

are extinguished one after one; and cold, ghostly pities, of sepulchral hue, which you shiver to look up at, and which remind you of the dead, rise still and calm in the firmament above you. You feel relieved when darkness interposes its veil between you and them. The night sets in, deep and calm, and beautiful, with troops of stars overhead. The voice of streams, all night long, fills the silent hills with melodious echoes.

## The Politician.

### THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Morning Post.

#### THE FRAGILE THRONE OF THE BOURBON.

King Ferdinand II. alone defies us—he who can only hold his throne by illegally recruiting an army in a neighbouring country—he who fears to live in his capital, and retires to a distant fortress—he who has found it necessary to surround himself with police spies and a foreign soldiery in his own dominions—he who abdicates his sovereignty, and becomes the lieutenant-governor of Austria, alone treats England and France with contempt. In proportion as the position of his Sicilian majesty is embarrassing and false, that of the allies is definite and true. The steps that have taken in withdrawing their diplomatic agents have been executed slowly and with careful measurement. Ample time and opportunity were given between each move for the king to obviate the necessity of exposing himself to the humiliation which now awaits him. But instead of meeting our representations with the friendly spirit they really embodied, the rejected with insolence or diplomacy, and eventually made himself ridiculous by moving about his guns and marching his troops, as if he were the late Russian emperor, to whom, with Napoleon the Great, he is said to compare himself. His majesty may rest assured that no hostility was ever contemplated by the British lion or the imperial eagle. Those who are conscious of their own strength, and alive to their own dignity, never play the bully. We may safely leave that role to the organizer of state trials, and police governments, and prison accommodation for a helpless people. Ferdinand may quietly enjoy his *villegiatura* at Gaeta, and there eat his macaroni or devour the vermicelli of political corruption. The allied squadron will not fire on the fragile throne of the Bourbon; if they do not honor his ports with a friendly salute, they will not condescend to load their guns at all. We are perfectly aware with whom we have to deal in the Peninsula; it is not those who happen to occupy thrones in Italy—it is not the people who have long been looking anxiously over the blue water of the bay of Naples for the allied squadron; it is a power, but without generosity—selfish, and we think, short sighted—a power which, for its own ends, imposes a government on another state which never can be respected upon principle, and can only be maintained by the aid of a foreign soldiery, very often itself depends for existence on accidents rather than its own force. The Italian question is now narrowed into a sharp point, and that point is a sword the heart of Austria.

From the London Daily News.

#### THE FINANCIAL ORDEAL IN FRANCE.

The best friends to France, and to the financial and political repose of Europe, are they who persevere in pressing upon public attention the imperative necessity of extreme caution, as the only course calculated to enable the French nation to pass safely through the present ordeal. One of the most important features of the crisis consists in the fact that a step cannot be put suddenly through the rapidly-revolving wheel of speculation. The vast works to which the French government and capitalists have committed themselves cannot be altogether suspended now that the immediate evils resulting from their multiplication have become apparent. The announcement recently made in Paris, of calls to the amount of some 1,600,000 sterling upon the shares of the French Austrian railway company illustrates the manner in which the foreign engagements of the country will continue for a considerable period to stimulate the efflux of specie. At home, too, most of the multifarious railway and other works lately entered upon must of necessity be continued, for otherwise they will remain utterly unproductive. At a time when the bourse is subjected to prolonged depression of the severest character, many of the French railway companies are stated to be running short of funds necessary for the completion of extension lines. It is even reported that unless the money market should improve so as to enable the Eastern railway company of France to place a large issue of fresh bonds, this company will be compelled to apply to the construction of the works on the Mul-

house line the net receipts of the original railway, to which the shareholders of course look for their dividends. And yet, whilst the calls upon the French money market are thus heavy and continuous, the Credit Mobilier society is still offering to cover Russia with a net-work of railways, the ultimate cost of which will probably exceed sixty millions sterling; and the Spanish credit mobilier, an offshoot of the Paris gambling-house, is entering into contracts for the extension of the Spanish Railway system. Believing, as we do, that Europe has already undertaken more public works than can be executed without further severe pressure, it is essential that the attempts of the French premium-hunters should be met by a word of warning. Let us hope that the emperor will be wise in time, and adopt measures for effectually checking the improvident engagements of the monster gambling-house of the place Vendôme.

From the London Morning Herald.

