

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John, New Brunswick. DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

Considerable discussion has recently been carried on in the Colonial journals in consequence of the reported intention of the Imperial authorities to reduce the number of the troops at present stationed in all of the British North American Colonies, and in some of them, at least, to withdraw the troops altogether. We believe that this is correct, and next season the number of soldiers stationed in these Colonies will be materially reduced. Two reasons are given for this measure—first, that the people of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions are now in a position to supply a sufficient force to control their own internal affairs, and maintain order throughout the Country; and, secondly, that the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe may cause Great Britain to require, at no distant day, all her present available forces.

With these we perfectly agree, and we doubt not, so will the people of New Brunswick. The Parent Country, has thus far protected us with the immense resources of the Empire, and we have not been called upon to pay a farthing for our defences. But the time has now arrived when we should cease to be a burthen on our brethren at home. Our trade is increasing, and our resources are gradually expanding, and we are thus being placed in a position to aid, rather than to retard, the general policy of the Empire, and to diminish the liabilities to which England is subjected. No true British subject will dispute this principle. The Home Government has protected us in infancy, and conducted us to a state of adolescence, which is being rapidly succeeded by a more mature age; and we have it now in our power to do something for ourselves. At least we should be capable of managing our own internal affairs without any further charge upon the people of England. And that we are so, there cannot be a doubt. We are now in a position to maintain the greatest order among ourselves, and respect for the laws and if the Parent Country should require more troops near the heart of the Empire in case of a struggle with the despotic powers of Europe, we flatter ourselves that these Colonies would be able to furnish her with some thousands that would not do discredit to their country.

The invaluable assistance given by the armed forces sent out last season for the protection of our fisheries, proves that England is fully determined to protect us from foreign intrusion and annoyance, and it will certainly be a hard case if we cannot probably regulate our own domestic concerns without Imperial aid.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.—Freiburg, November 28.—The Government has suspended its late order, and notified to the Jesuits that they may remain in the state.

Carlsruhe, November 30.—The Government is at a loss what to do on the Catholic question. The Archbishop is overwhelmed with addresses, and the bankers of Augsburg have placed all their funds at his disposal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Paris, Dec. 4.—General Abramovich, the newly appointed Chief of the Staff to Marshal Skie-witch, has arrived at Bucharest. This arrival was thought to indicate the speedy approach of the Marshal himself. The number of deserters to the Turks from the Russian Army of the Danube was nearly 2,000. They are most of them Poles, and the old aides-de-camp of Generals Bem and Dembinski have been charged to form them into a legion. Selim Pasha, the General-in-chief of the division of Batoum, had advanced on the Russian territory at eleven leagues from Circassia. His attention was to assist the Circassians, who were waiting for a favourable moment to rise and form a corps d'armee of 30,000 men. This news had produced a great sensation at Erzeroum. The Russian Baron Budberg takes the title of Imperial Commissioner Extraordinary for Moldavia and Wallachia. By the same authority the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest is appointed Vice-president of Wallachia. Prince Gortschakoff, was at Giurgevo on the 26th ult., and inspected the Russian forces there.

Odessa, November 17.—The armaments are still being carried on with great energy. It is confidently believed that the Russians will cross the Danube in spite of the winter.

Vienna, Wednesday evening.—The journal Austrian Correspondence says—We have advices from Constantinople to the 28th ult. The prospect of peace gained ground. The city is quiet, and public health good. Sir Edward Lyons had arrived. The four powers had adopted effective means in common for the re-establishment of peace. In Turkey the Russians, after three sanguinary affairs, have been driven by a superior force from Fobles to Lascon. The fortress of Jafka, and as is said also that of Akistan, have been taken by assault by Selim Pasha. The entrenched camp of the Turks at Bawagide has been attacked by the Russians, without success, who failed on the 17th of November in renewed attacks upon the fort of St. Nicholas. A small Turkish steamer was captured. The officers of the English and French fleets have been presented to the Sultan, and Lord Stratford made a speech, in which he promised the Sultan effective support against the undue aggression of Russia, at the same time he recom-

mended the conclusion of an honourable peace as soon as possible. The Sultan replied that he desired peace, but on condition that it should in no wise offend the honour of Turkey, and that it should be compatible with his sovereign rights.

