most favored districts in the Russian, and of the Ttrkish would abandon them. I verily believe that the condition of the The great mass of the Russian of greviously oppressed people in the East, is liberty compared with the vexatious thaldom in which the Russian is held.

This despotism, however bad, instead of improving, has been growing more stringent. It was worse under Alexander than under Catherine ; it has been molded into the worst form despotism has any-where yet assumed, by the aid of centra-lization, and of an enormously increased polic and spy system, through the arbitary spirit of Nicholas, who has never been controlled as they were by the nobles, whom he crushed by the events which led to his advent to the throne.

Empire any source of strength ; the rest Empire any source of strength, the fest require to watch them far more force than they impart. The Muscovites, who num-ber thirty-six millions, have not very much increased, and are submissive, superstitious, and unwarlike. The Cossacks, a warlike and willing race, were never a warfike and whing race, were never trusted, and therefore never used as regu-lars by the Czars. The Emperor Nicho-las in a great measure, by his vexations conduct, succeeded in alienating their affection

The Muscovites are nearly all slaves, The Muscovites are nearly all slaves, though studiously designated serfs. You may buy a male slave or female slave, (of of the same race as their masters,) in Moscow and St. Petersburg, respectively, for a hundred, or for fifty dollars. The Emperor Nicholas owns two-fifths of these Emperor Nicholas owns two-fifths of these slaves, as private property, whom he might emancipate at one stroke of his pen. Of all things they hate soldiering. Severe laws "prohibit their cutting off a finger, or knocking out a tooth, to inca-pacitate them for service. The recruits are sent chained two and two, to the dépô, and emistment is often an alternative of and enlistment is often an alternative of the punishment of felony.

From the whole of these seventy millions the Government draw a revenue of about seventy-five millions of dollars, about severy are minious of dollars, spent principally on its military establish-ments. It has been calculated that as much more is wasted and extorted by of-ficials, and under the Police and Spy sys-ficials, and under the penulation is every tem, whereby the population is exhausted without strengthening the power of the Czar. For the sake of comparison it is, well here to recall that the revenue France really raises is about three hundred millions of dollars, while forty years ago, when Great Britain was not half so wealthy, it levied, to sustain the war, seme-times from five hundred to six hundred millions of dollars in a single year.

The Russian Sovereignty like that of Turkey and of Rome is a pontificate. It is not dead at home like that of the Pope, who by the recent admissions of British who by the recent admissions of British papers would be massacred with all his cardinals and bishops by the exasperated people, within twelve hours of the with-drawal of the foreign bayonets by which he is upheld; neither is it full of life like the Pontificate of the Sultan, which far and wide Islam proffers its blood and trea-ments to sustain—but it is not and white high products its blood and trea-sures to sustain—but it is not a state for passive submissiveness, too superstitious to resist, but not full enough of active faith to yield one voluntary dollar or sol-dier for its defense. This was not always The predecessors of Nicheles have dier for its defense. This was not always so. The predecessors of Nicholas became pontiffs by successfully usurping the pow-er of the patriarchs, and soon made of the Church a perfectly pliant instrument.— The Emperor Nicholas has bent it until the bas destroyed all spring in the until The Emperior Michaes has bent it until he has destroyed all spring in the tool.— The soldiers of Suwarrow and the hosts of Alexander still fought under the influence of religious ferver, but Nicholas, not ence of refigure lerver, out Nicholas, not content with yielding junlimited power over the Church, must rule it by a synod of military officers; so that the masses who might still have believed in a longwho might bearded priest, have felt the haired and bearded priest, have felt the ardor of their faith decline when spiritually directed by booted, spurred, and epauletted generals. If we take the extent of the Russian army it is certainly very large. Russia has upwards of a million of armed men upon paper and certainly two thirds of that number really under arms. But it is that number to bring a large force into the field, and I doubt whether, on account of the liability of her under-fed soldiers to epidemics, of the great distits of peculation of her officials and of the poverty of her exchequer, she will even be able to keep up two hundred thousand men beyond her frontier, or shew one hundred thousand on a battle-field. I say her poverty for the Corner ance to be got over, of the incurable hab-its of peculation of her officials and of ment lives up to its income, because the habitually extortionate character of its administration renders it impossible on an emergency to press any adequate fund out of her people, and because religious faith and national enthusiasm are not strong enough to elicit them by voluntary contributions. The chief reliable materials of the regular army which is in a high state of discipline, is Muscovite. The infantry is in many respects formidable, though composed of men who hate war, and are divested of personal courage, because the vested or personal courage, because the Muscovite does not run away when fright-ened, because he obeys mechanically, and is more afraid of the lash than of the enemy. But no armies melt away more rapidly, or are less calculated to endure shit Atlantic, at New York, which are of officer to let him go. the fatigues of a long campaign than the a highly intererting nature. The battle of The officer at first pretended to accede Russian. The Russian soldier individually Oltenitza was an affair of more importance to the proposition, when Johnson acknowcannot compare with the Turkish. If than at first stated. After a continued ledged the possession of the stolen money, the privates of the two armies, now ob- fight from midnight of 1st November to and offered Keele \$2000 to permit his es-

