

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1853.

TERMS.—New subscribers Fifteen Shillings per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 15s. in advance, or 20s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a saving of 25 per cent., we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We give below a few more items of news received by the Africa, which vessel arrived at New York yesterday week:

Hostilities were expected to commence between Turkey and Russia on the 26th October.

Rumours were current on the sailing of the Africa, that Kosta had not been released.

Abdel Kader has been offered the command of the troops by the Turkish government, but awaits permission from the French Government.

It will be recollected that Abdel Kader was taken prisoner by the French Army in Algeria some six or seven years ago, and most perfidiously detained in a Paris prison by Louis Philippe, where he was when Louis Napoleon was elected President of France. The latter liberated him on condition that he should never serve his government in arms. Abdel Kader is a man of superior military ability, and is second to no one of his countrymen. He is also a man of honor, hence his refusal to head the Turkish troops till he is absolved from his pledge to Louis Napoleon.

The Turkish people and priests are voluntarily pouring immense treasures into the imperial treasury.

The combined fleets are ordered to the Dardanelles, but are not to enter the Black Sea, except on the hostile advance of the Russians.

The Sultan has granted a firman to an English company to construct a ship canal from Bassova to the Black Sea.

The French Transatlantic Mail Steamship Company of Dieppe has ordered twelve screw steamers from London builders.

FRANCE.—The trial of persons concerned in the conspiracy at the Opera Comique has been postponed to next month. Twenty seven persons are in custody. According to the indictment, the object of the plot was to assassinate the Emperor, and destroy the present form of government.

A Parisian paper has the following:—It appears by the last accounts from Constantinople, that a portion of the Turkish fleet had proceeded to cruise in the Black Sea, for the purpose of protecting the movement of Abdel Pacha's army.

Import duty on wheat into Sardinia has been reduced to fifty centimes per hectolitre.

A bread riot had occurred at Turin. Another earthquake had been experienced at Greece.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that preparations for war are proceeding rapidly. The Emperor had returned from Berlin October 12th. 200 ships were at Odessa loading with grain.

Paris, Oct. 20.—There was a report current this P. M., that several new political arrests had taken place, and among other names, that of M. Emir De Girardin, has been mentioned; very little credit however has been given to the rumour of this gentleman, for he has hitherto very carefully avoided mixing himself up with the movements of the Republican party.

Saturday morning's mail at Liverpool brings nothing new in relation to the Turkish difficulty. The Russian Ambassador at Paris denies that the Czar threatens the extermination of the Turks; on the contrary, it was reported, but disbelieved, that the Czar would soon issue a peace manifesto.

THE Paris Journal des Debats, furnishes its readers with an interesting article on the threatened war between Turkey and Russia, from which we glean the annexed description of country which in all probability, will be the principal seat of war.

Orsova is the highest Turkish point on the Danube, and is situated about two hundred leagues from its mouth.—The peculiar course of the river naturally admits of three divisions—the Upper Danube from Orsova to Widden; the middle from Widden to Silistria; and the Lower, from that town to the sea. At Orsova, the stream is about 4000 feet in width, and the current very rapid. This width gradually increases, and the current diminishes, until before it divides to form the Delta it is 4000 yards from bank to bank, with a current of three miles an hour. The right bank of the river is generally higher than the left, which would give the Turks a considerable advantage in the case the Russians attempt a passage. There are some instances, however, where the valley enlarges, and the configuration of the soil would be such as to render a passage comparatively easy; and at these intervals fortresses have been raised, most of which though not of the most thorough construction, are sufficient to oppose a first resistance, and to serve as point d'appui to a body of troops employed to obstruct the passage, or manœuvre in the rear of the enemy in case the passage should be accomplished. There are eighteen fortified posts upon the right bank of the river. Of these

