

any military expedition or any other private or public motive; but this clause does not extend to a refusal of access to a suspected vessel. In the case of the *Cornelia* it seems that the ship was boarded by the Cuban authorities in their own waters, just after she had weighed anchor for New York. Two persons were taken out of her, the one a Creole named Guzman, who was conveying letters from the island to New York, and the other a run-away engineer. These persons were detained, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. This step may have been harsh and imprudent, but it cannot be termed an illegal outrage. A foreign merchant flag does not shelter a vessel from search for persons suspected for a violation of the laws, as long as she is in the waters of another country. The vessel is subject to all the regulations of police as long as she remains there. Suppose, for instance, a run-away slave were to take refuge on board a British ship in the port of New Orleans; it would be no outrage to the British flag if the American authorities searched the ship and detained the fugitive. This question, however, will not be disposed of by the rules of international law. The passions of the people and the political interests of the two states are touched; and even these incidents may bring on a collision, which the present temper of the United States will not suffer to be permanently averted.

Powerful as the American people unquestionably are in the defence of all that belongs to themselves, no nation has in these days the strength or the means to run riot in the world, and gratify its own lusts and caprices at the expense of others. This rash and dangerous course will, if adopted, bring them into collision with other States besides Spain, and they would enter into such a contest degraded in the eyes of the world by the popular violence and injustice which have dictated these aggressions. The conquest of Cuba will not easily be effected by a mere band of freebooters, if, indeed, another Lopez expedition were allowed to quit the shores of the United States. But we fear that the American Government will be gradually led on to do, as it did in the case of Texas, what every man of honesty condemns. Let them not suppose, however, that such measures are to be taken with impunity because Spain is no longer the Power she once was. Spain has still the means of destroying the trade of America with the Mediterranean, and inflicting tremendous losses upon it by means of letters of marque all over the world. Except Cuba and Porto Rico, she has now no western colonies, and no important trade for America to assail. Moreover, upon a question of this magnitude and importance to all the maritime States, Spain does not stand alone. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the views of our own Government upon this subject, though it is evident that the acquisition of Havannah by the naval power of the United States would be a change which no British Minister could view with indifference. But the course which France may pursue is still more obvious. Louis Napoleon has every inducement to defend the interests of Spain; and to strengthen the relations between his own Government and that of Madrid. Nothing would better suit him than an opportunity of displaying and augmenting the naval power of France, by espousing the cause of Spain against such an antagonist; for such an expedition would flatter the country, and occupy the public mind, with no serious risk to any French interest. However this may be, the firm and collective resolution of the maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an "indignation meeting," and the rashness of the American democracy could hardly commit a greater act of folly than to provoke such a contest, without being assured of the countenance, or even of the neutrality, of any of the Powers.

UNITED STATES.

POLITICS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Hon Anson Burlingame, a member of Suffolk Bar, and nominee of the Free Soil, or Free Democratic party, for Representative to Congress, was called up at a political meeting of the party in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 13th Oct, and made an address from which we quote the following passages:

Gentlemen, the field has been pre-occupied this evening; I shall be but a humble gleaner. The anti-slavery side of the question has been ably discussed. With your leave, I will now, having offered these remarks, in their nature preliminary, proceed at once to present my views upon those questions of commercial policy which has risen to the dignity of national inquiry.

In the first place the tariff. Do not be alarmed, for I promise you that I will not detain you with an elaborate speech on that subject. It has been discussed to death in Massachusetts. It has been the stalking-horse of one party for a quarter of a century. But it is a question of deep interest to the people of Massachusetts, and it must be met. Well, then, these are my views. In the first place, as an abstract proposition, an intellectual theory, I am in favor of unlimited free trade. (Prolonged cheers.) I would, if I could remove every custom house in the world. (Cries of 'Good,' 'Good!') Free trade is the true principle towards which a nation should advance as speedily as possible. I would also, as an abstract proposition, be in favor of a resort to direct taxation to

meet the expenses of the Government (Cheers); because, with that system, the people would see to it, that the Government was carried on, at least, upon principles of economy. But, gentlemen, the realization of these intellectual theories is in the dim distance, away off in that 'good time coming' of which poets sing.

