

proof, if none other existed, that no multitude was ever so flock as kings. Many great men have disregarded the admonition, "Put not thy trust in princes." How few of them did not afterwards find cause to deplore their error. Columbus had found a better hope and a surer refuge from the desertion of friends and the slander of enemies, when, on setting out on his last great voyage, the only one from which there is no return, he exclaimed, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum!"

But the honor of giving his name to the country of his discovery was not accorded to Columbus. Amerigo Vespucci, a subsequent adventurer, also an Italian, claimed, and claiming obtained, this great distinction. After the death of the great Genoese, however, the spirit of enterprise seized on the people of Europe, and various voyages were immediately undertaken which further confirmed the original views of Columbus. Thus, in the year 1500, Yanez Pinzon reached Brazil; and three months afterwards he was followed by Cabral, who transferred the sovereignty of that extensive country to Portugal. The discovery of Labrador by Gaspard Corteal was followed, in 1512, by the landing of Prince Leon in Florida. An hitherto unknown world (abounding with all that was calculated to excite curiosity and stir up the energies) was opened to the astonished eyes of Europe, and the riches of Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru, were poured with a lavish hand into the treasuries of Spain and the Netherlands. Cabot, Cortez, Alvarado, Nunez de Balboa, Diaz de Solis, Magellan, and Pizarro, are the names which we connect with the discovery of the New World and the great Pacific. What there may be yet in the hidden future, and whether there be really a great southern continent as many savans confidently affirm, it were idle to speculate on.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The publication of the notes of Prince Menschikoff, addressed to the Foreign Minister of the Sublime Porte bearing date the 19th of April and May the 5th, together with the authentic intelligence which has transpired during the week, confirms us in the views we have taken of the untoward quarrel now pending in the East. We must, however, at once correct a mis-statement which originated through the electric telegraph, that M. Nesselrode, the celebrated statesman, had arrived at Constantinople posterior to the formal departure of Prince Menschikoff. The fact turns out to be, that the person alluded to is Count Demetrius Nesselrode, who was an *attache* of the Prince during his embassy; and this Nesselrode delivered a note to the Ministers of the Sultan, and instantly set off to Vienna, to which court he was accredited, and thence, without a moment's loss of time, proceeded to London on a similar mission, and he is now in the British Metropolis. The rumour is that the Russian Cabinet insists upon the Sultan yielding to the last terms proposed by the Prince, and this submission is required to be made within eight days. Those journals which have made up their minds that no hostilities will take place, twist this menace into a pacific omen, forgetting that the Czar may also desire further time for preparation. We are told that military officers of high rank are securing trees and large beams to enable the Russian army to cross the Pruth; whilst on the other hand the Turks, for their defence, are making incredible efforts to collect their forces from all parts of the empire. We have no doubt in our own minds that the English squadron which was seen at Malta a few days ago is now near the Bosphorus; the French fleet also will be on the spot, and it remains to be seen whether the Czar will possess sufficient magnanimity to digest in silence the rebuke he has undoubtedly received, and submit to the terms which the Sultan has offered to him in common with all the other European powers, namely, to secure formally the immunities and rights of the Christians in Turkey to all collectively, and not exclusively to Russia alone. The proposition which seems at this moment the most likely to be adopted is, that Austria or England should be permitted to interfere *officially*, and that a treaty or convention should be drawn up, to which all the powers who signed the treaty of 1841 would be parties, and this arrangement would have the object of placing all the Eastern Christian churches upon one and the same footing. We begin now to have serious doubts whether the Czar will accede to these, to him, humiliating terms. It appears to us that he has proceeded too far to recede without some concession being made to his wounded pride. Louis Napoleon has put forth in the Pays a very able and official declaration of the policy of France at this critical juncture, and its remarkable good sense and pacific tone put the Czar so completely in the wrong, that the content of this document with Prince Menschikoff's notes seems to us likely to wound the susceptibilities of the Czar, and of Russian statesmen still further. In truth, the whole question resolves itself into whether the Czar has or has not predetermined to make war upon Turkey. Our own opinion on the subject has been that the Czar harboured no such intention; but we confess that a careful consideration of all the facts as they have transpired has very much shaken our original impression. The Czar has an equal available army of 700,000 men, of which 200,000 could pass the frontier and make war on his neighbours. Germany is beginning to be roused, and the entrance of the Czar into the Danubian principalities ought to be the signal for the Germans to take up arms. But with France in the war, the danger to Germany is so equal

