

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John New-Brunswick. EMIGRATION TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We have received a copy of the Thirteenth General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, recently presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, and ordered to be printed.

It appears from this report, that emigration from the United Kingdom, and especially from Ireland, is greatly on the decrease. The Commissioners compare the emigration of the first quarter of the present year with that of preceding years, and say—

'The result is that the spontaneous emigration of 1853, has, up to this time, been about 6 3/4 per cent. less than that of 1851, and 5 1/2 per cent. less than that of 1852; and that even including the Government emigration, it exceeds very little the emigration of the two previous years.

But the result is more striking, if our view be confined to Ireland. Assuming the same data as for former periods it would appear that the spontaneous Irish emigration for the first quarter of each of the three last years, was—1851—45,139; 1852—42,282; 1853—36,232: showing a decrease in the present year of 14 1/2 per cent. as compared with 1851.

Considering the urgent demand which now exists not only in Australia, but also in British North America for labourers, and the high wages that are consequently obtainable, together with the increase in the amount of remittances from the United States and Canada, we cannot but regard the decrease in the emigration as a proof that the labouring classes in the United Kingdom, and especially of Ireland, are in a state of universal comfort and prosperity.

It would be beyond our province to speculate on this state; but as far as it is possible to judge from present appearances it seems not unreasonable, looking at the vast contracts for public works in all parts of the world which have been recently taken by English contractors, to expect that the condition of the labouring classes, in this country, will continue to improve; and that either at home, or in the most accessible of the British Colonies, an ample field, and full remuneration, will be found for their services.

With reference to this Province, the Report says:—

'The demand for labour throughout New Brunswick appears to be very great; and it seems to be universally expected, that so soon as the construction of the Railway, for which contracts have been already taken, is commenced, the demand will become infinitely more urgent.

To stimulate the introduction of labourers, the Colonial Legislature, in October last, prepared an Act, reducing the tax paid on immigrants to a uniform rate of 2s. 6d.; and facilitating the commutation of the tax on persons incapable of maintaining themselves. The local government likewise suggested, that an attempt should be made to set on foot an emigration of pauper children from the work houses of this country, of whom it was stated, five-hundred would find ready employment. The Poor-Law Commissioners, however, to whom this proposal was referred, did not consider that sufficient provision existed in New Brunswick, for the protection of these children; and Your Grace, looking to the failure which had attended similar schemes in other Colonies, disapproved of it.

The past year, it is stated, has been one of unusual prosperity in New Brunswick. The prices of its staple exports (timber and deals) have been well maintained; and all the Saw-Mills, amounting to 584 have been fully employed. The demand for Shipping consequent on the increased trade to California and Australia, has given a great impulse to ship-building; while an abundant harvest, and high rates of wages, have placed the labouring classes in very favourable circumstances.

The Report then enters upon a review of the Statistics of New Brunswick, as shown by the census returns printed last year, and especial allusion is made to the increase in population, as compared with the neighbouring States of the Union. And this increase the commissioners say, is peculiarly a subject of congratulation, since within the period to which it refers, the protection on Colonial timber, which was considered the mainstay of New Brunswick prosperity, has been abolished, and the Colony left to advance by its own natural powers. Altogether, this report places New Brunswick in a favourable light, and shows that the Commissioners have not only been well informed, but have made good use of their information.

From the St. John Morning Times. THE HARVEST.

The London Sun, is an able and judicious Article, expressing the opinion that the gloomy forebodings in regard to the harvest and the pretended fears that the cholera is about to spread extensively in England, are merely false and idle rumors, put in circulation by the Alarmists—a body of demagogues who are ever crying "Woe! woe!"—Speculators, ever ready to take immediate advantage of such malicious fabrications, have found it convenient and profitable to enter into large speculations; which have resulted

in their own great personal aggrandisement and the apparent depression of the masses of the people. The same periodical is strongly persuaded that if the Government of Great Britain will arouse themselves in this matter, and take immediate steps to prevent, as far as human legislation can, the predicted pestilence and famine; such proper precautions will have the happy effect of dispelling all cause of alarm.

