

more powerful and better mounted than himself, would be spent in festivities, or be distributed amongst his kinsmen—for it appears, the Bedouin only robs for the sake of excitement, and not with any view to enrich himself, his custom being to be as free in giving way, as zealous to acquire.

To be continued.

## Communications.

### ALONE!

I've backed me in mild summer's ray,  
I've felt cold winter's frost,  
Been want' o'er hill and dale to stray,  
On ocean's wave been toss'd.  
Let summer smile, let winter chill,  
Or ocean's billows foam  
My vacant heart is gloomy still,  
I'm in the world alone!

The hopes which cheer'd my boyish hours,  
Are withered by decay;  
The hands which strew'd my path with flowers  
Oh! tell me where are they.  
The sunny smile me wont to cheer,  
Is vanished now and gone;  
The soothing voice no more I hear,  
I'm in the world alone!

I seem, perhaps, an outward show,  
What I am not, to be.  
Tis well! I would not others know,  
What time has been to me.  
And should I ask what cause for care,  
Another may have known,  
Perchance, like me, he might declare,  
I'm in the world alone!

AFFLEX.

Chatham, 9th June 1853.

## The Politician.

### The British Press.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

#### EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The affairs of the East have again become clouded during the week, and the complications which have arisen, will, no doubt, take further time to disentangle and re-arrange. But as we are strongly of opinion that Russia is not prepared to go to war single handed in direct hostility to the other powers of Europe, we still cling to the hope, however irritating Prince Menshikoff's proceedings may be, that eventually the dispute will be adjusted. Russia may feel annoyed to be compelled to retrace her steps; but France, in spite of the article which appeared in the *Moniteur* about the Holy Places, has in fact, receded, and Russia must do the same. The alternative risks are too serious to run. It would appear that the concessions granted to the French, as regards Jerusalem, are rescinded; those for Bethlehem are maintained. The *Moniteur* has confounded the two, concealing the abolition of the concessions at Jerusalem, under cover of the maintenance of those at Bethlehem. Prince Menshikoff is seeking, and is said to have obtained, a convention from Turkey, by which the Porte should bind herself not to treat hereafter the question of the Holy Places with any European power, unless with the participation of Russia. So far as the dispute of the Holy Places is concerned the affair is settled, and France and Russia upon that point will each be placed upon the same footing as the other. But as regards the Patriarchate, Prince Menshikoff sent in his ultimate demands, and threatened to leave Constantinople unless they were immediately complied with. He withdrew to Baykurd ready to leave the Bosphorus the moment his demands were refused. The Sultan remained firm in his resolution, not to part with his authority over his Greek subjects. A complete change in the Turkish ministry was announced, with Reschid Pascha in the foreign department, Mustapha Pascha, Grand Vizier, and Mehmed Ali Pascha, formerly Grand Vizier, in the war department; in short a strong Anti-Russian administration. The English and French Ambassadors dispatched messengers to their respective courts for instructions, and altogether matters assumed an alarming attitude. Prince Menshikoff's demands were, that the Porte should guarantee all the immunities and privileges accorded by previous Sultans, and that Russia should be placed on the most favoured footing as regards the Greek church. That the Patriarch of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, and the archbishops and bishops of the Greek church, should not be deposed for the future, except from legitimate motive, and that the diplomas of investiture granted by the Porte should receive a full and entire application in all their clauses. Moreover, that the Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, and the consuls and agents of Russia elsewhere, shall have the right to protect the Greek church against all kinds of persecution and oppression on the part of the Turkish authorities. That the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre be rebuilt under the inspection of the Greek Patriarch, and the priority in the tomb of the Church of the Virgin be assured to the Greeks. That the sanctuaries be confirmed perpetually and for ever in the hands of their present possessors; that a church and monastery be constructed at Jerusalem, in which Russian monks shall officiate. It is very evident that the Sultan would, by signing such a treaty, make a complete renunciation of his power over twelve millions of his Greek subjects, and in one word it would be an abdication of his authority as an independent sovereign. Notwithstanding the accounts put forth of the threatening appearance of the military forces at Odessa, the funds continue firm, and no one dreams that Russia will dare to resort to hostilities. However, the affair is serious enough. The French fleet has been summoned to the Dardanelles, and the language ascribed to the Russian Ambassador and to the Emperor of the French is angry enough; but to make the quarrel one simply between the French and the Russians is absurd. Considering the pledge given by the Czar of Russia that he never contemplated any aggression, but that his demands were restricted purely to the question of the Holy Places, it is at present altogether inexplicable why Prince Menshikoff should have been permitted to as-

