

there no place where death can be excluded? Yes; Heaven—and the object of the Redeemer is to bring us there.—*Albert Barnes.*

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the New York Tribune. WARLIKE CONTINGENCIES.

It is not possible that Russian Diplomacy could regard with indifference the action of our Government in bringing Kossuth to this country. Nor could its natural feeling at such an event have been alleviated by the stand which the Hungarian leader took in his speeches made in England, nor by his reception in this country and the decided expression of so large a portion of the American press and people upon that great principle of international law which he so earnestly and eloquently propounds.

All these facts hold up to view the possible contingency of a war between Russia and the United States. Many Publicists anticipate the outbreak of such a war in due time, by a sort of natural development, for the reason that the two countries are the great representatives of antagonistic political principles. The United States represent democratic liberty and progressive self government; Russia represents absolute despotism; and the two, say these writers, must some day fight it out between them. We do not believe in that necessity, because Russia cannot forever remain in her present condition, but must undergo internal changes, all tending to increase the degree of freedom enjoyed by her people and to render her less and less a representative of despotism. Within fifty years the causes now at work in Russia, to say nothing of those in the rest of Europe, will, we think, have rendered it out of the question for her to try a war with the United States. But at the present moment such an event must be contemplated by her rulers as within the bounds of possibility. They are taking measures accordingly.

Early in December last, Count Medem, who for above three years has discharged the functions of Russian Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Brazil, was sent to the Imperial Court of Hayti, to inaugurate relations of amity and good will between Nicholas I and Fanstin I. He was received most cordially by the Haytian Monarch, in whose capital he spent some time, and whom he enchanted by his diplomatic attentions. It was quite a new thing for so great a power to send so distinguished an envoy to treat the Haytian so upon the footing of equality, as potentate to potentate.

From Port au-Prince Count Medem went to Mexico. Of his reception and doings there, we have as yet received no accounts. Now, it is worthy of note that Hayti and Mexico are the points in America where hostility to the United States could be easiest inflamed, and whence an enemy could best work us harm.

With a sufficient naval force in her ports, Hayti could command the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. A nation of emancipated slaves, she would furnish the most skilful and dangerous emissaries to stir up our Southern slave population to revolt. Mexico, too, has no reason to love us. In case of a war with Russia, Hayti and Mexico—despicable antagonists, as every one will say, in themselves—would prove redoubtable auxiliaries to our great enemy. Of this fact Russia is, of course, well aware, and accordingly Count Medem is sent upon his present mission.

It is possible that some Americans may be alarmed at this development of Russian diplomacy on this side of the Atlantic, and at the contingencies it contemplates. In the view of these good souls it will more than ever appear the part of wisdom to suppress all sympathy with the ideas of democracy and national independence, all support of the fundamental principles of international law, because Russia selects this particular moment to cultivate the friendship of Solouque and Santa Anna. The phantom that loomed with such fearful menace when Russia was four thousand miles from us, may well deprive them of all their senses now that it is striding about in our very neighborhood, tho' it is not a whit more substantial than before. But let these timid and trembling hearts take courage and bend anew to the work of inspiring their countrymen at large with their own fears and fancies. We have called their attention to a new indication of danger. Let them make the most of it. Perhaps they may induce the American Republic to take the glorious position of sacrificing to childish alarms and the base suggestions of mere selfish interest all regard for the principles of human liberty, every duty toward nations who have fallen among thieves to be stripped and wounded and left to perish. Possibly they may silence in this people every impulse of human sympathy and fraternal assistance. Possibly they may persuade us into a course of egotistical isolation and hypocritical self-complacency to which the history of nations has no parallel. At any rate let them try with all their might. The cause requires and is worthy of their eager efforts.

A man named W. Patterson, of Oskosh, Wis., was recently lodged in jail for shooting at several school children with intent to kill them.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilean Revolution.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Dec. 26, 1851, says the civil war which has agitated the country four months has been brought to a final issue. A sanguinary battle was fought on the 5th, in which out of a combined force of 9000 men 4000 were killed or wounded. The American squadron had offered security to life and property, and two beautiful Spanish ladies, who had been banished for their great political influence, had sought refuge under the stars and stripes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Among the passengers by the Cambria to Liverpool was the Hon. Francis Hincks, who, as we are informed will be joined and assisted by the Hon. Mr Chandler, from New Brunswick, in perfecting the railway loan. The absence of the Hon. Provincial Secretary from the city was unfortunate—but we are instructed that the Hon. Delegate had a satisfactory interview with members of the Cabinet.

The New York Commercial Advertiser decrees the enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law, in that city, impracticable, and its passage by the Legislature, inexpedient. 30,000 signatures to a remonstrance from that city, against the law, and 25,000 for it, had been obtained; the latter, however, having been carried round to the public schools to be signed by the children.—*Halifax Sun.*

From the Cape Verd Islands.—Accounts from the Cape Verd Islands to January 31, state that there has been a good deal of sickness at the Islands, especially at St. Andrews and St. Vincents.

