

If it were possible to deduct these from the one side of the account and add them to the other, to which morally they belong, what a singular picture of depravity on a great scale this city presents!

The Politician.

The British Press:

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

NICHOLAS IN THE CAUCASUS.

Before the excitement produced by the sudden visitation of the Emperor Nicholas has quite passed away, and while the nine days' wonder lasts of his Imperial Majesty's golden gifts to the Lord knows who, we are desirous of indicating the political movements of that sagacious personage, no greater proof of whose shrewdness and tact can be desired, than is given by those very gorgeous gifts to which we have referred, and which are of course referable to the general belief on the continent of Europe, that every thing is to be bought in England.

The subjugation of Circassia is the object nearest at the Emperor's heart. This is an object to which England cannot be indifferent; for the interest of her vast Eastern possessions, nay, the very safety of the possessions themselves depend upon the issue. The Caucasus commands the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the Western coast of the Caspian; the communications of Southern Russia with Persia and Georgia are severed by those mountains, which extend from sea to sea.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. The following list of killed and wounded is believed to be nearly complete. Those names marked with an asterick belonged to the military:

Killed.—Enos Waters, William Crozier, Fairfield, Freed, Capt. Teal, John Cook, James Dougherty, Gerhard Ehleres, Sergeant Guyer, Corporal Troutman,* and three others, names unknown. Total 13.

Wounded.—Colonel Pleasanton,* Captain H. Scott,* James Linsenberger, T. C. Saunders, David Kithcart, William Munning, James W. Barr, John Husted, Elisha Jester, James R. Tully, Warner, Grey, Mrs. Lisle, Wm. Kaggs, Dr. Appleton, John Quin, Lemuel Payater, T. D. Grover, Joseph Siloby, Henry Slack, Thomas Faulkner, James Lawson, Edward McGuise, Thomas Sireet, H. Jones, Frost.

The Circassians' Declaration of Independence is a noble and spirit stirring document, and should awaken sympathy in England. We shall quote a portion of it:—

"It is with the profoundest humiliation that we have learnt that our country is marked on all the maps printed in Europe as a portion of Russia; that treaties of which we know nothing should be signed between Russia and Turkey, pretending to hand over to the Russians these warriors that make Russia tremble, and these Mountains where her footsteps have never come—that Russia tells in the West that the Circassians are her slaves, or wild bandits and savages whom no kindness can soften and no laws can restrain. Who has the power to give us away! * * * We are now at last united all as one man in hatred to Russia—200,000 alone of our people have been subjected by her during this long contest, of the remainder not one has voluntarily served Russia. Many children have been stolen, and sons of nobles taken as hostages; but such as could recollect a country have made their escape. We have amongst us men who have been favoured and flattered and honoured by the Emperor, and who have preferred to that favour the dangers of their country. We have amongst us thousands of Russians who prefer our barbarism to the civilization of their country. Russia has built forts on points of our territory, but they dare not venture beyond the reach of their guns. Fifty thousand Russians have lately made an inroad, and they have been beaten. It is by arms, not by words, that a country can be conquered. If Russia conquers us, it will not be by Arms, but by cutting off our communications and making use of Turkey and Peasia as if they were already hers; by rendering the sea impassible, as if it were her own; by blockading our coast; by destroying not only our vessels, but those of other states which approach us; by depriving us of a market for our produce; by preventing us from obtaining salt, gunpowder, and other necessities of war, which to us are necessities of life—by depriving us of hope"

Here we have the object of Russia clearly set forth; and we advise Lord Aberdeen to look to it. "I found," said a recent traveller, "that the secret of Russia was to be read in the Caucasus." Again, "as I stood on the lowest steeps of the Caucasus, the Ruban running at my feet, and before me rolled out the interminable vistas of the plains of Muscovy, traced with Calmuck lines, and dotted with Cassack pulks; around me were assembled in all the splendour of their antique array, thousands of breasts sheathed in warrior mail, and the proud representation of national majesty." Are all these to be subjugated by the Czar? Are the brave Circassians, four millions of souls, to experience the same fate as the Poles; while England, lost in astonishment at the sight of gorgeous golden snuff-boxes, suffers the Emperor to destroy the greatest obstacle that lies in his way towards the British India?

United States News.

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Sergeant Starr*, and privates Russell*, Morrison*, Ashworth*, Waterhouse*, Woolridge*, Crawford*, Williams*, Ball*, Dougherty*, McCarren*, Sergeant Marsten* and five or six others. Private Crawford, of the Washington Artillery, has had his arm amputated at the shoulder. Total wounded, 50.

We sincerely condole with the friends and relations of those who have lost gallant sons and husbands in defence of the laws against a lawless body of infatuated insurgents.

Inquests on the Killed.—The Coroner yesterday held inquests upon the bodies of James Linsenberger and Isaac Freed, two of the persons killed in Second and Queen streets, Southwark, by the first fire of the military on Sunday evening. Linsenberger died on Monday evening. He was a young man employed in a drug store, at the corner of Sixth and Parish streets, and was a spectator. The substance of the verdict of the jury in his case was that he came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by the militia-

ry, under the command of Gen. Cadwalader, on the evening of the 7th July 1844, while making his escape from the scene of the riot.

Mr. Freed was an elderly and respectable citizen of Spring Garden, a coal merchant, we believe.—He leaves an interesting family of four daughters, and a son, a broker. He went down to the church on Sunday morning, and returned home to dinner. In the afternoon he went back to Southwark, although urged by his daughters not to go.—While standing on the pavement in Queen, below Second st. he was shot dead through the breast. His body lay in an alley 15 hours before it was recognized. The verdict of the jury was the same in his case as in the case of Linsenberger, except that nothing was said about his escaping.

