

al and temporary coalition of 1815, it is a coalition for ever, of which one power, Russia, will draw up the clauses and give the catch-word every evening to all Europe. England alone will remain unreachible and free, because the waves and the winds cannot be chained. She will be subjected to the continental blockade of Bonaparte, augmented by the blockade of the East by Russia. She will await with anxiety the period at which a Russian expedition similar to that which is at present accumulated on the Danube, will come, like that of Alexander, and give a new master to the 200 millions of men who are labouring at present in India under her laws. Such as to territories and seas, are the consequences of the abandonment of Turkey to the Russians. As to the civilisation of the world, these consequences is written in two words, despotism and superstition; a Czar and a Pontiff in a single man; the faith of nations conquered with their liberty; the servitude of the mind dreamed of on the earth with the servitude of races; an immense check given to the genius of modern nations; theologians for philosophers, and Kalmuchs theologians. If Russia is allowed to bind the West, hand and foot, whilst it is reposing, the West will never rise again, or it will rise enchained. It will break its chains, we know, but it break them in one of those revolutionary convulsions, which do not make of the war, as at present, a military campaign, but an earthquake, in which the victors perish with the vanquished. Let us, therefore, march with confidence to the succour of ourselves.—Turkey is the advanced guard of the liberty of Europe. Let us rejoice in having found in a people considered dead a people living, and let us write its history, either as the augury of its regeneration or as the epitaph of our tomb.

Communications.

AFFECTION.

"When Time, who steals our years away,  
Shall steal our pleasures too,  
The memory of the past will stay,  
And half our joys renew.

MOORE."

There is a soft and silent hour, when all the world is still,  
And day has sunk in twilight deep, behind the distant hill;  
When slumber drawn its curtain, o'er the weary laden mind,  
And all the ills and cares of life, alike are left behind.  
And in that sweet and silent hour, within the human soul,  
A feeling strives for mastery, which cannot brook control;  
Which wakes as from the sleep of death, the spirit sad and lone,  
And fain would soothe the sorrowing heart, with its bewitching tone.  
'Tis not false glory's wild desire, nor wealth's unholy lust,  
Nor hollow honor's vanity, and these like us are dust;  
'Tis chaste affection's sacred thrill, which antidotes our care,  
And calm and firmly stands alone, betwixt us and despair.  
The hope which points to wealth and fame, may cheer us for a while,  
And honor's glittering pageantry shine brightly to beguile,  
Affection's constant truth remains, when gone is all beside,  
Deep buried in the insatiate flood, of time's engulfing tide.  
Affection's power will cheer the soul, in sorrow's chilly night,  
The arm to duty strongly nerve, and guide the step aright,  
Itself will cheer and comfort here, tho' hope has known decay,  
Its memory deck with flowers the path, of life's declining day.

Chatham.

AFFLEX.

MR. PIERCE,

The following juvenile verses were composed by a little girl in my school, under circumstances which I will now relate:—

It is customary with our scholars as well as others in the town, to write at this season, what is termed a Christmas Piece.

A few days ago the Children were very anxious to know what I should give them to write, I said to them, go some of yourselves and try what you can do towards composing a few suitable verses for the occasion. In about an hour afterwards, our little Poetess handed me her slate with the following "humorous lines" on it, only requiring a little correction, leaving the sense and metre unaltered. I need not say I adopted them as our Christmas Piece.

If you will have the kindness to give them a nook in your valuable paper, it may induce other little ladies to try their hands at something similar.

Yours Truly,

DAVIS P. HOWE.

A CHRISTMAS PIECE.

BY M. A. M.

Merry Christmas is coming,  
And now we are free,  
From tasks and from study,  
How happy are we!  
For stick, laws, or ruler  
We care not a rap,  
O how freely we breathe  
Out of reach of the STRAP!  
What fun and what frolic,  
The half you can't gess,  
Oh, the time passes slowly  
Till Christmas recess!  
We shall then meet our friends,  
Give large presents away,  
And perhaps go off coasting  
Down hill on a sleigh!  
And to finish our pleasure,  
At night when we're done,  
We shall ask our dear parents,  
To join in some fun!  
And when bed time approaches,  
On our knees we shall fall,  
And thank our Creator,  
For parents and for all!  
For health and for plenty,  
And what else we possess,  
We shall ever feel grateful,  
For CHRISTMAS RECESS!  
Chatham, 21st December, 1854.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

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NOVA SCOTIA.

