the club of the policeman placed in their hands. The elections, controlled by these howling rowdies, become a farce; and the 'Powers that Be' are generally anything but representatives of the people. Such a state of things cannot last much longer. Unless the 'authorities' prove themselves to be law abiding, as well as law enforcing men—our citizens will resolve themselves into a Vigilance Committee and then the day of retribution will come."