

# The Politician,

## THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

### STATE OF THINGS IN THE CRIMEA.

The news of the war is still more than usually grave. We have indeed still to learn the particulars of our ill success on the 18th, and are still without tidings of any further attempt; but while we wait time wears on, and nature takes its course. Lord Raglan's iron constitution has at length given way to a cause which has laid many a younger and stronger man low, and his lordship has, we are told, requested to be relieved of his command, in order to return home. General Simpson, we believe, will succeed him in the command-in-chief. General Escourt, Deputy Adjutant General, has fallen a victim to the cholera, and one of the first duties of the new commander-in-chief will be to appoint a successor to his post capable of its duties.

Another loss excites the deepest regret.—Capt. Lyons, whose talents and enterprise marked him for the command of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, in spite of his comparative youth, and who amply justified the wisdom of the choice, has died of his wound. It appears that, in his anxiety to make a thorough reconnaissance of Kaffu, he approached so near to that port, standing on the paddle box of his ship, he received a rifle ball in his leg. He did not think much of it at the time, but the extreme heat, the excitement of the occasion, and probably a degree of vexation at being thus unnecessarily disabled, checked the healing process, and deprived the service of the promising officer to whom we owe our very first naval success in this war. It is evident that the summer is beginning to tell as severely as the winter, and that it becomes ordinary prudence to make the best of our strength while we have it. We have to choose between war and disease. Miss Nightingale is about to return home. Miss Stanley has already, we hear, arrived.

We are no longer making idle demonstrations, threatening camps, and naval reviews. We are waging a war of the direst reality and on the largest scale. No doubt other changes will be in the same direction. The work before us is none for holiday soldiers.

Probably the war never was so menacing an aspect as at the present moment, when they who in various capacities were concerned as its commencement are successively quitting the scene, and leaving their places to men of sterner mould, and perhaps also more reckless temper. Russia played for a high stake, and has already lost the substance of actual territory and power, as well as the shadow of a fanatical expectation.

Several hundred thousand men are now fighting from hill to hill, from mound to mound, from the opposite sides and ends of the same gorge—taking and retaking positions still filled with their own dead. The allies in all this are in the ascendant, and we have even regained some of the vantage ground lost on the 18th. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the early issue of such a struggle on the scene where it now rages. Sebastopol will soon be ours.

## Communications.

### COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Dear Sir,—I observe by the Gleaner of the 14th instant, some remarks from the Editor of the Frederickton Reporter, giving the people in this quarter the information, that the remarks of your correspondent Pelez, touching the Election, which is supposed shortly to take place in this county, to be "without foundation." Perhaps the Editor of the Reporter does know more of other people's business than they do themselves, and that he considers himself entitled to be ranked among the wise men of the South, to correct and instruct the benighted Northerners, and by a flourish, or dash of his pen, declare the opinions or writings of any correspondent "to be without foundation." Yet with all due deference to the wisdom and knowledge of the Reporter, let me now say, there were just grounds for expecting an election in this County forthwith, and from the following indisputable facts: First—It is a fact, that the people of Campbellton and the upper part of the County, petitioned the present Government, to make Campbellton a port of Entry, it being a serious inconvenience and loss of time and money, to have to travel a distance of 17 miles to Dalhousie for the most trifling Custom House business.—They believed that the most stubborn Tory, let alone a Reform Government, would grant them the prayer of their petition, more particularly as the shire town of Newcastle only five miles from Chatham, had been erected into a separate port for the benefit of the community. Secondly—It is a fact, that Mr Botsford believed that the appointment would take place, and consulted with many of his friends and supporters as to the propriety of his accepting the office, and they believed him competent to discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public, advised him to accept the same. Thirdly—It is a fact, that Mr Botsford then waited on Mr Barberie to know, if he, Mr Botsford, accepted office, would he, Mr Barberie, oppose him. Mr Barberie distinctly gave Mr Botsford to understand that he would. Fourthly—It is a fact that no person in the County could be found at the present time to oppose Mr Botsford, save and except our immediate office seeker and

trustworthy ex-Member, the Man that in 51 raved and roared round the country, giving way to most violent convulsions of rage, declaring Dr. — to be one of the most despicable creatures on the face of the earth, for attempting to deprive him of his darling object, or "to rob him of his hard earned labours."

