

opprobrious epithets; call them unbelievers, cut-throats, dogs, or spit upon their Jewish gabardine—nothing makes any impression upon them. Nay, I have seen them struck by passers-by, and that with the greatest injustice, and yet show no resentment, even in expression. Give them the slightest pittance, they are content and will kiss your garment. Detect them in their frauds, they neither deny nor justify them; but if too severely rebuked, they show you, rather by signs than words, that you can have no pretensions to fair dealings with those with whom you yourself deal so hardly. They are neither destitute of feelings of pride, nor lost to virtue. They are united to each other by indissoluble bonds. They relieve their poor on all occasions, who are never reduced to absolute starvation, however near they may approach it. In this respect they form one large family.

## European News.

*From British Papers to the 4th April, received by the Britannia, Steamer.*

### FRANCE.

Accounts from Algiers announcing that the celebrated Marabout El Zerdont, who last year excited the Eastern tribes to revolt against the French, and ever since held the field, had been lately killed in an engagement in the province of Bona. The Governor-General intended, in order to facilitate his operations next summer, to establish several new camps—one to the south-west of Milianah, at Teniet-el-Hard, another on the Oued-Rouina, a third at El Esneub, and the fourth near Tenez. In the meanwhile all the disposable troops were employed in the construction of the road between Beldah and Milianah.

**THE FRENCH IN OTAHEITE.**—The French papers contain the subjoined official paragraph, confirmatory of the information relative to Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars's proceeding at Otaheite.—"Government have received despatches from Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, announcing that the Queen and Chiefs of Otaheite have demanded that those Islands be placed under the protection of the King of the French. The Rear-Admiral has accepted the offer, and taken the necessary measures, until the arrival of the King's ratification, which is about to be forwarded to him." The Constitutionnel, which dwells on the advantages French trade is likely to derive from the protection thus vouchsafed to Queen Pomare, reminds its Readers that, already, in 1838, Admiral Dupetit-Thouars who then commanded the Venus frigate, had exacted from Otaheite a compensation of 2,000 piastres for the expulsion of two French missionaries. On this occasion the French flag was hoisted on the island, which circumstance led to a correspondence between the Commander of the Venus and the Governor of New South Wales. The result was, that the former disclaimed all pretensions to a State which the latter declared to be "a free and independent one, under the sovereignty of its own Queen."

We may possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the supremacy of France, for the Quotidienne mentions the arrival at Paris of an Envoy from them, of the name of Thomas Haalilo. This personage is stated to have come on the subject of reparations required of his Royal master, by the commander of the French ship of war L'Embuscade, also for sundry injuries done to French missionaries, and other offences against a treaty entered into with France in 1836.

"The ordinance of the 16th of June last," says the Presse, "in raising the tariff on foreign threads and linens, has efficaciously checked the invasion of our markets by British produce. We have noticed every month the enormous reduction in their importation. Today the importation from England is very limited. The merchants interested in the linen trade have accordingly petitioned Lord Aberdeen to obtain from the French Government the restoration of the former tariff. Lord Aberdeen replied, that it was his opinion that the French Government was not disposed to change for the present a measure which it had adopted last year. Lord Aberdeen might have added that the measure in question might have bound the hands of the French Government for at least four years, since it became, in July, 1842 the basis of a commercial convention with Belgium which is only to expire in the summer of 1846."

The National states, that political arrests continued to be made at Toulouse and the departments of Gers and of Lot et Garonne. The great number of the prisoners are kept in solitary confinement.

The Debate on the Secret Service Bill finished in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday, giving Ministers a majority of 135-37.

