

who inquires into these things will find that sailors cost little in comparison with the craft they sail in, and that we may keep up our squadrons in every ocean for a very moderate sum, so long as we refrain from adding to the number of monstrous hulks which encumber Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Communications.

COUNTY KENT.

Mr Editor,
Observing in your paper a short time since, some remarks in reference to the (so called) "Liberal offer," made by the Richibucto Telegraph Company, to the people of this place, towards having a Telegraph Office established here and believing that you have not heard the whole facts of the matter, I beg leave to give you some little information about it, and will then leave the public to judge whether or not the offer of the Richibucto Company is deserving of the epithet applied to it.

The want of an office here has for a long time been seriously felt, more especially so, as the office in Richibucto has been conducted in a very peculiar manner, as well on account of the great inconvenience of having to go three miles to the Telegraph Office. The Kingston people resolved to make some movement in the matter, and accordingly, I understand, appointed a committee to wait upon the Richibucto Company and ascertain on what terms they would allow their wires to be made use of here, for, Mr Editor the lines run through the village, and the privilege of attaching to the wires is all that is required. The Richibucto Company, in reply, forwarded, as the result of a meeting held for the purpose of considering the application of the Kingston people, a resolution unanimously passed by the votes of absent as well as present members, saying that they would establish an office in Kingston, provided the inhabitants would subscribe stock to the very moderate extent of £360; a sum equal to about half of what would be required to build a line to Moncton. This amount, I understand they said was required to make up as well for deficiency of stock, as for what the line has sunk since it commenced operations. This offer indeed, was truly entitled to the name of "liberal," to ask the inhabitants of a small village like Kingston, to take £360 stock, before they would grant them the privilege of merely attaching to their wires. However, desirous no doubt, of being known as a liberal company, they reduced the amount to £230, and afterwards to £240, and this, I suppose is the offer which has obtained the title of "liberal." Before the people of Kingston would subscribe any stock, they naturally inquired for information about the Company and their rules of management, but, I believe, they found the "Richibucto Telegraph Company," existing only in name, and that their rules of management had never yet been formed. I believe if the Richibucto Company established an office here, even without having this amount of stock subscribed, it would be a benefit to the Company. I understand nothing further has been done in the matter, for although the Kingston people made one or two different offers to the Richibucto Company, yet, from some peculiar reasons they appear determined to stand upon their liberal offer.

Almost every small village in the Province is possessed of the means of Telegraphic communication, and it does certainly appear exceedingly unreasonable, that a Telegraph Company, whose wires pass our very doors, will not allow the line to be used, without having stock subscribed to the extent of £240, or in other words, without receiving a heavy price for the accommodation, especially, when, in granting such, the Company would be materially increasing their receipts since many more would communicate by wire, if the office was convenient, and separate and distinct from other offices.

I observe arrangements are made for building the line to Gloucester next summer. Thus other places are being afforded the benefits of Telegraphic Communication, while here, with the wires running past our doors, we are debarred the privilege of attaching to them, unless we accept the offer of the Richibucto Company, which whether it is deserving of the title of "liberal," or not, I leave the public to judge.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

TELEGRAPH.

Kingston, February 23, 1857.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No 3.

DIFFICULTIES.

Mr Editor,
DEAR SIR,—Difficulties are incident to all new enterprises. Those which will attend the introduction of new branches of manufacture, must not be considered unsurmountable. Skill and perseverance, though there may not be much capital to start with, will overcome most difficulties, however formidable. The guarantees of success are a good plan and indomitable purpose. These will eventually bring the required capital. They speedily attract the attention, and inspire the confidence of moneyed men; and are almost sure to find their proper reward.

The world is full of examples of an unyielding purpose accomplishing great results; and, indeed, this is indispensable for the successful issue of all great and difficult undertakings. Had Columbus been deterred by limited means,

by mutinies, and by hundreds of other difficulties, he would never have put his foot upon the western world; and that glorious discovery would either have been indefinitely postponed, or it would have fallen to the lot of some more courageous and determined man. Columbus had the energy, and Columbus obtained the honor. Had McClure been discouraged by the difficulties which beset his own expedition, or terrified by the disasters which befell many of his predecessors, he would never have made the through passage of the north polar sea.—His perseverance has placed him on a high niche of fame. Had Arkwright succumbed to difficulties which met him, in elaborating his spinning machine, what would have been the present condition of our cotton manufactures? Had Watt and Fulton no difficulties in developing and applying that power which has revolutionized commerce and war and manufactures and the passenger transit both by land and sea? If Jacob Astor of New York had been discouraged by the difficulties in the fur trade beyond the Rocky mountains, he would probably not have died a millionaire.

