

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN PERSIA.

The despatches of Sir James Outram, containing the official statement of the military operations at Mohammerah and Ahwaz, have been published. The particulars are mainly the same as the accounts which have already appeared in our columns. The points in these despatches worthy of especial notice, are thus touched upon in the Times:

The distinctive character of General Outram's campaign, is to be sought rather in the extraordinary boldness and promptitude by which the victory was improved, and the accumulation of results which a single success was thus made to produce. No sooner had the Persian army retired from its intrenchments at Mohammerah, and commenced its retreat into the interior, than Sir James despatched a force on its track, although it was perfectly clear that the original strength of the enemy had been very considerable, and that his loss had been comparatively trifling, while to crown the difficulties of the crisis, the British cavalry had not been able to complete its landing, and a single troop of horse only was available for the contemplated service. Nevertheless, even under such circumstances as these, Sir James did not hesitate for a moment, but gave orders to Captain Malcolm Green to follow up 13,000 Persians with only forty-five troopers—a duty which that officer very effectually discharged. Upon the receipt of his report, and upon the intelligence subsequently brought in, the British Commander at once resolved to take advantage of the enemy's dismay, and in the course of eight-and-forty hours, he detached a flying column of 300 men to overtake the Persians, and do whatever might be practicable in completing their route. The result was, that this little force, on penetrating to Ahwaz, a town some distance up the river, not only came up with the whole Persian army in a new position, but actually succeeded in dislodging it, and putting it a second time to flight, and a new victory, almost as important, and even less costly than that at Mohammerah, was gained solely upon the credit of the original success. But for this dashing exploit, the enemy might have recovered his confidence at Ahwaz, collected his forces anew, and moved down, perhaps, upon Mohammerah, to fight the last battle over again. As it is, not only has the fortified position been carried, but the entire army of the Persians, under the immediate command of the Shahzaden, or heir apparent, in person, has been driven in a state of terror and disorganization, league after league, before a mere handful of our troops, and—what is more—the whole population of the country has witnessed and appreciated the spectacle. Such a system of tactics, evincing as it does a thorough knowledge of oriental character, will remind some of our readers of the campaigns of Alexander, who, thousands of years ago, employed the same audacity against the same enemy, with the same completeness of success. It is not every General, however, who would venture on making 45 troopers do duty for the cavalry of an army, or who would send 300 men in pursuit of 13,000. Numbers, it is true, count in reality for little under such conditions, and the event has shown as much, but it requires a commander of no ordinary merit to act unshrinkingly on the conviction.

The next lesson we may draw from the despatches before us, is suggested by the comparative inefficiency of the Persian troops when opposed to the British, notwithstanding the singular excellence of their preparations and the science which had apparently been placed at their command. From the description given by Sir James Outram of the works at Mohammerah, it appears as if the best engineers in Europe could not have planned defences more cleverly, constructed them more solidly, or armed them more formidably, than had been done by the officers of the Shah. Batteries had been erected of great strength, of solid earth, twenty feet thick, eighteen feet high, with casemated embrasures. . . . These, with other earthworks, armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the river, and were so skillfully and judiciously placed, and so scientifically formed, as to sweep the whole stream to the extent of the range of the guns, up and down the river, and across the opposite shore; indeed, everything that science could suggest and labour accomplish in the time, appeared to have been done by the enemy to effectually prevent any vessel passing up the river above their position.

This description might serve for Sebastopol itself, and it may, perhaps, be in the reader's recollection, that similar praise was bestowed upon the forts found to have been constructed by the Chinese. Both Chinese and Persians, too, we are expressly told, stand to their guns with considerable intrepidity, and yet, in both cases, the balance of advantages in actual conflict, appears almost as completely on the side of the British as it might have been a century ago. For that matter, indeed, the Chinese are thought to have anticipated Europeans in the

discovery of gunpowder, and should therefore be the most experienced, if not the most skillful artillerymen in the world. Nevertheless, neither entrenchments, which sometimes inspire even disorderly troops with fortitude, neither ample earthworks or solid masonry, neither shot, shell, rifle, or cannon, can raise Asiatics to the level of Europeans, nor does there appear, indeed, much difference of character between the days of Clive and the days of Outram—between the battle of Plassy and the battle of Khooshab.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—I have clipped the following out of the St. John Freeman, which I hope you will copy into the Gleaner for the information of all concerned at the present time—so that it will be seen after all their fine promises, whether our Representatives will move in the matter or not at the approaching Session of the Legislature, so that if any more boilers or kettles are to be brought from St. John to Chatham, they will have a shorter road to come than at present.