the most important are Widden, Rutshuk, Silistria, Matschion, Isatchi, and Toulcha. Widden, upon the upper Danube, has a population of 20,000. It is a strong fortress, and has never been occupied by the Russians, who have not been accustomed to employ large forces in that direction.—Nicopoli, a commercial town of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the southernmost point of the Danube, was once destroyed by the Russians in 1811, and is now regarded by the Turks as a situation of much importance. Omar Pacha is busily engaged in constructing new works there. Descending the Danube, and passing the strong fortress of Sistow, near Rutshuk, we find the little town of Turtuka, which being a point of passage, the Russians have several times seized, and before which they have now a numerous cantonment. This spot has been, with the aid of European Engineers, carefully fortified. Silistria is one of the best fortifications on the Danube. Notwithstanding certain imperfections which no longer exist, the Russians had great difficulty in obtaining possession of it in 1829. General Diebitsch, although master of Varney, dared not undertake the march to Adrianople before having captured Silistria—a circumstance which affords a good illustration of the utility to Turkey of the fortresses on the line of the Danube; they have always held the Russians in check twelve or fourteen months. Indeed it is in this way perhaps, after all, that the fortresses are of the greatest benefit to the Turks; for in every previous war, the Russians have found little difficulty in crossing the river, notwithstanding the forts. But among a nation of warlike people like the Turks, all of whom are accustomed to bear arms, it would be highly dangerous to penetrate far into the country, leaving fortified towns in the rear. It was on this account that the Russians in 1828 were obliged to lay siege to three places before they could advance into the country.

In time of war the Russians keep on the Danube a flotilla of gun boats and small armed vessels, constructed for the express purpose of co-operation with the army in time of need. The Turks also have their flotilla of armed barges which are stationed in the river ports under the guns of the fortresses, and are employed to provision them and aid in their defence when besieged.

The writer in the same Journal seems to doubt very much whether the Russians will attempt a passage of the river this season under any circumstances. He thinks that the heavy rains of the past season have broken up the alluvial soil, and rendered the roads so bad and muddy as to be almost impassable throughout the whole Danubian district, and the only forces which would be able to keep the field would be the irregular cavalry of the Turks and the Cossacks of the Russians.—In the winter the country would be quite impracticable, and in the spring months worse than ever, so that the two armies probably will not come in contact for six or eight months to come.

THE RAILWAY.

It is really amusing to read the Editorial articles which have recently appeared in the St. John papers, on Railway matters. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere. The first article is from the Morning News:

WHEN WILL OUR RAILROAD BE FINISHED?—Some of our friends are very sanguine that Mr Jackson will find means to complete the Railroad between St. John and the Bend by the Fall of 1854—although Mr J. has got until 1857 to do the work in. We intend to put no more confidence in railroad reports any longer; nor will we be satisfied with any other assurance, than that furnished us by the locomotive itself with a full head of steam on. If the road were finished even now we believe it would pay eight per cent. on the investment. We believe that the section between this City and Hampton would more than do this. So that the sooner the road is pushed through the better for all parties. The Halifax Chronicle contains quotations from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Johnson's proposition in the House of Assembly of the sister Province last winter—here is one of them—Mr Johnston said—

"If the Market fluctuates—if our Stock were below par, ruin and bankruptcy need not stare us in the face, for Mr Jackson is bound to take them at par. Being a man of means, he can afford to put them in his Desk, and wait for a more favourable turn in the market."

Ay, ay! Then we hope the war between the Russians and the Turks will not stop the current between St. John and Shediac. We have already had faint mutterings that the troubles in Europe were likely to interfere with our railroad operations. Mr Jackson is a man of means! Glad to hear it. When shall we get to Hampton? Our spirits would be raised to proof, if we could only see about 300 men to work, instead of 20, out on the Marsh. Why not advertise for 300 at once? There are plenty of men to be had in St. John. We are sorry to learn that even the 200 men by the Middleton now on their way to this city, are intended for Canada!!!

THE SHEDIAC BRANCH.—The New-brunswick of yesterday morning in giving an account of the progress of railroad operations between the Bend and Shediac, remarks:—

"In short the contractors have abundance of every thing but workmen and labourers, and these they do not expect to get until next spring. Meantime, they will do all that can be done this winter, with the Frenchmen and others whom they may engage at Shediac."