sume such a bullying tone, and to embrace *ultimatum*, as the papers choose to call it, demands wholly inconsistent with the independence of the Porte. We have not yet heard of the departure of the English fleet from Malta, and up to the hour we write, no reliable account has been received of the actual departure of the Prince from Constantinople.

The latest intelligence received by telegraph will be found under the foreign head in our second page. It will be seen that while all diplomatic relations had been suspended between the Porte and Prince Menshikoff, the latter had not, up to the 19th, actually taken his departure. On the contrary, it is stated that he had opened fresh communications with the new Turkish Minister.

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type the following telegraphic despatch, dated Thursday evening, has been received from Vienna:—

"Prince Menshikoff and his suite have left Constantinople. The Russian subjects at Constantinople are placed under the protection of the Danish Ambassador. The French fleet is said to have received permission to pass the Dardanelles."

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance: 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and 6d. every subsequent publication: from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

### COUNTY KENT.

AGREEABLE to a Requisition addressed to JOSEPH WETMORE, Esq., High Sheriff of this County, a Meeting was this day called by him, to take into consideration the best means of rigidly enforcing the "Act to prevent the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."

The Requisition and Reply having been read by the Sheriff, the Honorable DAVID WARK was called to the Chair, and LOUIS CARVELL requested to act as Secretary.

The Act having been read, and explained by the Chairman in a neat speech, the following Resolutions were carried by overwhelming majorities, the "Nays" being, with the exception of the Sheriff, a few interested Liquor sellers in the County.

Moved by L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., and seconded by Mr J. W. Wood:

Resolved, That this Meeting cordially approve of the principle of the "Act to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," believing that the interests of Society required more stringent Legislation in relation to the traffic than any that had heretofore been attempted within this Province.

Moved by the Rev. James Neales, and seconded by Mr John Main:

Resolved, That the experience of the past, as to the manner in which Laws to regulate the traffic in Liquor have been evaded, renders an extraordinary effort necessary to have the present Law more stringently enforced; and this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means within its power to accomplish this object.

Moved by James A. James, Esq., and seconded by Mr James Fraser:

Resolved, That with a view to carry out the object of the present meeting, an organisation be formed entitled "The Liquor Law League for the enforcement of the Act to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors in the County of Kent," the members of which shall be pledged to use their utmost influence individually and collectively, to cause the Law to be respected, and to prosecute all parties who violate it.

On motion of L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., the Chairman left the Chair, and Mr John Main was called thereto, whereupon

The thanks of the meeting are voted to the Hon David Wark, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

On motion of James A. James, Esq.,

The thanks of the Meeting are also tendered to Joseph Wetmore, Esq., High Sheriff, for his kindness in calling this Meeting.

A Pledge was here produced and read by the Secretary, as the formation of the "Liquor Law League," and a large number of individuals subscribed their names thereto, amongst whom were a number of the Magistrates, the Rev. Mr Neales, and persons from all parts of the County, including those of the first respectability, as well as individuals in an humble sphere of life: all seemingly anxious to give their support to any measure or institution, which would have the effect, in the least degree, of mitigating the horror of the Liquor traffic.

On motion of James A. James, Esq., seconded by the Hon. David Wark:

Resolved, That this Society be designated "The Liquor Law League of the County of Kent," and its object be the enforcing of the "Law to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors" in this County.

On Motion of L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Officers of the League consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee of twenty

Members. The President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries, to be ex-officio members of said Committee; seven to be a quorum for the transaction of business.

The following Members were then elected Office Bearers for the ensuing twelve months:

President.—Hon. David Wark.

Vice Presidents.—L. P. W. DesBrisay, W. S. Caie, John Leishman, John Main, Esqrs.