Constantinople, November 25.—The Russian forces in Asia, have after three important engagements, have been repulsed from Schlis, and driven upon Askau. Selim Pasha has stormed the fortress of Safia. The fortified place of Akaska is also mentioned as having been taken by his troops. The Russians have made an unsuccessful attack upon Abdi Pasha's entrenched camp at Bajazid, and on the 17th of November the Czar's troops were again defeated in another attempt to take the fort of St. Nicholas. The Capitan Pasha has invited the admirals and officers of the British and French fleets to a splendid entertainment on board his own ship, the Mahmoud.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Univers publishes a letter from Bucharest of the 31st ult., and guarantees the authenticity of it, stating, that six Polish soldiers in Moldavia, who had read the first proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, in which he said that his army would march in support of the orthodox faith, solicited their discharge, declaring that, as Catholics, they could not conscientiously fight in defence of the Greek religion. The fact was communicated to the Government at St. Petersburg, with a request for instructions, and the answer received was that the men were to be shot. The order was immediately carried into execution.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.—The Darien Ship Canal Expedition is appointed to sail on the 17th instant, and will consist, on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company of Doctor Cullen; Messrs. Gisborne, Forde and Bennett, and four assistant-engineers, on behalf of the British Government. After a detailed survey of the route, their return may be expected about the 1st May.

A LARGE STEAMER.—The Persia, to be built by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, for the Cunard Company, to ply between Liverpool and New York, will be about 45 feet broad in the beam, and extend in length 330 feet; and the tonnage will be 3,060. The engines will be hundred-inch cylinders, with a ten inch stroke. Although no part of this immense vessel has yet been set up, the frame work is in rapid progress; and it is yet believed that she will be ready in twelve months.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN IRELAND.—Thomas Bermingham, Esq., to whose untiring exertions in the cause of railway progress in this part of Ireland, and to whom the public are so much indebted, visited our town yesterday, and submitted to the meeting of the Board of Guardians maps, showing the contemplated lines both by the Southern Great Western Railway—also, one direct from Athenry to Ballinasloe, which was much approved, running, as it would, through the centre of Mayo, and thus affording railway accommodation to the whole of that county, together with the western districts of Sligo and Roscommon. Mr Bermingham urged the necessity of a large and influential attendance at the Loughrea meeting to be held on Wednesday next, which suggestion was most favourably received by those present.

THE STRIKE.—In accordance with the resolutions agreed to, the manufacturers of Preston opened their mills on Monday morning last for the reception of the names of all persons willing to return to work at the scale of prices paid before the strike.—An immense number of the idle operatives congregated to witness the result of the experiment; but very few persons entered the mills to give in their adhesion. An immense deposit of guano has been discovered in the Indian Ocean, between Mauritius and Calcutta, the island being forty times the size of Ichaboo.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

CANADA.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET.—The Journal de Quebec of Saturday says, it was rumoured, yesterday, that, on the day previous, a serious dispute (grand alteration) had occurred between Messrs.—Hicks, Rolph, and Cameron; but it is not said with whom of his colleagues Mr Cameron sided.

The rumour of the resignation of Dr. Rolph gains strength every day, adds the Journal.

GRAND TRUNK STOCK.—It will be seen by our quotations of Stocks in London, that notwithstanding the recent call of 10 per cent. on the Stock in this Company, its price has improved two pounds per share.

EMIGRATION.—On Tuesday last two hundred English laborers passed through Sherbrooke, on their way to Montreal.—They are to be engaged on the Bridge over the St. Lawrence.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—We see by the New York Herald, that the proprietors of that paper, and of the Tribune, propose to raise the price of their Journals by 50 per cent.—or upwards of \$3 per annum. This change is contemplated in consequence of the increased rate of wages, and the higher price of paper, which together, has rendered increasing circulation of those papers rather a loss than a profit. We believe that here, every thing has increased in price but newspapers.

The great Clipper Race for \$10,000 between the British ship Stornaway, and the American ship Challenge, from China to England, has resulted in the defeat of the American vessel. Brother Jonathan has now been fairly beaten by John Bull, in Ocean Steamers, Yachts and Clipper Ships, as witness the performance of the Steam-

er Arabia, against the Collins line, of the Yacht Arrow against the Sylvie and lastly the result of the match above recorded. Montreal Herald.