Now we believe on the contrary that 500 labourers can be obtained in this Pro-

vince merely by advertising for them. Up to this moment there has not been a single advertisement for labourers, workmen, contractors, or anything of the sort, in any of the New Brunswick papers. There are hundreds of men jobbing about St. John, who would be glad to get constant employment upon the Railroad or anywhere else. We believe that 500 could be had if wanted for the winter, at 4s. a day or even less. Advertise for them. Our Gas and Water Companies can get as many men as they require to dig through the streets. So can the Railway Company.

CANADA.

We find the following announcement in the Quebec Gazette of the 28th October, respecting the Gavazzi riots.

"About half-past four o'clock the Grand Jury came into Court, and amidst the deepest silence presented their first 'True Bill' for Murder, connected with the above unfortunate occurrence. Their names being called over by the clerk, and several bills for larceny, &c., having been presented, the officer read a 'True Bill' for Wilful Murder against AUGUSTUS HEWARD and MURDOCH MORRISON, Advocate.

"They return 'No Bill' against Charles F. Hill, James Bailie, George Melver, Robert Cook, Thomas James Boyd, Andrew Anthony Adams, and Alfred Perry, for the murder of James Welsh on the 9th of June."

BREAD PROSPECT.

As there has been much speculation in Flour, which now commands a large figure in the market, individuals are led to suppose that it proceeds from a scarcity of that article, and many timid persons have become alarmed, dreading a famine. The following extracts copied from an article in a late number of the London Economist, will no doubt be read with interest, as it is calculated to allay the fears of the timid, by placing the matter in a proper shape before the public. It plainly shows that the panic principally arises from the speculations of designing men.

"A deficiency in the harvest, both at home and at least in some of the continental countries, is a fact that no one will question. In Great Britain, France, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the crops are less or more defective. But the more we investigate the real state of the case, the more we arrive at the conclusion that the recent panic in the corn markets in the west of Europe is exaggerated, and is not justified by facts. Already a very great rise of price has taken place, and the most extravagant opinions are industriously circulated of further and very extensive rises. If there be a scarcity, it is for the interests of all that it should be known at the earliest moment, and that prices should rise to the point indicated by the degree of deficiency. The sooner the rise of price, the sooner will all the natural modifiers of scarcity come into active operation—the sooner will consumption be economized—the sooner will new supplies be stimulated from distant and remote markets. And, therefore, it is clearly not the interest of the country that the fact of a scarcity should be suppressed, or that its extent should be under-estimated. At the same time, the operations of the Corn-trade necessarily extend over a long period; transactions originating by an order to-day, which involves a specific responsibility upon the importer, entails the risk of several months, and it will depend upon the prices in March, April, or May next, whether they are attended with profit or loss. They are, moreover, in such a year as the present upon so huge a scale, that any serious disappointment to those immediately concerned involves many others in ruin, and has not infrequently led to grave monetary and commercial crises. It is therefore, of the greatest importance that we should form as just an estimate of the occasion as it is possible to arrive at, and that the elements which are likely to affect the question should be brought forward as prominently as possible.

"Let us refer to what happened in 1846—'47, the last period of any considerable scarcity. We think it will not be doubted that the circumstances of that period were much more serious than those of the present time, so far as regards the deficiency of food. In France, in addition to a worse crop of grain, there was almost a total failure of the potato. In Belgium, Holland, and the Rhenish Provinces, the grain crops were much worse than in the present year, while the potato crop was almost a total loss. In England and Scotland the grain crops of 1846 were not worse, in some districts perhaps better, than those of the present year, but the potato crop was infinitely and incomparably worse. But the great difference between the two periods, and in favour of the present time, is the state of the case as regards Ireland. In Ireland in 1846—'47, the deficiency amounted to actual famine, and that told upon the markets of the world the more severely, from the fact that the Government interposed with a sum of nearly £10,000,000 to save the people from starvation, the greater part of which acted directly upon the foreign grain markets. In the present year the crops of all kinds in Ireland are so good, that they will rather have a considerable surplus to spare than require any assistance from abroad. On the whole, then, we cannot but regard the present year as less formidable both at home and on the continent than in 1846—'47.

