

The Politician,

THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Paris Moniteur.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

In England as in France, the capture of Sebastopol had excited the liveliest joy. It was proper, indeed, that after sharing the dangers and sacrifices of this war, the two people should equally take part in the glory of the triumph. From the commencement of the contest, France and England, united in a strict community of views and efforts, have felt a kind of emulation in furnishing, each according to her resources, the means of ensuring success. If France has been able to place in line more soldiers, England has supplied a larger number of ships, and has not the less on that account, sent in succession to the Crimea 80,000 troops, collected from all parts of her immense empire. Owing to the prodigious naval armament of the allied powers, their flags dominate over every sea, and forbid it to Russia. The enemy has seen his ships blockaded or burnt in his harbours, his sea-board ravaged, his commerce annihilated, his foreign relations destroyed. From the Sea of Azoff to the White Sea, from the Baltic to Kamschatka, Russia is imprisoned by our fleets. Whilst the courage of our soldiers was triumphing over the desperate resistance of the Russian army, the combined squadrons were destroying his stores of provisions, and intercepting his communications, at the very time they were maintaining abundance in the allied armies and conveying to them every day fresh reinforcements. Our maritime resources would hardly have sufficed for the transport of our troops and enormous quantity of munitions required for such a war, at a distance of 800 leagues from our country. The English admiralty placed at the disposal of France fifty vessels of her royal navy and her merchant service, which have conveyed to the Crimea more than 40,000 men of our troops, together with 2,000 horses, and 7,00 tons of our materiel. Every one knows, besides, that if Bomarsund fell beneath the blows of our soldiers, it was chiefly the English navy that conveyed them thither. In all the phases of this war, at the Alma and at Inkermann, as at Bomarsund and Sweaborg, the armies and crews of England and France have mingled their blood and fought with bravery for the common cause. At the Tohernaya our allies hastened up to support us, as we had hastened towards them at Balaclava. In the last and victorious efforts against Sebastopol the English and French equally accomplished their heroic task. If out of several points attacked one only was conquered at first, the triumph was not the less on that account due to all the corps of the allied army, which mutually supporting each other and dividing the resistance of the enemy, compelled him at length to abandon the walls of that city which his very despair could no longer defend. Therefore the General-in-chief of the French army has been merely just when he assigned to the English army a large share of the glory in the success of that great day. The pecuniary sacrifices that our allies have imposed on themselves equal our own, even if they do not surpass them. Without speaking of the Turkish loan of 100 millions (of francs), guaranteed, it is true, by France as well as by England, but contradicted exclusively amongst our neighbours, nor of the fifty millions (of francs) advanced by them to the Piedmontese Government, for enabling it to give us the most useful assistance of its brave soldiers, England expended on this war, last year nearly 400 million (of francs), and has foreseen that she might have to expend on it this year a further sum of more than a milliard. This enormous burden and all these sacrifices are supported by the English people as by the French people, not with resignation, but with that energy which proves that no expense will be spared in the attainment of their object. We may say of our neighbours as of ourselves, that the nation is not satisfied with following and supporting its Government, but that it outstrips it in a manner, by lavishing on it all the means requisite for ensuring the triumph of a cause the justice and grandeur of which are equally comprehended by the two peoples.

WANTED.

A PERSON competent to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE thoroughly, to whom employment will be given for a few months this winter, and who will be liberally rewarded for his services. Apply at the Gleaner Office, or by Letter—Address "French" Gleaner Office, Chatham.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooner MARY MARTHA from Quebec:
150 Barrels No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR,
109 do CORN MEAL,
15 do OAT MEAL,
12 do MESS PORK.
BURKE & NOONAN,
Chatham, 5th July, 1855.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—For the information of the curious, among your readers, I forward you the following notice of a Total Eclipse of the Moon, to happen on Thursday morning, the 25th instant. The calculations are adapted to mean time for Miramichi. I hope the weather will be more favourable than it was at the former eclipse in the spring. In the morning.

First Contact	1h. 21m.
Total Darkness	2 22
Re-appearance	3 51
Last Contact	4 52

Yours,
CHARLES LLOYD.

Dalhousie, October 18, 1855.

TEMPERANCE.

Upper Nelson, 15th October, 1855.

Mr. Pierce,

Knowing that you take an interest in the cause of Temperance, we send you an account of the public Installation of the Officers of "Nelson Division Sons of Temperance," for the current quarter.

