

## The Politician,

## THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Atlas.  
OUR RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

For the greater part of the last two years the Atlas stood alone in steadily, fearlessly, and consistently telling the truth about the Aberdeen Cabinet and its Palmerston continuation. From the beginning of the war and before it, we saw a mixture of imbecility and treachery that could only end in signal disasters and the total alienation of public confidence from the governing class, and from those institutions of fraud and deception behind which the oligarchy act. We warned the country against suffering its leaders to pursue a course of treachery to the Turks whom they pretended to serve, and of undeviating friendship to Russia against whom they pretend to fight; and we demonstrated from time to time, that one object was never lost sight, but pursued through every quagmire of diplomatic duplicity and military mismanagement. That object was to sustain absolutism against and advent of European liberty. When Russia invaded the Principalities in 1848, to put down freedom there, and be ready to crush it in Hungary, our statesmen were enraptured with their friend the Czar; and it is plain, both from their conduct and their blue books, that their chief if not only objection to the invasion of 1853, was, that it might give rise to a war in which Poland, Italy and Hungary would regain their rights.

The first great break-down of the plans of Aberdeen and his colleagues was the defeat of the Russians at Silistria. On Friday last, when Lord J. Russell made his confession, he spoke of the repulse of the Russians at Silistria as one of the successes which went far beyond their hopes. Had his lordship made these strange revelations a little ampler, he would have told us how it was that the Turkish army was prevented from affording any relief to the Silistria garrison, and from how it was that Lord Raglan was prevented from moving a few miles and effecting a diversion in their favour, and perhaps destroying the whole Russian force. But these are "Cabinet secrets," for whose explanation we must wait a little longer; meanwhile there is circumstantial evidence to show that the Cabinet, but singularly inconvenient to their unprincipled schemes. The Anglo-French army was plainly sent to the East not to fight; and for fear it should want to fight, its innocuous character to the pretended enemy was preserved by keeping it without cavalry and the means of land transport. In like manner we learn from Sir C. Napier, that his fleet was kept without those means of aggression which he considered essential to engaging in active operations with the smallest chance of success.

But when the repulse of the Russians at Silistria had exceeded ministerial hopes, it was necessary to save the enemy from pursuit by the Turks; for had war begun in Bessarabia and its vicinity, the Poles would not long have remained quiet. Accordingly the Austrians were introduced into the Principalities, as Lord Lyndhurst stated in his recent speech, upon conditions which were far from displeasing to the Czar, and with the double result of saving him from any anxiety about the east of Poland, and at the same time facilitating the advance of his reinforcements to the Crimea. That the extent of service thus rendered to Russia was not misunderstood by the Cabinet is plain from a remark in Lord John Russell's recent speech. He said, "If at the present moment the Austrian army were advancing into Bessarabia, 40,000 or 50,000 Russian troops would be unable to march into the Crimea." Had the Turkish army advanced to Bessarabia when the Sebastopol expedition was undertaken, it would in like manner have stopped the Russian reinforcements, but it would of course been less agreeable to the abettors of despotism than an Austrian army, as it would have committed no atrocities, upon the Moldo-Wallachians, and would not have treated the Poles as enemies if they had risen against their oppressor the Czar.

From these particular considerations, let us pass to a general view of the guarantees given to Russia by Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, that no harm should even be attempted against her. In the first place the alliance, as it is called, of her Austrian vessel, was purchased upon the condition that no territorial change should be made in the Russian Empire; and in the next place, every idea of accepting Polish aid, or rendering such aid possible, was rejected and repudiated. We will state this part of the case in the words of an admirable article in this month's Blackwood, and we congratulate our contemporary in taking up with great ability a course which we have so long pursued. The writer says, alluding to the confessions of the Peelites:—

The nation now knows from their own lips that they never meant to "humble"

Russia; and again and again they discouraged every continental power from joining us, by pledging themselves to "preserve the integrity" of their enemy's dominions. A strange way this of making war! We warned off Sweden from our alliance by refusing beforehand to let her have back Finland, or a single inch of territory of which Russia had robbed her. By a similar pledge we kept down the Poles and let the Czar convert their country at his ease into a salient bastion from which he can overawe the Deliberations of the German Powers. In like manner we also discouraged the brave mountaineers of the Caucasus from energetic action—for what had they to fight for if the integrity of Russia were to be preserved, and not an inch of her plunder allowed to find its way back to its rightful owners? It was impossible to conceive a more ingenious plan for keeping down all hostility to Russia than that adopted by the Aberdeen Ministry. They smoothly called it "circumscribing the war" in point of fact, it was perpetuating the war by circumscribing our alliances.