"In the event, then, of high prices con-

tinuing, we must be prepared to see very large supplies from the United States. The present prices though high, are not yet so extravagant as they were in 1847 when if more moderation had existed, and a more temperate estimate of the real deficiency on the one hand and the means of supply on the other, much of the mischief which followed might have been obviated. In the present year, if a careful survey of the whole question be taken, we believe that it will be found that the real deficiency is not near so great, one way and another, as in 1846—'47, and that the means and facilities of making good the deficiency, whatever it may be, are greater than in 1847 or at any former period whatever. And it is sincerely to be hoped that the public interest, as well as those of the individuals immediately engaged, will not suffer from a repetition of the wild and extravagant speculations which took place in that year."

THE STUD HORSE.

THE imported Horse Young Ruler, was sold at Auction on Thursday last, and purchased by Mr William Kelly for £135. There was a good deal of competition.

THE SEASON.

In our Wednesday's edition we spoke of the severity of the weather. When we went to press it was raining heavily, which continued until Thursday morning with a strong wind from the South West. This cleared off all the snow. The wind then suddenly veered round to the north and north west; it became exceedingly cold, and on Friday morning the river was completely frozen across. Since then the weather has been much milder, the ice has broken up, and we should not be surprised if we have a very open fall.

These sudden changes, the severity of the weather, and the fears entertained of a sudden interruption of the navigation of the river, has caused considerable uneasiness, and much bustle among the shipping.

The steamer Enterprise is here, taking in goods for merchants in Richibucto. A schooner from Boston has been below some days, but is likely to get up to-day. One or two schooners are expected from Quebec, at which place no vessel could be chartered for this port, notwithstanding a good deal of freight was ready to be dispatched, and a high price offered.

\*\* We are requested to say, that on To-morrow Evening, at half-past six o'clock, Divine Service will be duly celebrated in Saint Andrew's Church, at Newcastle, and that after the sermon a Collection will be made towards defraying the cost of Lights, Fuel, Stove-Pipe, and other requisites for the winter season.

The British Steamer arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. As the Courier leaves at six, we think it very questionable if the mail will reach Miramichi to-morrow.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK. November 5—D. G. McLaughlan, Fredericton. 7—J. W. Moody, Yarmouth, N. S.; J. Smonds, St. John; Captain Hayward, Bath, U. S.; John McMin, Dalhousie; Miss McMin, do.; James Summers, State of Maine.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE. ENTERED, November 4—brig St. Croix, Parent, Quebec, general cargo, Messrs. Ritchie & Co. 6—bark Lord Byron, McIntosh, Glasgow, general cargo, J. McMillan. 9—schr Perseverance, Curry, Halifax, general cargo, Messrs Ritchie. CLEARED—November 5—bark Argyle, Barton, Clyde, timber, Messrs. Montgomery.

PORT OF HALIFAX—Entered, November 6, Amelia, Richibucto; William Henry, Bathurst. Cleared, November 6, brig Grand Turk, Dalhousie.

FURS! FURS!!

Just Received, ex Piton, a large assortment of FURS, consisting of Ladies Vests, long and short Boas; Muffs, Gauntlets and Mitts, in Stone Martin, Kitch, Mink, Squirrel, and Mink Martin.

ALSO. A good Assortment of Gentlemen's Fur Caps Fur Coats and Fur Gloves, &c., &c. And an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOTH BOOTS—a prime article for the winter. Please call and See. FORBES & CO. Chatham, 2nd November, 1853.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Tenders for LIFTING THE HARBOUR BUOYS, and placing them where the Commissioners point out, will be received at the Residence of M. CRANEY, until TUESDAY, 15th November next, at 12 o'clock, noon.—Payment will be made when in funds. Not to be taken up till the 20th of next Month. M. CRANEY, } Commissioners. GEO. J. PARKER, } Miramichi, October 26, 1853.