The alarmists are again endeavouring to fill the public mind with apprehensions.—They are spreading abroad the gloomiest forebodings in regard to the harvest, and in regard to the cholera. They are beginning to talk confidently of the approach of a formidable dearth of provisions, and of the steady advance of a pestilence. If we were to credit but a small proportion of their sinister predictions, we must assuredly give ourselves up for lost between the horrors of these two vast calamities, about which they have so lately become so garrulous. Now, precaution is, of course, all very well—but not less irrational when it degenerates into panic than it would be if it gave place to a blind and culpable indifference. We invariably suspect the motives of those who are so peculiarly vociferous in announcing the perils in store for the great masses of the population. We cannot but conjecture that some other object is kept in view than the indulgence of morbid fancy when a certain class of publicists begin sounding the trumpet alarm with more noise than circumstances would appear to justify. It so happens, moreover, at the present juncture, that we are confirmed in these suspicions by one remarkable and really significant remembrance. The recollection, we mean, that terrors of this extraordinary character, if only industriously awakened in the popular heart, would be wonderfully calculated to subserve, in the most effectual manner, the paltry policy recently adventured upon by a band of pusillanimous administrators. Convince the multitude that they are actually threatened at this moment with famine, impress their minds, in addition to this, with the belief that a disastrous scarcity will be accompanied by a destructive pestilence, and you will be better enabled to satisfy them with the hope of an uncertain peace purchased by a disgraceful compromise. In other words you may paralyze them by these horrible prophecies of a bad harvest and returning cholera in consenting to a series of concessions from which their nobler instincts under more propitious circumstances, must have inevitably revolted. The reason is obvious, and the deduction from it at this crisis we conceive to be less apparent.

Notwithstanding all that has been asserted of late so confidently about the deficiency of the grain crops, notwithstanding the enormous rise in the price of corn effected at intervals by the ingenuity of the panic mongers, notwithstanding the riots that have taken place in Belgium and in parts of France, in consequence of the increased demands made by the millers and the bakers upon the unfortunate purchasers—we don't at all regard the present harvest as likely, when completed to prove as lamentably deficient as many have anticipated. As to the cholera, when we should like to know, since the period of its last most memorable appearance, have our large towns been altogether free from its ravages? Why, during the warm seasons, it has always more or less aided in swelling the amount of the general mortality. The truth of this has been evinced again and again by the official returns of the Registrar General. People died of the cholera last year, and the year before, and the year before that. It is, consequently, with no new disease, that the community is threatened when they are told of the approach once more of this dreadful and destructive pestilence. No!—while we would urge upon our rulers more and more strenuously it possible than ever, the adoption of better sanitary regulations, while we would insist more and more energetically upon the advisability of facilitating by every contrivance, the general transit of provisions—we would, nevertheless, at the same time protest most loudly and earnestly, against the sinister predictions recently disseminated about the harvest, and about the cholera, believing them to be, in our conscience, marked by the most criminal exaggeration.

MAGELLAN ISLAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Capt. Brown, formerly master of the whale ship Hannibal, in a letter to the Sailor's Magazine give the following description of the Straits of Magellan and its inhabitants:

"I have frequently visited Terra del Fuego; it is one of the most magnificent and wonderful of the great Creator's works. The passage of the Strait is very interesting, not more from its snow capped mountains than on account of its natives. You will probably remember a few missionaries who perished a short time since at Pieter Island on its southern coast. This happened but a few months after I was at the same spot. They died from hardship and probably from starvation; but left their written record that they departed, although upon barren rocks where a perpetual winter reigns, rejoicing that God was with them. The natives I think, deserted and left them to perish.—But I feel sure that in case the natives showed them kindness, the result must have been the same. Our people could not subsist there. The natives go nearly naked live in wretched huts which are nothing more than a few branches of green trees piled one against another at top, and not larger than a common haystack, neither air, wind or water tight; holes

all round, but a large one for a chimney. They never lie down to rest but build a fire in the centre and all squat round the fire. Their eyes are always inflamed from the effect of the smoke. They generally live in their canoes which are made of the bark of the winteria, a large tree which flourishes there, during the day, and at night haul up and squat down to rest.—They live almost wholly on fish, seals, otters, and fat or blubber of whales, or any thing of the kind they can catch. I think a white man left among them must perish.—They seem only a single remove from the brute creation. Their clothing, which is no more than a small piece of other skin, only covers the weather shoulder, which they shift from one to the other, when they go about or as a sailor would say in stays.—As to their language, yama schuna—yama schuna, often repeated is the most that can be gathered from them. We saw two canoes the other day, one of which had nine persons, five of whom were children, some very small, paddling about in the Strait, the thermometer at 35. They are and are like to be lords of all they survey."