ly balanced on both sides, that we actually read in the Vienna news, that there is a doubt whether the entry of the Russians into Moldavia and Wallachia, and the occupation of those principalities, would be deemed a *casus belli*. Under such circumstances the Czar may play his own game unchecked, unless England and France are thoroughly united. Now, we are ready to award Louis Napoleon the highest praise for the conduct he has pursued hitherto in this affair; but the Ministers of Great Britain would commit a deplorable mistake if they placed the honour of our country in Louis Napoleon's hands. The difficulties which surround this unfortunate affair appear to us just now more grave than any other which has happened in our time, and if the Czar makes but another false step the chances of peace will, we fear, be irretrievably lost. The note written by Prince Menschikoff, at Bujakdere, places it almost out of the power of the Czar to acquiesce in any general arrangement; it is as much as the Prince not only expressly declares that "a general guarantee for the exercise of the spiritual rights vested in the clergy of the Eastern Church, renders doubt the main essence of the other privileges which that church enjoys," but the Prince goes on to say that any such declaration, "or any other act, which, although it may preserve the integrity of the purely spiritual rights of the orthodox Eastern Church, tends to invalidate the other rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to her religion and clergy from the most ancient times, and which they enjoy at the present moment, shall be considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hostility to Russia and to her religion." This is a most serious threat, and the obvious fallacy upon which it rests reminds us but too strongly of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. The way some journals make light of the Russians passing the Pruth, and taking possession of the principalities, is another dark feature in the matter. We do not wonder that the Pascha of Egypt has offered 25,000 men and a large naval force, nor that the Albanians tender the services of 200,000 troops, to fall upon the Russians the moment they pass the Pruth. Some wisecracks talk of arbitration! What is there to arbitrate when nothing whatever is justly claimable by Russia? The question of the peace of Europe rests, we fear, in the breast of the Czar. He is, as we have said, a wise and moderate prince; but his pride is intolerable, and no mortal can divine to what fatal extremities the pride of an absolute autocrat may hurry him. The departure of the Russian Consul from Smyrna has excited general consternation in that town, and Namick Pasha had orders to march against the Russians with 40,000 men in the event of their entering Moldavia. We by no means relinquish hopes of a pacific solution being arrived at; but these expectations rest mainly upon the consideration of the wholly untenable grounds taken by Russia in this matter, rather than in any pacific indications which can be described in this critical juncture. We perceive that Beder Khan Bey, who massacred many thousand Nestorian Christians some ten years ago, has been liberated by the Sultan, and has proceeded to his native wilds in Kurdistan, and with other powerful exiles, who have also been set at liberty, will, no doubt, stir up the independent tribes of Asia Minor, and serious religious strife may ensue. A strong Mussulman feeling is sprung up, which may be very difficult to restrain. We are not without anxiety about the whole business, which has assumed a very serious shape.

Communications.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

NEW CARLISLE, June 22, 1853.

It is at all times a pleasing task to record the good deeds of our fellow citizens, and though we have never hesitated to expose the backslidings of our public men, and raise our voice against abuses, regardless of their source (one of our besetting sins being openly and manfully to speak out.) We have much pleasure in transmitting for insertion in the Gleaner a copy of the following resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Bonaventure, Division No. 1, at the Quarterly Meeting, held in the Court Hall, New Carlisle, on the 13th inst.

