## The Politician.

## THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Argus, Oct. 15. THE REVENUE

The Revenue account for the quarter ending the 10th of October (of which, elsewhere, we publish an account) is somewhat startling, after the sanguine expectations so generally the public, that it would show a considerable increase over the returns of the corresponding quarter of last year. Instead of the anticipated result, we find a decrease of not less than £67,473, notwithstanding the large amount of duty received on foreign corn released from bond, and the produce of the Income tax, which alone within the year amounts to £313.844. This decrease, howe ver embarrassing at the present conjuncture, might be the less regretted but for the particular head of revenue under which it has principally occurred—that of the Excise—usually regarded as indicating the degree of prosperity or destitution of the great mass of the commit nity. Some alterations, however, as to matters coming under the Excise will account for portion of this decrease; whilst the diminished means of the working population, at least in the districts recently disturbed, has greatly resulted from their acts of outrage, and may not again occur to affect the revenue or their own comforts.

The Customs in the Quarter have more than realized the expectations of Sir Robert Peel, who could not have expected from his financial measures so early an increase under this head as £206,760. In the Post Office there is also an increase of £52,000; and a sum of £5,599 under the head of Miscella-The items of decrease are-Excise £434,831, Stamps £101,224, Taxes £142,-

On the entire year there is a total increase of £355,981. The particulars of increase being—Customs £171,278, Post Office £165,-000, Miscellaneous £477,803, and Property of £355,981. tax £313,844. The items of decrease on the year are—Excise £733,448,Stamps £139,712, Taxes £62,233, and Crown Lands £11,000.

This statement of the financial condition of the country, whilst it shows much to be regretted, exhibits nothing to warrant despendency. The downward tendency of the revenue we owe to Whig mismanagement and extrava-gance,—and in its decline we have the justification of Sir Robert Peel's measures, especially of the Income tax, without which the Govern ment at this moment must have actually wanted the means of carrying on its necessary operations. Were the Whigs still in office, we might indeed despond, -but relying on the prudent energy and experienced talent of Sir R. Peel, the country has no reason to feel apprehensive for the future.

# London Morning Herald.

THE AFFGHAN WAR. We hasten to lay before the public the substance of an important communication on the subject of the Affghan war, which has been

received from a most respectable quarter.

By a letter from Jellalabad by the last mail, it would appear that the Affghan war is, in all probability, by this time, at an end. The negotiations which Akhbar Khan had opened with General Pollock would, there was every reason to believe, be immediately brought to a successful termination. Akhbar had proposed to surrender his captives at once on receiving an assurance that Dost Mahomed would be released by the Indian government, and that Afighanistan would be evacuated by the British army. These terms had been so favourably received by Generals Pollock and Sale, that they were about to be accepted by those gallant officers. The writer of this letter adds that the release of the British captives might be expected shortly, and that the war in Affghanistan was in reality terminated. The writer was himself a party to the nego-tiations, and his letter is addressed to a near relative in this country, deeply interested in the happiness and comfort of one of the cap-

silence of the Indian press, and of the correspondents of the English journals, on this point cannot be allowed to militate against this intelligence, such a negotiation would nea cessarily be perfectly secret, and the utmost care would be taken that no hint of it should escape in India. The very fact of its existence being thus transmitted to this country is the best assurance we can have of the likelihood of its successful termination

We do not undertake to reconcile all the news received by the last mail with this piece of interesting intelligence; and though the advance of General Nott from Candahar towards Cabul has certainly the appearance of hosti-Juy, that movement, it will not escape observation, must have been directed before this negotiation had commenced, or at least before it had advanced to the lengths stated. At all events, that there was such a negotiation in progress, and likely to terminate as we have

indicated, there need be no doubt. It is with the atmost satisfaction that we make this announcement, which involves, in all human probability, the conclusion of the Affghan war. In a war commenced alike against reason and morality-without the forms required by constituted governments or civilised people-and without even the know-ledge of the nation in whose name it was made, and by whose strength it was executed | fencing too, in secret. Perhaps Lord Ash-

it will be significant if we thus find in its con- burton's success may make future diplomatists } clusion a corresponding absence of such results as usually flow from hostilities which have justifiable or intelligible objects.

The Affghan war has-if this intelligence be confirmed—concluded not by satisfaction granted—for there was none to demand; not danger averted-for there was none to repel; not by rights secured-for there was none infringed; not by righteous ends pro-posed—for there was none but wicked ones in view: and not by pretensions withdrawn-for there were none advanced. An unjust assault lawlessly made though temporarily successful. has ultimately recoiled on curselves, and punishment and discredit have been inflicted on us for our future instruction. Lawful war is mude that peace may be secured; we made war in Affghanistan to disturb peace; no friendship can then, te anticipated to arise from the cessation of hostilities. The termination of the contest leaves the crime perpetrated by the originators of the war undetected at home as it establishes the evidence of our national guilt abroad.