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

WEST INDIES.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.—Ravages of the Yellow Fever.—By the arrival of the Mail-boat at Halifax, we have received papers from Bermuda to the 21st Sept. The yellow fever was still prevailing to an alarming extent, and many had fallen victims to the epidemic. It was hoped, however, that it had reached its height. On the 18th, there was 24 deaths at St. Georges, and 20 on the following day. The number of deaths in the 56th Regt., up to the 16th, were 85 men, women and children, and three officers. The Advertiser thus speaks of the death of the Administrator of the Government:—

By this terrific calamity,—by this fell destroyer—our Acting Governor, Colonel George Phillpotts, R. E., the veteran soldier, has fallen a victim! Yesterday morning at an early hour, by telegraphs brought out these Islands, was announced the sad news that Colonel Phillpotts expired on Sabbath night, at half past 9 o'clock. The several signal staffs, vessels in port, &c., were immediately weeping in colours half-mast. The Colonel went to St. George's on Wednesday last, a little complaining, and on Thursday was down with the fever, and every day grew worse, and died at the time above stated. Col. Phillpotts landed here in May last, and relieved Col. Eden of the Administration of this Colony, since when, by his amiable and courteous department, both in his official capacity and as a private gentleman, he enlisted a satisfaction and respect from the whole community.

Arrangements had been made for His Honor's family to join him in October, but instead of their happy hopes anticipated in meeting him next month, will be the sad visit to his tomb, should they leave before the return of the next English mail.

Colonel Robe, of the Royal Artillery, was to have been sworn in on Monday as Administrator of the Government, but present illness of fever prevents his taking that honourable post. Major Oakley, the next senior military officer, is in command of the Forces.

This Colony is at present without a Governor.

Capt. Hare, of the 56th Regt., Fort Adjutant, and his wife, who was the eldest daughter of the late Acting Governor, have also fallen victims to the epidemic.

Friday the 23d Sept. was set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer, to petition the throne of Mercy for the mitigation of this awful visitation.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York on Sunday morning from Havana, with advices to the 27th ult. The health of Havana was good.

A slight disturbance had occurred at Cardenas, and several arrests were made.

The bark Lady Suffolk had arrived at Vera Cruz in charge of a Mexican officer, she having been seized under Mexican colours and equipped for the slave trade. A cargo of 580 slaves is reported to have been landed at Trinidad; the captain general was making an effort to detect the parties connected with the affair.

Seditious pamphlets, supposed to have come from the United States, had been distributed on the Island, and the police were endeavouring to discover the parties having possession of them.

It was reported that Messrs. Diago, planters, had failed for \$250,000.

Freight were high, and vessels were in demand.

UNITED STATES.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Chavalier Hulsmann, the Austrian minister, arrived in this city, and had an interview with Secretary Marcy. It is rumoured that arrangements have been agreed upon for the relief of Kosza and his reigns to this country.

The project of building a submarine telegraph from Cuba to a point Florida has been granted to Samuel A. Kennedy and others.

The yellow fever is said to be at work in Havana as well as on the plantations in Cuba.

The Missouri tobacco crop has been injured by frost.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Difficulties with Mexico.—We have news this morning from the Texan and Mexican frontiers, which informs the President that serious disturbances had taken place, between the Mexican and American troops stationed in the Mesilla Valley. Apprehension is felt by the President and Secretary of War should the reports prove true, that the peaceful relations between two countries

will be seriously jeopardized by the conflict.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Agricultural Exhibition was opened yesterday, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons embracing many strangers by the Honorable (the Speaker, who, at the request of his Excellency, addressed the audience in a speech of great power, brilliant in illustration and admirably adapted to the occasion.

