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 ! Suppose a traveller standing in the streets of Edinburgh, and able to say, from undeniable public returns, out of every three persons passing me is, on average, the offspring of illicit intercourse; and one out of every forty-nine has been convicted within these twelve months of some criminal offence !"

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. Napoleon called us a nation of shopkeepers, and Nicholas has laid out his money in public opinion.

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. Their elevation is higher, their breadth is double, and their length is three times greater than that of the Pyrennees; and over them there are but two roads, and these, from their nature might be closed by a mere handful of determined men against the largest army. Such a country presents innu-merable difficulties to an invader, and as a barrier or resistance to Russian aggression, it is of the utmost importance to England that the Circossians should be preserved in all the freedom that they desire. If the Emperor Nicholas, by his visit to the English Court, and his numerous gifts of embossed snuff boxes, had succeeded in blinding English statesmen to the progress of his army in this quarter, he will have made a profitable in-vestment of his surplus capital in those gifts which have set the world wonder-The Caucasus has engaged the ating. the Great, and Nicholas is pursuing with reckless energy the great design of subjugation, which the indomitable spirit of the Circassans has hitherto preven-ted their oppressors from carrying into execution. It is the policy of Russia to deter strangers from visiting the Caucasus, in order to keep the world in ignorance of what is going on there; and an opinion is artfully spread that the people are no better than robbers. We have before us, however, a statement from the pen of a Russian office, adjutant to Major Ragewsky, published so far back as 1828, which by no means supports the unfavourable impression Russia is so de-sirous of making, "We ought to re-member," says that officer, "what personal courage, what personal valour, this people possess, their existence is now concerned. No other people can be compared to them, No and notwithstanding that they are our enemies, they possess our entire esteem." The Russian army in the Caucasus has lately been reinforced, and it now consists of no less than 200,000 men. What is this great army employed for? To punish robbers? No such expense would be employed for such a purpose; but when we consider that Circassia is the barrier of Constantinople, we can see a reasonable motive for the expedition. The possession of the Caucasus by Russia as it was forcibly put by a member of a deputation to the late Ministry, "itvolves the possession of Persia, the command of India-the possession of the Coucasus will coincide with the possession of the Black Sea, while gypt. It the command of Syria and of Egypt. It sion of the Black Sea, which involves is the Key to those Possessions." We have reason to fear that the British statesmen are proloundly ignorant on this subject; and it is the Emperor Nicholas's object to keep them in the dark. It is no difficult task to hoodwink Lord A berdeen.

The Circassians' Declaration of Inde pendence is a noble and spirit stirring do-cument, 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 o-Russia ; that treaties of which we know noth ing should be signed between Russia and Tcr key, pretending to hand over to the Russians warriors that make Russia tremble, and these Mountains where her footsteps have ne-ver 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 subjec-ted by her during this long contest, of the re-Many children have been stolen, and sons of nobles taken as hostages; but such as could re-collect 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 tavour 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 lately made an inroad, end they have been beaten. It is by arms, uot 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 Tur-key and Peasia as if they were already hers; by rendering the sea impassible, as if it were her own; by blockading our coast; by destroy-ing 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, gnapowder, and other ne-cessaries of war, which to us are necessaries of life-by depriving us of hope " Here we have the object of Russie

Here we have the object of Russie 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 Causasus." 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 pulcks; 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 experence the same fate as the Poles; while England, lost in astonish-ment 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.

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 Ehle-res, Sergeant Guyer,* Corporal Troutman,* and three others, names unknown. Total 13.

Wounded .- Colonel Pleasanton,* Captain H. Scott, * James Linsinberger, T. C. Saunders, David Kithcart, William Munning, James W. Barr, John Husted, Elisha Jester, James R. Tully, Warner, Grey, Mrs. Lisle, Wm. Kaggs, Dr. Ap-pleton, John Quin, Lemuel Paynter, T D. Grover, Joseph Siloby, Henry Slack, Thomas Faulkner, James Lawson, Ed. ward McGuise, Thomas Street, H. Jones, Frost.

ry, under the command of Gen. Cadwal- | Governor Ford visi ader, 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 mer-chant, we believe.—He leaves an inte-resting family of four daughters, and a resting 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, be-low Second st. he was shot dead through the breast. His body, lay in a alley 15 low Second st. ne was shot actually 15 the breast. His hody lay in an alley 15 recognized. The hours before it was recognized. verdict of the jury was the same in his case as in the case of Linsenberger, except that nothing was said about his es-

caping. 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 militaty 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 Philan-thropic Burial Ground for interment. They were followed by about one thou-sand persons. From the Wecacoe House was suspended the American flag, shrouded in crape. Cook was one of the Company. The County Board, on Tuesday, ap-

propriated 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 Independ ence Hall, on Friday morning, a match of "infernal machine" on a small scale, which was found under the caves 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, Consta-bles and Commissioners of the district have been subpæned, and a number of them were examined yesterday morning. The Court are determined to ieave nothing undone to ferret out the guilty, and to ascertain the true state of affairs at present existing in Southwark. Every ef-fort 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 ight o'clock on Saturday evening. Major Bradford was examined in the afterncon. 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 firc-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 in-cendiarism. The Gazette of the 16th

ing all quiet, left th the afternoon of the 20 same time the Governo. Prophet and his brother Carthage. We copy the fol-graph from the Quincy Hera 28:

5 Saladia

" 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 fel-low 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 extermi-nate the Governor and his small force of sixty men, who were believed to have encamped about seven miles from Nau-voo. 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-Hazelton, 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 Faulkland's Speech on the occasion.

Mr President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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 Se-cretary of State for the Colonies, in order to give you an opportunity to determine whether you will appoint an Agent to represent the Le-cipleture of Norm Seatie, at the Rev of the gislature of Nova Scotia, at the Bar of the Privy Council in the case now pending before the Judicial Committee, regarding the annex-ation 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.

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Seargeant Starr*, and privates Rus-sell*, Morrison*, Ashworth*, Water-house*, Woolridge*, Crawford*, Wil-liams*, Ball*, Dougherty,* McCarren,* Sergeant Marsten* and five or six others. Private Crawford, of the Washington Ar-tillery, 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 vesterday 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 curner 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 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 frum 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 case was that he came to his death from guarded by a strong detachment of sol-a gunshot wound inflicted by the milija-diers. Subsequently to their surrender,

I regret very much that it should have be come 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 saisfactory 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 com-pletion will enable me to release you from farther 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 Orangeanived, a next ensued between some Orange-men and Roman Catholics, employed in the building of that place, which ended by the fal-ling of the scaffold, on which were a number of next ensure the scaffold. of persons. Mrs Spooner, a respectable wo man, had her leg broken under the knee, Mrs McDonald, of Gananoque, and Mrs Hall, were severely hurt, Mrs M'Donald so much se, as 19 leave little hope of her recovery.