

preservation. Why, after so much success, does this action-loving man tamper in his position, and condescend to parley with the speculative oppressors whom he has under his feet? The reality for whose development a whole nation were too small a sphere, has he narrowed it down to a family name? Is posterity for him bounded to such a nutshell?

After the people have shown several years' successful experience of self-government, is he about to theorize concerning a two-fold legislature, and to make concessions to an enemy who is at least consistent in implacability, as well as in the determination not to learn? We dare not believe it. Mental imbecility could not so soon come over that energetic soul. Traitor to himself darest he be?

Fortunately, perhaps, for man that he has another lesson not to rely on man, it appears even thus. The high tide of success is often fatal to souls whom no adversity can subdue. Cromwell, paltering with a double purpose, hopes to retain the power and fame built on his spirit-founded actions, and to superadd the power and fame, which delusive imagination leads men to suppose can be acquired by calculation and intrigue. Men cannot become great by courting the title of greatness; greatness itself alone can make them great.

Oscillating between the substance and the shadow, true to neither, he is no longer heart whole. Royalism.—Popularity? The World.—the Spirit? Which seems to bid higher? The day of unbought enthusiasm is past; Prudence now usurps the throne of love. Fears of the assassin, guilty tremors, shake that iron frame. Alarmed, he hurries from place; restless, the load of public business augments upon him; in a few weeks the least courtesy of ambassadors cuts short all argument and doubt.

Rest, therefore, may these two hundred year old bones in their antiquated tomb; for neither can the bones build new men, nor the grave new houses. We need the new Cromwell. We will rather be the new, than recount the rights and wrongs of the old. What have we to do with them? Let us attend to the existing. The wrongs he temporarily redressed have not yet passed away; the rights he claimed are not yet conceded. Old England is still corrupt; New England is still the land of hope. The waters still lie between; and if aught is changed, it is perhaps only that emigration is prevented, not by Royal Order in Council, but by the decree of Want.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The foreign intelligence since our last turns chiefly upon the two usual heads—the embarrassment of the French Government on the increasing cost of their Algerine settlements, and the continuing efforts of the King of Prussia to satisfy and conciliate his subjects without impairing the energy of his autocratic government.

It appears by all the French papers that the French people and government are beginning to become weary of the expenditure required to retain their possessions in Algiers. 'We are far from demanding,' say the paper, 'that France should abandon her conquests in the North of Africa, but the enormous cost in men and money for these settlements require the most grave consideration. The editor then proceeds to state that twenty four thousand sick are at this time in the military hospitals of Africa, and that within the last twelve years Africa has consumed seventy thousand French soldiers, the least part of whom had fallen under the balls of the Arabs, the remainder having perished under the influence of a burning sun, the frosty nights, and the pestilential marshes of the African coast. We have no doubt but the greater portion of this statement is true, but the French government is still not in a condition to abandon this costly contest. It seems principally to be kept up for two objects. The first is, that the French may here form a navy in the Mediterranean, for which both the government and the people are most anxious, in order to rival us in that sea, and to be enabled to carry out their objects in Syria and Egypt. Their second point is to collect and discipline an army upon that station, and thus to assemble a land force, which may be ready for their use in the event of any future collision. A third point obviously is to find occupation for the restless minds of the French people and soldiery, and to flatter them with some faint show of that military glory and thirst for conquest and adventure, which since the age of Napoleon, has been the predominant vice both of the people and the government. When we consider that, in the time of the Roman Emperors, and indeed to a very late period of their empire, this very coast of Africa was at once the most fertile, civilized, and even healthy portion of the globe, it seems very difficult to imagine that something of this character cannot be restored to it, and that culture and civilization may not again replenish it with the arts of peace, with flourishing cities, and with thronged seaports. But the French are not, we think, the people to realize these blessings—they are more ready with the sword and the musket than with the plough and the scythe.

