

## The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

### From the St. John New Brunswicker. EMIGRATION OF ENGLISH CHILDREN TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

With reference to the notice in this paper from the Government Emigration Officer, we are enabled to state that the idea of procuring young persons from England, to supply the great and growing want of domestic and farm servants, apprentices, and servant maids, originated with Her Majesty's Emigration Officer, and that his application to the Poor Law Board through the Emigration Commissioners, has been fully sustained by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who gave his personal attention to the subject while in London last summer. After some negotiation and explanations, it has been intimated by the Poor Law Board that a number of young persons will be sent to this Province, on satisfactory arrangements being made for their reception and welfare.

The young persons proposed to be sent are the children of poor but decent people, who are now a public charge in England. At present, these children are at the District School in London and Surrey, where they will be taught the rudiments of education before being sent out here. They will be landed in this Province at the expense of the Poor Law Union; they will be received here by the Commissioners, or Overseers of the Poor, and supported at the public expense until bound to service. It is expected that the Commissioners, or Overseers, will be assisted in the care and distribution of these children by committees of ladies and gentlemen, to be organised for that purpose. We understand that Lady Head has kindly offered to organise a committee of ladies at Fredericton, and lend her best aid to promote the success of the arrangements.

It is understood that these children will be disposed of, and managed, under the provisions of an act relating to immigration, which passed in 1848, and having received the Royal assent, was published with the Acts of 1849.—This Act provides, that the orphan or deserted children of emigrants, or the children of paupers, may be bound out by the Overseers of the Poor, or Commissioners of Alms Houses, to any tradesman, farmer, or other fit person engaged in any useful calling, until the age of twenty-one, or in the case of girls, until the age of eighteen years.

In case of such binding out, there are to be regular indentures of apprenticeship in two parts; one part to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace. These indentures are to be made between the Overseers or Commissioners and the master, or mistress (if an unmarried woman,) which shall contain an agreement on the part of the master or mistress that the children shall be taught to read and write, and some of the general rules of arithmetic.

Every such indenture must be executed in the presence, and by the consent of the Mayor or Recorder of the City of Saint John, or of a Judge of the Common Pleas in other places, which consent is to be subscribed or endorsed on the indentures.

No indenture can be assigned without the consent in writing of the Mayor or Recorder, or of a Judge of the Common Pleas, also endorsed on the indenture.

The Overseers of the Poor, or Commissioners of Alms Houses, are severally constituted guardians of the children so bound out; they are to take care that the terms of the indentures are fulfilled, and defend the children from all cruelty, neglect, or breach of contract on the part of the master or mistress. It is made their special duty, and the Act expressly requires, that the guardians shall enquire into the treatment of every person so bound out, and redress all grievances they may sustain, according to law.

It is believed that the foregoing provisions in the law of this Province will satisfy the requirements of the Poor Law Board; but should any further conditions be necessary, due notice will be given of them.

All application for these children must be in writing, signed by the party applying, or by some person on their behalf, stating the age and sex of the children required, with the nature of the trade or occupation, and the part of the Province in which they are to be employed. After the 20th December, the lists will be closed, and the applications will then be forwarded to London, in order that measures may be adopted for completing all the arrangements in good season for an early emigration.

Should the reception and disposal of the children first sent out prove satisfactory, it is quite possible that it may be followed up by further emigrations of children from various parts of the United Kingdom.

### UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the New York Tribune.  
MEXICO.

We this morning report further disturbances in this unhappy country. The Government is evidently at its last gasp. Without revenue or resources; unable to pay the officials either in the civil or military administration; incapable of meeting the interest on the foreign debt, as it is of putting down robbery and rebellion at home; destitute of support either in the affections or respect of the people, or in the army; abandoned by the

Legislature it had vainly convoked to extricate itself and the country from the dread abyss; after having preserved the integrity of the Republic simply by having established one tariff for the North-Western frontier and another for the custom-houses in other regions, the Administration of President Arista is in its death agony, not so much on account of its own inherent imbecility and weakness, as because the country at large, convulsed with the pangs of dissolution, is past being saved by any degree of wisdom or virtue of its rulers. We doubt if any Government whatever not endowed with absolute despotic power could have escaped this consummation. And certainly, even a despotism must have fallen into the same ruin, without a degree of patriotism, courage, and disinterestedness, altogether inconceivable in such a country and among such a people.