Those who are not yet quite converted to the true political faith will want to know why Aberdeen and Co. fought at all; and we reply that the little Bombarund business did Russia no harm, and the Sebastopol expedition was necessitated by the fact that the repulse of their friends at Silistria 'exceeded their hopes,' and rendered some further screen necessary for their diplomatic villainy. Finding that something must be done, they thought to take Sebastopol by a *coup de main* and under cover of the popular applause which they would thus have won, their diplomacy would have tried to cajole and bully the Turks into submitting to terms dangerous to themselves and very favourable to the 'honour of Russia,' which Lord John Russell has expressed himself so anxious to preserve. The proof of the willingness to sacrifice Turkey is complete, because every proposition that has ever come to light, and which they recommended Turkey to accept, was either a folly or a fraud, or a mixture of two ingredients.

What sort of a war it was against Russia that they were willing to wage may be seen from a few facts and considerations. The total population of the Russian Empire, including its Asiatic dominions, is about 70 millions, of whom about 64 millions belong to Europe. Of Poles or inhabitants of Polish provinces, and animated by Polish traditions and feelings, Russia possesses 16 millions, or one quarter of her entire European population. The Asiatic population is of so little comparative consequence that we may leave it out, and it will then appear that one man in four throughout Russia might have been on our side, had not the Aberdeen Cabinet, acting in his interests, guaranteed their adhesion to the Czar. Of the Russian grand army operating against us, General Mieroslawski, tells us four or five sevenths come from Polish provinces, and would follow a national Polish flag. By refusing to allow such a flag to appear, Aberdeen and his successor guaranteed to the Czar the constancy of the bulk of his troops. That is to say, declined them for ourselves and assured the fidelity to our enemy. But the matter did not stop here.—If no place was to be attacked which belonged to, or bordered upon Poland, for fear the war should succeed and benefit Europe, then no place was to be attacked which it could inconvenience Russia to lose. Sebastopol is to Russia what Gibraltar is to England or less; and what should we fear from an enemy pledged not to touch the Thames, the Mersey or the Clyde, and not to go near our railways or our great cities, but only at liberty to besiege Gibraltar and make an onslaught upon the Hebrides or the Scilly Isles. Yet exactly upon these sort of terms has the war been carried on. A great military nation yields when its main lines of communication are in the possession of the enemy and cannot be recovered; when its means of fitting out, arming, or feeding armies are crippled or destroyed, or when so great a pressure is made upon its industrial life that the people have before them the alternative of starvation or submission. Now, Aberdeen promised Russia not to touch any one of these things, and Palmerston has shown that he was a very worthy associate "gathered" Thane.

(To be continued.)

## LAND FOR SALE.

The FARM in the Parish of Glenelg, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Green, deceased.—The Farm contains 100 acres, has a Dwelling House and Barn on it, with about 12 acres of cleared Land situated about a mile west of the main East Road to Richibucto, and about 7 miles from Chatham. For terms and other particulars apply at the Office of

GEORGE KERR.

All persons are warned against trespassing on the land.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Just Claims against the ESTATE of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased late of Newcastle, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, with three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment, to

ALEXANDER CORMACK, Administrator. Miramichi, August 3, 1855.

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 30th July.  
EUROPE.

The Paris *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following account of the progress of the siege operations: It appears from all the official accounts, and from our own private information, that the works for the investment of Sebastopol had been conducted with vigour, and pushed forward to so short a distance of the Malakoff Tower and the Great Redan, that a decisive attack upon those two points may be considered imminent. The construction of the battery at the extremity of Careening Bay, which is intended to prevent the Russian shipping from bringing their broadsides to bear against us, as on the attack of the 18th of June, must now be nearly completed. That battery, if we be correctly informed, will be armed with guns of the largest calibre, and mortars a *plague*, the terrible fire of which will oblige the remnant of the Russian fleet to seek refuge in some remote corner of the immense bay, unless the commanders resolutely accept battle, and prefer, for the first time since the beginning of the siege, to have their ships sunk by other hands than their own. The Russians, on their side, are strenuously labouring to increase the defence of the place by the addition of new fortifications, fosses and ambuscades. We are fully aware of the nature and extent of those works erected behind the tower and the Great Redan, for plans of them were found on the engineers killed or taken in the last affair. We shall consequently be obliged to conquer the ground inch by inch, but the moment we become masters of the two great works we are now so close to, the gates of the city they command may be considered as in our possession. The Russians are so convinced of this, that the army in the field has been ordered to attempt a diversion.