From the same.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We make but little doubt that the question of the right of search, which Great Britain has asserted to be the only means of suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, will ultimately lead to a maritime war. It is in vain that our government has laboured incessantly to procure reciprocal treaties from all the nations of Europe, and even from the United States of America and the Brazils, pledging them by united public efforts to extinguish this traffic, and to submit to the right of search, mutually, all their vessels trading within certain latitudes of the coast of Africa.

We have not found much difficulty in procuring these treaties from the respective states; the difficulty has not rested in the mere national contract, but in the faithful observance of its articles. Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, and even France, have entered into treaties, on this subject, and with the exception of France, all the covenanting powers are willing to abide by the terms of existing treaties or to renew them when their present treaties shall expire. France, as is well known, refuses to enter into any new treaty on the subject, notwithstanding that M. Guizot during the last year actually made a treaty with Great Britain expressly for renewing the right of search.

It is well known how much acrimony between the two countries this question has excited—it is now filling the tongue of the French press with virulence and bitterness unheard of before,—and as the United States have positively refused to submit to a right of search for this purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that the two countries, France and North America, will be united on this ground of opposition to the claims of Great Britain. We cannot therefore but foresee that the time will arrive, when the question of the right of search, and the resolute exercise of it by Great Britain, as the only effectual means of preventing the slave trade, will lead to a war between England and France.

While this state of things exist, we think that our captains and cruisers would act wisely by adhering as closely as possible to an ancient rule, and seizing and searching those vessels only which they have a right to seize under existing treaties.

We have said above that we have little doubt but that this right of search claimed and executed by Great Britain will inevitably, and in no remote time, lead to a maritime war between us and France, in which the United States of America will probably join. Two practical questions thus result from this view of the case, and they are as follows—First—To avoid this extremity shall we relax the right of search which we now steadily enforce over ships suspected of carrying slave cargoes? Secondly—Would a war on this account, that of extinguishing the slave trade, be justifiable as a war of defence, the only justifiable cause of war?

We trust that our government will not relax. If we once yield and give in upon this most important question of humanity and Christian duty, the slave trade will break out with ten fold horror and fury. All that we have done, and all that we have expended, will have been thrown away. We shall have been guilty of holding out a most scandalous delusion to the poor Africans, and abandoning them to their fate as soon as we were called upon to incur the peril and the difficulty of maintaining the principle which we had advanced in their favor,—we shall have deserted the duty to which Providence seems to have appointed us, and we shall rivet those chains which we expressed our resolute purpose to break off. The injustice and inhumanity of the slave trade have been recognized by all the great powers of Europe; it is written indeed by the finger of God on the human heart, and it would be a base dereliction of duty not to act upon this clear suggestion of religious conscience. We must therefore not recede an inch, whatever may be the peril and whatever the consequences; we must remember that all duties are surrounded with difficulties, and that the merit of their performance consists in the proportion of the obstacles which we encounter and surmount. 'If you do good only to those who do good to you, if you give to those only who can make a return, what thanks have you,—do not the publicans do the same?'

It is in the performance of duties for conscience sake, and in resolutely encountering and surmounting all perils and difficulties in duty's way, that Christian nations and individuals can act worthy of the religion which they profess, and of the principles which they ought to practice.

In conclusion, we should say, that if the assertion of these principles should bring war upon us, we must still perform our duty at all risks. It would not be for us to declare war; but we must zealously enforce, under all hazards, the right of search to the same extent which we do now.

From Messrs. Chaloner, Houghton, & Fleming's Monthly Circular.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

In consequence of the new Tariff taking effect on the 11th instant (on all, except furniture woods,) this has been the most busy month in the year, and the sales have been mostly at improved prices, yet few of the trade have bought much beyond their immediate wants, though nearly all had come to market for some of the many woods just reduced in duty. Certainly as to the good harvest, the marked falling off in the import