The enterprise, the energy, and the manifold successes of our fatherland, all prompt us to undertake those things which will develop and enrich our country. The history and traditions of this continent cry aloud to us to go forward, the difficulties connected with its discovery, the courage necessary to encounter the rich and the powerful in one great section, and the savage tribes in another—the strong arm required to overturn the forest—the tediousness of voyages between this and the old world, the scarcity of provisions in multitudes of infant settlements, and the severity of the climate in many sections, all combine, as with one loud voice from the past, to say, "never be discouraged." We have read the history of North American colonization, and the history of our fatherland to little purpose, if we are not taught thereby to rise to noble deeds; to buckle on our armour, and with resolute hearts, grapple with, and overcome all difficulties that stand in the way of our advancement.

After all, what is difficulty? Not an enemy. It is a school in which we acquire experience; wherein we learn to escape the effeminating influence of ease, and to clothe ourselves with true masculine vigor; a school, without whose teachings and discipline, no man, no community, no nation, ever attains real greatness. A British colonist must not be supposed capable of cowering before difficulties. His motto must ever be "nil desperandum." Yours truly,
PROGRESS.

Chatham, March 5, 1856.

PARISH OF NELSON.

Mr Editor,
Noticing in the Colonial Times of the 19th inst., a communication over the signature of Spectator, although evidently the article is the production of Donkey.

Wherein the writer speaks of a district of upwards of fifteen miles in length, by a mean breadth of six miles, and containing more inhabitants than the Parishes of Blissfield and Ludlow as being a little Parish, and what he calls fragments, is quite capable of being again divided into four large Parishes; and the Portash, six miles in length, &c., which he mentions, allow me to inform him, is a good turnpike road, between the South-west and North-west branches, passing through the large and thriving Williamstown Settlement, and is necessarily kept open and well broken throughout the winter season. He says that "Observer," (the writer of a former article in the Times) exhibits more of the nature of the Fox than the Goose (or Ass either he should have added) which would have been to him a quite natural simile; and when he proposes remedying the evil (which I thank him for admitting, not even expecting that much sense from his eranium.)

Mr Editor, I wish you to remark that Ass-like, he does not point out any other way of removing it, but merely exhibits his inherited stubbornness, which is the only way he knows of following the Golden Rule, and wishes to try and keep all parishes in a wretched condition, not only at present but in all time coming, and that there are no hopes of him outgrowing his old-fogey notions, and becoming liberal and spirited, but that he will be ever opposed to any measure in which reform and progress are identified as being altogether too far beyond his predilection and capacity; and when he concludes by saying that he will not make any further remarks at present, he should have also said or in future, and come to a sensible conclusion for once, and forever, never again to attempt to put on the Lion's skin, for he may rest assured, that however well the deception may take, while he remains silent, his true origin is most easily and surely detected the moment he commences braying.

GUARD.

Miramichi, February 26, 1857.

Rheumatism.—Mr Charles Sidney, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was a very severe sufferer from this complaint, and he was frequently confined to his bed for months together, so severe were the attacks; he resorted to numerous remedies, but his disorder only increased, and he was compelled for a time to suspend his valuable public services. Knowing several parties who had derived signal benefit from the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he resolved to give them a fair trial; after he had used these remedies a few weeks, he felt himself considerably better, and in two months he had entirely recovered, although he had despaired of ever deriving any permanent relief to his sufferings.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 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 2nd February, 1857, £401 19 3
Withdrawn including Interest, 3rd, 128 3 5

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Full Moon 10th, 11h 55m A. M.—HIGH WATER.

8 S	2nd Sunday in Lent,	4A49	5h11
9 M		5 30	5 44
10 Tu	Botany Bay discovered, 1787	5 57	6 13
11 W	Benjamin West died, 1820	6 27	6 40
12 Th		6 52	7 7
13 F		7 20	7 34
14 S		7 47	8 2

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.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

A great deal has been said respecting the Speech of the Speaker on giving his vote against the amendment introduced by Mr Fisher involving a want of confidence in the present Government. Much anxiety has been manifested to learn what the Speaker actually did say. To enable our readers to arrive at something like a just conclusion, we give below the version of the matter as recorded by both sides. The first is copied from the report of the Correspondent of the Leader, a new paper started to support the Liberal cause.

"In giving his casting vote in favor of the Government, His Honor the Speaker, took occasion to remark that he was elected by a unanimous vote to fill the important position which he occupied. He had listened with a great deal of attention to the debate, and he thought it had taken an extraordinary turn.—A great deal of it consisted of members eulogizing themselves, and so far as it was important or beneficial to the interests of the country, nine tenths of the time was utterly squandered and lost. One curious circumstance in connection with the discussion was, that during the first three days, there was much talk about Departmental Government, and during the last four days it has turned upon Responsible Government. He believed that members had convinced themselves that Departmental Government would not do for this country. No good had come out of it in England, where the scheme was of new growth. Here it had been proved to be an abominable system, and the people were not safe under it; indeed he was amazed that the intelligence of the people had so long submitted to such a system. Should the Government be defeated, the Opposition would come in and divide the spoils. Mr Harding has a taste of these spoils, and it seemed that it only increased his appetite for them. He hoped the people would rise in their might and blot out this foul system so that legislation might again be placed on a proper basis. If something was not done, the Province would go to destruction. He did not think the Government had pursued exactly a proper course in reference to Railways, but he would wait until the Government had laid all the information before the House upon the subject before he expressed any further opinion."