HOUSES TO LET

In the Town of Chatham. Half the Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the Bank of British North America. The Double House, in the upper part of the town, occupied by Mr Charles Richardson. A House on the Murphy property. HENRY CUNARD. Chatham, October 8, 1853.

have some hot weather yet before Christmas. The Toronto Leader affirms that from the day when the United States first had a national existence to the year 1851, there have been but five years in which their exports of Wheat—Flour included—have exceeded 11,000,000 bushels.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.—News from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. announces that the present battle between the Yucatan revolutionists and the Mexican troops lasted eight days, and that large numbers of the former had fled to the mountains. The particulars of the difficulty with the Spanish Minister had not transpired. Accounts of horrible Indian barbarities on the frontier continue to be received.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN YUCATAN.—The N. O. Picayune has letters from the city of Merida, Yucatan, dated Oct. 11, which give fearful accounts of the prevalence of the cholera. On the 10th, the deaths were 152, and there had been as many as 300 per day. All communication with Campechy had been cut off in consequence of the virulence of the cholera at Merida.

Another Comet has made its appearance; it was discovered at Berlin on the evening of the 11th Sept., and was visible in England to the naked eye on the morning of the 4th ult., and is said to have been increasing in brilliancy each morning. Its motion was southerly and very rapid. The London Globe says:

"About the 4th November it will be again visible in the morning, close to the equator, and in the vicinity of the star Phi, in Virgo; it will remain in sight for some time after this, with the aid of telescopes, its movement being toward the head of Serpens, or northerly in declination. This morning (Friday) it will be situated near the star of Beta, in Virgo.

The London Times, alluding to the late despatches from the Arctic Ocean, argues that they conclusively show that all hope of ever discovering Sir John Franklin, must now be given up, and that he has undoubtedly perished.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC BALL.

A PUBLIC BALL, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Inst.

Doors to be open at 7 o'clock.—DANCING to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Tickets to be had at the following Places.—At the Stores of Messrs. Johnson & Mackie, Mr Robert Johnson, and Mr John Bryson, Chatham. Mr John Lawlor, Douglastown. Mr William Masson, Newcastle, Richard Sattan, Esq., Nelson, and at the Door. Price of Tickets six shillings. Chatham, 10th November, 1853.

BAZAAR.

The Children of St. John's Church, purpose holding a BAZAAR during the Christmas Holidays, the proceeds of which to be devoted to the Mission of the South Sea. Contributions will be thankfully received in behalf of the children by the following Ladies, Mrs Irvine; Mrs Wolhaupter; Miss Marshall; Chatham. Miss Chalmers, Douglastown. Mrs James Dickson; Napau. Chatham, November 10, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from London and Manchester, a large assortment of LADIES DRESSES, consisting of Madras Robes, Grape Cloth, Coburg and Lustres. Cloth and Tweed Cloaking, and a variety of other Dry Goods. Furs and ready made Clothing. From Paris a sample of Chevalier Clausen's patent seamless Petticoats. Also a variety of Hardware, Cutlery, and Groceries. At the lowest Cash prices, by R. HOCKEN. Chatham, November 12, 1853. Opposite BOWSER'S HOTEL.

BRITISH POETS,

And many CHOICE VOLUMES, may be had at very reduced Prices, at the AUCTION ROOM. W. LETSON. November 1, 1853.

NOTICE.

All Persons having just claims against the Estate of the late DAVID SWAYNE, Esq., of Chatham, deceased, late of H. M. Customs, are requested to render the same to JAC. M. JOHNSON, Esq., within Three Months from this Date, duly Attested; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment of the same to him.

AMELIA SWAYNE, Administratrix. Miramichi, October 29, 1853.

Central Bank Agency,

CATHAM. Bills and Drafts on LONDON, New York, and BOSTON, in sums to suit purchasers. GEORGE KERR, Agent. Chatham, May 26, 1853.

NOTICE.

All persons having just claims against the Estate of the late JAMES FENBY, will render the same duly attested, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the deceased, will pay to the Subscribers. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, } Executors. GEORGE J. PARKER, } Chatham August 25, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.

EX SCHR. GLORY, FROM BOSTON. Boxes Confectionary, Shelled Almonds, Filberts, Fresh Citron Peel, do Obcees, in Boxes, Oil Skin Clothing, Casks Lard Oil, Exps, Boxes Cotton Wool Cards. W. A. LETSON. Chatham, 26th August.