(though a few ships coming with cargoes, and others performing one, instead of two, voyages as usual, creating only a moderate stock here) are circumstances likely to prevent reduction in the prices of British American Woods, particularly as the present rates are not remunerative either to shipowner or merchant. Some of the factory and manufacturing districts may consume less for building than of late, but these woods, now free from duty, and selling lower than ever known, are likely to be more largely consumed for other fresh purposes, extending the consumption to more distant localities which this place has not heretofore supplied, daily tending to dispel prejudices in quarters where Baltic woods have been too highly appreciated. For instance, at present, good St. John dimension White Wood Deals may be bought here at £9 5s per St. Petersburg standard, according to the most liberal (to the buyer) mode of measurement peculiar to Liverpool. Now all the Deals from Europe pay a duty of £6 11s 5d per standard by calliper, or an illiberal mode of measurement, making the duty equal to £7 5s per standard by the Brokers', or quay measurement. The White Wood Deals of our own colonies are at least equal in quality with any grown in the Baltic, yet in London and Hull the quotations for the latter are from £13 10s to £15 10s per standard, against £9 to £9 10s per standard here for the former. If these facts receive the consideration they so justly claim, much ignorance and prejudice will be removed, and the colonial White Wood will be judged of by its intrinsic merits. The opinions so long received and still retained by the majority of builders—opinions formed when European Woods only were imported—must gradually give way, and cease to be of such high authority,—enlightened through a practical economy, in now buying American Woods. The prices may or may not advance for some time, but we are of opinion that the consumption will be very considerable and very increasing, facilitated through the extreme lowness of price, and the abundance of money at the low rate of interest. The effects of low duties and low prices are shown remarkably in Furniture Woods, on which the new tariff took effect three months earlier than on Baltic and Colonial Woods. On the 6th July the stocks here were as follows, namely, of Mahogany 1,471,000 feet, of Havana Cedar 164,000, and of Satin, Zebra, and Rosewood 36,000, together 1,671,000 feet actual measurement, of which, on the 14th inst. on 40,030 feet remained in first hands; the stock of Spanish and Honduras Mahogany were nearly exhausted, all the Rosewood, Zebra-wood, Havana Cedar, and Cuba Mahogany were also taken for consumption, consequently the stocks in first hands in this place are chiefly comprised of imports since the 14th instant.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Early in the month a cargo of middling St. John of 47 feet average, was sold by auction at from 15½ to 17½ per foot. By private bargain, a choice cargo, of 70 feet average, was sold at 18½, a fair one of 67 feet at 16½, and a small quantity of 34 feet average, was sold at 13½ per foot. By auction, a cargo of Quebec, of fair quality, was sold at from 12½ to 13½ per foot; one at from 12 to 13½, and another at from 12½ to 13 per foot. By private bargain, a cargo was sold at nearly 12½, and two at 12½ per foot—but a choice one was sold at 14½ per foot. Later in the month, about six cargoes of Quebec were sold at 13 per foot, one at 12½, and a middling one at 12½ per foot—also one of last year's import, to a speculator, at 10½ per foot. The last sales of Quebec by auction, were at 13 per foot for one of fair quality, and at 13 to 13½ per foot for another of good quality. By auction, on the 21st, small parcels of St. John, of middling and small sizes were sold, at from 13½ to 16 per foot—a sale, off the quay, being at 15 per foot also for small sized logs. The last sales were of two cargoes of 50 feet average, at 16½ per foot. The imports, since the 1st February to this date, sum up 51,794 pieces, through 67,550 tonnage, against 99,246 pieces through 130,639 tonnage arriving in the like period last year.

RED PINE has been in request, and Quebec has advanced in price. Early in the month, 140 logs were sold at from 17½ to 19 per foot, and 103 logs of better quality at from 18½ to 2s, or fully 22½ per foot average. This week, with cargo, small sized was sold at 19½ per foot and larger at 21 per foot. St. John Red Pine, of small size, has been sold in many instances at from 12½ to 13 per foot, though now unsaleable. The last sale was, with cargo, at 12 per foot.

HARDWOOD.—St. John has been sold by private bargain at 12 1-2 and 13 per foot—but apart from cargo, it has ruled at from these rates up to 16 1-2 per foot. The last sale of St. John, with cargo, at 12 per foot.

