

pleasing, while occasionally it was resonant, and swelled to masculine intonations. His face was comely in its features, though ordinary in its expression; yet it was redeemed from the commonplace by the radiant expression which lightened over his brow, and which sometimes, though at rare intervals, imparted to his aspect something of the fire of genius.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 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Withdrawn, including interest,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.

Full Moon 7th 2h 21m A. M. HIGH WATER.		
5 S.	4th Sunday after Trinity	4h 21 4h 48
6 M.		5 9 5 31
7 T.		5 52 6 10
8 W.	Edmund Burke died 1797	6 33 6 53
9 Th.		8 10 7 29
10 F.	Calvin born 1509,	7 43 8 6
11 S.		8 27 8 46

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.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

HAVING alluded last week to the state of Political parties, and expressed our opinion that their din should no longer be heard in the land, we now resume our remarks. It is true that while some rejoice over the decline of party, proclaiming it doomed to disappear with the progress of civilization, others regard it as a sign of decay, holding Party to be the Palladium of our liberties, &c., &c. Now, we hold, that in order to have distinct and opposite Political Parties you must have distinct and opposite Political Principles. None such are now at issue. Parties ought, and will no doubt rally again when there are great principles at stake, but they must not be galvanized into activity by a factitious excitement, or for the sake of the loaves and fishes. The Assembly ought to reflect the opinion of the people, and to stir up party in the Legislature, when all is quiet in the country, deserves the severest condemnation.

In filling up the Offices in the Government, care should be taken to put the right man in the right place. It cannot be supposed that a man, however talented, is capable of filling any office (no matter how widely their duties may differ) with equal ability. We have before advocated the abolition of some offices and the amalgamation of others. The Country has a right to look to the present Government for reform in this matter; the Province cannot afford to keep up such an extensive establishment. We do not object to paying, and paying well those officers who are indispensable and necessary, but we do most decidedly object to upholding and maintaining sinecures for the benefit of individuals.

By glancing at the Executive, it will be perceived that one half its number is composed of gentlemen of the legal profession. This gives an undue preponderance over the Mercantile and Agricultural classes. It is of course needless to add that the Law Officers of the Crown should be men of talent and ability; the Provincial Secretary, a man acquainted with Financial affairs; the Crown Land Office and Board of Works might, as we have before said,

be amalgamated, and a gentleman either from the mercantile or agricultural classes selected to preside over them; the Railway Commissioners might, in like manner, be selected from the agricultural and mercantile ranks—thorough, practical, business men—to hold offices, not on a party tenure, but just so long as they discharged their duties properly and efficiently.

The spoils of office are just now attracting the attention of the Press, and a sweeping change is required to be made. Now if the scrambling for office in the Executive causes trouble, what would be the effect of the rotary system when applied to the smallest official? just precisely the effect that has been produced in the United States. There every official from the highest down to the lowest goes in and out with his party. On the inauguration of every new President thousands of office seekers rush to Washington in order to obtain something, and if they cannot get one office they will take another; anything in the gift of the Government will suit them like a kid slipper. The effect is that the minor offices are generally filled by those who have no useful occupation, or if they had—abandoned it—to become the satellites of some great man, and make politics their sole business; by the time they have thoroughly learned the duties of their office they are turned out, and become useless hangers on of society until their turn comes round again. It is difficult to get a man engaged in a respectable business to accept an office of such precarious tenure, and consequently it engenders a class by no means useful or ornamental to the country; 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.

A charge brought against the present Government, is, that when in office before, they were guilty of too much moderation towards their opponents, we consider this the greatest tribute to their honor and integrity that was ever uttered. All honor to them for it—we trust that every individual member of the Government may always be enabled to exclaim in the noble language of Burke:—

"Let me take to myself some degree of honest pride on the nature of the charges that are against me. It is not said that in the long period of my service, I have in a single instance, sacrificed the slightest of your interests to my ambition or to my fortune. It is not alleged that to gratify any anger or revenge of my own, or of my party, I have had a share in wronging or oppressing any description of men, or any one man, in any description. No! the charges against me are all of one kind, that I have pushed the principles of general justice and benevolence too far, farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go along with me. In every accident that may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression or distress—I will call to mind this accusation and be comforted."