The great mass of the Russian officers

are ignorant men, possessed only of that routine which enables them to go through those maneuvers with precision on a parade ground, which intelligence only can usefully apply in the field. The intelli-gent minority are chiefly in thus far dis-affected that they would eagerly seize the opportunity or the loss of a pitched bat-tle to go over to the revolutionary side, if not to the Turkish enemy, and profit by

the Cossacks population the mistrust of and maneuvering with remarkable rapi- pitched battle. dity is one of the most showy in a sham fight but inefficient in the field, where preskill in advancing the pleces at the right time to recover from the casualties of this time in the right places with proper pru-dence, and with well timed daring, are far more essential to success than mere toops, and advanced upon Oltenitza. The nister is used at short ranges.

The last campaigns of Russia in Tur-key, in Poland, in Hungary and in Circassia, where she is now in a worse position than fifteen years ago, would all support me in these assumptions, if the brief space of a letter enabled me to refer cir-cumstantially to these episodes of her military history. I must content myself pulse. The next arrival from Europe will with recalling that Russia requires a vast bring the particulars of this battle. army to occupy Findland, and watch Sweden whose people would certainly make war even at the price of revolution, if Russia is once involved in a serious contest: that another Russian army is required to keep Peland quiet, and a third to guard the line of the Caucayaus. So much for the causes which cramp

Russia's in an offensive point of view .leon have accrediated. But both entirely neglected or ignored a proper commis-sariat system, such as every British offi-cer, who has served in India, or French

her, throne. Notwithstanding all these things, if the defeat of Pultowa had been the victory of Narva, or the drawn fight of Borodino another Friedland, what would have become of Russia.

At present so far from Russia proving more invulnerable at home than any other power, there are many reasons (which on some future occasion I may endeavour to point out) for believing that it would be lifficult for the Czar to recover the loss of a great pitch battle or the destruction of an army beyond his frontier. The no-bles almost to a man, if the prestige of his infalibility was destroyed, would hast-en to throw off an intolerable yoke. A Government that exhausts its resources in keeping permantly up a million of men and a more expensive spy system which its vexations tyranny had rendered indispensable, could not recover itself in the face of disasters as Alexander did, whose establishments were comparatively small, to whom Great Britain gave the command of the sea and who had British subsidies, besides the cooperation of his nobles, and the sume the constant of the sea and who had British in the event of a more decided advantage nobles, and the, since then extinguished, religious fervor of his serfs to sustain him Having alienated, or oppressed and vexed tnto deadly enmity many races, classes and subject population within his Empire, without its pale he has become identified in the popular mind of heaving Europe with the worst forms of that declining monarchy, which, but for his sup-port, would in 1849 have fallen. Reverses would, therefore on all sides be followed by the assault of implacable enmities. He has asserted to have said that his war with the Turks should be a war of extermination ; or, rather a war to the These words whether or not his own most likely prove prophetic. If he fail in; his first campaign his Empire may crumble gays ago we learned the arrest of two men like a child's house, built up of cards ; and more unlikely things have come to pass within our own times, then that the hoofs of the Turkish chargers may yet trample the green sward of Moscow, and that re- lice of this city was much more successful I am sir your obedient servant.

points.