The Horticultural Gardens, always attractive had its thousand for once, promenading eyes at much they saw.

The display of Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Apples, and other Fruit of a delicious kind competing for prizes, surprised some of our Amateur Gardeners, by their abundance and excellency. There was a good show of vegetables, some very fine Beans and Pumpkins. Squashes, Cabbages, Potatoes, &c. Also, samples of Seed Wheat, golden straw, and others; manufactures from the Knitting Needle and the Loom—which we could not get a near view of, owing to the great crowd.

The feathered tribe was fully represented by Cochin China, Shanghai, and other fowls—and with fancy Birds, game and not game, which please the eye, and are highly prized for their laying, eating and fighting qualities. But enough. The Band of the 72nd regiment was present to make merry with stirring strains—and we withdrew to have a glance at the Cattle around.

On the southern front of the Gardens—the show of Horses was a "show indeed."—a few Colts, passing fair, forming the exceptions. Our imported Stud Horses, have been prolific of little benefit, as a Provincial speculation. On the eastern side—fronting the premises of the Provincial Secretary, there were some splendid cattle—for beef and labor. The black beauties of J. L. Bliss, would make a London Alderman's mouth water,—and the drought cattle from Cornwallis, two pair at least, would be prized as elephants in a St. John lumberman's team.—These oxen would do credit to any country. A few cows, steers, heifers and calves, well limbed and finely proportioned, were also exhibited—a splendid young cow with her calf owned by Wm. Moore, Esq. of the Peninsula. The pigs were very attractive.—Such a display was never before exhibited in this City. They were nearly all of pure bred from first rate stock—small limbed and exceedingly round with fat—A lot of young sucklings, black as Erebus, bred by our neighbour Alderman Woodill, being of Chinese origin, challenged the admiration of inspectors. Several very fine pigs, China and Berkshire—whole or half breeds—occupied the pens—some very fat white bristled fellows, not very large, attracted much attention.

One hog lay in his van, an immovable mass of eight hundred pounds, was a curiosity indeed. Lord preserve us from the penalty of digesting a rasher from his carcass. Barnum would give a nugget for that specimen of the "gentleman pig."

On the northern side the Bulls were paraded. There were fierce looking chaps in that gathering. Time would not permit a narrow inspection.

In the afternoon, numerous gentlemen dined at Masonic Hall. Not having been present, we are unable to say how sumptuously the fared. The Admiral's Band was in attendance.

In the evening there was a Grand display of Fireworks.—"Signal Rockets," "Indian white fires," "Diamond Polkas," &c., &c., blazed and dazzled, amid the hurrahs of thousand who witnessed them. To-day the Exhibition will be continued.—It is possible there may be some important arrival, to increase the interest. In the evening the exhibition will close with a Ball at the Masonic Hall—which will no doubt be largely attended.

Big Belle arrived last evening, in 56 hours from Boston, with dates to Saturday last. No news worthy of mention. The Halifax arrived up last Friday, after a run of 66 hours.

The fishing squadron has been disbanded for the season, and several of the papers indulge in the most sarcastic comments upon Commodore Shubrick's cruise, cite numerous instances of the "arbitrary and unjust conduct" of the provincial cruisers towards American fishermen, while the officers of the squadron were doing the polite to the colonial aristocracy, in fact were everywhere, but at the scene of contention.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Maid of Erin on Tuesday brought from Sackville 54 head of black cattle, averaging it is said over 1,200 lbs. each, and 300 sheep—numerous and pleasing proofs of the great productive powers of that part of the country, and of the vast trade that has grown up between it and St. John within a few years.

New Locomotive.—The new Locomotive for Messrs. Jas. Sykes & Co., with engineers, arrived in the El Dorado from Liverpool on Sunday last. There will be two locomotives running in a few days on the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad which we learn will be completed shortly, as far as the Rolling Dam.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the remark made by Mr Jackson at the Railway Luncheon, that "New Brunswick is useless without Maine." We certainly cannot understand the gentleman's meaning, for to our mind New Brunswick is decidedly and entirely independent of Maine in every particular and respect.