LAST week we announced that the bill relative to the Reciprocity Treaty, was carried in the Assembly. We copy the following Speech made by the Hon. Joseph Howe, on the occasion, and we feel satisfied, there is but a small portion of the Inhabitants of the Counties bordering on the Gulf Shore, who know and appreciate the value of the Fisheries, but will heartily respond to the sentiments he uttered, relative to the injustice of bartering away our privileges to a people who have ever over-reached us in diplomacy, and who have evinced a hostile feeling to the British nation, without the slightest equivalent, or consulting those Colonies whose interests were the most deeply involved in the matter:—

"Hon. J. Howe.—As regards the mines and minerals, my hon. and learned friend from Colchester is mistaken; much indignation has been expressed here from time to time, touching what we then, as now, conceived to be an unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative. Sir, engaged with other questions, which have absorbed my time and engrossed my mind, my hands have been tied—but I do not believe there is a man here who is of opinion that I would shrink from the performance of my duty, however distasteful. When I addressed the House yesterday, I had not read these papers. Last night however, I ran them through; and with the information they have afforded impressed on my mind, I cannot but entirely exonerate the Provincial Government from any share in that part of the negotiation which we view with dissatisfaction. From first to last, they, like the rest of us, have been more signed against than signing. But, Sir, my opinions are in no respect changed as regards the action of the British Government. In the middle of a fishing season the admiral on this station receives a despatch from Lord Clarendon, directing him to withdraw the cruisers under his command from the protection of our fisheries. This is communicated to the Government, and the cruisers are withdrawn. How did the Executive then stand? They could not take upon themselves the responsibility of advising his Excellency to re-fit and re-command our cruisers to protect the fisheries unsupported by the naval authorities of the Imperial Government. I should have been exceedingly sorry if the Provincial Government had evinced such supineness as to induce the belief, on the part of Lord Elgin, that they were

not careful in the extreme of the rights and interests of the people. Their hesitancy has been of service; had they yielded at once, as Canada did, the American Government might not have placed the other articles as they have done, in the same category as fish. But, Sir, let me refer for a moment to the ingenious despatch of Mr Ambassador Buchanan, penned just a few days after the American Plenipotentiary had insulted the British nation, by refusing to rise when the health of her Majesty was proposed at a public dinner in the heart of London. Sir, the secret history of this treaty may never be written: but I do not hesitate to say that it was in consequence of the pressure thus brought to bear upon the Imperial Ministry at a time when the political atmosphere of Europe was pregnant with the seeds of war—that it was perfected. Imperial interests required it, and, of consequence, Colonial interests were swamped.—What says Mr Buchanan. 'I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement of the fishery question, which has for so many years threatened to produce serious difficulties between our two countries. May they ever be friends.' Yes, Sir, may they ever be friends.—Breathing friendship while he menaced hostilities; what followed? But a few weeks after they were such great friends, Greytown was bombarded, and the British flag insulted. If we are powerless, it is at least consolatory to open our hearts to each other; let us mark the distinction between the friendship of the loyal Province of Nova Scotia for the mother country and that expressed by Mr Buchanan. Sir, there has been no struggle in which the Imperial Government has engaged since Nova Scotia has been a Colony, that her loyal inhabitants have not proffered her unmistakeable marks of affectionate regard. Mark the last act of this Assembly at the conclusion of the past session. England was engaged in a foreign war; what cared we for questions relating to the Greek religion, or the encroachments of the Czar on Turkish territory. Personally nothing. We had as much interest in them as in the disputes between the King of the Musquitoes and the Government of Central America. How did we act? without waiting for Canada or New Brunswick, this Legislature passed an address affectionately tendering to her Majesty and her government, their cordial and loyal sympathy. In juxtaposition to this, let any man read the American papers, and trace the current of sentiment animating the masses of that country and tell me have they not, from the commencement of hostilities down to the present hour, exhibited unmistakeably their dislike for England? Mark their secret treaty with Russia; the batch of Filibustering envoys kept by them in Europe, fomenting disputes and disturbances; their recent treaty with Dominica, with a view to the subjugation of Cuba—compelling England to maintain on the W. I. station a larger fleet than floated on these waters for many a year—their public prints glowing with ill-suppressed joy when the shadows fell darkly on the struggling allies; this is the friendship of the United States; and for this the interests, the dignity of a loyal British Province, has been flung away—just as the Russian mother flung her child to the wolves and the wolves were as savage and voracious after they had eaten it as before.