The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were dri- of the house, the officer thought it prudent ven back on Bucharest, where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned and forthwith repaired to Johnson's room

not to the Turkish enemy, and profit by having apparently endeavoured to pick off the same to the Chief of Police, with whom such a chance to break down the hated as many as they could. It is particularly he deposited it. deposited noticed that the disabled officers are almost regular cavalry is numerous and well ap-pointed, but with excellent material in balls of the chasseur regiments, organized a box containing \$7000, from behind the on the model of the celebrated French Chasseurs of Vincennes. The Turkish quence of the disappearance of one of the The total population of the Russian Empire approaches seventy millions. Of these, only the Muscovites or real Rus-sians and the Cossacks, were ever to the sians and the Cossacks, were ever to the

On learning the defeat of the Russians at Oltenitza, Gortschakoff took immediate cision of fire, judgment in directing it and measures to attack the Turks ere they had action. With this view he left Bucharest troops, and advanced upon Oltenitza. The rapidity of fire, which can only prove Turks at that position were only about available in the few instances where can-8000 strong, but a force being stationed 8000 strong, but a force being stationed higher up the river, it was thought they would arrive in time to take part in the engagement. The latest rumours were to the effect

that the battle had been fought. One ac-count says that the Turks have been defeated, and another asserts positively that the Russians have met with a severe re-

Paris correspondent of the London Morn-

with instructions to communicate it to the different governments. This important document is dated the 31st of October, and To imagine that defensively Russia is inaccessible at home, is an error which the invasions by Charles XII. and Napo-the neuronal document is dated the 31st of October, and the tollowing is the substance of it. The Emperor of Russia recalls to mind all his preceding declarations with regard to his firm determination (volonte) not to attack or injure the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire, and repeats that he has occupied officer, who has made war in Africa, or the principalities merely for the purpose of the British Minister at Washington, would America officer, who served through the having in his hands a material guarantee recommend the Imperial Government to fit ampaign of Mexico, would judge indis- until he shall have obtained the moral sa- sanction any treaty relative to curfisheries, P campaign of Mexico, would judge indis-pensable. i Charles XII. risked everything in a "spi-rit of military gambling on the battle which hie wounds had disabled him from directing. Napoleon had marshal-led against him the Russian nobles and the clergy ; he had become too decided an enemy to revolutionary means to aggrevate the state of affairs by enemy to revolutionary means to appeal an intervention which would produce geneers not to aggrevate the state of affairs by ral embarrassment, but to leave to that Pugatcheff made Catherine tremble on war its local character. He even recommends to them to continue their pacific negotiations, to which he will give his assistance, without sacrificing any of his principal demands (reclamations.) The note concludes with the following significant words :- " The Emperor of Russia will regulate his future conduct by that of England and of France."

M. de Kisseleff communicated this note yesterday to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and in doing so completed the communication by adding verbally, in the name of the Czar, that if a single English or French ship should pass into the Black Sea, he should consider it as a declaration of war.

A letter from Paris, of Novemper 14,

A Wallachian boyard has arrived in Paris to-day, direct from the seat of war. He can not now be done by any other route declares that the population of the Principalities are in a state of the utmost exas-peration against the Russians, in conse-

off, in these respects, than that of the | their colburs, while only a small fraction | net and sabre and scattered them at all | plied, " at my room in Commerce street." | T Upon this arrangement they proceeded in that direction; but on learning the number to secure the rogue, and therefore lodged he deposited it.

witnesses for the prosecution, after a few weeks' imprisonment, he was liberated. It is now supposed that the two men ar-rested in Toledo are accomplices of John-son in this last financial operation with the Bank of the State of New York, sent out West for the purpose of endeavouring to circulate some of the money .- New York Herald.