At the latter place nearly three fourths of the population had died. At the former the deaths had been very great, and at last accounts the mortality was increasing.

The Islands had suffered greatly from gales and severe rain storms, many houses having been prostrated, and the crops destroyed to such an extent as to leave scarcely enough to the inhabitants to subsist upon.

The people were living in mud hovels which was one cause of the great mortality.

Enterprise.—A fine large steam machine shop has recently been erected at Windsor by Messrs. Curry, Dewolf & Co. By the help of lathes, circular saws, saws for crooked work, planing machine, spoke machine, and a variety of other labor-saving machinery, the owners of the establishment can make at short notice and low rates, all the furniture and agricultural implements that we are now importing from the United States. This is a great improvement, and we trust that the projectors of the enterprise may be amply rewarded.—*Halifax Colonist.*

A most heart rending casualty attended with loss of life, took place at Clare, on the 14th February. Two promising young children daughters of Hilaire LeBlanc, of that place, and nieces of A. Comeau, Esq., M. P. P., the one aged 8, and the other 10 years, left home at 10 o'clock on the morning, and sad to relate, were both found frozen to death in an adjoining pond.

It is admitted that the perfection of the Government of the Great Republic is CHEAPNESS. The sovereign head thereof has £6000 per annum, a sum nearly equalled by the amount of salary drawn by the Representative of Her Majesty in this Province. The prime minister of the President of the United States draws £1000, and other public functionaries proportionate salaries.

The Postmaster General of the Republic enjoys an income of £750; the Chief Justice £1000.

Life, and the political machine, nevertheless, seem to work smoothly enough.

If the people of the British Colonies cared to indulge in the good old Saxon practice of looking narrowly into their affairs, valuable hints might be derived from these facts.

Our thanks are due to Mr Gisborne, for a copy of his Map, showing the route of his proposed Telegraphic Line through Newfoundland, and its connection by Submarine Tubes, with Nova Scotia. £70,000 is the estimated cost of this work, of the success of which there is no possible doubt. Mr Gisborne pursues the enterprise with vigor.—*Halifax Sun.*

UNITED STATES.

The weather continued cold. The Hudson River is closed as far as below the Highlands. At Newburgh persons cross the river, on foot with perfect safety.

At Poughkeepsie the ice is yet fifteen inches thick. In Haverstraw and Tappan Bay, the ice on the flats, prevents access to the wharves of Sing Sing, and other ports, but sailing vessels go as far as Piermont. The earliest permanent opening during the last thirty years was about the 23rd of February the latest was the 13th of April 1843.

A grand entertainment to both houses of Congress, and other distinguished guests, was given on the 3rd instant by Mr Collins, owner of the Steamer *Baltic*, on board of that magnificent boat. The Senate had divided on the question to adjourn one day for the purpose of enabling members to attend, which was only agreed to by a majority of 2. Not very complimentary to the Liberal entertainer.

A new New York company have guaranteed to lay a submarine telegraphic wire from Newfoundland to Cape Bieton for \$10,000.

There are six printers in the Pennsylvania State Senate. Out of thirty three members

in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, there are eleven printers. All honour to the craft.

A gang of Philadelphia counterfeiters has been arrested at New York, who had been doing a large business in \$3 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Rochester.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Alexander Cook to be a Warden for the Fisheries for the County of Restigouche.

George J. Parker to be a Commissioner of the Seamen's Hospital, at Miramichi, Northumberland.

J. R. PARTELOW.

For California.—The steamer *Maid* of Erin, which commenced her trips to Portland on Tuesday morning, carried away nearly twenty young men, bound to California.—They are all from King's and Queen's Counties. We trust they may realise a rich harvest at the "diggings," although it is the lot of many to meet with disappointment.—*New Brunswick.*

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Prometheus* at New York, 28th ult., brings advices from San Francisco to the 1st ult. Colonel Fremont and family have gone to Europe; J. B. Weller succeeds him the U. S. Senate. The special message of Governor Bigler to the Legislature, announces that a fair start has been made for the establishment of a State debt. The mines continued their steady returns. Some slight trouble still prevailed with the Indians. Both California and Oregon are beginning to wear the cheerful aspects of an established society. The Mormons at the Salt Lake appear to be determined on erecting a little independent Kingdom of Israel of their own, in defiance of the general government. It is presumed, however, that a small detachment of dragoons would bring the Saints to terms, without the necessity of bombarding their city of Zion. Business is expected to be brisk on the Pacific during the ensuing season.—*Halifax Nova Scotian.*

Export of Gold.—The following table showing the amount of gold exported from San Francisco for the year ending 30th December, 1851, is taken from the Custom House books:

To New York,	\$30,861,400 49
New Orleans,	404,294 11
London,	3,392,660 78
Panama,	151,293 64
San Diego,	5,000 00
Valparaiso,	414,482 00
Rio de Janeiro,	15,000 00
Talcahuana,	15,750 00
Hong Kong,	2,554 00
	\$34,492,633 03

Of coin, there was manifested during the same period:—

To Hong Kong,	\$212,565
Canton,	71,212
Shanghai,	102,000
Manilla,	53,766
Honolulu,	19,000
Valparaiso,	5,352
Ports of Pacific (one shipment),	8,000
	\$458,896

P. E. ISLAND.

Petitions have been presented to the Legislature praying for bounties on mackerel and other fish. The sum of £3,500 has been voted for the Road Service of the Island.