And while this process is going on, the foreign creditors of the republic stand at the door, clamorous for their pay. As is their right, they threaten blockade, confiscation and seizure unless their demands are promptly complied with. France menaces the visit of one fleet on the eastern coast to collect a debt, and of another on the western to avenge an insult. England by far the deepest speculator in Mexican funds, as in those of every bankrupt country, also stands ready to enforce payment; while the savages on the north, and the filibusters in Texas and elsewhere, keep their appetites whetted for the booty soon to fall into their hands. Thus, decay within, and destruction without, pluck at the national existence of Mexico, and doom her either to become the prey of some usurper or foreign conquest, or to fall apart into rival States, vacillating between the cupidity of unscrupulous rulers and the explosive fury of a half-civilized people, and passing from the hands of one warlike adventurer into those of another, till at last they can fall no more. The uprising of a brilliant military man, who should seize the whole and keep it in order by sheer force, might obviate the danger of the latter fate, but whence is such a man to come? Never prolific of either political or military genius, in this her hour of trial and distress, Mexico is not likely to bring forth a hero.

Next is the alternative of foreign conquest by France or England, or by both together. To this the indebtedness of Mexico to these powers gives them a right. It is true that in such a case Gen. Pierce's Administration would be strongly urged to intercede, but it is difficult to see on what good ground short of assuming the debts due from Mexico to those nations. But as there can be no doubt that they would prefer not to bring matters to such a pass it is safe to suppose that they will rather let their debts wait than resort to actual measures of conquest, which would only result in trouble with the United States and in another stride of manifest destiny.—It is more probable that they may intrigue for the establishment of a Dictator of native birth, who shall be favourable to their interests; but the man capable of such a position, if he be alive, is yet to be discovered. The likelihood that any such intrigues will lead to a definite result is small.

The immediate prospect is rather that the country will break up, part of it falling a prey to filibusters and being annexed, and a part remaining in turmoil and insecurity as independent or hostile States. At any rate the days of Mexico seem to be numbered.—Once the mightiest power on this Continent then a Spanish colony, and then an independent Republic, it will, we fear, presently remain but a name on the records of history, a nation destroyed by a deadlier foe than Cortez, eaten up by its own inherent maladies brightened by a war unjustly and unnecessarily made upon it by a great and powerful neighbouring Republic, which boasts of being the freest and justest power on earth.

### SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From a late English Paper.

#### ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

It is reported by recent arrivals from Australia that the reason of the non-arrival in England of any late dates is indicated by the statement that fifty ships were lying in the Bay deserted by their crews. "For the run home," it is said, "the gale is scoured and the prisoners paid £30 down on the capstan, and £3 per month." These are remarkable times, and one of their most significant features is emigration. It is hard to say at the present moment how the country will be effected by this social revolution. The facts are startling enough. During the quarter just ended, the births in the population were 151,193, and the deaths 100,400, leaving a balance in favour of the population of 50,596, but the same period there sailed from these Isles, at those ports where Government emigration officers are stationed, 108,236 persons, so that the total loss to the population is 57,540. "A fact," says the Times, "which implies not only that our population is decreasing, but it is decreasing faster than it ever increased." "We shall probably," says the same paper, "be within the mark in saying that our population will for a certain period diminish in the same ratio as it has hitherto increased, and that instead of 200,000 being added the same amount will be subtracted." The experience of this exodus of our population, has already shown that it is not, in the main, the result of misery or want at home, but simply for a desire for another sphere of action. The depression of capital is sensibly felt in our manufacturing district, and the demand for hands everywhere.