THE FISHERY TREATY .- We find the following in the Boston papers of Saturday last:-

New York, Dec. 2.- A Despatch from Washington in this evening's Express, says intelligence has reached the department from our Minister in England, that the fishery treaty sent out a fcw weeks since, would be ratified by the British Government.

We were aware that the draft of a treaty had been sent to England from the United States, the exact nature of which has bring the particulars of this battle. With regard to the note of Count Nes-selrode, which has been referred to, the any treaty, however favourable it might be to their interests, without first consult-The Count de Nesselrode has addressed ing the people of these Colonies. We a note to all the Ministers representatives know the anxiety which is manifested of Russia at the different Courts of Europe, by the American fishermen to obtain access to our valuable fishing grounds, as they know to their cost, from the experience Hence their eagerness for some kind of any arrangement which will place them on a better footing as regards this fishery. We do not believe that Mr Crampton. unless its provisions were known and approved by the various Colonial govern-ments; especially as he is so well acquint-ed with public opinion in the Colonies on this subject. We therefore think that the above despatch is incorrect, or, at least, does not present the whole fact of the case .- New Brunswicker.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Morning News of yesterday con-tained an article sent, it says, from Fre-dericton, in which it was stated that a proposal has been made by certain English ca-pitalists to our executive (for the extension of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad from Woodstock to the Canadian (frontier, with branches to Miramichi and St. John, the aid required being the same as that already extended to the European and North American Railroad. The writer assumes that Jackson & Co. have declared their inability to carry out their scheme; that no line but that from Shediac to St. John will ever be built by them; that the best road to develope the resources of the Province is the one which will by the speediest means unite us with Canada and that this

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Articles to be all Recorded at 10 belock. The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when a list of Prizes will be read out, after which the Members to dine together at Mr Witherell's

Hotel. By Order of the Committee. WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary. Bathurst, 15th Nevember 1853.

Well Worth Remembering!

That Howe's EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY is es-That Howe's EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY is especially devoted to the *Interests of Education*, and it shall be the principal aim of the Pro-prietor, to have at all times a general assort-ment of School Books, and a full supply of School Apparatus necessary for Educational purpeses : hence, Pens, Quilis, Penolis, Slates, ink, Copy Books, Quire Books, India Rubber, Rulers, Maps, Mathematical Instruments, Pen-knives, Penel Cases, Writing, Drawing, Mu-sie and Biotting Paper, &c., &c., shall always be on hand.

13. A large number of Irish National School Books are daily expected from Fredericton to this Agency.

Better than the Railroad for Miramichi.

The elegant and select Stock of Books for Winter Reading, just received and now opening at the above establishment .--

History, Theology, &c.

History, Theology, &c. Macaulay's History of England, Goldsmith's Do., Macintosh's Do., Taylor's History of Irs-land, Scot's History of Scotland, Daubigne's History of the Reformation, Gaveszi's Life and Lectures, Hogan's and Flemmings Works, Gunnison's History of the Moreneus, The Com-ing Struggle, Cause and Cure of Ireland's Mi-series, Achille's Dealings with the Inquisitien, Beatrice, Siege of Londonderry, 'Scot's Wor-thies, Scot'eh Fawily Worship, Martyr's of the Scottish Covenant Herrey's Meditation, Erskine's Gospel Sonneis, Kirwan's Letters, Pilgrim's Progress, Persecuted Family, Father Clement, History of the Lost Tribes, Forga-san's Roman Republic, Robertson's History of America, &c. Biography

CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

ed the details of the news by the steam- came alarmed, and intimated a bribe to the the privates of the two attilies, now ob-serving each other on the Danube, were allowed the option of remaining or dis-banding, there would asuredly remain but

in the event of a more decided advantage being gained by the Turks, the whole country would be up in arms against the invaders -- New Brunswicker.

UNITED STATES.

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK .- Arrest of the Robber in this City .- \$33,000 of the stolen Money recovered .- It will be recollected that about three weeks since a "package, containing \$37,810 in bills of the bank of the State of New York, was stolen from that establishment during the day time, and many were the surmises at the time, as to who was the perpetrator of so daring a felony

The officers of police have been on the alert ever since the robbery, and a few near \$2000, in bills corresponding to those taken from the bank.

