

The Politician.

COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John Courier of July 4.
EMIGRATION.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the subject of emigration, and now that we have a Government able, and, we believe, willing, to do the people's work, in the people's way, we wish to take the first opportunity of again pressing it on their notice, and on that of our readers generally. We need not insist upon their importance of a full and healthy stream of emigration, or the danger and loss that threaten our Provinces at present from the departure from it of large numbers of our native-born population, without any compensating return to fill their room. What we think of more importance, is to point out the actual condition we are drifting into, in order, if possible, that an early means of escape may be found. For this purpose we have gathered the following figures from various sources, and present them as an indication of our position, and when we recall the fact that the number of arrivals of emigrants last year was only half what it was the year before, and less than one-fifth of what it was in 1853, it will be evident that the subject is not a moment too soon brought under consideration. Of the emigration of the present year we have no means of judging, except from what has been during the part of the season now past, and certainly the prospect derived from this view is not very hopeful. On looking at the returns for 1853 and 1855, these being the only two years for which we have been able to find quarterly statements of our immigration made up, we find that the number of arrivals up to 30th of June, averages 47 per cent. of the whole for the year, and applying this ratio to the number arrived to that date this year, viz., 314, would make the number yet to come this season, 351, or in whole 665. The gross annual emigration to New-Brunswick for five years may therefore be stated thus:

1853, as per official returns	3,762
1854	3,440
1855	1,045
1856	708
1857, estimated	665

Had the above decline in our immigration been confined to the first three years of the series, we should hardly have thought it sufficient to base an argument upon, as the falling off then was mainly due to European causes, over which we had no control; and which affected, if not equally, at least to a large extent, emigration from thence to all countries. But what makes the matter important is that we do not yet seem to have reached the bottom of the descending scale, while other countries are rapidly rising again to the usual rate of emigration they had before the war. In the United States, emigration reached its lowest point in consequence of the war in 1855, the New York returns for 1856 being five thousand more than in the previous year. We are not in possession at present of the emigration returns to Canada for last year, but we find that the average of the six years preceding 1855, was about forty thousand annually, while that of 1855, was but twenty-one thousand two hundred and seventy four; a decrease, though not nearly so large proportionately as took place in this Province, yet sufficient to show that there was some more widely acting cause than any of merely internal origin in either of the colonies. Granting then that the Russian war and consequent scarcity of men and improved times in Europe accounted for a portion of the falling off of our emigration in 1853 '54 and '55, the question comes up why is it still declining when the war is over, and the numbers going to other countries are coming up to their former average? By the latest Canadian returns, we find that the emigration to Quebec this year, up to June 19th was:—

1857,	16,059
1856 to same date	7848
Increase	8211

Or more than a hundred per cent. on the numbers of the previous year.

And at New York to June 24th, it was:

1857,	75,431
1856 to same date	50,195
Increase	25,236

Or fifty per cent. over 1856.

With these facts before us, and they might be greatly multiplied of the same kind, did the subject need, it surely behoves us to enquire what the causes are that has brought New Brunswick into such disfavor in the European emigration market, and if possible to suggest also the remedies. But these we must refer to next week.

CHINA.—The dates from Canton river are to the 8th of May. Several attempts had been made to blow up the ships there, one of which was nearly successful. No military operations could be undertaken before October 1, owing to the heat of the weather.

The dates from Foo-Chow are to the 30th of April, and mention the near approach of the rebels, causing considerable uneasiness among the merchants and wealthy people, who were removing their property.

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

From Papers by the Arabia at New York.

New York, July 8.—The Arabia, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th ult., arrived last evening. The news is three days later than previous advices. The Liverpool cotton market was steady, at a reported advance of one-sixteenth of a penny. Favorable accounts of the crops had been received from all parts of Europe, and the breadstuffs were depressed in consequence. Mr Dallas, the U. S. Minister, has been dubbed Doctor of Laws by the University of Oxford. The British House of Commons had passed the bill admitting Jews to seats in Parliament, and the divorce bill. The result of the elections in France show that only four opponents of the Government have been returned. Gen. Cavaignac's election had been set aside for informality, but another contest would be had during the present month.