A letter from Balaklava states that a Russian corps of from 35 000 to 40,000 men, supposed to be under the orders of Gen. Luders, has made its appearance on the heights of Mackenzie. It consists of several divisions, as well as we could judge from the distribution of their camp. One of its divisions has moved forward and established itself on the site of the two batteries which formerly rose above Tchorgoun. Those troops do not form an isolated corps, coming from the interior. They have been detached from the camp at Balbek, and have placed themselves under the protection of the three batteries of Gringalot, Pontriquet, and Bilboquet. The enemy evidently intends to make a diversion in favour of the Malakoff Tower, which we closely menace. Fresh reinforcements have been embarked at Marseilles and Algiers for the Crimea since the 1st. All the disposable steamers and some ships of the line have been ordered to Toulon or Marseilles, to carry out a reinforcement of 25,000 men, who are to be landed either in the Crimea or in Roumelia, where they will be joined by troops detached from the Crimea, if a campaign on the Danube be contemplated.

The London Chronicle speculates upon these reported grand movements as follows:—

From the rumours current in the allied camp, also in the western capitals and over the continent, it is undeniable that preparations are being made for an enterprise of magnitude, which is destined to deal an important blow to the enemy, and to influence the future prospects of Sebastopol. According to the latest advices from the Crimea, a powerful armament of gun-boats and transport vessels was in the bay of Kamiesch, whilst the major portion of the steam squadron had been despatched to the Mediterranean to embark without delay the large reinforcement of troops that are to take part in the projected plan of operations. The secrecy which has fortunately been maintained by the allied commanders with respect to the object of the proposed expedition, renders unadvisable any conjecture on our part as to that point of the Russian territory which is menaced with invasion. There exists many available points where a severe blow may be inflicted on the enemy, and we heartily rejoice that one or more of them are likely to become the objects of a sudden attack. The inhabitants of Odessa have for many months experienced daily fears of a visit from the allied squadron, and their worst anticipations are destined, perhaps, before long, to be realised. We trust, however, that the destruction of Odessa, if projected, will not be the sole aim of the expedition in question, for Nicoloff and Cherson are equally valuable to Russia, and, similar to Perekop, are open to the attack of the allies.

The preparations that are actively progressing in the allied lines before Sebastopol, and also the movements of the Turkish army on the Danube, prove without doubt, that offensive measures are meditated by the allies, and that an autumn campaign, on a formidable scale, will try the military resources of Russia.

## UNITED STATES.

KENTUCKY ELECTION—TERRIBLE RIOTING BETWEEN THE IRISH AND AMERICANS.

Louisville, Aug. 6.—At noon to-day, the Know Nothing ticket here 1400 ahead. All the news from the different parts of the State is favorable to the Know Nothings, but the election is still uncertain. A riot has commenced in the First Ward.

3 P. M.—The majority for the American ticket in this city is 1,000.

Rioting is going on in the 1st and 8th wards.—Several have been killed and many are wounded.—Two blocks of buildings have been fired and are still burning. The most intense excitement prevails, and there will probably be more fighting. The Irish fired from the windows and killed three Americans. One Irishman was hung by the Americans, several were killed, and others taken prisoners.

3 P. M.—The mob having fired several blocks in the 8th ward, are now moving up town with cannon. There are rumors abroad that they are going to attack the Times and Courier offices.

The returns received indicate the success of the Know Nothings throughout the State.

10 P. M.—The mob is now in front of the Times office, but its violent demonstrations have been somewhat subsided by speeches from Prentice and Parcell and of the Journal.

Later.—August 7.—The mob finally dispersed last night, after violent demonstrations in front of the Times office, burning the signs, &c. About twenty persons were killed and many more wounded, and twelve buildings were burned. The first shot fired, it is said, was by foreigners at some distance from the pools.