These are my views; knowing that the world is not all for free trade—and that individuals, and sometimes nations, are not quite all as honest as they should be—that we are now in a state of partial conflict with them, while I would keep in view free trade as an ultimate desirable result—as a practical man, seeing the requirements of the present time springing out of present relations—I would so far conform to them as to insure the safety and prosperity of our own immediate interests, doing no wrong to others. And having in view the fact that all parties, my own among them favor a tariff for revenue, and to pay the nation's debt, it seems to me the practical question to be decided is, not whether we shall have a tariff, but how it shall be laid. Now, while I would not alter much the rates of the present tariff, I would substitute for the present *ad valorem* system, *home valuation* and *specific duties*. (Loud cheers)

There is one other subject, to which I hope you are not indifferent—the disposition of the public lands. I am in favor of free farms for free men. (Great Cheering) In favor of land for the landless. In other words, in favor of giving the public lands to actual settlers; (renewed cheers;) of saving them from the grasp of speculators, and submitting them into the hands of honest labor. (Cheers.) The Government does not need them; its treasury is overflowing, and how else, I ask is the poor man to get land in this country? How, I ask, are the thousands who are coming every year, from over the sea,—and, O, let them come!—how are these men, with scarcely money enough to land at our wharves, how are they, in a crowded city, where their labor is almost a drug, because of competition, how are these men to maintain their little families, and acquire an amount of money necessary, in the first place, to take them to the West, and in the second place, to pay the large price they will have to pay to Government to get their land? If they knew before they started from old Ireland, or Germany, or England, that the Government would give them land, they would prepare themselves for it, and through the aid of their neighbors and friends, they would soon be able to plant themselves on their little farms, adding strength and glory to the country. (Loud cheers.) This policy is demanded as well by the principles of sound statesmanship, as by the higher considerations of humanity.

There is one other subject, and it is of vast importance to Boston and to New England—*Reciprocity with the Canadas*. (Cheers.) Long ago this country invited reciprocity in navigation with the world. The world rejected it. Recently England has accepted the offer, and thrown open her ports to our shipping, and now our swift sailing packets flutter their white wings in victory, in London the capital of the world. (Enthusiastic cheers.) This reciprocity is tendered, not by us, but on the part of the Canadians themselves. They have urged it, and our merchants have urged it. A bill of this chapter passed the House of Representatives at a recent session, but was defeated in the Senate, where a sectional despotism bears too much sway, and always comes down like a hammer on Northern interests. (Applause.) I am in favor of this measure, because, with it, we should have unlimited free trade with the Canadas, such as we have with Louisiana. The Canadian canals would be opened to us. The waters of the St. Lawrence would be free to us, so that our lake shipping could take to the broad ocean, and be employed all the time. We should have two millions of the best customers in the world, coming in no way into hurtful competition with us—furnishing a trade not of six millions, but of many millions; and Boston, the pride of our hearts, would export not one million to them per annum, as she now does, but many times that amount, and thus would become the metropolis of five millions of the most industrious people dwelling under the light of the whole heavens. (Cheers.) The railroads which come to us, touching at different points in the Canadas—the Ogdensburg, those to Montreal, and the North American, now under contract, almost to the snows of Labrador—would take away our manufactured goods, and bring in return the wool, the wool, and the countless products of the forests, the coal, the gypsum, from the Canadas, deliver them at deep water in this district—at East Boston—and the result would be that a new impulse would be infused into every artery of commerce, and Boston would indeed become the city of merchant princes. (Loud cheers.) I am in favor of it, for another and a higher reason. I am for it, because it would quicken the sympathy between us and Canada. It would so operate upon the respective countries, that soon these two people, "like kindred drops, would mingle into one." (Great cheering.)

