

The Politician,

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Halifax Sun. HARD TIMES.

There is a certain pestilent fellow just now "about town,"—one, evidently, endowed with the rare attribute of ubiquity, and generally voted a common nuisance. Now, if Mayor Pryor will only rid us of the presence of this abomination, we promise and vow to forgive him, at least a moiety of his numerous official delinquencies, and vote him Mayor for 1855-6.

This disturber of the peace of the City, among some dozen or more aliases, is generally known as Hard Times. A sour-looking, vinegar faced piece of humanity is he; ever reminding one, by his grimaces, of a monkey in a fit of the gripes. Every body would avoid him, of course,—bustle him out of their stores—off their wharves—from the Bank's counter,—and sans ceremony, kick him down the stairs of their domiciles, straight into the street, and thence head first into the river.

Every one abominates Mr Hard Times,—but who can escape his approach? He is a bore, a bear, a burr, and will stick. And then, he is a veritable piece of impudent persistency, not having bowls of compassion. Meet him in the bank, and only importune for a slight accommodation—a discount.—The insolent rascal peeps over your shoulder, right into the wide open goggles of the manager, and you are refused, not always very politely.

An obdurate—flinty-hearted tasker is Hard Times. He clutches the poor Mechanic by the nape, pounces him down upon the bench, or chains him to the side of it, and swears that he must "work double tides," though he get but half wages. Then, worse still, he raises the prices of Life's necessities to the maximum, though the wherewithal to buy, be at the minimum; making the Widow and the fatherless to mourn, within homes into which gaunt hunger is sure to follow him, discouraging even to despair, the already half-broken spirits of the inmates.

Portents himself could hardly match Hard Times at a game of metamorphoses. To-day the fine gentleman moustached, sporting an imperial, and a beard, which the most ancient sire of a herd of Alpine, goats might covet,—parading the fashionable thoroughfares of your city,—the admired of the women, and the envy of the shop-boys. To-morrow the shabby-genteel, unwilling occupant of an upper room in Mrs Sawyer's snugery; and then next a man of the woods, an out-cast self exiled wanderer on the outskirts of civilization. A queer, inconstant fellow, is Hard Times.

We have no love for him, no desire for his company. To hear of him disturbs our "inards." As for coming into contact with him, we would much prefer to meet a Lion by the way; but how shall we escape him?—that's the rub. Loathe the fellow as we may, nolentes, volentes, we are constrained to breathe the atmosphere which his breath poisons; breathe it daily, hourly, and we are vorily sick-at-heart; and, the man who shall rid the city of him shall have his statue in gold, cast at our expense, and, with Mayor Pryor's permission, erected in the very centre of the Civic Hall. Now fellow citizens there's an offer for you.

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

From English papers to the 16th of June. FURTHER NEWS BY THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK. THE WAR.

This arrival brings telegraphic details of the capture by the French, of the Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting in which 6000 were killed and wounded. The French took 73 guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbour.

Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Russian's works in the quarries, but lost 500 in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

The weather has been most favourable for the crops, and gold was flowing into the bank. Stock of bullion in bank shows a decrease of \$25,044.

Intelligence had reached the British Admiralty that the Russians had evacuated Anapa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kaukasus. The Croasians were in Anapa.

Telegraph advices from St. Petersburg of 15th announce that all the old exceptions from recruitments have been annulled, and that henceforth men would be taken up to the age of 37. The new regulations are also so stringent that it is expressly stated by the government that an only son will be included in the levies, should such a course be necessary to make up the required number.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following telegraphic despatches from Gen. Pelissier detail the progress of events before Sebastopol:—

June 6—10 P.M.—To-day, with our Allies, we

opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.

June 7—11 P.M.—At 6.30 our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated over the Mamelon, and over the two redoubts of Oreening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the works. On their side, our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the Quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 8—Last evening we took possession of sixty two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been ascertained, is considerable, as might be expected from so great a result.