Funerals.—On Tuesday afternoon, the funerals of John Cook and Enos Waters. (the latter being a stranger in the city,) who were shot by the militia on Sunday night, took place from the Wecacoe Hose Company's House in Catherine street. The bodies, enclosed in neat coffins, covered with the American flag, intermingled with crape, were carried on the shoulders of several men to the Philanthropic Burial Ground for interment. They were followed by about one thousand persons. From the Wecacoe House was suspended the American flag, shrouded in crape. Cook was one of the Company.

The County Board, on Tuesday, appropriated thirty thousand dollars toward meeting the expenditure by the Sheriff, arising out of the riot at Southwark. The appropriation is prompt and liberal, and the Commissioners will find that the people, who have to pay the taxes to meet these, will not complain of the cost of any permanent restoring of order.

Attempt to burn the Columbia Bridge.—Gov. Porter, exhibited at Independence Hall, on Friday morning, a match of "infernal machine" on a small scale, which was found under the eaves of the Columbian bridge. It had a string of considerable length so arranged that it could communicate the fire with certainty but slowly—so as to allow the incendiary to escape to a considerable distance. The object of this infamous attempt to burn the bridge was to prevent the troops from the country arriving in the city.

Important Investigation.—The Court of Quarter Sessions have commenced a full and thorough investigation into the cause and consequences of the late terrible riots in Southwark. The Aldermen, Constables and Commissioners of the district have been subpoenaed, and a number of them were examined yesterday morning. The Court are determined to leave nothing undone to ferret out the guilty, and to ascertain the true state of affairs at present existing in Southwark. Every effort will be made to find out whether there are concealed any cannon or other fire-arms, or ammunition, intended to be used by the insurgents.

The Judicial Examination at Philadelphia.—The investigation before Judge Jones, was continued as late as half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening. Major Bradford was examined in the afternoon. Morton McMichael, Esq., was the last witness heard, and he occupied the stand for some three hours. His testimony was the most important taken thus far, and comprised a minute and complete history of the Southwark riot, from the discovery of the fire-arms in St. Philip's Church, to the withdrawal of the military.

Incendiarism in Philadelphia.—There has been no fresh outbreak in Philadelphia, but the people are suffering from incendiarism. The Gazette of the 16th instant says:

The city was kept in a constant state of alarm this morning, from 1 o'clock until daybreak, in consequence of destructive fires, the work of incendiaries, in the northern part of the city of Philadelphia.

Two large stone barns on Bond street, near Turner's Lane, with all the hay and grain, barracks and sheds, were entirely destroyed. The other fire, which occurred toward daylight was the burning of a new building at the corner of Eighth and Coates street, Spring Garden. The destruction of property by the burning of the barns is great. The owners are uninsured, and their losses are very heavy.

Later from the Mormon Country. Death of Joe Smith and his Brother.

The Prophet and his Council surrendered, and arrived at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, on the 24th ult., at midnight. They were then confined in the debtors' room of the jail, which was guarded by a strong detachment of soldiers. Subsequently to their surrender,

Governor Ford visiting the city, left the afternoon of the 20th same time the Governor, Prophet and his brother Carthage. We copy the following graph from the Quincy Herald of the 28th:

"A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound."

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his fellow Mormon prisoners, it seems, had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred balls entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded.

Great apprehensions were entertained that the Mormons, on hearing the fate of their leader, would proceed to exterminate the Governor and his small force of sixty men, who were believed to have encamped about seven miles from Nauvoo. The fear of Mormon vengeance impelled the citizens of Warsaw, a small village on the Mississippi, below Nauvoo to embark their women and children on board the steamer Boreas, which carried them to Quincy for protection. It was thought probable at Quincy that Warsaw was already in ashes, and the militia of the neighbouring districts were collecting there, and thence to proceed to the scene of action.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY JULY 27, 1844.

TRIAL OF THE SALADIN'S CREW.—The Halifax papers give at length the proceedings at the trial of these men, for Piracy and Murder; and publish the confessions of Jones, Hazleton, and Anderson. The confession of the first named criminal we insert to-day, and the others we shall lay before our readers next week.

The prisoners were six in number, named—Hazleton, Jones, Johnston, Anderson, Carr, and Galloway. All of them were found guilty of Piracy, and the first four named of Murder.

We publish in another page a condensed report of the trial.

NOVASCOTIA.—The extra session of the Legislature of our sister Province, was opened on Saturday last. The following is a copy of Lord Falkland's Speech on the occasion.

Mr President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have called you together in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to give you an opportunity to determine whether you will appoint an Agent to represent the Legislature of Nova Scotia, at the Bar of the Privy Council in the case now pending before the Judicial Committee, regarding the annexation of the Island of Cape Britain to this Province in 1820.

I will cause the Despatch I have received, having relation to this subject, to be immediately submitted to you.

I regret very much that it should have become necessary to convene you at a season of the year, at which it must be inconvenient to many of you to leave your homes: but it is satisfactory to me, to know that the business on which you are summoned to deliberate, is of such a nature as leads me to hope that it may be speedily despatched, and that its early completion will enable me to release you from further attendance.

CANADA.—The following account of a 'bit of a row,' which occurred near Montreal, we clip from the letter of a Correspondent in the Quebec Gazette.

"Yesterday being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone of the new Church of England Chapel, in Griffintown, a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, which was to have been performed by the Governor General, at 5 o'clock; but ere he arrived, a fight ensued between some Orangemen and Roman Catholics, employed in the building of that place, which ended by the falling of the scaffold, on which were a number of persons. Mrs Spooner, a respectable woman, had her leg broken under the knee, Mrs McDonald, of Gananoque, and Mrs Hall, were severely hurt, Mrs McDonald so much so, as to leave little hope of her recovery."