The evening was fine, and a very large audience were in attendance, comprised of all the young gentlemen and ladies for miles around, with a goodly number of them more advanced in years, thus evincing their interest in the cause of Temperance, and proving that "total abstinence is taking a firm hold of the public mind in Upper Nelson." Soul-stirring Speeches were made by members of the Northumberland, Newcastle, and Nelson Divisions, and we believe the result will be greatly beneficial to our Division, in increasing its numbers, and usefulness. The following are the "officers" for the present quarter:—

Mr Alex. Ferguson, W. P. Mr Wm. Wilson, W. A.
Mr Wm. Ferguson, R. S. Mr John Hart, A. R. S.
Mr Thomas Mullins, F. S. Mr Wm. G. Crocker, T.
Mr Edward Mullins, C. Mr James Mullins, A. C.
Mr David Crocker, Jr., I. S. Mr G. Robinson, O. S.

On the subsequent evening, the W. P. on taking the Chair, addressed the Division, and was requested by a unanimous vote, to prepare a copy of the address for insertion in the "Gleaner," which Mr. Ferguson kindly consented to do. We now enclose it with these preparatory remarks.

NELSON DIVISION.

ADDRESS OF THE W. P. ON TAKING THE CHAIR.
Officers and Brothers,

In rising from the Chair to address you, I am really at a loss what to say. If I should speak of ourselves, you know that we are progressing, and that our prospects are good; with respect to the standing of other Divisions, you also know as much as I do. If I should attempt to speak on Temperance generally, I am equally at a loss—not that little can be said, but from the multiplicity of arguments that may be adduced in favor of it. However, although but a novice, I will endeavour to say a few words on what I consider our duty as Sons of Temperance. I consider Temperance Societies when formed into Divisions such as we are, under one great head, to be a grand combination for the reform, improvement, and benefit of Mankind. They reform the drunken of alcoholic stimulants—they improve the old and young in the business and social habits of life—and confer benefits on the sick and disabled, as well as on those connected with them.—Therefore, let us not only use our best efforts both collectively and individually to reclaim the drunkard, but also to persuade the moderate drinkers to refrain from their occasional glass, and gain them over as auxiliaries to our glorious cause. Let us remind the moderate drinker that whilst he continues the habit, he not only stands in great danger himself, but may be the means, by his influence and example, of making others to be despised through life by their fellow men, and at death consigned to drunkards graves; and therefore it is a duty which he owes to himself and society, to abstain altogether and enlist with us to assist in carrying out the objects for which we are associated. Let us reason on the absurdity of men admiring the patriots of ancient times, who counted little on making sacrifice, even of their lives, to avert calamity from their friends and country—when they of the present day hesitate to forgo a pernicious habit, or the pleasing of a vicious appetite, to join the ranks of those who are waging a warfare against a foe that has been the cause of more misery and destruction to the human family than sword, famine and pestilence, put together.

With these brief remarks, officers and brothers, I will conclude; and let up pray that before another year rolls round, that alcohol in any of its preparations, will not be found, except among other poisons in the Druggist's Shop, to be used for medical and mechanical purposes, and that the drinking of spirituous and malt liquors, wine or cider, as a beverage, will be disused in the history of the past, as one of those disgraceful and destructive customs that was put down by public opinion, never again to be adopted.

With best wishes for you all, as friends and brothers, and for the prosperity of our cause locally and generally, I beg leave to take my seat.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to September 29.

EUROPE.

DISAFFECTION AND ARRESTS IN THE PAPAL ARMY.—Rome, Sept. 20. In consequence of investigations which have been going on recently, upon the secret inquisitorial system so much in vogue here, extensive expulsions of soldiers and subalterns have taken place within the last few days from the Roman regiments in this city, and the individuals upon whom the suspicion of government has fallen have been transferred without delay from their barracks to the political prisons of San Michel. The unceremonious mode in which this operation was performed certainly holds out no great temptation for aspirants for the honour of serving in the papal ranks. The troops being mustered, an order of the day was read, naming the men who were to be expelled (no court-martial allowed, nor opportunity of defence;) plain clothes were in readiness for them to put on, and gentlemen waiting to conduct them to prison. Secret connection with republicans, and receiving at the same time the Pope's pay and that of Mazzini, are alleged as the crimes laid to their charge; but, reasonable as it is for his holiness to object to his soldiers serving two masters, I fear that he will have to disband his whole army, with the ex-

ception of a few superior officers, if he determines to retain only such as are devoted heart and soul to the ecclesiastical regime. Meanwhile, the strictest measures of surveillance are adopted towards the papal troops. Whilst off duty, not more than two soldiers are allowed to walk together; they are strictly prohibited from holding intercourse with civilians, and not even their own relations are allowed to visit them in barracks. Those officers who were on sick leave in their own houses—it being customary at this time of the year to allow those who are attacked by the autumnal fever to return for a short time to their families—have been recalled to their barracks, with the option of the military hospital if not sufficiently strong to resume their duty.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT BEFORE KARS.—While victory waits upon the allies in the Crimea, the intelligence from Asia Minor is equally satisfactory, if it is to be depended upon. We learn, by way of Vienna, that the Russians made an attack upon Kars, and that they were repulsed with great loss. The news is not improbable in itself, but we have learned to distrust the intelligence that comes through the Austrian capital, even when its tenor is unfavorable to the Russian arms.