"Sir, I distrust the friendship of American statesmen; nor do I believe the Americans will ever be the cordial friends of the British people. But, Sir, hereafter it will become us to consider what our real interests are on the questions dividing the Governments of England and America. Did I look to those only, I should say—let the Americans take Cuba to-morrow—enlarge its commerce, extend its relations; people it with men of intelligence and industry—at least under this treaty we should enjoy free trade with it, and reap advantages from the exchange. There are other grounds upon which I complain of the action of the British Government. They talk of the prevention of collision. Why, sir, there is one clause in that treaty which will produce five collisions for one that formerly took place. Article second gives the Fishermen of the United States the right to land on any portion of our coast to draw their seines—cure their fish and dry their nets. I have no desire to warm again on this subject—but I wish this House and Country to understand the scope and extent of this Treaty. The commission to decide on the right of the American Fishermen to land on our soil is to be composed of one appointed by the British Government—another by the United States Government—they, jointly, to name a third as umpire. Experience has taught us that from neither of the former have our people a chance of obtaining consideration or justice, and their creature, the third, will be but a reflex of their opinions. Would any Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman submit to such humiliation; the barriers guarding their sacred soil broken down, and a footing given to the alien and foreigner, upon it thus have we been sacrificed to British necessity and American pressure. Sir, when the Earl of Elgin was driven from the Capital of his Province; the Parliament House burned over his head—the people in open rebellion—the Province of Nova Scotia did its duty and expressed on all occasions peaceful and loyal sentiments. It well behove the Earl of Elgin to remember this, and treat us at least, with some degree of respect and consideration."

This gentlemen introduced a series of Resolutions, condemning the conduct of the British Government, which were lost.

The Resolutions introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Howe, relative to the Railroad, met with little or no opposition, and were carried. The Reciprocity Bill passed the Committee by a large majority—Hon. Messrs. Harris and Fairbanks being the only dissentients, and His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to the Bill. The Legislature has adjourned to the 26th January.

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

A Correspondent at New Carlisle, under date of the 14th, writes us as follows:—

"Our sea-faring men have great cause for thankfulness, all the Schooners having returned in safety from Quebec. We have had a fine open fall. But on the 14th inst. winter set in, in right good earnest, and the last ten days we have had a continued series of snow and storms. The depth of snow already exceeds three feet. The severity of the weather causes great irregularity in the Mails, your paper of the 2nd which ought to have reached this on the 6th, is still due.

"The small-pox I am sorry to say has been introduced among us from Quebec, and as it exists at Newport, in this vicinity, and at New Richmond, I fear it will spread, as no steps have been taken, that I am aware of, to check its progress.

"15th—Mail arrived this morning, brings Gleaner of 2nd, but no later news from the South."

COUNTY CHARLOTTE.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of this County, held at St. Andrews on the 13th instant, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"Resolved,—In the opinion of this meeting, that the appointment of the Honorable James Brown, lately one of the Representatives of this County in the General Assembly of this Province, to a seat in the Executive Council, with the office of Surveyor General meets the approval of this meeting, and is considered a guarantee that in future the interests and claims of this County will not be overlooked in the distribution of Government Patronage.

"Resolved,—That the explanation given by Mr. Brown, regarding his conduct during the late session of the General Assembly, and his acceptance of the office of Surveyor General, is highly satisfactory to this meeting; and this meeting pledges itself to support Mr. Brown, at the forth-coming election, by their votes and influence."

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

THE following useful hints on this important subject appears in a late American print.

"The great sacrifice of life attendant upon the loss of the ill-fated Arctic, brings to mind a circumstance that occurred many years since, and that may be of benefit to all who go down to the sea in a ship. It was as follows. A friend of mine being about to embark on a sea voyage of great hazard, requested me to give him a letter of advice, to be followed in case of disaster. I gave him a letter, and therein stated, the only real and unavoidable accidents attending a sea life upon the ocean, were the running afoul of vessels at sea in dark nights and during dense fogs. To obviate the former the use of light may, to a certain extent, diminish the danger, and as safeguard in fogs, resort must be had to the tolling of the ship's bell or the continuous firing of guns; but after all these precautions, there is still great danger from collisions,—Hence it is necessary that every individual, and most especially passengers, should be informed of the best means of saving themselves in those trying times, when each person is thrown upon his own resources.

It was to put my friend on his guard that I directed him to bear in mind the all important fact that a feather pillow has a buoyant power fully equal to half a dozen of the best life preservers ever invented, and that a common mattress would make a raft amply to float himself and trunk. I charged him in case of being wrecked upon a lee shore, to lay his blanket down upon the deck, place his mattress upon it, then tie up his trunk in the same, throw them overboard, and with his pillow secured around his body, jump after them.

It so turned out that in the course of his voyage he was wrecked upon a lee shore, and following my directions, by the force of the wind and waves he was driven safe on shore, when he landed and saved all his clothes, together with several thousand dollars in specie, which were in his trunk. He was the only one on board that got safe to land with anything more than the scanty clothing in which they stood.

In conclusion I have only to say that if persons on ship board would recollect that the pillows and beds upon which they sleep are the best and most reliable kind of life preservers there would be a great saving of human lives in cases of collisions and other casualties at sea.