LORD ELGIN'S DESPATCH.—We publish on our first page a second despatch from Lord Elgin on the trade, revenue, shipping and resources of Canada. It is a continuation of the first despatch published last spring, and furnished in conformity to the desire of the late Secretary for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington. The most striking as well as gratifying feature in this important document in the enormous increase of over fifty per cent. in the value of the goods imported during the first six months in 1853, as compared with the corresponding half of 1852. The despatch is written with that clearness and precision of statement for which his Lordship is so remarkable, and exhibits an unusual fulness of information: those portions in which Lord Elgin describes his visit to the Ottawa and Chaudiere gold region, will be read with great interest.

The weather has been exceedingly mild for some days past, and the St. Lawrence is now entirely free from floating ice.—This propitious change has induced some of the vessels in port to make active preparations for sea, and it is confidently expected that they will get clear of the river before another "spell" of severe cold sets in. It will be seen by the following extracts from the Mercury, of 1826, that vessels have left this port much later in the season than even this date, and yet made the passage home in safety.—Quebec Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The system of forestalling is now become so prevalent in the Fredericton markets that it is next to impossible for the citizens to purchase a single article without paying the itinerant harpies who generally keep gambling-houses, 50 per cent. In Fredericton we have excellent municipal laws, but they are seldom or never enforced.—Reporter.

The steamer Maid of Erin was sold at auction on Tuesday last, by Mr Thomas Hanford, for \$2,900. Mr John Walker, the enterprising owner of the steamers Conqueror and Pilot, was the purchaser.

STOCKS.—A few shares of Commercial Bank Stock have recently changed owners, at twelve per cent. premium; and some shares of Gas Company Stock at eleven per cent. premium.

THE MARCO POLO AGAIN!—We are surprised to find in the Liverpool Mail of the 3d instant, a paragraph copied from the London Morning Advertiser, in which the celebrated clippers, Marco Polo and Indian Queen, are designated as "American-built ships," when speaking of them in comparison with a new British clipper. The credit of producing these celebrated vessels, although they were certainly built in America—belongs exclusively to New Brunswick; and it must be extremely annoying to their builders, as it is to all who pride themselves in the Province, that we are not better known in Liverpool and London. We expect, however, that the contemplated line of steamers from St. John to Liverpool, which we expect to see in operation next summer, will do much towards dispelling the ignorance which prevails in the Mother Country respecting the geographical position and commercial value of New Brunswick.

Mr Washburn, of Maine, has introduced a bill into Congress, granting lands to Maine in aid of the European and North American Railroad, and a bill to shorten the transit of mails between New York and London.—Courier.

On the 30th and 31st October three was a tremendous fire in the Selkirk settlement on Red River. The weather had been dry, and the devouring element swept like a crazy demon over the country, destroying thousands of tons of hay, and a great number of horses, and fatally burning several persons.—New Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Since the few days of cold weather noticed two weeks ago, the weather has been remarkably fine and open for the season. The harbor is perfectly free from ice, and there is yet no appearance of any impediment to the navigation of the Gulf.—Eastern Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—By an act of the United States Congress of March 3, 1853, the postmaster General was directed to make enquiries and report to Congress for what sums the several services now performed in case new contracts should be made, upon the supposition that the United States should take the steamers, according to contract, or sell or transfer them.—The Postmaster General says:

"In order to get this information, I caused advertisements to be inserted in some of the newspapers in the principal cities of the Union, in which, after referring to the act of Congress, and the stipulation in the different contract providing for the purchase of the steamers, and to the nature and character of the service required, I invited proposals.

For the carrying of the mail between New York and Liverpool, but one proposition has been received. The New York and Galway Steamship Company will perform twenty-six round voyages per annum between New York & Liverpool, or such other port of Great Britain and Ireland as may be directed by Congress, in forty-eight hours less than is accomplished by the contractors, for a compensation to be submitted to the discretion of Congress. The competition on this line, owing to the great amount of investment required, cannot be great. If the design of Congress be to withdraw from the Collins line the very

large appropriation which they now receive the Postmaster General might be authorized to pay to every steamer running between the United States and England a fixed sum for each single trip, the trips not to exceed a given number per week.