The accounts from the scene of the riot are terrible. Parts of human bodies are seen among the charred ruins of the burnt buildings. A large crowd is now collected around the Court House, where many of the dead bodies were lying

## NOVA SCOTIA.

COURTESIES BETWEEN THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE FRENCH REAR ADMIRAL AND OFFICERS ON BOARD FRIGATE IPHIGENIE.

On Wednesday, at 1 p. m., His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, the Recorder, Treasurer of the city, &c., waited on Rear Admiral HERNOUX, on board H. I. M. Frigate Iphigénie with an address, which, with the reply of His Excellency, is given below.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MONSIEUR HERNOUX, Admiral in the Imperial Navy of France, and Commander-in-Chief of its Naval Forces on the West India Station.

We the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, have the honor on behalf of the citizens to offer to your Excellency an assurance of cordial welcome, on your arrival in this port.

The respect we have ever entertained for your brave and honorable nation, the close and faithful alliance which now unites it with the English, in pursuit of great and just objects of common interest; their union in sacrifices and in war-like glory, causes us to feel the warmest interests in the welfare of the French people.

We are sensible of the dignified and important position occupied by your Emperor, in this period of great events; and we beg to express through your Excellency our sincere wishes for the prosperity of his Imperial Majesty and his August consort.

We have a peculiar pleasure in seeing the Iphigénie in our harbour of Halifax—a ship belonging to that gallant navy, in which your Excellency holds a distinguished station, a navy whose bravery ever has been, and we are confident ever will be conspicuous—and the citizens of Halifax will be much gratified if your visit to our shores should be attended with enjoyment to yourself, your officers and men, to whom we reiterate our most emphatic welcome to Halifax.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Gentlemen,—I shall reckon among the pleasing recollections of my life, the honor of having received the expression of the good wishes you entertain for France and for their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

You rejoice in the alliance of our two countries. We approve it with our whole heart.

It will have, so we hope, immense results. I, personally see it in the triumph of justice, law and civilization, and I can see no other results; for while the sincerity of our common exertions affords every hope—perseverance guarantees our success.

Allow me to offer you my thanks; There is not a person on board the Iphigénie who does not appreciate the reception you have given her. We should merit it, I am bold to say, for our brotherly sentiments.

Rear Admiral, Commanding the Naval Station of the Antilles and Gulf of Mexico.

—Halifax Sun.

HERNOUX.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

At about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out between Brussels and Waterloo Streets, by which twelve houses were reduced to ashes. We annex a list of the property destroyed, with the names of the sufferers:

On Waterloo Street—three dwellings, owned by Mr M'Guigan, worth in all, £300—insurance, £150; three dwellings owned respectively by Mr Mitchell, Mr John Moore, and Mr Hatheway, on which there was no insurance.

Mr Robert Kearns lost his house and barn which were situated between Brussels and Waterloo Streets. They were uninsured.

On Brussels Street—a large house and two barns, owned by Mr Robert Carson, and insured for £250.

A house and barn, uninsured, owned by Mr Lawrence Fahey. With the barn Mr F. lost three valuable horses, together with several waggons and sets of harness.

A house and barn, owned by Mr Johnson, and uninsured. The evil of procrastinating was well illustrated in Mr J.'s case. He had intended for some time to insure his property, and had finally determined to take out the policy on Thursday; but the fire was too quick for him, and relieved him of the necessity of doing so.

Two houses, owned by Mr Redmond M'Guire, and insured for £200.

The fire originated in a rear building attached to Mr Carson's house, and happening as it did shortly after midnight, was well under way before it was discovered. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Our fire companies, as usual, were promptly on the ground, and exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the spread of the flames. An outhouse in the rear of Mr Jackson's premises, was several times on fire; but owing to the well directed efforts of No. 5, the flames were beaten back, and the further spread of the devouring elements prevented.

The pipes of the Water Company furnished an abundant supply of water.—St. John Courier.

Holloway's Pills may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes, and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties render them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints; bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of determination of blood to the head, and asthmatic complaints, cannot be too highly commented on, in short, by a perseverance with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, per Schooner MACKEREL, from Montreal.

180 Barrels Superfine No. 1, Canada FLOUR,  
5 do do OAT MEAL,  
5 do do PRIME MESS PORK.

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms, either Wholesale or Retail.

ROBERT T. MILLAR.

## CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

75 Boxes New England Dairy CHEESE; 2 cask Prime Westphalia Sugar Cured HAMS. Choice for family use by

W. M. A. LETSON

Chatham, 3rd December