#### HAS ENGLAND A SEPARATE EXISTENCE?

The policy of the allies, whatever was originally intended by it, has had the effect of investing the behaviour of the miserable King of Naples with something approaching to dignity. He was commanded—for the counsels of two such states as France and England to such a sovereign as the Two Sicilies are commands—to moderate the excesses of his government; and he promptly refused to listen to dictation of any sort. He was threatened; but he stood firm against every attempt at intimidation. The two great powers feeling that they had committed themselves, or fearing, perhaps, ulterior consequences, give way, and in doing so make an idle parade of menace which they think necessary to account for by saying that it is a measure of eventual protection on the behalf of their own subjects. The King of Naples may perchance put up with the interruption of diplomatic relations. He has vindicated in the face of Europe his right to do what he likes in his own dominions. We have no desire to dictate to the French government, but we do not hesitate to say that our own have placed themselves in a position by no means befitting the government of a great and powerful state.—When England finds it necessary to interfere in the affairs of any continental state she should be prepared, if not to back her remonstrances by an appeal to arms at all events to secure for them a respectful hearing. When she possessed statesmen worthy of the name she was also so prepared; in the present instance she is not. Worse than that. An affair in which the character of England is so nearly concerned, has been handed over to the government of our ally, and the first official intimation of the allied powers appears in the columns of the organ of the French government. One feels disposed to ask, has England any longer a separate existence?—has she a statesman in the direction of her affairs who has the spirit of a man? Are Englishmen prepared to accept the position for the country of a secondary state, to which she is rapidly tending, if she has not already, in the opinion of Europe, actually touched it? It will require many years of wise, and patient, and resolute statesmanship to redeem for this country the character she enjoyed four years ago, and which has since been compromised by those successive knots of knaves and imbeciles which are called governments by a most mistaken courtesy. There is a limit to every evil, and (if we are to have a country at all) we have, we trust, reached it in the form at least of an administration.

## Communications.

### MACKAREL CRAFT.

A few evenings ago, as I was taking my accustomed walk, I drew near a spot in which two persons seated on a log of wood were indulged in the following conversation:—

Bob—Well Peter, you say you think the Mackarel Craft won't pay. On this account I think you ought to be called Dydimus, for I believe any person who has belief at all could not doubt this, for the fact is as plain as daylight through a Gooseberry bush.

Now Peter, don't you see the Bank is a paying concern, and is it not a Joint Stock Company. Sure they have lately made so much money that Mr Kerr's Office can't hold all the Tin and Signs on it. See the fine building they are now erecting to hold the Pewter.

Peter—But Bob, you should remember that it is the very thing itself that this Stock Company deals in; sure, on that counter you see nothing but clane notes and bright shiners; you see no ready cash paid out there for rotten knees or foothooks; you know such a concern could never lose a cent.

Bob—And isn't clane and bright Mackarel as good and as clane as any money? Why, if you don't call them cash, are they not worth the cash any moment. How then do you doubt the truth of my assertion Peter, when I say the Mackarel Craft will pay.

Peter—Why Bob, I'll tell you—because I never yet saw a Company concern started in Chatham that paid well: sure you know very well the Steam Ferry Boat was a Company concern, and it did not pay. And I believe the reason of this was that the poor man was in the minority; though this had the appearance of equality, yet a preponderance in favor of the rich man undoubtedly existed; and so long and so sure as the plain practical common sense man is excluded from the directory of the affair, rest assured Joint Stock Companies in this community, will prove undoubted failures.

Peter—Well Bob, you have thrown much light upon this subject in my opinion. At the next meeting, I will try to repeat what you have told me, and shall endeavour to watch over the interests of this concern, and report its doings through the Press, in order to have it conducted properly.

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

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. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

#### 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 day immediately preceding the discount day.

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

#### SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 3rd November, £380 5 2  
Withdrawn 4th November, 225 5 3

#### WEEKLY CALENDAR.

New Moon 27th, 11A 55m A.M.—HIGH WATER.

23 Su 27th Sunday after Trinity	2452	3423
24 M. John Knox died 1572	3 45	4 5
25 Tu	4 24	4 43
26 W Gale in Bay of Fundy 1846	5 0	5 19
27 Th	5 37	5 53
28 F.	6 11	6 29
29 S. Revolution in Poland 1830	6 46	7 3

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2430m.—Bathurst, 2445m.—Dalhousie, 2450m from the above.

#### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

As every thing connected with trade, but more particularly with the price of, and traffic in the necessities of life, is interesting at the present time, we copy the annexed Circular, issued at Montreal by John Dougall, Commission Merchant, which bears date the 4th November.

"From Kenneth, Dowie & Co.'s Circular, dated 17th October, we learn that the very inferior conditions of new wheats had a tendency to reduce the average, but that good foreign wheat and flour fully maintained their price.—Canadian Flour is quoted No. 1, 32s. 6d. to 35s. Indian Corn was in great demand for consumption, and had advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d., being quoted 34s. to 35s. Ashes had again advanced, Pots being 49s. and Pearls 46s. to 47s. The crops on the Northern Baltic are not turning out well on account of a protracted harvest. On the south side of the Baltic the quality of grain was excellent.

"The price of wheat and flour have materially altered here since Friday. Flour is arriving freely, and is dull of sale at previous quotations. A sale of Spring Wheat Flour was made on Monday at 33s. Ashes were placed on the same day at 45s. 7 1-2d. Butter is arriving freely, and unsaleable at 11d.