June 9—The situation is the same as yesterday.—All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so called "battery of the 2nd of May." They have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Oreening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Raglan's despatch of June 7 we have already received. His next despatch was the following:—

June 8—The success of last night was very complete; the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of. The French succeeded in securing the work of the Mamelon, and those on the right called the Oranges Bancos, and in those they took 62 guns and 400 prisoners.—Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts say that the British loss was 11 officers killed, 150 privates killed, 510 wounded and 15 missing.

Gen. Pelissier's latest despatches are as follows: June 10—11.30 P.M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, of whom 20 are officers, and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 11—11 P.M.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther off. We are preparing new batteries.

Gortschakoff telegraphs as follows to St. Petersburg on the evening of the 8th June:—"After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked Redoubt No 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the Redoubts Kamschatka, Selenghinsk, and Tolynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops re-took the Kamschatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves, and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery, the French holding a lodgment near, from whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2500 men, we have taken 275 men and officers prisoners, as well as two French cannons.

The French lines are now so far advanced that the allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchornaya without molestation. The Russians do not show in force. Despatches from the Sea of Azoff state that the naval operations against Taganroy, Mariopol and Gheesk, which took place on the 3d, 5th and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings, and numerous government magazines of provisions, have been burned. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity, the allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3500 soldiers at Taganroy. The details could not be received in England before the 13th or 19th of June. An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth, for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff.

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the isthmus of Perekop.

Correspondence gives accounts of the miserable state of Eupatoria. For some time past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. 40 or 50 deaths from exhaustion and low fever, take place daily; and around the town new ground has been broken up for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins, and the air putrid.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London, to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess Royal.

On the eve of the 12th an attempt was made to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli. The attempt failed, and the assassin was arrested.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia, in the event of Alexander's decease.

CALIFORNIA.

FIRES.

A destructive fire occurred in San Francisco on the 18th ult. It commenced in Mr Buckman's drug shop, Commercial Street, and was not checked until some 28 buildings had been burnt, involving an estimate loss of \$62,000.

Two other small fires occurred subsequently. A severe fire was experienced in San Jose, on the 31st May, which destroyed a large number of wooden buildings. A Mexican was burnt to death.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Humboldt Times of May 25, makes the following statement relative to Indian affairs in that vicinity.

"We learn that the Indians at the Mouth of the Salmon have quit their rancherias and taken to the mountains, sending word to the whites, 'that is war to the death.' The poor Indians in this section have cause to suspect the whites, more than any one else. The Indian agent is clamoured by bad white men, who tell the Indians that he only wants to get them to the Reservation, so that he can get them into a crowd, and then he will bring up a big gun and kill them all at once, and other tales of similar character, which they believe.

The immediate cause of their leaving for the mountains was the recent unprovoked and cowardly murder of two prominent Indians, at month of Salmon, whose fidelity to the whites has never yet been questioned. The Indians, of course conclude if the whites kill friendly Indians that the others will find but little mercy at their hands.

FROM THE MINES.

The intelligence from the mining districts is favorable. The steamers which left San Francisco on the 1st and 2nd inst., took out nearly two million gold entered on the manifests in addition to probably no inconsiderable sum in the hands of passengers. This shows the receipt at San Francisco, and confirms the report in the newspapers relative to the success attending mining operations generally.

OREGON.—POLITICAL FIGHT.

Politics were the all-engrossing theme in Oregon. A delegate to congress was to be elected, with mem-

bers of the Legislature and county officers. For delegate Gen Gaines was the whig and know-nothing candidate, and Gen Lane the democrat. They were "stumping" the territory together. At one of their meetings they got into a disagreeable squabble in consequence of some reflections made on Gen. Gaines's conduct during the Mexican war. From hard names and oaths the parties at length came to blows.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian newspapers and public are ably discussing the question of religious toleration, which the majority appear to be opposed to.

The elections have terminated, and resulted in the triumph of the ministerial party.

It is thought that Gen. Castilla will be elected to the Presidency.

UNITED STATES.

The city of Chicago is the greatest grain port in the world. From it there were exported 13,726,728 bushels in 1853. Twenty two years ago, grain was imported into that city for home consumption. The giant of the West has made mighty strides in agriculture in a score of years.