In Madrid, on the 20th of June, Senior Lafrogia, the Mexican envoy, had a lengthened conference with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the pending difficulty between the countries had not advanced towards a settlement.

We have news from India, dated at Calcutta on the 18th, Madras 25th and Bombay 27th of May. The mutiny in the Bengal native army had progressed to a fearful extent. Three regiments were in open revolt at Meerut, but having been dispersed by European troops, they fled to Delhi, and having been joined by three other regiments. They took possession of the city, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul Emperor as King, after having committed many murders and outrages. Government troops were being concentrated around Delhi, and the Rajah of Gwalior had proffered aid to the English government.

The dates from Hong Kong, China, are to the 9th of May. There is nothing new from the seat of war. A prevalent scarcity of food had produced much distress all over the empire. Rebellion was rife at Foo-choo-Foo, and trade considerably deranged in consequence.

The London Star says that there is at length a prospect of some public movement being attempted in favor of Parliamentary reform, a considerable number of leading reformers having held a meeting and taken the preliminary steps to bring the matter before the public.

The work of shipping the submarine telegraph cable on board the United States frigate Niagara was expected to be commenced about the 29th June.

The new cotton supply movement was attracting the attention of the London press. The Times calls on the government to pave the way for the Lancashire manufacturers to carry out their project in India.

At an English Cabinet council the title of Prince Consort had been conferred upon Prince Albert, thereby making him legally, as he already was actually, a member of the British royal family, and assuring him of a high and definite position abroad, but without giving him any authority at home.

The distributions of the Victoria Cross or Order of Valor to those distinguished themselves in the late war, took place in Hyde Park on the 26th of June. Queen Victoria handed the cross to each individual entitled to receive it, adding a few words of compliment. The military display was small, being confined to about 7,000 men, comprising the crag regiments of the Crimea. In the temporary stands which had been run up there were some ten thousand spectators, while the ground was covered with a dense mass of people, who displayed a considerable amount of enthusiasm.

The police of Dublin had arrested a painter named Jpollen and his son, for the murder of Mr Little, the railroad cashier, which created so much sensation a few months since. The evidence is strong against the prisoners.

The Emperor Napoleon had gone to Plombiers. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a rumour that a plot of a most serious nature, connected with the recent election movement, had been discovered, and four Italians on whom papers and firearms were found, had been arrested.

Advices from Berlin state that considerable agitation prevailed in the Elberfeld and Barmen districts, in consequence of a general strike for increased wages among the operatives employed in the cotton mills.

Letters from the Oporto state that the vine disease was again making severe ravages in Portugal.

A Trieste despatch dated 25th of June, the authenticity of which is doubted, says it was reported that the porte had demanded explanation from Lord Redcliffe respecting the occupation by the English of the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and also that another Circassian victory, in which 1,000 Russians were lost, had been reported.

The London money market was steady at former rates. Consols for money continued short; for account they closed at 93 1-3 to 93 1-4.

The Council of the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills, to five and a half per cent, but the interest on advances was maintained at six per cent.

Breadstuffs dull, and corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower.

The weather was magnificent.

The accounts of the grain and potatoe crops in Ireland are highly encouraging.

LEGHORN.—Frightful Accident at the Leghorn Theatre.—A correspondent of an English paper, writing from Florence on the 13th ult., says:

"Leghorn has been the scene of a frightful accident. A mimic representation of the siege of Sebastopol, exhibited last Sunday in the summer theatre, the arena close by the aqueduct, will be remembered by many a sorrowing husband and bereaved father so long as any episode in the real warfare of the Crimea will be remembered by the companions of Raglan and Pellsier. In the afternoon about four thousand persons were collected in the theatre to witness this representation, to be followed by the pranks of Stenterello, the Tuscan clown of Puench. The bombardment of Sebastopol was exhibited on the stage of the arena about eight o'clock.—A number of small fire balloons, made of tow steeped in turpentine and then ignited, were, it appears, directed against a pile of bastions and parapets of painted canvas—a mimic Malakoff.