Yours, &c., &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chatham, June 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

Sir,—It is surprising to many in this quarter, that among all that appeared in your independent journal, concerning Immigration settling the country, not a word or hint was mooted about opening that tract of wilderness land lying between the Grand Lake and Chatham in Miramichi. Now sir, I would suggest to the powers that be, to stop the grants to the Agricultural Societies in the Province for three or four years, and apply the same in exploring or opening a road through the above tract of country, which would shorten the distance nearly a third between St. John and Miramichi, the principal shipping ports in the Province. The Farmers to the South and West can have no objections to this, as the Railroads are in progress through their part of the country; besides, as a practical farmer, I must say that if this great thoroughfare was opened up between St. John and here, and but fifty settlers located thereon, it would be of more substantial benefit to the Province than all the good the Agricultural Societies would do the country for the next twenty years to come.

Yours &c.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Miramichi, January, 1857.

The neglect of this great means of inter-communication by all our Governments, and more especially by the representatives of Queen's and Northumberland, has always seemed to us to prove their incapacity for the government of such a country as this, as well as their utter indifference to every thing tending merely to promote the general interests, but not likely to pay in a political way. From the navigable waters at the head of the Grand Lake to the navigable waters of the Miramichi, is but a short distance. The land is good, the country for the most part level, and there are, in short, no difficulties in the way of thus bringing Chatham and the North within a few hours travel of Fredericton and St. John. We did all in our power some years ago, to get this road built, and there was a motion in the Assembly for a grant for a survey or something of the kind, but none of the parties who should be interested were serious about it, and after affording the opportunity of making some clap trap speeches, it fell through.—Freeman.

POSTSCRIPT.

One o'clock, the Fredericton Mail has just arrived. The Gazette contains the following appointments:—Charles Fisher, Esq., James Brown, Esq., Samuel L. Tilley, Esq., the Hon. William H. Steeves, John M. Johnson, Esq., Junior, Albert J. Smith, Esq., the Hon. David Wark, and Charles Watters, Esq. to be Members of her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

The Honorable Charles Fisher to be Attorney General, and the Honorable Samuel Leonard Tilley, to be Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of this Province.

The election for York is to come off as follows:—The 13th inst. is the day of Nomination, 18th the day of polling, and the 22nd the day of declaration.

The Legislature is summoned to meet on the 24th instant.

Ulcerous Sores.—A poor man named Mackey in the employ of Lieut. Webster, of Pugwash, was terribly afflicted with several ulcerous sores on his body, and two on his leg, which rendered him a most miserable object, and frequently deprived him of the means of earning his daily bread; he obtained advice from some very eminent medical men, but he did not get any better, however, the gallant and humane Lieut. finally purchased for him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which Mackey commenced using; he persevered with these remedies for only nine weeks, when to the astonishment of every one, the ulcers had entirely disappeared, leaving scarcely a scar perceptible after 19 years of acute suffering. These famous medicines will cure old wounds even of 30 years standing.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 4th May, 1857, £668 0 0
Withdrawn, including interest, 5th May, £72 11 10

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.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Last Qr.	15th 2h47m A. M.	HIGH WATER.
14 S.	1st. Sunday after Trinity	10h 5, 10h 31
15 M.		10 57 11 21
16 T.		11 58
17 W.	John Wesley born 1703.	0 29 1 6
18 Th.	Battle of Waterloo 1815.	1 34 2 4
19 F.		2 37 3 8
20 S.	Accession of Queen Victoria	3 27 4 9

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, 2h30m.—Bathurst, 2h45m.—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

THE GAME OF POLITICS.

It is evident from the remarks we see in several of our Provincial Journals, that an effort is being made to give the Northern section of the Province as little influence as possible in the new Government. The main object in view at present, is to weaken our interests in Railway matters.

The reason of this is plain. For some time past considerable efforts have been used to excite in the minds of the people residing in the Counties bordering on the St. John, a desire to have this Province connected by Railway with that of Canada, by what is called the valley of the St. John, and to enlist the interest and sympathies of the inhabitants of Charlotte, it has been recently proposed to connect this road at some convenient point, with the St. Andrew's road, which report says is rapidly progressing on towards Woodstock.

We have asked the question of persons living in St. John and Fredericton, and we have also sought the information by public enquiries of our contemporaries—where is this Valley route situate, of which we have heard so much from time to time, and more particularly of late?—will any person define it for the information of us ignoramus living in the North. We are all lamentably deficient in information on this important subject, and are anxious to be enlightened in reference to it.