More than 500 men were left dead on the field, the number of wounded is stated as having been more than the ordinary proportion of 2,000.

The Russians assaulted the Turkish entrenchments in two columns, but a heavy fire from the Turkish artillery threw them into confusion, and a splendid bayonet charge, conducted with great gallantry, under the orders of the Turkish general, completed the rout.

This well-timed victory will put an end to the Russian campaign in Asia for 1855.

It was reported at Vienna that the allied fleets had sailed to the northward with the intention of bombarding Odessa.

CANADA.

We regret exceedingly that the old and highly respectable firm of Baptist & Co. have discontinued, for the reason at least, their operations in lumbering. This house was among the first, if not the very first, that successfully experimented on the St. Maurice.—It gave employment and support to about 300 families, and now after years of persevering industry it is compelled to stop its operations. Without for a moment investigating the cause, whether proximate or remote, that have compelled this establishment to suspend, we trust temporarily, its extensive lumbering and manufacturing operations, we only deplore the necessity that has thrown out of employment so many industrious artisans and laborers, whose families must to a great extent suffer from the rigorous winter, whose advent is at their very door. The suspension of this firm from business, at the present, is a sorrowful comment, on the general depression, that weighs on the energies of the public. Last season the lumbering establishments seized with avidity, the applications for employment; this season, the applications are rejected on any terms. The operations on the St. Maurice in lumbering, will be little more than nominal, if we except the firm of Norriss, Phillips & Co. Other firms that lumbered last year extensively, this year confine their operations to merely defensive operations.—Three Rivers Enquirer.

WEST INDIES.

FROM HAYTI.—By an arrival at Bristol, R. I., from Port au Prince, has been received intelligence from Hayti to Sept. 15. The Legislative Assembly was opened with great ceremony by the Emperor, on the 4th. A magnificent full length Portrait of the Emperor Faustin, in his Imperial costume, was placed in the recess where the President of Representatives is seated, who made a speech in reference to the august picture, which was also saluted with 21 guns. His Majesty pronounced the opening discourse. The seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the Emperor was celebrated on the 20th of August, with true Haytian pomp and magnificence. A grand-licquent discourse in honor of the event was delivered by the Abbe Mousse.

CALIFORNIA.

New York, Oct. 13.—The steamship Northern Light arrived here about five o'clock this evening, with California dates to the 20th of September, and upwards of four hundred passengers and \$461,000 in treasure.

Ravages of the Cholera.—The Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, it will be remembered, put into Acapulco with cholera on board. Before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 106 of her passengers, of which 98 were adults. Seven others subsequently died in the hospital and 14 remained under treatment. No new cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, and the city was quite healthy.

The San Francisco papers give full details with the names of the victims. Out of the whole number of deaths there were but five among the cabin passengers. The victims were chiefly Irish and German passengers.—A passenger on board the Uncle Sam says the panic on board was dreadful. Wives abandoned their husbands, and husbands their wives, while both abandoned their children.

A large fire had occurred at Weaversville, Trinity County, and the town Grass Valley had been totally destroyed by fire.

The fire at Grass Valley broke out at eleven o'clock at night on 14th September, in the French Hotel. It spread with such rapidity that in two hours the town was nearly destroyed. The number of buildings burnt is three hundred and fifty, including all but one of the principal business houses.—The loss is estimated at \$400,000. All the hotels, bakeries, and boarding houses in the town were destroyed. The materials of the printing office were saved, also all the churches.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle says:—

The American treaty with Japan is at present a nullity. The Japanese need another fleet and another treaty to be dictated at Yedo, at the canon's mouth. The part of the treaty which obliges all purchases to be made through the agency of the Japanese officials must be done away with. It is made a means of extortion and refusal of many of the most desirable articles. Ratifications of the British Treaty had not been exchanged. It was said that the British ratification was in possession of Admiral James Sterling, who would meet the Japanese Commissioners before they left Japan.