Treasurer.—L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.—W. G. Sutherland, Esq.

Recording Secretary.—Mr John Brait.

Executive Committee.—For Carleton—Messrs. John Fraser, Wm. Bell, John Potter, Sydney P. Phail, and G. White. For Richibucto—Messrs. James A. James, J. W. Wood, William White, S. Fall, and William Brown. For Kingston L. Carvell, James Main, William Brait, D. Main, R. Lawson, and J. B. MacKenzie. For Buctouche—Robert Douglass, James Johnson, Brown Smith, and G. Powell.

Resolved, That this League will indemnify any sub-committee, for expenses incurred in prosecuting offenders against the Law.

On Motion—

Resolved, That the League meet on Tuesday, 21st inst., at the Court House at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business, and that Regular Monthly Meetings be held thereafter at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 1st Tuesday in each Month for the transaction of general business.

On Motion of J. A. James, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Gleaner, and Temperance Telegraph for publication, in order that the doings of this Meeting be thoroughly known throughout the County, and all persons induced to join in carrying out the objects of the League.

L. CARVELL,  
Secretary to Meeting.

### DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

This exhibition, it appears by our British papers, has been opened, and created a considerable amount of interest in that country as well as in Great Britain. Thousands of persons from all parts of the country, visit it daily, and all the papers are loud in praise of the arrangement of the committee of management. In the evening of the day on which the exhibition was opened a Banquet was held in the Mansion, when the Lord Lieutenant made an admirable speech, from which we take the following extract:

I must be permitted to mention the name of one, and of one only, Mr Dargan, to whom we are alone indebted for the existence of this building. All these, then, who are well-wishers, and I am sure there are none others present, to the success of that undertaking, and all who believe that the results will be most beneficial to this country, cannot but feel deeply grateful to that gentleman. I am happy to believe that industry is spreading throughout the land, and that pauperism and crime are everywhere decreasing. If we look to agriculture we find its advance most remarkable. In the last 20 years I believe a million acres of waste land has been reclaimed, and that three millions have been expended in draining and improving the land; and that the produce of acre for acre of Irish soil is now equal to the production of English soil, a result which Sir A. Young almost thought too sanguine to predict when he wrote his account of the agriculture of Ireland. A system of improved husbandry has been everywhere introduced, and the best implements of husbandry are now in general use; and I believe those who saw the soil show a few weeks ago, will say that the Irish farmer is capable of exhibiting cattle not surpassed in the show at Smithfield. Then, again, the cultivation of flax is extending with marvelous rapidity. I find it stated in the very valuable work of Sir Robert Kane, on the industrial resources of Ireland, that a quantity of flax, for which a price of a hundred pounds had been paid, leaving a profit to the grower, is worth, when manufactured into cambric, no less a sum than £3,500; and out of that sum, when the profits of the manufacturer is deducted, a very large portion goes into the pockets of the artisans in the shape of wages. It is difficult to over estimate the value of flax cultivation in this country. Then, again, look to the extent that the linen manufacture, which has been for many years the pride of Ireland, in which she has competed successfully with the linen manufacturers of all other countries, is now becoming, thanks to the pains bestowed upon it by the great manufacturers of the north, superior to the production of any other country.

There are various other branches of industry; but I will particularly advert to the manufacture of lace, which has been very recently established in this country, and which is becoming of permanent importance, for at the great Exhibition of 1851, the jury considered the Limerick lace superior to that of almost any foreign countries, and that nothing but a deficiency in the supply would induce them to import it from foreign countries. Then the manufacture of sowed muslin, I find it stated, gives employment to half a million young women of this country, and that about £900,000 is distributed in wages to those employed in its manufacture. All these I think are very encouraging considerations, and warrant my assertion that industry is spreading throughout the land. Gentlemen, I do not intend to enter more into detail with reference to the subject of manufactures themselves, but I must be permitted to observe that much of the progress must be attributed to the schools of design which, in connexion with the Royal Society of Dublin, were established in Ireland a few years ago by my noble friend and predecessor, Lord Clarendon. I believe that our warranted in saying that the progress which they have made is very remarkable, and that they have shown the aptitude of the Irish people to make very remarkable advances in all the arts of design. I believe that in many manufacturing districts of England young Irish persons who have