"We spoke of the desirableness of establishing the custom of Butter Inspection last week, without stating the reasons. These are briefly as follows:—

"Butter inspection would let both buyer and seller know what they are doing. It is not a fair test of a parcel of butter to bore or open two or three casks, for these may be the best or the worst; and, consequently, transactions at present are very uncertain and unsatisfactory. It would also greatly facilitate business. Orders are often received from the Lower Ports or Britain for Butter, by parties who hesitate to buy on their own judgment. Besides, were it inspected, it would be sold at as low a rate of commission as Flour or Ashes; and we may add that whatever was shipped would be in

good order properly pickled, and, consequently more likely to turn out well, and induce farther orders at a higher limit.

"Sales of imported goods continue fair, and several wholesale houses are nearly sold out; others have good stock for late Fall and Winter Trade.

"The New York Independent, in its last commercial article, states that the law requiring New York Banks to publish a weekly statement of their position, has worked well by preventing sudden or undue expansions and contractions. The following is its account of the Money Market:—

"The rates of loan and discount are steady. For prime 60 to 90 day paper, the rate of discount is not above 8 to 8 1-2 per cent; for four to six months dates, 9 to 10 per cent seem the market rate, and 10 to 12 for second class. The ease with which long-dated paper is negotiated, marks are comparatively easy supply. We call no market stringent or tight in which six months paper circulates with ease at 9 to 10 per cent, as it does now. Call loans are steady at 7 per cent.

"The imports to the 25th October, at New York, were one hundred and eighty-one million of dollars, against one hundred and twenty-one to same date last year. The Exports in same time fifty-nine millions, against fifty-three last year. It was estimated that the cotton crop would only reach 2,850,000 bales against 3,500,000 last year, but that the rise in price would make this years crop worth more than last. The dry goods trade was nearly over. There has been a heavy failure in this line—Mr Jas. Beck, and another in the produce business, still heavier, namely, Mr Theodore Perry. Stocks were decidedly on the decline. The Persia, for Liverpool, had taken out the large sum of a million and a half in specie, which caused some derangement.

"The news by the Canadian, now on her way up the river, is to 22nd Oct., and on the whole favorable; transactions being extensive, without material change of price. We may mention that orders have already been sent to Chicago for provisions to come all the way by rail for shipment by this vessel. These Ocean Steamers have done great good to the business of Canada already, and every effort should be made to have at least, one weekly line to this port. The want of tonnage is severely felt here now, it being cheaper, at this moment to send produce to Britain by way of New York than by way of the St. Lawrence. This state of things cuts off trade from the interior."

#### COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

OUR Correspondent at New Carlisle, under date of Nov. 8, furnishes the following items of local news:

##### FATAL ACCIDENT.

An Inquest was held by J. G. Le Bel, Esq., Coroner for this County, at Bonaventure, on the 6th inst., on the body of Felix L'Evesque, of the Township of Maria, who was unfortunately killed on the day previous, under the following circumstances:

A handsome new Church is in the course of erection by the R. C. population of Bonaventure (or Township of Hamilton) and the deceased and two young men, named David Alain and ——— Povie, were employed on the roof, when a plank on which they stood, broke, precipitating them some 36 feet. Povie most providentially caught one of the scaffolding posts in his descent, and escaped unhurt, but his less fortunate companions fell to the ground. L'Evesque survived only a few hours. Alain, who is also from Maria, had a thigh broke, and is otherwise seriously injured; he is consequently in a dangerous state.

The deceased leaves a wife and seven children but indifferently provided for, to mourn his loss.

We are unfortunately at present without a Medical man, the nearest to the eastward being at Perce, nearly 60 miles distant, and Nouville to the westward, being upwards of 100 miles of coast, with a population of some 7 to 8,000 souls, at least, left to the mercy of Providence, so far as medical or surgical assistance is required. A fine field presents itself for a young active practitioner, one really fond of his profession. Should this meet the eye of any such gentleman, the writer would be happy to give him any further information he may require.

Having on various occasions expressed our opinion of Mr John LeBrun, as a builder and draughtsman, we have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following proof of the sailing qualities of the Barque "Oliver Blanchard," built by that gentleman for Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., and launched at Paspébiac last year.

The "Oliver Blanchard," Captain Philip Giffard, left the Island of Jersey for the Coast of Brazil, on the 7th March last, called at Bahia, thence to Rio de Janeiro, where she discharged her cargo, and loaded coffee for New York, which port she reached on the 10th June, thus performing the round in the short space of three months and two days! This appears very like walking

"The waters like a thing of life,"

and will we think justify us in placing the "Oliver Blanchard" on the list of First Class Clippers. Great praise is also due to Captain Giffard, who is evidently a smart seaman and a good navigator. For no clipper ever made an extraordinary passage when commanded by a dull sleepy headed skipper.