The second is from the Editor of the Freeman, who is a supporter of the present administration.

"The Speaker said it now devolved upon him to give the casting vote to the question.—His position was, he believed, unprecedented, as he could find no record of any Speaker of a deliberative body having held such a position. He had given much attention to the speeches during the debate, but all the speeches were but a multitude of words containing little of value to the country, members having on both sides praised themselves to the highest

and condemned the acts of others to the very lowest. Hon. members might have been influenced in all they did by the purest and most patriotic motives; but in all the debate he could discover not the least patriotism. For the first four days they talked perpetually of Departmental Government, and for the succeeding days of Responsible Government. He declared Departmental Government a name unknown in English Parliamentary annals, and the system itself he denounced as opposed to the best interests of the people. The Reform Bill in England established for the first time true Responsible Government, by depriving the Ministry of the exorbitant power they previously possessed in the Commons, but Departmental Government had the very contrary effect; and he wondered how an intelligent people endured so long a system, so ruinous and detestable. Street said this was a scramble for office, and Harding had declared that to the victors belong the spoils. Whoever heard of such an expression having been used in any Legislature. Would one party after another, sack the Public Chest, and divide the spoils,—the party who gained power to-day are daily growing weaker, while the ranks of the opposition swelled by the disaffected and disappointed, until they were strong enough to seize the spoils in turn. If so there would soon be no spoils left. Harding had already tasted of the spoils. He had got a pretty fair share it was said; but perhaps this had only increased his appetite, and he hoped if the Government were now turned out that he would get a double share. The expression of both Hon. members explained exactly what Departmental Government now meant—a scramble for office, the ins trying to hold office, and the outs trying to get in and a division of the spoils. The whole burden of the debate was not the good of the country, of which not a word was said, whether one side shall hold on to offices, or the other get hold of office. Under the Departmental system this getting in and out of office would be like the vibrations of a pendulum.—For the ten years of its existence it had done no good, and he hoped the people of the country would rise in their might and purge the House of all ministerial influence, and introduce true Responsible Government, allowing no office-holder to have a seat in the House. He was an old man, dying for some years, and therefore had no personal interest in the question; but he considered it paramount to all others, and he believed the best legacy he could leave his descendants would be to free the country from this abominable system. Most of the charges made against the Government were entirely frivolous. The only charge of importance was with regard to Railroads, but on this subject they had not sufficient information to pronounce judgment. They could not pretend to know what the circumstances were on which the Government relied for their justification. After again speaking of the all-importance of getting rid of the Departmental system and censuring all sides of the House, particularly the office-holders and office-seekers for the waste of time, and their indifference to the real interests of the country manifested throughout the debate he concluded by negating the amendment."

Here is the Freeman's report of Mr MacNaughton's speech. The constituency of the Province will not feel flattered by the picture he draws of the men they have selected to attend to their duties in the Legislature.

"Mr Macnaughton saw no principle at stake, but five loves and two fishes. It seemed as if one set of rats had embedded themselves in cheese, and other rats sought to get them out. To prove that he thought no principle at stake he would vote with the opposition, while he thought the Government would be sustained."

The special correspondent of the Morning News, thus speaks of the uncomfortable state of the House of Assembly. This does not proceed certainly, from the necessary fixtures, wood, coal, &c., as the contingent bills annually testify. Where the cause is we should like to be informed.

"Some conversation took place relative to the uncomfortable condition of the House. Some members said that they were freezing, and that the House was as cold as a barn. This is in reality too true, and it is only persons of a physically robust constitution that can sit in the House this morning without endangering their health. It is certainly a melancholy state of things for a building to be thus defective, in which the concentrated wisdom of the Province spend nearly a quarter of a year. His honour, the Speaker, declared that the House was not fit to accommodate 41 members. It is very evident that the building is totally unfit for the purpose, and this will be one of the strong reasons that will cause an effort to be made during the present Session for the removal of the Seat of Government to St. John. I may add that the place where your correspondent sits would be a very cold birth for even Sir John Franklin if he were alive."

We refer our readers to the telegraph despatches and the extracts from the Journals, for a summary of the Legislative news.

Several questions have been asked the Government relative to certain measures. Mr Gray replied in answer that the Government intended next season to commence operations to deepen the water on the Bar of our river. While