These are the sentiments of a noble and generous mind; in reading them we learn to love him, to feel conscious of "holding high converse with the mighty dead." Who is there that would not wish to be able, honestly to adopt his words, rather than have the reverse justly said of him, even though honours and emoluments should be the reward.

The Western Recorder, an independent Journal published at Carleton, opposite to the City of St. John, in copying our remarks in reference to Heads of Departments holding seats in the Legislature, makes the following judicious remarks:

"There is the other subject interwoven with the very stability of our Constitution itself—involved in the very existence of pure and thorough Responsible Government. This is the subject of the Officials of the House.

"Very pointedly and certainly we expressed our opinion on this subject at the time when His Honor the late Speaker, Mr Simonds, brought the subject before the notice of the country in his speech upon the decision of the non-Confidence Motion before the last House of Assembly.

"We could wish that this subject be again and more tangibly brought before our Provincial Legislature; for we are of the matured opinion that the continuation of so many officials in the House, under the control of the Administration of the day, must work detrimentally to the many interests of our people, and, it may appear, to the ultimate and complete, and irrevocable overturning of the whole system of

Responsible Government, after these last years of toil and tumult for its establishment.

"It requires very little consideration or lucidation to convince any intelligent mind how calculated to place the people at the caprice and mercy of any—the most dishonorable and crafty Executive Council—the present system in reality is. Crowds of officials—dependent creatures of the Powers that be—with the very bread and butter in the hands of the representatives and advisers of the Crown, pretending equitably and honestly to guard the rights of the people when in antagonism to the Crown, is an absurdity patent to everybody, an anomaly too ridiculous for contemplation.

"Hence, we press these remarks with the more earnestness upon our Legislators at this time.

"The Miramichi Gleaner writes lately on this subject.

"So far as the article alludes to the plurality of offices, we, greatly and generally coincide with our contemporary."

COUNTY KENT.

THERE has been rather a large fleet at this port this spring. The channel has been considerably deepened, which has been a great accommodation and saving to the shipping, as well as to the resident merchants, as it has enabled a good many vessels to load inside, instead of in the exposed roadstead outside the bar, which has proved most disastrous to ship-owners, scarcely a season having passed over for some years past without witnessing several wrecks.

An extensive business is going on just now between Miramichi and Richibucto, in all likelihood under the supervision of those pests to all shipping ports—the Crimps. Wagon loads of sailors are seen almost daily passing between the two places. No doubt the men are persuaded by these worthies to leave their vessels, and then forwarded on board by them. The business fortunately for the ship owners, has been sadly overdone. Richibucto is now crowded with sailors and the consequence is, that the run money has had a rapid run downwards.—In the early part of the season Sixteen Sovereigns were demanded and obtained for the run home, now plenty are offering at from ten to eight. Even this moderate charge, it is expected, will soon be reduced. Something should be done by the Legislature to put an end to this pernicious practice.

The weather still continues extremely cold with constant showers. The crops, generally speaking, look thriving, but a few warm days would be of infinite service.

We regret to learn that the new ship "Brombrough," 1098 Tons, owned by Messrs. Holderness & McLeod, of Richibucto while proceeding to the bar, in tow of a steamer, on the 28th inst., got aground on the edge of the channel, and before she could be got off, which could easily have been accomplished with the following tide, a very violent gale set in from the Northeast, which raised the sea so much as to drive her ashore, where she became a total wreck. We understand she has been condemned, it being impracticable to get her off, and that her materials and cargo will be saved.—The "Brombrough" was a handsome vessel, and it is much to be regretted that such a fine ship should have met thus early with this misfortune. We trust the owners are protected by insurance.

The St. John News states, that the goods in the store of Carvill & Co., which we announced last week, were totally consumed together with the building, was insured in that city for £1,000. We are glad to hear that Mr C. will not be such a sufferer as was anticipated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Hon. James W. Johnston, and Adams G. Archibald, Esq., Members of the Legislative Assembly, have been appointed Commissioners to effect a compromise and settlement of the questions between the Imperial Government, and the General Mining Association. These gentlemen proceeded to Britain in the last mail steamer.