> London Spectator October 8. THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

The American papers last received give use whole of the correspondence preliminary to the new treaty. The particulars of such negotiations are usually as unin'eresting as the description of the preparations the day after the feast,-but in the present instance we are rather curious to see how such a remarkable negotiation was conducted. The bearing of the two chief persons is in the strongest contrast. Lord Ashburton is, as the Americans call him approvingly, frank and simple to the atmost extent. Mr Webster strains after effect, exercises much reserve, and exhibits a reluctance to relinquish some complication of the dispate. The English plenipotentiary behaves like one conscious of being introsted with full power, guided and strengthened rather than fettered by instructions, and siming at one fettered by instructions, and aiming at one specific and final object, the settlemen: of the dispute: Mr Webster, like one who will have a strict account to render, whose instructions are onerous and embarrassing, and who has many and indefinite objects to attain, under penalty-like one who has been told that all is left to him, but that he must be sure to make the best case he can, not to yield this. to obtain that, not to relinquish another thing if he can help it, to squeeze out a fourth if he can. It must in justice be allowed that the two men stood in a different relation to the matter. Lord Ashburton was the representative of an Imperial Government, quite capable of delegating sufficient powers, and having a paramount interest in settling a troublesome dispute on broad principles. Mr Webster was the servant of a Government weak in itself, and therefore unable to transmit power, and he had to deal not simply with the great international question, but also with the local property of Maine-Sate property, tabooed against the handling of the Federal Government. To constitute him a sufficient negotiator, Massachusetts and Maine appointed commissioners, to eke out the complement of a plenipotentiary. Thus circumstanced, he frequently admits the propriety and justice of Lord Ashburton's positions, and then interposes a but,' with the hint that there are insuperable difficulties.' Nor were those insuperable difficulties.' Nor were those difficulties' imaginary. England and the Union felt the danger of not settling the international question, and were eager to do so,— but with Maine the international question was secondary in importance to those of State properly and the private property of citizens,—and the Federal Government could not stir without Maine. England therefore really had the power to yield more. The question might have been debated on the 'rights' of either side till doomsday: Lord Ashbarton was not sent out to prolong those two sets of arguments which never could have mer, but to effect a settlement. The question for him to consider was, not how England's case could receive a forther elucidation, which would not have advanced it a jot with a party that deny our premises,—but how the dispute could be brought to a close, -and past experience plainly told that it was not by the idle reiteration of claims' or arguments, even if they were truisms or self evident propositions. The correspondence does not help those who pretend that the dispute could have been settled

in some other way.

Lord Ashbarton has been blamed for his too great frankness-for making out a strong case and yielding. The setting forth the heads of England's case was part of the task of displaying the question in its actual position, necessary to its final disposal. Lord Ashburton has set the example of treating a nation with as much respect and consideration as we treat a man and discussing things with its representative, and not counterfeits or half concealed truths, The reproach that lying, in some kind or degree, was not mixed up with his negatistion, is an opprobrium to our age and country. It is no pretence, but solid things, that constitute the greatness of England: if negotiators were to do, as Lord Ashbuston did, deal with things not pretences, the solid power of England would he brought more often to bear, diplomacy could better afford to meet the eye of day, and we should not be barried into wars before we know it. It must arways be the interest of two great countries to settle any difference upon the substantial and only accerate basis of things as they are, not on the issue of some diplomatic fencing between two officialsof the same mind

### THE CHINA PRESS.

From the Canton Free Press. POSITIONS OF THE BRITISH AND CHINESE

FORCES.—CHAPOO AND HAT GCHAN. Hangchan lies on the north bank of the river Isientang, at a point where that river, after a rapid course from the southward and westward, through the western districts of the pro vince, begins to open out and form a wide embrochure towards the sea. The tide when full, says Sir G. Staunton, in his account of Macartney's embassy, 'increases the width of this river to about four miles, opposite the city. At low water there is a fine level of strand, near two miles broad, which extends towards the sea as far as the eye can reach. On the southern shore, as we proceed east.

ward from Hangchan, this swift flowing river has deposited, during the lapse of ages, upon the slope of a ridge of hills that skirt it to the southward, bank upon bank of sand and earth brought down by its rapid stream from the mountain range (one of the outmost of the off branches of the Himalayas) wherein it has its source. Under the tripled distinction of hardened ground, firm sands, and quick sands, these deposits of centuries have narrowed the stream in its progress onward, that the deep channel that has been left on its northern edge has been found to flow with a rapidity which even the steam vessels, when sent out to survey, were unable during the spring tides to stem.

A stone causewey, built and kept in repair with much labour and the utmost exercions of Chinese engineering skill, serves on the northern bank to keep out the eecroachments of river and sea from the generally flat country that lies between this place and the Yangsiz' kiang -a country everywhere intersected with streams, rendering it rich and fertile in the highest degree, and at the same time, suffi-ciently diversified with hills to add beauty to the scene, and to make it in all respects one of the most lovely and interesting parts in the