We perceive by our Canadian contemporaries that the government of that Colony has of late issued copper coins, or afforded authority to a company to do so.—Would not a similar course be commendable on the part of our Government? We

trust some well devised scheme will be matured in the Council on this subject, as it vitally concerns the interests of the mercantile men of the community.

We learn that the Law Commission are actively engaged preparing a comprehensive scheme of Law Reform, to be submitted at the ensuing session of the House of Assembly.—British Constitution.

CANADA.

The fat is in the fire. So far from having labelled we have only rigorously re-asserted the civic authorities. The Grand Jury of this District, after a long and painful investigation, presented to the Court of Queen's Bench, not only the unfortunate and "misguided" individuals accused of riot, but, as Mr Justice Aylwin says, all the civic authorities. John Maguire, Esquire, the Police Magistrate, has been especially presented, and it was so necessary for the maintenance of order to act upon the presentation that Mr Justice Aylwin, who has acted with great impartiality and discrimination, refused to dismiss the Grand Jury until the officer prosecuting for the Crown could lay before the country a bill of indictment, remarking at the same time that if the Crown officer did not proceed upon the presentation that he would direct the Clerk of the Crown to place a formal accusation before the Grand Jury.

Nay, he adjourned the Court from 12 until 5 o'clock to afford Mr Solicitor General Ross the necessary time to prepare an indictment. Five o'clock came and indictments against two attorneys were submitted and presented, but, the Attorney General being present, the Solicitor General apologised for not indicting the Police Magistrate on the plea that the matter represented by the Grand Jury was under investigation by the Attorney General and that the delay in acting upon it arose from the facts of the case requiring some consideration. The Court received the excuse and discharged the Jury.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PUNCTUALITY.—The mail arrived about a quarter after nine, this morning, instead of five o'clock. The delay was beyond the Bend. This is a specimen—and a very fair one—of the little regard that is paid to the arrangements of the Post Master General.

EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER.—By Telegraph to the St. John News Room.—The Royal Mail steamer Arabia arrived at New York at 10 o'clock on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 24th September.

The Eastern question is more threatening.—It is reported that it is the determination of Austria to tack out from her connection with France and England, and form a close alliance with Russia. This Report exerts a seriously depressing influence on the money market. Consols had declined three-quarters.

Flour has advanced during the week 1s. 6d.; Wheat 5d. and Corn 4s. Tea was firm. Coffee had declined 1s.; Pork and Beef were stiff.—Tallow a decided advance.

UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—A terrible gale is blowing on the Lake, and the sea is running so high as to prevent vessels leaving the harbor. A wreck was seen last night, near the Canada shore, with three men clinging to the masts. She was afterwards seen with only one man.

The Steamer Mayflower was fired up in order to go to his assistance, but feared to make the attempt. A life boat has been sent along the Canada shore, and several citizens are making efforts to save him.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The yellow fever interments for the last 24 hours were only 6. The Board of Health have discontinued their daily reports—considering the epidemic to be over.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE.—The Bible Society Jubilee was held in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel on Wednesday evening, according to appointment. The spacious building occupied with a highly respectable audience who manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings of the evening. Indeed the demand for tickets of admission was so great that the Chapel would have been filled had it been capable of accommodating several thousands of persons. The Ministers of the several Protestant denominations occupied the platform and the following gentlemen addressed the meeting with much ability and excellent effect, viz:—His Honor Judge Parker, President of the Society; Rev. G. Armstrong, Episcopalian; Rev. Mr. Wilson, Methodist; Rev. J. Armstrong, Episcopalian; Rev. Mr. Henderson, Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Spurden, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Temple, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Lighthbody, Independent; and the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Methodist.—Telegraph.

WRECK SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the wharf of L. P. W. Desbriay, Esq. in Richibucto, for the benefit of all concerned.

The Hull and Materials

of the copper bark, Elizabeth Grange, Samuel Plover, Master, 350 tons, and the now lays stranded on the North Reef of Richibucto Bar, also.

THE CARGO,

consisting of Pine and Spruce Deals. Terms Cash. JOHN J. GIFFORD, Auctioneer. Richibucto, October 12, 1858.