Vice Admiral Pouchette had concluded a treaty between Russia and Japan. The terms of this, it was said, do not differ much from those of the treaty negotiated by Com. Perry, on behalf of the United States.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE CELEBRATION.—The great celebration day has passed. Never since the memory of that venerable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has there been such a display of enthusiasm as was manifested

ed in St. John on Friday last. It was only exceeded by the Railway "turn out." On almost every house flag poles were erected, and the English, French and Turkish standards, waved triumphantly in the breeze. All the principal streets, at certain intervals had flags stretched across; the shipping in the harbour were also gaily attired in bunting.—As early as four o'clock in the morning till a late hour in the evening, the city was one continued blaze of excitement. Long before the dawn hundreds had assembled in the vicinity of the spot which announced as the theatre of action for the commencement of the day's proceedings. The morning was clear, and the sky cloudless, giving promise of a day suitable for the occasion, which of course had been ardently looked for by all. The first performers in the drama consisted of a procession of Calithumpians on horseback, and in heavy wheeled carriages. These attracted much attention; the costume was the most grotesque and ludicrous that could well be imagined, and the whole turn out elicited loud and uproarious burst of laughter from the crowd wherever they made their appearance.—At six o'clock a salute of 50 guns was fired from Queen's Square, and the day was formally inaugurated. Hundreds of people now thronged the streets and the joy depicted in every countenance showed with what interest the celebration of such an important event had been regarded. If we except the Railroad celebration of 1853, we question whether a greater number of people was ever collected in our city before. The hotels were crowded to excess, a fact abundantly testified by the large number of arrivals in our paper this morning.

THE FIREWORK.—During the evening, the city was again alive with excitement and enthusiasm. A salute of 21 guns was fired at Stubb's Hotel, in honour of the Lieutenant Governor. Crowds of boys were dispensing crackers in every direction, and the day throughout was a great one for the juveniles.—Morning News.

PAPER MILLS BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Paper Mill and Warehouse, owned by Messrs Philips Brothers, and adjoining the City Water Works at Little River, were destroyed by fire between three and four o'clock on Friday morning. The establishment had recently been greatly improved by the addition of very complete machinery, made at the Lawrence (Mass.) Machine Shop, and there was stock on hand for the manufacture in a few days of about a thousand pounds worth of printing paper. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at from four to five thousand pounds.—The amount covered by insurance was only £2,000. The cause of the fire, we are informed, is unknown.

We trust the enterprising proprietors will see their way clear to re-construct this valuable establishment without loss of time, so that among the many milling establishments in the Province we shall have one at least for the manufacture of the indispensable article of Paper.—Courier.

Friday last was observed by all classes in this city as a general holiday, in honor of the Fall of Sebastopol. On the previous evening, a concert was given by the St. John Harmonic Society, at the Mechanics' Institute, at which his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was present. The pieces selected for the occasion were many of them a patriotic character, and were remarkably well received by an extremely crowded audience. It was the first time we had an opportunity of hearing the Society's performances, and we were very agreeably surprised by the taste, judgment and skill displayed. We noticed a few defects, but we have no desire to criticize a performance with which as a whole we were much pleased. The choruses were very animated and effective, and the solos by Mr G. H. Lawrence and Mr Wichendahl very fine.

The morning of Friday was ushered in by a salute of fifty guns by the Polymorphion Tribe, and shortly afterwards a most grotesque procession passed through the streets, exciting much laughter and amusement. At ten o'clock the harbor was the principal point of attraction. Immense crowds were assembled at various prominent points to witness the Rogatta, which passed off very well. Later in the day, a Grand Procession of the Polymorphion Tribe, in costume, representing various nations, passed through the City, Carleton, and Portland in the evening there was a magnificent display of fire works, and another salute of 20 guns. Many of the Hotels, Engine Houses, and private dwellings throughout the City, were brilliantly illuminated, and the day closed without an incident to mar its joyous character or to cause regret—all our citizens being apparently animated with the one single desire to do honour to the occasion.

UNITED STATES.

A letter received at St. Peters, Minnesota, from the Northern West Post, states that a desperate battle was fought in that territory on the 21st ult., between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, in which the Sioux had 77 killed and 17 wounded, and the Chippewa had four killed.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star says.—The next steamer will, it is believed, carry out letters to Mr. Buchanan, directing him to demand of the British government the prompt recall of Mr. Crampton, with the understanding that the course was adopted to avoid the necessity for a resort to the only other alternative—that of sending him out of the country without awaiting his recall by those under whose instructions he undertook to set at defiance the laws of the United States. But we shall not be surprised to learn from the annual message, that Mr. Buchanan was instructed some time since to bring the matter under the notice of her majesty's government, immediately after it was first ascertained what the United States would be able to prove in the Philadelphia trial.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—Baltimore, Oct. 11.—The yellow fever has nearly disappeared from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Rev. Francis Develin, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, Portsmouth, is dead.

FREEDOM.—On the receipt of the news of the Fall of Sebastopol, in New York, flags were hoisted half mast upon the Astor House and Metropolitan Hotels! What do you think of that? The only free Nation in the world sympathizing with the most arbitrary Government in the world, on account of its reverses! But it may be that the losses of the hotels in question are Russians by birth, and that will account for the singular circumstance.

A RECORD OF HORRORS.—From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that since the application of steam on the Western waters, there have been 39,672 lives lost by steamboat disasters, 381 boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$67,000,000.