Mr Macdonald's term of office expires on the 11th proximo, and we trust that the inhabitants of this Township, Cox, will reelect him as their Councillor by acclamation, thereby securing to this Municipality the benefit of Mr Macdonald's services as Mayor, to which office we have no doubt he will again be unanimously elected by his brother Councillors. The public cannot afford to lose Mr Macdonald's services, and we unhesitatingly affirm that no other Gentleman in the four Townships, is equally qualified, in every respect, zealously, impartially and with equal tact and forbearance to do justice to the important and responsible duties of Mayor.

Councillor McPherson having observed that the Mayor was by rotation the retiring Councillor for Cox at the next election.—We could not allow the present opportunity to pass of bearing this humble testimony to the services rendered to this Corporation by that worthy functionary. Whatever might be the difference of opinion existing between his Brother Councillors and himself, there was at least one subject on which he was sure they would all agree, and in which every Member of this Corporation would cordially unite. That was in presenting to Mr Macdonald a trifling memento of their approval of his conduct during the long period he had held the office of Mayor. And he only regretted that the small amount of funds at their disposal precluded him from proposing something more worthy of his acceptance.

Councillor McPherson then moved—

That the thanks of this Corporation be voted to William Macdonald, Esq., as Mayor of this Municipality on his returning from Office, he having now held the same upwards of seven years. During which period he has ever evinced the utmost zeal and anxiety for the public good, and has devoted a great portion of his valuable time to the welfare of the community. That Mr Macdonald's urbanity in the chair, and his readiness at all times to afford to each individual member the benefit of his judgment and experience, entitles him to the respect and consideration of this Council. That the sum of £7 10s. be therefore appropriated out of the funds of the Corporation for the purchase of a Silver Snuff Box, bearing an appropriate inscription, as a trifling token of the esteem and regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

The motion was seconded by Councillor Hamilton and unanimously agreed to. The mover and seconder being named as a Committee to carry the same into effect forthwith.

MERCATOR.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JULY 4, 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 BONAVENTURE.

OUR Correspondent under date of June 22, communicates to us the following local news from this county.

We were gratified on the 9th inst, by the appearance of H. M. Steam Frigate Basilisk, the Hon. Captain Egerton, in our waters. She merely lay off Paspebiac a short time to send a boat ashore, and then returned to the Eastward. Her appearance has reassured our Fishermen, who now feel satisfied they may gather their harvest without molestation, and we are happy to see that our venerable Sire, John Bull, is in no ways alarmed at the blustering of our pugnacious neighbours. We have both right and might on our side.

Caplain have been very abundant this year, and the quantity caught for manure is immense. Some persons in this neighbourhood are said to have seined upwards of 300 barrels. The Mackerel have arrived, and are said to be plenty—some boats caught as many as one hundred on Friday last, on the old principle, with hook and line. So far there is every appearance of an abundant fishery.

At the Meeting of the Municipal Council of Bonaventure, Division No. 1, at the Quarterly Meeting, held in the Court Hall, New Carlisle, on the 13th ult., a letter from R. W. Kelly, Esq., was read by the Mayor, wherein Mr Kelly thanked the Councillors for the kind encouragement he had met with as their Printer—stating he is about to proceed to Montreal, and tendering his gratuitous services for the furtherance of the interests of the Municipality.

Whereupon, Councillor McPherson moved—

That this Council has much pleasure in congratulating Mr Kelly on his prospects of employment in another section of the Province, and entering on a more extensive field for the exercise of his abilities, and sincerely hope he may realize his expectations. Not doubting that he can make himself useful in any situation he may be called upon to fill—assuring him that he has our good wishes for his future success.

This was seconded by the Councillor Hamilton and passed unanimously.

COUNTY WESTMORLAND.