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, has arrived from Bermuda, in the Indus. The Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of Halifax, presented him with an address, to which he responded.

UNITED STATES.

It is confidently asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, contemplates recommending the entire abolition of the restrictions on the Coasting Trade of the United States. We hope sincerely this is the case, as it will be another step towards carrying out Free

Trade principles. When this is accomplished we trust an effort will be made to allow the sale of British and Colonial Built Vessels in the United States. This is a privilege which the Americans have for some time enjoyed in the British possessions.

THE RAILWAY.

SEVERAL of the St. John papers have copied the remarks which we made a few weeks ago on the Railway. The New Brunswicker thus comments on them:

"We fully agree with our contemporary.—The North Eastern section of New Brunswick must be consulted in any further Railway undertakings. But we think that our readers in the North will agree with us in one thing, and that is, to postpone all further Railway undertakings until the line from St. John to Shediac is completed. Situated as we are, it would be madness to undertake any other line of Railway until the one now in course of construction is finished. If we can fortunately succeed in completing this line, it will then be time enough to commence the extension to Canada, either by the valley of the St. John, or by the North Shore. The Revenue of New Brunswick will only bear a certain amount of pressure, and when that is exceeded, other interests must suffer.

"If mammoth Railway schemes absorb all our resources, there will be nothing left for Schools, Bridges, Roads, &c., and while those in the vicinity of the Railway may enjoy a magnificent ride, the poor back settlers will not be able to obtain the smallest grant for their bye-roads. Such a course, it must be admitted, would not settle the Province, or add to its permanent prosperity. We trust, therefore, that prudence will guide the members of the new House, and that a determined stand will be taken on this important subject by all who wish well to their country. No political or sectional prejudices should be allowed to warp the judgment of our legislators while deciding upon this great question."

COUNTY DONAVENTURE.

OUR Correspondent at New Carlisle, under date of June 24, furnishes the following items of local news:

"I have had nothing worthy of notice to communicate for some time past. The only novelty, at present on the tapis is the Ladies Bazaar, which is to take place on the 16th proximo, as per advertisement herewith. This is a move in the right road, and will, it is to be hoped, lead to some permanent organization for the relief of the poor and needy. In places like these where no provincial aid is afforded in any shape, private charity is not adequate to meet the wants of families or individuals in a variety of cases. It is not always those who are blessed with this world's goods, that are the most ready to give—and many who would give freely have not the means. We remember once discussing the subject of charity with a worthy retired Master Mariner, one who was blessed with abundance and made a good use thereof.—'For my part, he observed, I consider myself bound as a man and a christian to pay two tithes of all I possess, the one to the poor, the other to the church. No man, in my opinion can expect to prosper who gives with a niggard hand to either.' Twenty per cent out of some men's income to be given away! why they would as soon think of giving the whole!

"The catch of Spring Herring has been good on the whole, and the export of the article will be considerable, Messrs. Merriam & Co. are giving 12s 6d cash per barrel. This is somewhat different to the good old times when six and seven shillings was all that could be obtained for Bay Chaleur Herring in the Quebec market.

"Reciprocity has already done something towards the regeneration of Gaspé, and will do more yet.

"Codfish abounds in the Bay, and the Fishery commenced at Percé as early as the 13th May—but great complaints exist of want of Bait the last fortnight."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE arrival of the Mail steamer Persia at New York, and the Niagara at Halifax has put us in possession of European news to the 19th June. The latter vessel reached Halifax on Monday last, and our mail was received in Chatham yesterday morning.

The papers do not contain any thing of special importance. We have made some selections which will be found under the proper head in another page.

WOOD TRADE.

THE Circulars to the 18th June from Liverpool, received by yesterday's mail, give a very unsatisfactory account of the wood trade at that port. Farnworth & Jardine says:

"The importation of Wood from the Colonies is now in excess of last year, as shown by the table below.