"If the British Government could be induced to enter into an arrangement by which they should pay a given sum for every mail to the United States, while we paid a like sum for those sent to England, without regard for the nationality of the vessels, except that they should be American or British, the strife which now exists between the Collins and Cunard lines would be thrown open to individual competition, the facilities of communication between the two countries would be cheapened and increased, and a direct mail communication with England be extended to every principal seaport in the Union."

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP AND LOSS OF OVER TWO HUNDRED LIVES.—From our English papers we learn that the wreck of the British ship Lady Evelyn, Captain M'Lellan, while on a voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, had been announced at Lloyd's. The Lady Evelyn sailed from Hong Kong on the 29th of June, with a cargo of merchandise and 220 emigrants.

About 30 of the passengers and crew took to the fore rigging, and finally reached the shore, whence they were rescued by H. M. steamer Hemus.

SNOW AT LAST.—Yesterday was the first real winter day of the season. It snowed and drifted nearly all day. In some places the snow banks are four feet high.—Morning News.

PAMPHLET POSTAGE.—We are glad to find that this subject has not been lost sight of by our Provincial Executive. A Royal Gazette Extra, of December 24th, contains a Proclamation by His Excellency Sir E. W. Head, announcing that an arrangement (under the Act of Assembly, 16th Viet.) for facilitating the transmission of Books and Pamphlets between Great Britain and this Province, has been sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and by Her Majesty's Post Master General; which arrangement is to take effect on and after the 2nd day of January, 1854. From that day, therefore, Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews and Pamphlets may be sent by mail to and from the United Kingdom and this Province, at the following rates, to be in all cases pre-paid:—each packet, (containing only one publication, without cover, or with a cover open at the ends, and having no other writing thereon than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent,) not exceeding 1/2 lb. in weight, 6d. sterling; from 1/2 lb. to 1 lb., 1s. sterling; from 1 lb. to 2 lbs., 2s. sterling; from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs., 3s. sterling; and 1s. sterling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound; no package must exceed two feet in length, breadth, width or depth; and on violation of any of the above rules, the packet will be charged full letter postage, according to weight. This arrangement extends only to Mails via Halifax; and no inland postage will be charged within this Province, on any Book or Pamphlet duly posted in conformity with the above rules. Observer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GALE.—There was a heavy blow on Friday night and Saturday morning, from the S.S.E., doing much damage to property. Numerous vessels were crushed and wharves ripped up, chimneys thrown down, and fences prostrated. A list of the accidents is appended as follows:

Cunard's wharf, schr. Bloomer from Arichat, boom broken and bulwarks damaged.

Bright off Commercial wharf, topmast gone, bulwarks stove.

Tobin's wharf, schr. Sarah, Giffin, Ragged Island, Lost flying jibboom, and split mainsail.

Townsend's schr. Lark, a total wreck. Schr. George Farewell, much damaged; Star, partially so, lost flying jibboom.

Bright Susan broke from her anchorage and ran foul of Govt. cutter Lady Varian, carrying away masts, bowsprit, bulwarks, and otherwise injuring the latter. Susan lost jibboom and bulwarks.

Collin's wharf, schr. Triumph, stern stove in, and part of bulwarks crushed.

Power's wharf, schr. William, laden for Antigonishe, sunk, hole in her bottom near the rudder.

Schr. Lancet, from Newfoundland, sunk at Noble's wharf. Also a small schooner belonging to Margaret's Bay.

Schr. from Newfoundland, ran into—bows cut down.

Market wharf—planks ripped up, and other damage,—one schr. there with stern partly carried away.

Beaur's wharf somewhat injured. Chimney at Vass' Building, Hollis and Prince Street;—ditto the Sheriff's dwelling, Pleasant street; and a house in Lockman's street, blown down. Gates taken off their hinges, and fence demolished.

We fear there have been many wrecks along the coast.

Saturday afternoon the wind veered rather westerly, and became colder, with light snow drops.—Halifax Sun, December 26.

A heavy blow from the north-east, accompanied by driving snow, was experienced on Monday night. Dwelling houses in the suburbs were rocked like cradles, and chimneys roared, as the wind whirled down their tops. At 4 o'clock, in the very height of the storm, the heavens were illuminated by the glare of fire, occasioned by the burn-

ing of two small houses in the north end of the City in the vicinity of Piers' Rope Walk, to which no possible assistance could be rendered by the Fire Department.—Daily Sun, December 28.