been educated in these schools of design are now employed for the purpose of designing patterns, at very good salaries. I do think, therefore, that the encouragement of these schools will give a still farther impulse to the progress of manufacture and industry in this country. As to the duty which I this day performed, I can only say that I think I was particularly fortunate in being called upon to discharge a more gratifying duty than I believe has ever fallen to the lot of any of my predecessors to perform; and I can say that I witnessed, with unmingled delight, the spectacle which presented itself this morning to our eyes, the perfection of all the arrangements, the beauty of the day, and the splendour of the spectacle, added to the deep interest which pervaded all hearts and all bosoms appeared to me to form one of the most remarkably gratifying scenes that it was ever my good fortune to witness.

### UNITED STATES.

The New York Crystal Palace, it was expected would be opened on the 15th July, and the building ready for the reception of goods about the middle of the present month.

### AUSTRALIA.

A LATE Melbourne paper thus briefly notices the state of affairs in that place. The picture drawn is not a very flattering one. We would advise those who still have a hankering to visit this land of gold, to contrast their present condition with what they may expect in that distant land.

"Better bear the ill they have.

Than fly to others that they know not of."

"Socially, our condition is much about the same as at the date of our previous summary, yet there is a good deal of interest in watching our singular progress day by day. Ten thousand souls were added to our population last month. Houses are still unobtainable, rents extravagantly high, social discomforts very numerous and crime prevalent. The social aspect, as it strikes person newly arrived, must be confessed to be far from attractive."

### SCOTLAND.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons on a bill to regulate Licenses for Public Houses in Scotland, Mr Drummond stated that on every Saturday night thirty thousand individuals in Glasgow got drunk, and lay in a state of intoxication till Monday morning.

### CANADIAN FLOUR.

We have frequently alluded to the little confidence that can be placed in the brand, and weight of Canadian Flour. On this subject much complaint is made in the New York market. The authorities of Canada should make an effort to cure the evil, as it is not creditable to the Province, and will ultimately effect the trade in that article.

### WHOLESOME ADVICE.

The St. John Freeman concludes an article on the prosperous state of the Province with the following sensible and well-timed advice to the labouring classes, and they will manifest their sense by paying attention to it:

It would be well, however, if the working classes, who are too often improvident as regards of the future, should remember now in these prosperous times, that the world is liable to reverses as it always has been, and determine, as the old proverb has it, to make hay while the sun shines. It is not probable, that for many years to come, we will witness such seasons of adversity as those that afflicted the whole world so short a time ago. But it would be folly and madness to live as if bad times could never come again, and to make no provision for the future. Bad times will come, and many men who now lavish their earnings heedlessly will feel them sorely. There are few labouring men, few tradesmen now in this community, who cannot live comfortably and respectably, and save a portion of their earnings. There are many, who, if they set to work in the proper way, and with the determination to raise themselves, can lay the foundation of a future independence. The prosperity of a country does a man little good if it only enables him to spend more money in vice and dissipation, or to contribute to swell the receipts of the police office, as they have been swollen for the last few weeks. Surely the adversity through which they have passed should teach the working classes a salutary lesson. They should remember too, that even if no great reverse is at hand, they cannot expect under any circumstances, to receive as high wages in future years as they get now. The supply will be and by equal the demand and labour will not, because it cannot, continue to be permanently so much more valued in New Brunswick than in the United States and the neighbouring Provinces.

### DESTINY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This appears to be a favourite topic with a number of American contemporaries, and the length to which they carry the absorbing properties of their Republic, is frequently amusing. The Reporter, published at Concord, Newhaven, has a leader on this subject, and "goes it strong" on annexation. After confidently asserting that the "annexation of the Sandwich Islands is a fixed fact," the editor says:

Cuba, the most come in before the close of four years, and how much more we cannot at this time predict. The Mexican States, one after another, will inevitably fall within the ample folds of our Constitution—the Central American and the South American States will add step upon step to our galaxy, and in due time the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are all fast slipping in the harvest, are as sure