R. K. WHITE,
Tia Smith.

Tenders his grateful acknowledgment for the encouragement extended to him, since he commenced business. He has on hand at his Shop, adjoining Mr CRIMENS, Blacksmith, in Chatham, STOVE PIPE, BREAD PANS, and other articles in his line.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Chatham, November 19, 1852.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty first anniversary of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in Saint John's Church, Chatham, on the 10th instant. Mrs. Dr. Thomson was in the chair.

The meeting being opened with prayer, and the Report read by the Rev. J. McCurdy, it was unanimously agreed that the Report be adopted, and printed in the Gleaner, along with the abstract of account.

It was also agreed that £30 sterling out the receipts of the year, be presented as a Donation to the Parent Society, and that the balance be appropriated to the purchase of Scriptures.

A vote of thanks was given to the Collectors for their exertions, which have been attended with more than usual success.

The undersigned Ladies were appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President—Mrs. Dr. Thomson,
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ferley, Mrs. D. Johnstone, Mrs. Cunard.
Treasurer—Mrs. McCurdy.
Secretary—Mrs. C. Thomson.

Committee—Mrs James Kerr, Mrs A. Fraser, Mrs Allison, Mrs Hea, Mrs Harkins, Mrs W. J. Fraser, Mrs Steel, Mrs G. Kerr, Mrs Forbes, Miss Chalmers, Miss Henderson, Mrs Macdougall, and Mrs G. Porter.

Collectors—Misses Thomson, Cunard, Brown, Bulman, Clarke, Porter, Chalmers, Davidson, Saunders, Gray, and Steel.

REPORT.

The sum of £30 12 3 sterling, was remitted in February last, to the Parent Society, of which £25 sterling was a donation to that institution, and the remainder £5 12 3 went to the purchase account. There is a balance of 8s. 9d. sterling due for books purchased for your society.

There have been imported during the past year, 134 copies of the Scriptures. 44 Bibles, 51 Testaments, and 7 Psalms have been sold at the full, but very moderate prices fixed by your society: and 11 Bibles and 12 Testaments, have been given gratis: of which 1 bible was for the use of a Wesleyan congregation in a new settlement on the North-west, and 6 bibles and 8 testaments were for a school in the same neighbourhood: making a total of 125 scriptures disposed of during the year. The same settlement, through Mr Tweedie, has handed your Treasurer 8s. as a token of gratitude for the free grant of the scriptures.

The abstract of account accompanying this Report, shews the amount of receipts for the year, specifying the sums from the several sources.

Abstract of Account for year ending November, 1852:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand last Annual Meeting,	£37 8 4½
For Sales, per Rev. J. McCurdy,	9 0 8½
Donation, W. Archibald,	0 1 8½
Token of Gratitude from Allison Settlement,	0 8 0
Balance Miss Cunard's collection for 1851, not before reported,	1 0 0
Mrs Hay's Subscription for 1851,	0 5 0
Mrs Nesbit's do.	0 5 0
James Tweedie's do.	0 5 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.	
BLACK BROOK.	
Per Miss Bulman,	1 15 8
NEWCASTLE.	
Misses Clarke and Davidson,	3 15 10½
DOUGLASTOWN.	
Misses Porter and Chalmers,	9 5 5½
CHATHAM.	
Miss Thomson,	8 10 0½
Miss Cunard,	7 12 1
Miss Brown,	1 7 2
NELSON.	
Miss Davidson,	4 1 1½
NAPAN.	
Misses Gray and Steel,	2 14 11
	£86 19 1½
EXPENDITURES.	
Remitted to Parent Society, in a Sterling Bill £30 12 3.	37 8 4½
Paid 1 per cent, Loan Duty on Books,	0 1 3
Postage, &c.,	0 3 9
For advertising, to J. A. Pierce,	0 5 0
	£37 18 4½
Balance in hand,	£49 0 9

UNITED STATES.