From these balloons constantly falling in the same spot, part of the scenery appears to have become saturated with the turpentine, at last caught fire. The actors, after an ineffectual attempt to extinguish the flames, saved themselves by leaping out of a window at the back of the stage, getting safely into the garden attached to the building. But the current of air from the window thus left open, acting almost like a blowpipe on the flames, drove them in on the mass of the spectators. (They have scorched and blackened the first eight rows of benches in the pit.) Then followed the rush and the crush of the maddened and panic-stricken thousands, those in the pit frantically clambering up into the gallery, those in the gallery frantically dashing wives and children from the window into the street, and, worst of all, the great mass of women and children trying to force their way along the passages of the door, which they found shut—or more probably (as the door shut from the inside) had themselves closed and blocked up in the confusion of the first terrible fight. Thus the wretched victims, in their blind haste, were the cause of their own destruction, and in that destruction many women and children were suffocated or literally trodden to death; and when, at length the gates were forced open, the crowd from behind impelled and projected a heap of corpses into the street."

The *Moniteur Toscano* of the 13th June, gives some further particulars:

"Nothing occurred to disturb the equanimity of the public until the third act, when one of the side scenes caught fire. The machinists attempted to put it out at once, but notwithstanding their efforts the flames spread to other scenes, and it was then that the public were seized with panic. The impetuosity of the spectators, who, with loud cries and shrieks, rushed towards the various outlets of the theatre, was indescrivable. The staircases, lobbies, and vestibules were densely packed. This mass, which could only move on slowly, trampled upon those who had had the misfortune to fall during the first rush, while many of those who were in the midst of the crowd were suffocated. Unfortunately, the bodies of the first victims were in the way of the doors, so that they could not be opened. The strongest among the crowd broke down every obstacle, and throwing themselves from the galleries and windows, received dangerous contusions.

Those who had remained on the stage, to which the flames had been confined, suffered much less, since they were enabled to escape through the back doors with comparatively little trouble. Without the panic, all these disasters might have been avoided, since the theatre had six doors, which might have given free egress to the crowd, if there had been less violence. The news spread through the town with the rapidity of lightning. Every one was in consternation. The music bands stationed on the Piazza d'Armi ceased playing; the numerous promenaders on the public walks disappeared; all the places of public resort were deserted, every one hastening to the scene of the disaster, and then what a scene awaited them! Half naked children carried in the arms of their parents, women that had fainted stretched on litters, vehicles of all kinds—nay, even artillery waggons—filled with wounded people; the groans of the dying, the cries of those who had lost their friends or relations. In the midst of the confusion the firemen were engaged in mastering the fire, which had consumed all the scenes and roof, but had spared the galleries.

The *Monitore* then concludes with correcting its former statement of the number of dead and injured. The former are 62, sixteen of whom had been trampled to death in the theatre, the remaining 46 having expired at the hospital. The injured are 88, of whom 53 have been conveyed to their homes, and 34 are still in the hospitals."

INDIA.

The *Insurrection in India*.—The mutiny in the Bengal army in British India is spoken of as something serious from its extent, but we must wait for further accounts before we can pronounce upon that extent, or see whether it is likely to extend to other places than Delhi. Mutinies have been by no means uncommon in the Indian service, and whenever one has broken out it has been immediately proclaimed that it was all up with England in the East; yet the handful of foreigners have never yet failed to put down the mutineers, though several of the outbreaks have been on a more threatening scale than that which prevailed at Delhi at the last accounts. Sometimes Euro-

