

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Argus, Oct. 15.

THE REVENUE.

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London Morning Herald.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

We hasten to lay before the public the substance of an important communication on the subject of the Afghan war, which has been received from a most respectable quarter.

By a letter from Jelalabad by the last mail, it would appear that the Afghan war is, in all probability, by this time, at an end. The negotiations which Akbar Khan had opened with General Pollock would, there was every reason to believe, be immediately brought to a successful termination.

The 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 necessarily be perfectly secret, and the utmost care would be taken that no hint of it should escape in India.

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 hostility, 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.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that we make this announcement, which involves, in all human probability, the conclusion of the Afghan war. In a war commenced alike against reason and morality—without the forms required by constituted governments or civilised people—and without even the knowledge of the nation in whose name it was made, and by whose strength it was executed

it will be significant if we thus find in its conclusion a corresponding absence of such results as usually flow from hostilities which have justifiable or intelligible objects.

The Afghan war has—if this intelligence be confirmed—concluded not by satisfaction granted—for there was none to demand; not by danger averted—for there was none to repel; not by rights secured—for there was none infringed; not by righteous ends proposed—for there was none but wicked ones in view; and not by pretensions withdrawn—for there were none advanced.

London Spectator October 8.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

The American papers last received give us the whole of the correspondence preliminary to the new treaty. The particulars of such negotiations are usually as uninteresting 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 utmost extent; Mr Webster strains after effect, exercises much reserve, and exhibits a reluctance to relinquish some complication of the dispute. The English plenipotentiary behaves like one conscious of being intrusted with full power, guided and strengthened rather than fettered by instructions, and aiming at one specific and final object, the settlement of the dispute.

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—State property, taboed against the handling of the Federal Government, to constitute him a sufficient negotiator, Massachusetts and Maine appointed seven commissioners, to eke out the complement of a plenipotentiary.

Lord Ashburton 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 rethos.

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 Cain's property and goods, we

burton's success may make future diplomatists of the same mind.

THE CHINA PRESS.

From the Canton Free Press.

POSITIONS OF THE BRITISH AND CHINESE FORCES.—CHAPOO AND HANGCHAN.

Hangchan lies on the north bank of the river Tsientang, at a point where that river, after a rapid course from the southward and westward, through the western districts of the province, begins to open out and form a wide embouchure towards the sea.

On the southern shore, as we proceed eastward 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 high mountain range (one of the outmost of the off branches of the Himalayas) wherein it has its source.

The sand banks on the southern shore reach nearly to Chungshai, not many miles to the westward of which the unfortunate ship Kite was lost in 1840, and her crew conveyed to 'Tz'ki and Yuyan, and thence to Ningpo. The river Tsungo, rising in the centre of the Chekiang province, flows northward, almost in a straight line, into the embouchure 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 not we have yet to learn.

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 Chinshai and Ningpo to the shore opposite the capital, carrying us past Shanghai 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.

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 alarm was immediately given and the engines were promptly at hand, but the fire had spread to such an extent through the building that it was impossible to extinguish the flames.

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 Cain'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 last fortnight has, on the whole, been rather unfavorable for field operations. High winds and rain have been very prevalent; but, notwithstanding this, large quantities of potatoes have already been dug and shipped. This crop will prove a most abundant one, and of an excellent quality.

ORIGINAL.

Mr Pierce,

Sir—Why have we no Amateur Theatre in Miramichi, I would ask you. I see by the newspapers, that the young Gentlemen of Saint John have raised a Theatrical Corps, and have had success in their first performance. Are the young men of Miramichi wanting in abilities, or do they hesitate for patronage, or do they require to observe the success of others to call their 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 as tend to relieve the necessities of the Poor, as always in such Societies, nearly all the receipts are appropriated for the relief of those.

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.

European 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 Afghanistan had received instruction to advance on Cabul; and as it appears that the force under the command of Akbar Khan had been seized with fear from the late successes 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 celestial, at a place called Chapoo, the seaport from which the Chinese traded to Japan. The British force in that quarter is stated to amount to 10,000 men, and it is rumoured that they intended proceeding to Peking.

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

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