Under our Politician head will be found some extracts from a Speech recently delivered by the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and nominee of his party as a Representative for Congress. A perusal of these

extracts will enable our readers to form a very good idea of the politics of the party that will come into power in March next.

The International Journal is a paper conducted with much ability, and has done much to enlighten the minds of the American people with respect to the trade, resources, &c. of the British North American Provinces. It is also an able and zealous advocate for Free Trade with the Colonies. In introducing some remarks from the Halifax Recorder on the subject of the Fisheries, the Editor makes the following sensible observations. They are worthy of being cherished in the mind of every Colonist; and it would be of incalculable advantage to them if they were acted upon.

If Nova Scotia and the other provinces would value their own magnificent country, and zealously set about developing their own vast resources, what wealth would in a short time reward their expectations! But long as they continue to repine, and to cast their longing eyes towards other countries instead of admiring and improving their own, so long will poverty be their lot. Let them awaken from their slumbers, for the break of day is high in the east and calling them to their labor.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The St. John Weekly Freeman contains a long article bearing this head. It is truly gratifying to read such a report of the flourishing state of the city of St. John, and we are happy to be enabled to say that the condition of all classes in this section of the Province, has been for some time past progressively improving.

The following is an extract from the article:

It is not often that the Hon. Thomas Gilbert says anything to which the public or the Press attach undue value, though he does say very extraordinary things. He was, however, we believe, perfectly in the right when, in his last Railway speech, he asserted that, 'never did the Province, from the time of its first settlement, enjoy such prosperity as it does on this day.' Truly is the condition of the Province at this moment most prosperous and flourishing. There was probably never so large a Fall Trade done in St. John as is being done this season; never were prices more remunerative; never was there more employment, or taking all things into account, better wages. Prosperity is not confined to any one branch of business.—The merchant, the ship-builder, the farmer, the lumberman, the tradesman, and the labourer, all share in the general prosperity.—What makes all this infinitely better is the fact that this prosperity is not owing to any extraordinary causes that must soon cease to operate. Business in general is in an unusually sound, and healthy state. There is no over speculation, and there is little probability of any sudden reverse. Capital is fast accumulating, and the majority of our ship-owners and men of business are no longer the mere agents of English capitalists, to be victimised on the first alarm in the mercantile world.

That this is owing in a great measure to the change in the commercial policy of England, as well as the settled state of Europe, the good harvests and the generally healthy state of trade there can be no doubt. Under a free trade policy there is little probability of a recurrence of those high prices, and brief seasons of great prosperity to which many besides the oldest inhabitants look back with regret; but on the other hand, there is little danger of the reaction and reverses that invariably followed and swept away all that merchants and farmers had previously made. Now prices in the English markets are not very high. The demand for our staple export is steady and likely to increase; the extraordinary fluctuations of old times are now no longer known, and there is a safety and a certainty in trade of which a few years back there was no conception.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are indebted to the Liverpool Standard of the 26th October, received by the last mail, for the following account of a melancholy accident which occurred in the English Channel. Captain M. was well known here, and his untimely death will be regretted by his friends and acquaintances:

On Wednesday evening the Greenock, Captain Macpherson, bound for Mobile, left the river in tow; by ten o'clock she had made about fifteen miles to the westward of the Light-ship. At this time the night was very dark, and the captain came upon deck, after partaking of some refreshments in his cabin. Just as he emerged from below, he observed a sail in his ship's course, and immediately gave an order to the man at the wheel, and at the same instant sprang to the ship's side, directing his attention to the other vessel. In his anxiety to avoid a collision, the unfortunate man overbalanced himself, and fell from the side into the ocean.—A life-buoy was instantly thrown over, but owing to the darkness of the night, probably, the unfortunate man was not able to secure it. The boatswain heroically jumped into the sea, and made every exertion to save his unhappy captain, but without effect—indeed, it was only by great exertion that the life of the latter was saved. The tug, which had only recently parted company, was hailed, and the Greenock put back. She remained in port