In London here the old order of things is

completely reversed. Instead of a hundred applicants for every situation, there is a difficulty of procuring one who is suitable. The consequence is that the unskilled and even the juvenile population are being pressed into the posts formerly occupied by old and experienced hands. The only class of persons who do not seem to be affected are governesses; the solution of which is that governesses, being mostly women of a higher class of society, do not relish the hardships of the emigrant ship, and the uncertainty of a land where as yet the rude elements of nature stand in more need of cultivation than the population. The official trade return for the United Kingdom for the month ending Oct. the 10th, has just been published. As compared with the returns of the corresponding month of last year, there is shown an increase in the importation of Wheat; that in the articles of Cotton, Flax, Linen, in a short of every one of our national manufactures, there has been a considerable increase. The shipping, however, employed in the foreign trade, during the month, amounted to 611,066 tons inwards, against 799,340 in the corresponding month of last year. Outwards, we have 748,635 tons, to be compared with 674,004 tons last year. In the coasting-trade there is a great increase of vessels both inwards and outwards.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852

#### THE FISHERIES.—DISTRICT OF GASPE.

In our first page will be found two clever articles on the subject of the Fisheries, from the pens of Correspondents in New Carlisle, which will repay a perusal.

We have been furnished with the following Address presented to CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, of the Steamer Devastation, by the inhabitants of Bonaventure, which we insert with pleasure. From all we can hear from our Correspondents in the Bay Chaleur, Captain C. has been most assiduous in his arduous and onerous duty, in protecting the Fisheries, and the people on the coast feel deeply indebted to him for the important service he has thus rendered them.

#### To Captain Campbell.

We the undersigned, Magistrates, Merchants, Ship-owners and other Inhabitants of this County and District, deem it our duty to make known to you the high sense we entertain of the valuable services you have rendered to the inhabitants generally along this Coast during the past summer.

To your untiring perseverance and active zeal, we owe the disappearance of the American Fishermen from the waters of the Bay Chaleurs—and for the first time during the last ten to fifteen years, our waters have teemed with Mackerel. The benefits which you have conferred on our Fishermen can only be appreciated and understood by those who, like yourself, have studied the subject and been eye witnesses of the evils arising from the encroachments of strangers, who have no earthly right to trespass on our fishing grounds.

To the present advisers of our Most Gracious Sovereign we are indebted for this tardy and long sought-for act of justice, as well as for the judicious selection of a Steam Ship for this Station, commissioned by so well qualified and efficient a Commander.

Your duty has been both delicate and harassing—and we feel fully justified in asserting, that though enforcing the terms of the Treaty, you have carefully and studiously avoided all harsh or arbitrary acts.

We likewise, beg leave through you, to tender our sincere acknowledgements to the Officers under your command, for the efficient manner in which they have seconded your exertions, more especially in the dangerous and arduous service of Boat duty, which has been so judiciously and effectively performed.

Most sincerely do we hope that the good work thus commenced, will be persevered in by the Home Government, and that Her Majesty's Steam Ship Devastation will return to our shores under your command next spring.

We have the honor to be,  
Sir, Your obedient Servants,  
The Hon. J. G. THOMPSON,  
The Rev. GEORGE MILNE, M. A.,  
Messrs. CHARLES ROBIN & Co.  
LeBOUPELLIER BROTHERS,  
And Thirty Seven other Gentlemen,  
County of Bonaventure, District of Gaspe,  
20th October 1852.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY  
—We give the following gratifying extract from the introductory remarks to the Report of the above-named society, for the past year, in which will be found a very full and interesting review of the various operations of this noble institution.

The year, the proceedings of which your

Committee are about to survey, will be found to have been one of signal blessing. The Funds, which even at the close of the last year had exceeded by £11,000 those of the previous one, have, during the present, made a further advance of £5000,—no slight indication that the Society has lost none of its interest in the eyes of the Christian public; for your committee cannot be unmindful how in these days, the benevolent are perplexed by the multitude of objects which appeal to their sympathy and support. Again, too, the Issues have reached a number unsurpassed but on two previous occasions—a proof, we think unmistakable, that the demand for the word of God is still active and urgent; and that men begin increasingly to feel that the Bible alone can meet the deep seated wants of the soul.

Under feelings in unison with great fact-like these, would your Committee express their gratitude to Almighty God, and from the fulness of their hearts would they speak forth His praise, who hath prepared the hearts of his servants to minister of their earthly substance, as well as hath made willing others to receive and purchase that heavenly boon which is able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus. In the language of the Psalmist: would they express their thankfulness and say,—Bless the Lord, O our souls: and all that is within us, bless His holy name.

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

At the request of several individuals we publish the names of all those persons in the four North-eastern Counties, who obtained premiums, or honorable mention, at the recent Provincial Exhibition held at the Seat of Government in this Province.