peans have been concerned in mutinies, and even the English officers have occasionally gone very far on the road that leads to treason, when the walkers in it move only to destruction, though success would give it a different name. Clive had to encounter one of these mutinies of officers, and the other occurred in the time of Lord Minto's Governor-Generalship, in the Madras Presidency. It is upon the fidelity of the officers, even more than that of the men, that the English power in the East must rest; and when we know that neither officers nor men have ever failed to give way before the government, even when their causes of complaint were good, we should be careful how we assume to pronounce upon what is to be the result of a mutiny, though the incidents of it may appear to be of the most alarming nature to the dominant race. It will turn out, we suspect, that the things which have been are the things which shall be.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the names of Delhi and the Mogul. The capital of the Moguls has long ceased to be a place of much political importance. What was left of it by Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah fell away with the advance of the British into India. There are twenty places in Hindostan of more consequence than Delhi, and which it would be a more serious matter to have in a state of rebellion. As to the poor fellow who is said to be proclaimed king, because he is the son of the last Mogul, he is a person of as much consequence in India as some illegitimate descendant of a Sturt king would be in England. He is hardly worthy of being called the shadow of a shade. From the fact that he has been proclaimed king we infer that the movement is of a Mahometan character, and the Mahometans form but a small portion of the population of British India, and are no better liked by the followers of other religions than are the Christians. It is beyond question, that the Christian rule in India has been far more favorable to the happiness of the other peoples of that country than ever was the Mahometan rule.—Even in the worst days of British ascendancy, the mass of the people there were better treated than they were in the times when no one disputed the power of the descendants of Tamerlane.

When we consider the composition of the British army in India, and that it is recruited from among people as much unlike as are the Swedes and the Spaniards, the Danes and the Italians, the distinctions of races, of castes, and of religions, and the physical differences of these men,—we ought not to be surprised that mutinies sometimes occur in it. It is so easy to run foul of prejudices, the English being possessed of no great tact, that troubles must occur. The wonder is that troubles do not oftener happen, and that they should be so easily quelled when they do happen.

It is, perhaps, a coincidence that this mutiny should have occurred just at this time. It is precisely one century since the foundation of the British Indian Empire was laid. Clive won the battle of Plassey on the 23rd of June 1757, and from that day, by common consent, is dated the imperial position of the Western Christian race in the East. It was the greatest victory ever won there by the intrusive people, whether we regard its incidents or its consequences. If the English in India had any idea of celebrating the anniversary of Plassey, what has just taken place may have led to the postponement of their proposed festivities.—*Boston Traveller.*

CANADA.

The *Weather and Crops*.—The long continued rains have at length ceased and given place to more seasonable weather. A glorious summer sun is now warming the earth and vegetation is everywhere vigorously excited. Apprehensions had begun to be felt at a further continuance of the cold and wet. Our best information leads to the belief that up to the present time no injury has been done to the great staple cereal; while all the spring grain has been materially advantaged by the nature of the season. Peas are fast recovering from the effect of cold, and are promising well. Oats could scarcely show a better appearance. Of this grain, we are told, there is a great breadth sown. More Barley is said to be in the ground than was ever before in Upper Canada. The accounts received from different quarters are somewhat conflicting as regards Wheat. It is clear that, in certain localities, much has been winter killed—to such an extent that the remainder was not considered worth saving; the land has therefore been ploughed and resown with spring grain. There has been some talk of appearances of the midge, &c., but we are inclined to think the prognostics founded on the fancied discovery of this enemy to the Farmer's golden hope, is somewhat of venturous prophecy. Farmers and country entomologists may be assumed to be too little conversant with either the midge, the Hessian Fly, or the weevil to detect the one or the other at this early season. At the same time it must be confessed that any attempt to discover the advent of these destructive insects is highly meritorious, as facilitating a further familiarity with the habits, and consequently affording a greater chance of obviating the ravages of this insidious pest.—*Toronto Ledger.*

UNITED STATES.

Great Fire in New Orleans.—New Orleans, July 8.—A terrific fire is now raging on the Levee, between Gravier-street and Common-street. It broke out in the commission house of Lusk & Co., and the whole block occupied by Wheeler and Forostall, as a foundry, by Lusk & Co., the Carlo Mail office, Waldo and