UNITED STATES.

Eric, Pa. December 21.—The rioters are out in full force, 300 being now engaged in tearing up the track of the Western line. The rowdies intend to stop the travel from thence to the Ohio state line. The bells have been ringing and cannon firing for two hours. A mob of rowdies have gone to Fairhaven to incite the people there to a riot.

Another despatch says—A large body of men led by the Mayor and High Constable, is now engaged in removing the track of the Western line at the street crossings. No injunctions having been served so far as the Western line is concerned. The citizens of Fairhaven are about to take up the track in that village.

Chicago, December 17.—A bloody riot took place yesterday at Lasalle, among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, owing to a reduction of wages. It began by an altercation between Albert Story, a Contractor and a party of Irishmen, during which one of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterwards Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story himself, who had fled to a barn, brutally murdered. His body was shockingly mutilated. Mrs Story was also fired upon, but escaped injury.

It is reported that Mr Dunn, Story's foreman, on the other side of the river, has shot nine laborers.

The Sheriff of Lasalle county was present, and succeeded in arresting thirty of the rioters, after shooting one dead and wounding two others. The ringleader has escaped.

THE CATHOLIC DIFFICULTIES IN NEW YORK.—Archbishop Hughes has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic Church, exhorting them to keep away from the street preaching on Sunday, and to observe a peaceful and legal deportment in all the relations of life. He says further, "I do not wish that you should degrade yourselves one iota below the highest level of American citizenship. If a conspiracy should arise unrehearsed by the public authorities, to a point really menacing with destruction any portion of your property, whether private dwellings, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, or other Catholic institutions, then, in case of an attack, let every man be prepared in God's name, to stand by the laws of the country, and the authorities of the city, in defence of such rights and property." The Bishop intimates that the existence of such a conspiracy has been insinuated, and that symptoms of so baneful a purpose are not by any means wanting.

THE TARIFF.—The following is the resolution of Mr Boyce, introduced into the House of Representatives on Wednesday, relative to a reduction of the tariff. The Resolution was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That in view of the large and increasing surplus now in the Treasury, the duties on imports should be so reduced as only to raise such revenues as may be necessary for an economical administration of government; and the duties should be so imposed as to equalise as much as possible the burthens of taxation, to all classes and sections, and to insure the abstraction from the people of as little as possible, over and above what is paid into the Treasury.

List of Letters for November,

Received at the Post Offices Chatham and Newcastle, &c., remaining for delivery 20th December, 1853.

Table with columns for names and locations. Includes Allen William, Curran Mary, Cook John Miramichi, Cahell John, Clanney Henry, Craig James, Edgar James, Frost John, Ferguson Donald, Fraser R. Derrick, Forein Mrs, Grant John, Heekel Fanny, Hutsin Robert Napar, Kinnihan James, Lucy Abel, Lynch Patrick, John Cahil, Makenson William, Maxwell James M., McDermid Findley, Napan, McFarlin William, Neil Margaret, Ross Daniel, Ross John, Riley Michael care of the Postmaster (money letter), Wilson Mungo, Napan.

AT NEWCASTLE OFFICE. Marlin John 2. McGillivray John. Fouchitte Joseph. P. S. Persons asking for above letters will please say Advertised. JAMES CAIE, P. M.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Miramichi Fishery Society will take place at BOWEN'S HOTEL on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon. All Certificates and Affidavits for Bounties, must be lodged with the Secretary, by the 1st day of January. JAMES CAIE, Secretary. Miramichi, December 11, 1853.

North West Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of this Company, will take place at Witherell's Hotel, in the town of Newcastle, on the Third Tuesday in January next, being the 17th day of the month, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Seven Directors, and transacting other business connected with the Company, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, when a full attendance of the Stockholders is requested. EDWARD WILLISTON, Secretary. Newcastle, December 16, 1853.

CONSUMPTION.

Every body knows it is a flattering disease. I commence and progresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of hasty CONSUMPTION. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease. Also Ayer's Turkish Balm, the great Turkish (sic) Restorative.