#### HONORARY DIPLOMAS.

Joseph Windsor, Restigouche, best Berlin Wool work; Roderick McKenzie, Northumberland, Design of Agricultural Implements; Miss Elmina Letson, do., Fancy Wool Work; W. J. Fraser, do., Preserving Fish; D. & J. McLachlan, do., Manufacture of Tobacco.

#### PREMIUMS.

Mineral Kingdom.—Mineral Paints, best, James Watt, Northumberland, £2; Mineral Manures, best, A. Barbarie, Restigouche, £1.

Honorable mention is furthermore made of—one Grindstone, fitted, W. Southwood, Gloucester.

Vegetable Kingdom.—best Chevalier Barley, John Wyse, Northumberland, £1; second best do. do., Wm. Brait, Kent, £0 10s.; best Turnip Seed, Swedes, Michael Seale, Northumberland, £1.

Manufactures chiefly in Wood.—Best Plough Alex. Jessamine, Northumberland, £2; Harrow, do. do., £1; Scythe Sneaths, Roderick McKenzie, do., £0 10s.; best Cheese Press, do. do., £1; best Cart for farm purposes, A. Jessamine, do., £2.

Honorable mention made of—Churn, Roderick McKenzie, Northumberland; Spinning Wheel, do. do.

Live Stock.—Best Stallion over four years, for Agricultural purposes, Michael Seale, Northumberland, £3.

Manufactures from parts of Animals.—Cod Liver Oil, best, Joshua Alexandre, Junior Gloucester, £1; best preserved Fish, W. J. Fraser, Northumberland, £2; best preserved Lobster, Joseph Windsor, Restigouche, £1.

Honorable mention made of the following—Butter, Daniel Baldwin, Northumberland; Glue, Roderick McKenzie, do.; Engine Hose, George Letson, do.; Hats, J. Boyd, do.; Domestic Manufactures, Mrs F. Ferguson, Gloucester; Plaid, Mrs Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie; Codfish Joshua Alexandre, Gloucester.

Fine Arts.—Best Ornamental Writing, Michael Flynn, Northumberland, £1; second best Model or Design of any kind Wm. Murray, do., £1; best Crotchet Work, Miss, E. Letson, do., £0 10s.

Honorable mention is made of—Water Color Drawings; E. Metcalf, Restigouche; Plain Writing, Miss Mary Dickson, Northumberland; Heath Rug, Miss E. Letson, do.; Watch Escapements, Dr. Bourne, do.; Mysterious Box, Roderick McKenzie, do.

Wheat.—The Jurors feel at a loss to express their satisfaction at the general excellence and quality of the samples exhibited in this most essential of agricultural produce. The difficulty of deciding between many of the samples was great, and it was after a very minute and close inspection that the Jury decided on their awards, five samples weighing 67 lbs. each per bushel.

For the satisfaction and gratification of the Province, the Jury note the weights of some of the different samples of Wheat, carefully measured and weighed, and which they have no hesitation in saying cannot be surpassed for excellence in any part of the world:—65 lbs., Geo. J. Dibblee, Fredericton; 66 lbs., Thomas Murray, York; 67 lbs., Wm. Moffat, York; 64 lbs., Dr. Peters, St. John; 65 lbs., Isaac Murray, York; 65 lbs., Peter Mitchell, Northumberland; 65 lbs., Charles Carson, Charlotte; 66 lbs., John Dibblee, Carleton; 66 lbs., Wm. Sherwood, King's; 64 lbs., John Dibblee, Carleton; 63 lbs., Hon. James Brown, Charlotte; 65 lbs., William H. Bustin, York; 65 lbs., George H. Ketchum, Carleton; 65 lbs., Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Sunbury; 64 lbs., William Dayton, York; 65 lbs., William S. Saunders, Kent; 67 lbs., J. Ballton, Kent; 66 lbs., John Tweedy, Kent; 64 lbs., R. R. Ketchum, Carleton; 65 lbs., L. Potter, Kent; 64 lbs., H. B. Rainsford, York; 64 lbs., Robert Stevenson, Charlotte; 65 lbs., John Wyse, Northumberland; 66 lbs., Geo. L. Hatheway, York; 66 lbs., John Douglas,