There are said to be from 1000 to 1500 Chinese in New York city—most of them in very indigent circumstances.

The wheat growth is still looking finely in the middle and north-western states. But there is a bad drouth in many parts of the south.

THE HARVEST BEGUN.

The St. Louis Republican says "the harvesting of early wheat has commenced in Randolph county, Illinois, and it promises a most abundant yield. In a few days we shall have new flour from new wheat. The later wheat, in the same section, looks remarkably well."

BOYON SARA BURNED DOWN.

On the 15th instant, the town of Boyon Sara, in Louisiana, was almost entirely destroyed by fire—there is not a hotel, coffee house, or warehouse, left in the town. The loss is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

The Newburyport Herald says:—Our fleet of Southern fishermen are fast arriving home with moderate fares; and at the present price of mackerel, making but small profits. Several of them, by falling in with fish of Cape Cod, on their way home, were able to add something to voyages that otherwise would not have paid.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, June 27.—We have received Brezos dates to the 21st.

All the towns in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, excepting Matamoras, Reynosa and Camargo, had pronounced in favour of the Revolutionists. No fighting has occurred.

CANADA.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE—PASS IT ROUND.

The Patrie, (a Montreal paper), states that J. G. Robertson, Esq., Merchant of Sherbrook, seeing the scarcity of grain in his neighbourhood, came down to Montreal and purchased about 10,000 bushels, which, on his return, he sold to poor farmers at eight months credit, charging them only cost price. Such conduct is worthy of all praise.

The Niagara mail contains an advertisement to the effect that able bodied men, between the age of 19 and 40, on applying at the Depot of the Niagara barracks, will be forwarded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they will receive 28 sterling bounty, equal to \$30; and on being enrolled will receive \$3 per month, with clothing, quarters, and other advantages to which British soldiers are entitled. Persons who serve in the Foreign Legion will, on the expiration of their term, be entitled to a free passage to America, or to the country of their birth. Pensions or Gratuities will be given for distinguished service in the field. Persons bringing their willing to serve Her Majesty, will for each volunteer, receive four dollars.—Halifax Sun.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Boston Evening Traveller reports a 'rumour' to the effect that a British brig (Buffalo) had been boarded at Tarpaulin Cove by the Revenue Cutter James Campbell, and detained under suspicion of having on board a number of men, Germans, intended to be conveyed by clandestine means, to the Crimea, as soldiers, although as alleged by them, they had been engaged to work on a railway in Nova Scotia. The movement is as much like imprisonment as anything.

Our correspondent at Holmes' Hole writes as follows:—"The United States Revenue Cutter James Campbell, came to anchor here, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., having in charge the British brig Buffalo, from New York, bound to Miramichi, N.S. having on board, a number of German passengers who ask protection of the Captain of the Cutter to prevent the brig carrying them out of the United States, as they believe that they are to be placed on board of a British man-of-war at Halifax and then carried to the Crimea. They say that they were engaged at New York to go to Halifax to work on a railroad there, but believe they are destined for the Crimea, and ask to be taken out. From these circumstances the captain has detained the brig until he receives proper instruction in the matter."—Halifax Sun.

A Company has been formed in Boston, and has been incorporated by the Legislature, for the establishment of a line of Steam Packets between that port and St. John's, Newfoundland and other ports of the British Province. The company propose building as the pioneers of the line, two clipper barks of 400 tons each, and with steam propellers to be used as auxiliary, upon an entirely new plan, the invention of a gentleman of Boston—Colonist.

Prices of beer in the New York cattle yards are quoted from one to two dollars lower than last week,—and the quotations are lower than at any time during the last six months. At New Orleans fine quantities would bring no higher than 8 1/2 cents per lb., while some very good Texas wares disposed of at a low as 4 cents.

The Petersburg Intelligencer gives flattering accounts of the tobacco and wheat crops in that region, and in Warren county.

More than half the congregation left the church of the Holy Trinity, at Toronto, because the creed was chanted instead of being repeated in the usual manner.—Halifax M. Journal.

Late accounts from Port au Prince state that the Yellow Fever was very prevalent, and many deaths had occurred among the shipping.