There is a law on the statute book, exacting a certain duty on all articles imported into the Province, to be appropriated towards the building of Railroads from Shediac to the Bend, and from thence to St. John. The same law provides that after a certain period, lines from Shediac to Miramichi, and from Fredericton to Woodstock, shall be surveyed and proceeded with. If this law be faithfully carried out, the people residing in the Northern section of the Province will quietly submit to the imposition of this tax; but the moment an attempt is made to deal unfairly with them, by doing nothing on the branch to connect Shediac with Miramichi and to proceed with the line upward from Fredericton, that moment resistance will be made to the exaction of the duty, because it will be illegal. All that the people on this side of the Province demand is to be fairly dealt with, and woe-betide the member from this quarter, whether in the Government or out of it, who will give his sanction to such an illegal act. His days from that moment, as a representative, will be numbered, and right well do all of them know it. That such an effort will

be made, we have every reason to fear; but while the Northern members prove true to one another and to their constituents (and we have full faith in them) there is no danger to be apprehended that such an unjust act will be carried out.

PROVINCIAL BANK.

We extract the following sensible remarks from the Westmorland Times. The subject is well worthy the serious consideration of our Legislature, and we are pleased to perceive by the article we have quoted, that it is to be brought under their notice:

“Many important questions will of necessity be laid by, or not taken up at all, till the Session at the ensuing winter, the subject of a Provincial Bank we believe will be one of those last named; be this as it may however, there is no reason why the subject should not be brought under the notice of the public, in order that it may be discussed, and the minds of the people prepared for any action that may be deemed necessary in the matter. Considering the circumstances in which this Province is now placed, and believing it to be a fixed fact, that a large outlay of public money must, during the next few years be made, for Railway and other purposes, we are among the number of those who believe that a Provincial Bank ought to be established. The present amount of Banking capital is already too small for the accommodation of the business part of the community, and the money now at the disposal of our monied institutions, could all be profitably employed, as it ought to be, in affording the necessary facilities to merchants and traders in general, for conducting the legitimate commerce of the Province; therefore, when the money is withdrawn from the sources of employment for which it was intended, a positive injury is inflicted on those who have a right to the benefits, and the trade of the country is crippled in the hands of those who have the conducting of it. For the sake of illustration, let us suppose, that the Chief Commissioner of Railways makes application to any Bank Board in the Province, to be allowed to draw for such sums as may be required to carry on the works, say from £20,000 to £30,000, and the Board so applied to were to return for answer, that the funds of the Bank were required for the purpose of accommodating its own customers, and that the facilities could not be granted for carrying on public works; this we maintain would be the answer which ought to be returned, in order that the wants of the trading public might be properly supplied and the funds of the Bank applied to the purpose for which they were originally subscribed; but says the Railway Commissioner we will replace the money by Bills of Exchange on England, arising from the sale of our Bonds, granted, but the Bank has already issued to the full extent of its means, and if a new issue is made for Railway purposes, then the regular customers cannot have the facilities to which they are entitled and therefore they must be the sufferers. What then is to be done? Either the capital of our Banks already established must be increased, or new institutions created, and this last mode is the one we would urge upon the notice of the public, and the manner of having it carried out would be in the shape of a Provincial Bank.”

AUSTRALIA.

This distant possession is every day assuming a more imposing position among the Colonies of Britain. In the Province of Victoria, there has been a change in the Government.—This we believe is the first since it has acquired a Legislature. It is composed as follows:

Chief Secretary—J. O'Shannassy.
Treasurer—S. L. Foster.
Trade and Customs—E. Greaves.
Crown Lands—Gavan Duffy.
Public Works—George Horne.
Law officers of the Crown—H. S. Chapman, Attorney General; and Dennistoun Wood, Solicitor General.

The Melbourne Correspondent of the London Times says:

“There are some peculiarities about this ministry which deserve notice. There are two gentlemen in it who have been Colonial Secretaries—Mr Foster, who was Colonial Secretary at the time of the Ballarat riots, and Mr Champion, who filled that office in Van Diemen's Land, but who lost it on declining to support transportation. The other members are new to official life, except that some of them have legislative experience. Two are Roman Catholics—O'Shannassy and Gavan Duffy—and there is no doubt that a no 'popery' cry would lose them some support. On the other hand the old ministry had lost public confidence, chiefly by their reckless management of the financial and the number of little shabby financial tricks they had been detected in; so that if the O'Shannassy ministry in its present state should not last to the session of 1857-8, it will have done some service by breaking up the old clique, and destroying a certain prestige in its favor.

“Chapman not being in the house, and Wood never having been in the old Council, were before constituencies when they took office, so that they will not, if elected, have to go again before their constituents; the others will have to vacate their seats. Greaves, Duffy, and Horne are, it is said, secure. O'Shannassy will, it is said, be opposed on the 'no popery