Yesterday afternoon, however, the popublican hands may write the doom of than our western officials. Officer Keefe, this new Belshazzar, in the great hall of one of the Chief's special aid, met with a St. George, in this northern winter palace. well known thief, called Chauncy Johnson, in a public house in Broadway; and suspecting that he knew something about the matter - knowing him to be an expert at such robberies-took him on one side, and taxed him directly with the crime. The rogue no doubt being aware of the arrest made in Toledo, suspected that the officer was possessed of accurate THE TURKISH WAR .- We have receiv- information as to the guilty parties, be-

baading, there would asuredly remain but cries of Moslem warfare the entire Tur-a small frastion of the Russians true to kish force charged the enemy with bayo-he would pay him, to which the other re-Sacond best do. For the best Black Oats do.

than that promised o Jackson & Co. The Executive, it is added, refuse their sanction to this project, and thus throw obstacles in the way of the introduction of a large amount of British capital ; but the parties alluded to intend to urge the measure at the next meeting of the House.

If there really are English capitalists desirous of investing their money in this work it would be a pity to prevent them, hut some of the parties connected with the St. Andrews railway have acquired such a character as dodgers, and have already employed so many artifices to get the Province to build the extension from Woodstock, as it is now actually building the road from St. Andrews to Woodstock, that any new project of theirs must be looked on with much suspicion. However let " the parties alluded to" urge the measure on the contrary by all means, and perhaps, they may satisfy the Legislature and the public that it is not one of the samcharacter as some others that have already been urged upor the country and rejected .- Freeman.

Gloncester County Agricultural Society.

The Society's ANNUAL EXHIBITION, of Farm Produce and Domestic Manufactures, will take place in the Court House, BATHURST. on THURSDAY, the 29th day of DECEMBER 1853.— The following are the Premiums offered for competition. competition.

GRAIN noless than two Bushels each Sample. For the best Wheat £1 4 0 16 Second best Third best do. 0 10 0 12 0 9 0 6 For the best White Oats Second best do. Third best do. 00 For the best Pease 0 12 Second best do For the best Barley 0 8 0 16 0 12 0 6 0 12

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Biography.

Mary Queen of Scots, Josephine, Napoleon, Lord Nelson, Lord Wellington, Sir ; Roberts Peel, Life and Letters' of Lord Byron, Sir Row-land Hill, [Columbus, Lives of the Presidents, Life of Christ and His Apostles.

Poetry and Fiction.

The Poetical Works of Milton, Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Pollok, Tupper, K. White, Camp-bell, Burns and Cowper ; Prose Works of Dick-ens, Lever, Ainsworth, Dumas, Eugene Sue, Marryatt, Reynold, Bulwer, Leppard, Bennett, Cockton, Cooper, &c.

Bibles, &c.

Family and Pocket Bibles and Tes'aments, Scotch Psalm Bocks, Church of England Pray-er Books, Wesleyan and Church of England Hymn Books, Catechisms, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous. Stephen's Travels in Yucaten, Do. in Turkey, Peland and Russia, Lord Byron's Journal and Letters, Wide Wide World, Evenings at Home, Humboidt's Travels, American Border Wars, Cæsar's Commentaries, Rose's Sallust, Cicero's Orations, Satires of Auvenal ond Persius, Whalely's Rhetoric, Uncle Tom's Cabin and Key, Unele Tom in England, Sam Slick's Wise Saws, Judge Haliburton's Yankee Yarns, Mrs Sherwood's Henry Milner, Do. John Mar-tin, Ladies' Science of Etiquette, Gentlemen's Do., American Cookery, Major Jones's Court-ship, Bachelor of the Albany, Young Man's Guiae, MoKenzie's 5000 Receipts, &c., &c. Christmas Presents, New Year's Gift

Christmas Presents, New Year's Gift Books for 1854, and VALENTINES, all in the richest style.

The whole of the above are offered for sale at a lower rate, than was ever known heretofore in Miramichi. 0

DAVIS P. HOWE-Chatham, December 1, 1853.

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