Notice.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Highland Society will be held in Mrs Hanill's Hotel, Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 23d March, instant, when a full attendance is requested.

A. MORRISON, Secretary.

Miramichi, 10th March, 1852.

Buoys and Beacons.

Tenders will be received, at the residence of the Subscriber, until THURSDAY, the 15th April next, at noon, for *Laying Down the Buoys of the Harbor.*

M. CRANNEY, Commissioner.

Miramichi, 11th March 1852.

Bathurst Buoys and Beacons.

The placing and securing the Bar and Harbor BUOYS, for the Port of Bathurst, will be Let to the lowest Bidder, on the 7th day of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Mr NAPIER'S Office; where a plan of the Channels can be seen. Ample Security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

WM. NAPIER, } Commissioners.
F. FERGUSON, }

Bathurst, 11th March 1852.

BOOK-BINDING.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, in a *Superior Manner*, and with *Despatch*. Particular attention paid to Binding NEWSPAPERS and Re-binding OLD BOOKS.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Chatham, February 20, 1852.

All persons forwarding *Illustrated Works*, containing no printed "directions to the binder," for the placing of the Illustrations, will please, in future, to point out the pages opposite to which the Plates are to appear. The time lost in the examination of new Works, to find the true places of the Illustrations, is not at all compensated by the price charged for binding.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

CAMPBELLTON.—The members of the Campbellton Quadrille Club gave their closing Ball for the season on Thursday last, and a more spirited, better arranged affair, this section of the Province has seldom if ever witnessed. Dancing commenced at an early hour, to the exhilarating strains of the Campbellton Quadrille Band, and was protracted with unabated activity and perseverance to the somewhat unfashionable hour of sunrise. To the energy and taste of the worthy proprietors of the establishment, Mr and Mrs C. Taylor, the highest credit is due. The refreshment tables, especially, were served in a style that would not have deteriorated the reputation of the best hotels in the Province. Even the most fastidious could require nothing more. Where all contributed so largely to the general amusement, it might seem invidious to particularize; yet the dancing of Mr William Daley, in full costume, as a Highland Chief, certainly deserves more than a passing comment. It was decidedly a most masterly performance. We regret much that some of our southern friends were not present, as we feel assured they would fully agree with us, that in those staple productions of the country, "fair women and brave men," even the frigid and unpropitious clime of the "Black North" need not yield the palm of precedence to any, not even to the "Sunny South." To the Stewards, the general and hearty satisfaction their arrangements produced, must be a source of intense gratification. Altogether, Campbellton has certainly made a move in the right direction.—*Communicated.*

BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of the new Ministry, recently formed by the Earl of Derby:

First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, the Earl of Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, Mr Disraeli; Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Sugden; Lord President, the Earl of Lonsdale; Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Salisbury, with a seat in the Cabinet; Secretaries of State—for the Home Department, Mr Walpole; Foreign Department, Lord Malmesbury; Colonial Office, Sir John Pakington; First Lord of the Admiralty, Duke of Northumberland; President of the Board of Control, Mr Herries; President of the Board of Trade, Mr Henly; Postmaster General, Earl of Hardwicke; Secretary of War, Mr Beresford; Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr G. T. Young; Woods and Forests, Lord John Manners; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (not in the Cabinet), Sir John Y. Butler; Master General of the Ordnance, Lord Combermere; Attorney General, Sir F. Thesiger; Solicitor General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Eglinton; Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas. The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Lord Chief Justice Blackburn; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr Napier; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr Whiteside; First Lord of the Treasury, Marquis of Chandos; Second Lord of the Treasury, Mr Bateson; Under Secretary of the Home Department, Sir W. Joliffe; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley; Judge Advocate, Mr Bankes; Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr Stafford; Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board, Sir John Trollope; Joint Secretaries of the India Board, Lord Jocelyn, and Mr Henry Baillie; Under Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Desart; Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, George A. Hamilton, and Forbes McKenzie; Clerk of the Ordnance, Col. Foster.

IMMENSE CAPITAL.—The capital of the British Cunard Steamship Company is \$7,500,000, more than double that of any company concern in the United States, and yet this is all owned by a few individuals, probably not more than ten or twelve, who make a partnership concern of it. This company own nine steamboats, but the two largest, which have just been completed, the Arabia and the Persia, of 2500 tons and 250 horse power, have been sold to the West India Mail Steamship Company, which has 15 or 16 first class steamers, and probably twice the capital of the Cunard Company.

Captain George C. Garrison, of the bark *Perseverance*, of St. John, was carried overboard and drowned during a heavy gale on the 17th January, five days after sailing for Liverpool.