OUR Correspondent notifies us that on Saturday, 25th ult., an Inquest was held before Henry Livingston, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Patrick McEwen, late of P. E. Island, who came to his death by means of a bank of earth falling upon him whilst working at the Grandstone quarry of Messrs Gibert, Smith & Co., Shediac. Verdict.—Accidental Death.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

THE following is an extract from a Letter obtained from our attentive Correspondent at Campbellton, by Monday's mail. "We have now entered well into the

lovely month of June, of which Poets have sung, and Naturalists so often admired; and surely nothing could be more admirable or desirable, so far as relates to growth and vegetation is concerned. Our forests are clothed in their rich verdure, while the grass and grain promise a bountiful return to the Husbandman. The Lumberers have returned from their forest homes, bringing the product of their labour with them; no Timber having stuck in any of the streams, and about the usual quantity is brought to market. The Salmon Fishermen along the Bay and Rivers, are making some fine hauls of fish, it being generally allowed that there are more taken already than there has been for many years back, in one Season. The Sea Fisheries in Cod, Herring, &c., are said to have done, and doing, a fine business, so far with every prospect of its being remunerative. Success to better prospects."

COUNTY KENT.

A Correspondent at Richibucto, under the signature of "A Son of Temperance," furnishes us with the particulars of the destruction of the Hall of the Sons of Temperance in that place. We trust the public authorities will use their best exertions to discover the guilty parties and bring them to justice.

"The Temperance Hall at Kingston, Richibucto, was blown up on the night of Saturday the 25th instant, by gunpowder, the explosion was heard at the distance of half a mile, and resembled the sound produced by the falling of a pile of deals. The perpetrator had contrived to suspend a bag filled with powder to one of the cross sills of the building, either by taking away part of the underpinning, or by getting into the building and raising the flooring, and it is believed that a slow match was attached in connection with the powder, and fired. The building is rendered nearly valueless from the shock, and in all probability will not be repaired. As yet no clue has been discovered to lead to the apprehension of the villain or villains, who committed the act, and it is one too diabolical even to suspect any party in particular—the unfortunate wretch who was in anywise accessory to it, may for a season revel in the delights which the recollection of his fiendish accomplishment can afford him, and may escape man's punishment, but as God is just, so will he visit him with a just punishment. Notwithstanding the building was a Temperance Hall, or that there was a Liquor Law League formed in the County of Kent, the Hall was used for a variety of public purposes, and the loss of it will be sensibly felt by the public, by whose liberality it was principally erected. There is a belief prevalent here, that the destruction of the Hall may be attributed to the 'Liquor Law,' whether this be correct or not, it is evident that the Law will do no good in this County, but much mischief, and is deservedly worthy of being styled 'the most inefficient, absurd, and inconsistent fiat of Legislative enactment that ever disgraced a Statute Book, and is not capable of being made practically to carry out the objects it professes to promote."

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP CONNOLLY.

THE Right Revd. Dr. Connolly, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, arrived here by mail on Friday morning the 24th ult., and shortly after proceeded to Carleton, where he remained till Monday morning. He returned to Chatham on Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, and on the next day (St. Peter and Paul) held a Confirmation in St. Michael's Church, when over one hundred children of both sexes, with a few adults, received this rite. We are informed that his exposition of the Sacrament, was luminous, energetic and sublime. He left for the Southward on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Revd. Mr McGuirk.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE following late news from Britain, was telegraphed to the St. John Reading Room, via the Montreal, Quebec and Fredericton lines:

New York, 27th June.

The Steamer Baltic arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday. She encountered Western gales most of the passage. She brings 157 passengers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Quotations of last steamer sustained. A sudden burst of summer weather has checked the speculative feeling in Flour and Wheat for consumption. Buyers look for an abatement of 6d per bbl, and 2d per bushel from extreme quotations. Corn in fair request, without change in value.

Russia has reiterated its demands on Turkey with the ultimatum of the occupation of the Danubian Provinces in the event of refusal; but no war was expected. The assurances of the Emperor were of a pacific character. Despatches were received at Paris from the Czar breathing peace and quietness.

It is stated that the delay has been extended for fifteen days, to afford some time for negotia-