Between thirty and fifty thousand barrels of Mackerel have been caught between here and Chester.—The prospect of the fishing season were never fair.

The steamer Eastern State now plies regularly between Boston and Yarmouth. She makes the run from port to port in twenty-seven hours.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

M. H. Perley, Esq., of this City British Commissioner under the Fishery Treaty, left town on Monday morning last for Washington, by way of Portland in the Steamer Admiral—having a few days previously received his commission from the Home Government, accompanied by a highly flattering despatch from Lord Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

W. W. Barnard Esq formerly Post Office Surveyor for this Province, and latterly Cashier in the General Post Office at St. John, has been appointed Inspector of Mails for Scotland, and is attached to the Edinburgh Post Office—Salary £300 sterling, rising to £500.—St. John Courier.

FIRE.

A serious fire occurred in Church Street about one o'clock on Monday morning. Soon after the alarm was given the flames burst out with great fury and at one time it seemed that the whole street would be destroyed. But the fire companions were quickly at work, and exerting themselves indefatigably, succeeded in checking the progress of the fire. Three houses fronting in the street and several workshops to the rear were wholly or partially destroyed.

The engine companies on this as on every other occasion when their services are required, prove their zeal and devotion in the public service and established fresh claims to the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

For Eastport, Calais, Portland and BOSTON.

THE FAST & SUPERIOR SEA-GOING STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WOOD HUTCHINGS.

Will leave her landing, next wharf to the Custom House every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, for Portland, calling at Eastport. Passengers by Railroad from Portland to Boston, Montreal, Quebec, and all intermediate places, without extra charge.

The speed of the ADMIRAL will ensure the passengers being in Portland in time for the First Train of Cars on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Through Tickets from Boston can be had at the Eastern and Boston & Maine Railroad Depots; also at 23 Commercial Wharf, and Favor's Express Office, 10, Court Square, Boston.

Returning leaves Portland every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 5 o'clock, or on arrival of the 12 o'clock Train from Boston.

For further particulars apply to GEO. THOMAS, Lovett's Slip, Water-Street. St. John, 25th June, 1855. 6a

EXTENSIVE SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, at the Store of the late firm of DUNCAN & LOCH, in Newcastle, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All their

VERY EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Liquors, Groceries, Earthenware, Hardware, Cordage, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of, and as this is one of the largest, most general, and best assortment of Goods in the Province, (selected under the directions of the late William Loch, Esquire.) it is well worthy the attention of persons wishing to lay in a Stock of Goods fitted for this market, or desirous of obtaining a superior article for private use. The Sale being positive, and to wind up the Estate, great Bargains may be expected.

The goods can be inspected on the premises at any time previous to the time of sale.

TERMS—£15 and under Cash; and for all above that sum, the following credit will be given, on approved Joint Notes, viz:—

Over £15, and not exceeding £70, three months. Over £70, and not exceeding £150, three and six do. Over £150, three, six and nine months.

THOMAS C. ALLAN, JOHN MACDOUGALL, } Executors. ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, } Newcastle, 22nd June, 1855.

OATS AND POTATOES.

JUST RECEIVED from P. E. Island, and for SALE by the Subscriber, a Quantity of OATS AND POTATOES.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Chatham, 30th June, 1855.

"Golden Fleece."

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has now ready for inspection, a Choice and well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Comprising everything suitable for the present Season.

FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, PRINTED MUSLINS, BONNETS and RIBBONS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, SEWED MUSLINS, SILKS and SATINS, DELAINES, BROAD CLOTHS, CRAPES, BLACK LAMA CLOTHS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

(Which will be Sold at unusually low prices Flannels, Shirtings, Calicoes, Blankets, Cottons, Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Towelling, Table Covers, Corded Robes, Stays, Hats and Caps. All of which will be Sold at a great reduction on former prices.

ANDREW ANDERSON. Chatham, 23rd June, 1855.

JOINERS TOOLS

For Sale, best Scotch Planes, Thomson's Screw Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Plane Irons, Hand and Web Saws, Cross Cut Saws, &c.

FORBES & Co.