SPRUCE PLANK, &c. St. John Spruce, with cargo have been sold at 2d per foot, and by auction early in the month, at from 2d 5-16ths to 2d 7-16ths, or 2½ per foot average. A cargo of middling St. Andrew's Spruce was sold off the quay at 2d 1-16th per foot, and one Miramichi yellow at 2½ per foot.

LATHWOOD.—Most of the sales of Saint John and Quebec with cargo, have been at £3 per fathom, but apart, large sales of Quebec and St. John have been made at from £4 10s to £5 2s 6d. per fathom.

ORIGINAL.

Mr Pierce,

I perceive by the last Gleaner, that some friendly disposed person, signing himself 'Monitor,' has considered my former communication worthy of a few remarks, and has also given a little advice, if I please to take it. First, he seems inclined to think it was written by some young man, who felt an inclination to figure in the Theatrical world, and who under the influence of such an inclination, held out the proposition of forming a Theatrical corps. I beg leave to acquaint Monitor of the error he has fallen into, as I, Mr Pierce, feel no very great inclination myself at present, to show off on the stage; but Sir, I like at times to amuse and be amused and benefited; yet Sir, if such a society was put in operation, and I was requested to be one of the company, I would accede to the request. Monitor states some objections to the proposition offered, which are, that he does not think that there is either talent or means, and that he is fully convinced within himself that it would be much better to join the Literary Society. Now Sir, he thinks there is not talent in this community to 'get cleverly through' a Play, pray where in it will we find talent to carry on cleverly a good debate—to support an argument—give an opinion—or advance a suggestion. He says 'he would wish it to be understood that he is not adverse to a good Theatrical performance, conducted by old and clever heads, nothing would be more amusing and edifying.' Now Mr Monitor objects in one place to a theatre, and in another cannot see what benefit in any shape would accrue from such a society; and then a little contradictory says—nothing would be more amusing and edifying. I do think 'within myself,' that a worst society might be formed. It might be conducted so as to prove injurious to the morals of the youths who would compose it, but can it not on the other hand be so conducted as to improve them. Does Monitor think that because he now members himself in another class, that among the youths of the present day, that there is not as much talent as in the 'good old days' when he figured among them. And as he says, it would be like the stage of late *Varnal* celebrity, or turning Tragedy into Farce. I should not think that it would be doing so (though times are hard) if we were cheerful, contented, and happy, or disposed to be charitable. Now I ask Monitor what are the benefits that have accrued from the Literary Society, and also the benefits from the late Theatrical corps. Perhaps Mr Monitor might once have been a member of the Philanthropic Society, if so, then he may perhaps recollect the sums which I have been informed were handed over by them at times, which increased the funds of that society pretty considerably, and of the handsome some of £25, which was of one time paid into their hands, being the proceeds of receipts for one night's performance of that company of young and perhaps 'clever heads.' Now for my part, I should like to see a Literary and Scientific Society also succeed in Chatham, but whether from any fault in the management, I do not know, I cannot perceive any great benefit which may have arisen from the Debating or Literary Society which has been in operation in this place heretofore.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

HAMLET.

Chatham, November 19, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner Sir,—There appears in your paper of the 15th current, an article headed with the word Inquest, which runs thus—An Inquest was held in Chatham on the afternoon of Saturday last, before Mr. Cranney, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of Donald Campbell, a native of Nova Scotia, when the Jury returned the following verdict—'That the deceased came to his death, which was hastened by the injudicious treatment of his Medical adviser—Dr. Cotton.' In consequence of said verdict, &c.

The article as it stands in your paper is not much out of the common track, with this exception, which you will observe, the Coroner has issued his warrant for my apprehension, a proceeding unprecedented in this county. In fact, as the whole business has been novel here, the Coroner has acted with that unison of character, which always ought to mark the dramatic personæ of every well sustained representation, whether real or fictitious.