whole of Chica The sand banks on the southern shore reach nearly to Chinghae, not many miles to the westward of which the unfortunate ship Kite was lost in 1840, and her crew conveyed to Tez'ki and Yuyan, and thence to Ningpo. The river Tsanngo, rising in the centre of the Chekiang province, flows northward, almost in a straight line, into the imbrochure of the Tsientang or Hangchan river; and thus makes a slight break in the line of these sandbanks, to examine which Commander Collinson has been sent out, but with what success he has met we have yet to learn. Communicating too, with the river Ningpo by means of a canal, that extends likewise from the Tsaungo, westward past the city of Shanning, and ends at a place directly opposite to Hangchang, a line of communication by inland waters is thus afforded between the British position at Chinghai and Ningpo, and the head quarters of the Chinese force at that provincial capital-a line which has been twice described to us-first by the PP. Bouvet, Fontenay, and others, on their route from Ningpo by way of Haugchan to Pekin, in 1637; and then by a portion of Lord Macariney's embassy, proceeding in an opposite direction, from Hangchang to rejoin their ship at Chusan, in 1793. The embankment and causeway, on the northern shore of the Tsientang river and emblochure, extend from Hangehang, with little interruption, to the knot of hills that encircles the bay and town of Chapoo passing by the antient Canfu (Kanpu) of Mohammedan travellers, before it reaches this the modern seat of the rich trade with Japan, and nearly parallel with this road runs a canal, its banks adorned at short distances with prettily wooded villages.

We have thus three modes of approaching Hangchan—first by the sea and the river Tsientang, a route which sand banks and rapid tides renders most difficult, if not impracticable; secondly, by inland water from Chinhae and Ninggo to the shore opposite the capital, carrying as past Shanhing and several other fortified towns, and meeting interruptions in some places of locks that must be ascended; and thirdly, by land route from Chapoo upon a carefully preserved causeway, whereof we possess rather well drawn native maps, and which we have reason to believe good, and of sufficient width for artillery. Of these roates a question can scarcely arise as to which will be found the best to advance upon.

# COLONIAL.

# NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Morning Herald, Nov. 2 Fire.—At an early hour this morning, fire was discovered bursting from the roof of Messrs. Le Cain's hardware store, Upper Water Street, The slarm was immediately given and the engines were promptly at hand, but the fire had spread to each an extent through the building that it was impossible to extinguish the flames. The whole of their fall supply, together with their previous stock, has been completely destroyed.

The adjoining house occupied by Mrs. Devine, was also burnt. A small house occupied by Mr Anderson, was pulled down to stop the fire from spreading to the adjoining houses. Le Cam's property and goods, we

understand, were partly insured .- W have not heard how the fire originated.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlotte Town Herald, October 15 The weather during the list fortaight has, or the whole, been rather unfavorable for field operations. High winds and rain have been very prevalent; but, notwithstanding this, large tities of potatoes have already been dog shipped. This crop will prove a mest and shipped. This crop will prove a mes abundant one, and of an excellent quality. Swedish turnips also, we are informed, will prove a fair average crop. Hitherto, we have not had sefficient frost to blacken the porste tops, and, in consequence of this, digging in some places is rendered somewhat difficult.

## ORIGINAL.

Mr Pierce,

Sir-Why have we no Amateur Theatrein Miramichi, I would ask you. I see by the newspapers, that the young Gentlemen of Saint John have raised a Theatreal Corps, and have had success in their first performance. Are the young men of Miramichi wanting in abilities, or do they besitate for patronage, or do they require to observe the access of o hers to call heir energies forth. I know they are not wanting in abilities, and for Patronage, I do not hesitate to say, that there will be no want of that, for who among the inhabitants of Miramichi, would not feel interested in a good work, to countenance a Society which, when formed, would prove greatly to the edification of the young men who would compose it, as well us tend to relieve the necessities of the Poor, as always in such Societies, nearly all the receipts are appropriated for the relief of those. would also be highly creditable to the Place, to think that but of a small community, such a society could be formed; as well as to show the harmony and good feeling that ex sts between all classes, and that in a work of Public good all party feelings are aside. There will be plenty of spare time for any thing of the kind during the long winter months. The expenses would be triding. Young men think of the benefits that would accrue from such a Society. Perhaps the Committee of the former Theatre would kindly come forward and give every encouragement or assis ance that might lay in their power, or perhaps fill the same office as they did then at any rate till it could " gang its lane."

I remain, Sir, Yours truly, HAMLET.

# Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL. THE Courier with the Southern mail,

arrived on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Europeon News .- The Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia, with the second October mail, arrived at Halifax yesterday evening week. She had a passage of 12 days.

The papers which we have been placed in possession of, by this arrival, are from London to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th, of last month, from which we have gleaned a number of extracts.

The overland mail from India brings some intelligence from that quarter of the globe, as well as from China. Our army in Affghanistan had received instruction to advance on Cabul; and as it appears that the force under the command of Akhbar Khan had been seized with fear from the late sucesses of the British, there is some hopes that the invasion will prove a prosperous one. We insert all the news from China, where it appears our forces have attacked and beaten the the celestials, at a place called Chapoo, the seaport from which the Chinese traded to Japan. The Bri

ing to Pekin. We are sorry to perceive that a number of failures were anuounced in Liverpool, the parties were principally engaged in the corn trade. No improvement in trade has taken place in the manufacturing districts.

tish force in that quarter is stated to

amount to 10,000 men, and it is

rumoured that they intended proceed-

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