But alas! circumstances always alter cases with this worthy man. Those are some of the reasons why an election was expected in this County, and not as the Reporter would have it, "without any foundation." That the appointment has not as yet come out, all here know as well as the Reporter.—But, perhaps, the government may think a petition from the County of Restigouche, or any part of it, unworthy of their notice, and that the Reporter is the keeper of their secrets; or, mayhap, the government may wish to prove the adage, that great bodies move but slowly; if so, the Editor of the Reporter would oblige the people in this quarter by informing them when the move will take place.

I may add that it is confidently believed by those competent to judge, that should our ex-Member set himself up in opposition, he will be handsomely whipped out of the field, notwithstanding the puffing and blowing of one or two of his satellites.

Yours, &c.

PELEZ.

Restigouche, 16th July, 1855.

P. S. May I beg leave to correct an error which has worked its way into the Press—that Charles Simonds, Esq., intends opposing Mr Botsford. I have it from the most reliable source, that Mr Simonds never had the most distant idea to do so, he having supported Mr Botsford at the late election, and will do so again should an election come off as expected.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

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.

### CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the days immediately preceding the discount days.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Baltic we obtained intelligence that Lord Raglan was seriously indisposed; and a telegraph despatch received on Monday evening, conveying the news by the Steamer Argo at New York, informed us that his Lordship expired on the 28th June. It appears that he had been labouring under an attack of dysentery, and from speeches of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, no fears were entertained when the Pacific left, of any serious result. It proved otherwise. He has lived to a ripe old age, and must have possessed a wonderful constitution to have sustained him through the dangers and trying scenes which he has been called to pass during the last nine months. He died a soldier's death—at his post, battling for his country and his sovereign, —and while there has been a diversity of opinion respecting his fitness for the important position he occupied, all admit that he was a brave man; but while he was reckless in placing his own life in danger he ever evinced a desire to spare the lives of the brave men over whom he had command, and not expose them unnecessarily to danger.

That there were grave errors committed, which led to much unnecessary suffering, privation and death, cannot be denied; but we leave to the Historian the task of pointing out the causes which led to these results, and the parties who were most guilty in allowing them to exist. Of one thing we feel satisfied, that much, if not all of the odium which was heaped on his head, will be removed by a discriminating public, and that his name will be handed down to posterity with honor. We regret his life was not prolonged to enable him to see the end of the great work he had commenced—the reduction of Sebastopol—but Providence willed it otherwise. He was in his 69th year. Peace to his ashes.

We have under the European head, copied a good deal of the news culled from papers received by the Pacific, which is interesting; and notwithstanding the late reverses which the Allies suffered before Sebastopol in their attempt to take the Malekoff and Redan, we look forward with confidence to a speedy reduction of this formidable Fortress.

It will be seen by our telegraph despatch, that the Mail Steamer arrived at Halifax about noon on Wednesday—as usual—two or three hours

too late to be forwarded by the mail leaving that day for this quarter.

### A CLEVER TRICK.

Our American neighbours are considered extremely fruitful in concocting successful artifices, but during the progress of the present war, the Russians have shown that they possess qualities of no mean order in devising and carrying out artful dodges. We give below a specimen.

A letter from Kertch in a Lyons Journal, says:—An English officer having paid a visit to the cemetery of a Russian church, was greatly surprised to see a number of newly made graves. As no one had been killed, and as no epidemic malady prevailed in the town, he conceived suspicions and had the graves opened; he found in them not less than fifty magnificent brass guns, quite new, and a great quantity of projectiles and gunpowder. The quantity of wheat preserved from destruction is said to be sufficient to feed the allied armies for a month."

### INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

We clip the following brief but complimentary paragraph on the Patrons of the Press from a late English paper.

"Newspaper readers are readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read understandingly. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy.—They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyse its construction with accuracy. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a great variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language."

### DUNNING NOTICE.

THE following "Model" Dunning Notice, is from the pen of an American Editor "out West." Will our subscribers "read, mark and inwardly digest" its contents, and all to whom it will apply, will confer a favor on us by doing the thing that is needful.

"Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers:—Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have regard for our need, for we have been trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that you may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron, that don't owe us something, then to him we say—step aside; consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this is our answer:—Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do."

"Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free, than you pay our debts, and we all keep moving? As we agreed we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our paper to you; as we promised, we have waited upon you; but, as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are agreements for job-work; contracts for subscription; promises for long credit; and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that don't take a paper? If any, he needn't speak—we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide—he ain't the chap, either.—Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let him shout—for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years—long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience doesn't awake to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables."

### TRAIN OF MISFORTUNES.

It is Shakspeare, we believe, who says "that misfortunes do not come single-handed, but in battalions." We have a striking instance of the truth of this remark in the following paragraph copied from a late English newspaper:

"The widow of the late Admiral Boxer is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband.—The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burnt to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact when the failure of Messrs. Scraban's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than £30,000; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive."

### PAY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE British Ministry have decided on increasing the pay of such British soldiers as are engaged in active warfare, and the measure has received the approbation of Parliament, the Press, and People. Lord Pannure first made the announcement in the House of Lords in the following short but effective address:

"That to all soldiers who shall be engaged in the field before the enemy from the present time—and this will of course apply to the army in the Crimea—we propose to give double pay. We propose that the addition shall take place from the time they land in the Crimea; but we do not propose that it shall be paid immediately to the soldier. I am convinced that, if the expenses which are put upon soldiers by some commanding officers, and others who take arbitrary views on these points, were more carefully watched, it would be found that the pay of soldier is adequate for all his necessities in the time of war. I propose that the additional pay shall be invested in the savings' banks in this country, and that the soldier who returns to England shall receive the pay thus accumulated upon his discharge, in addition to any pension to which he may be entitled. But in the case of the soldier who unfortunately shall not return to this country, I propose that the accumulated pay shall be paid to those whom he may leave behind him, and whom he holds most dear."

### UNITED STATES.

ALL the intelligence received from this quarter speak in glowing terms of the prospects of the husbandmen. The price of flour still continued to recede—and we hope shortly to see it down to a reasonable figure.

The town of Auburn has been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Intelligence from Washington to July 11, says:

"The course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity treaty, was concluded to-day by the respective parties. The Commissioners start forthwith for the fishing grounds."

### RICHIBUCTO HARBOUR.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Government have at length come to a determination, to deepen the water on the bar of the above named harbour. This should have been done years ago, when much valuable property would have been saved.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Colonial and United States papers do not furnish much information. All agree from present appearances, that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The English journals also speak encouragingly of the growing crops. The weather with us is all we could desire, warm and showery; and where the land has received any attention, the crops look well.

### HOLLOWAY'S NEWS ROOM.

SEVERAL Gentlemen with whom we have conversed, informed us that the greatest curiosity they witnessed while stopping in London was the above named Reading Room. They said that papers from nearly all parts of the world, and in all languages, were received there and placed on file, for the gratuitous perusal of the public. It is under the superintendence of Mr T. A. Mountain, who is very obliging and attentive to strangers. The following notice of this establishment is copied from the Poole and South Western Herald:

"A News Room for the Million.—Among the many news rooms that of late years have sprung up in the metropolis, there is one which, though open free to all respectable applicants, far surpasses any other, and has the most complete collection of newspapers ever got together: we allude to that of Professor Holloway's, in the Strand, near Temple Bar. It will there be seen that it is not an impossibility weekly to arrange upwards of 2,000 newspapers, published in all languages, in such a manner that the reader may readily get at the paper he requires. It is really astonishing to see with what skill so many newspapers are arranged in portfolios by clerks engaged for that purpose, and the facility with which they place before the visitor the particular journal he desires to peruse. From the excellent system of arrangement pursued, it is not surprising that capitalists, mercantile gentlemen, and even statesmen, often visit this museum of newspapers, being certain of here acquiring information not to be found elsewhere. Pity that some of the Government officials had not served an apprenticeship in this Leviathan Pill and Ointment depot, they would have have acquired such business-like and methodical habits as would have saved many thousands of our brave fellows who have fallen victims to incapacity and gross mismanagement in the Crimea."