### INDIA.

#### ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN CABOOL.

Another revolution had taken place at Cabool. Akbar Khan had come down upon it and taken it without opposition. The Populzyes, from whom much was expected, were the first to join him. The faithful Kuzilbashes had likewise turned tail, and Khan Sheren Khan had done him more homage than ever he had shown his former master—Shapoor. This prince, who had been left in the Bala Hissar by our force, with six guns for his protection, had fled to Jellalabad, and it was supposed, would push his way to Peshawur. Dost Mahomed was at this time in Lahore, and would no doubt find every thing in readiness for his reception on his arrival—unless, perhaps, there be "two bites at the cherry"—betwixt father

and son. Newaub Zermaun Khan is governor of Jellalabad, Shamsooden of Ghuznie, and Sultan Jan. of Candahar.

### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 22.—DETECTION OF A CONSPIRACY.

Advices have been received from Belgrade of the detection of a conspiracy, having for its object the assassination of the Prince Alexander and his Ministers. The conspirators have been seized, and, if their confessions are to be believed, they acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul, Watchenko; one of them, moreover, having been found with 5,000 ducats in his possession, which he had received as an earnest of his crime. The Government, upon the discovery of the plot, had removed from Belgrade to Cragowitz. The Turkish Government and the corps diplomatique have been struck with consternation at this atrocious attempt to bring about a solution of this question, which diplomacy had failed to settle at Constantinople.

### GERMANY.

The German Journal of Frankfort states from Vienna, March 4, that some disturbances have taken place recently at Padu. It appears that a ball having been given there by the officers of the garrison, from which the students were excluded, the latter insulted the officers, and the authorities having interfered, a conflict ensued, in which one of the students was killed, and several were wounded. They made a retreat, but returned again, and, in their fury, broke everything at the public establishment where the ball was given.

### IRELAND.

RESISTANCE TO THE POOR RATE.—DUBLIN, MARCH 20.

The letters from Waterford this morning mentions that that city continued tranquil on Saturday and yesterday. The notice from the magistrates put a stop to the intended meeting on Friday (St. Patrick's day). The Waterford Mirror of Saturday says—"The magistrates were determined to repress any violence by fire and sword, if other means failed. A troop of the 10th hussars have arrived here from Clonmel, the extra police are recalled, and the infantry of the depots are to give their assistance; and a vigorous effort is about to be made early next (this) week to get in the rate. If the peasantry refuse to pay it, their goods and cattle are to be seized, and if they attempt a rescue, they are to be fired upon." The same paper complains of the burden of the poor rate upon the farmers, as a great aggravation of the distress produced by low prices, whilst the strolling beggars are increasing. "These beggars," says the Mirror, "are so numerous and sturdy, that a farmer dare not refuse them food or shelter. The farmers have the poor rate to pay in addition the support of strolling meddants, whilst agricultural prices are tumbling at an enormous rate, so that most landlords are obliged to make a virtue of necessity by reducing their rents in time."—In the city, says the Waterford Mirror of Saturday se'n night, the new rate is coming in fast, £208 being handed in yesterday, which shows that the citizens are not inclined to join the country people in their opposition; they deserve the more credit for this exertion, as the times are very depressed, business exceedingly dull, beggars more annoying than ever, and the rate very heavy.

The Extension of the Dublin and Kingston railway to Dulkerry is now being rapidly carried on, and is likely to be completed without any further opposition.

The "Waterford Chronicle" publishes as follows:—"The landlords of Gaultier have, in some instances, it is said come to the resolution of paying the rate in advance for their miserable tenantry. Hostilities are again abandoned—the rebellious territory is evacuated—the authority of Government has been amply asserted, and the laws vindicated by the remunerative seizure already made. The board of guardians have passed a vote of thanks to Government for the "military assistance" so promptly afforded, and also called upon the landlords to exert their influence to promote obedience to the law, and wipe off from the union the stigma of opposition to its operation."

### ENGLAND.

In Monmouthshire the whole of the colliers still continue on strike, to the number of about 5,000, and continuing meeting on the hill.

It is stated, on good authority, that upwards of one million sterling per annum is expended on the turf. It appears that upwards of 1,000 horses were in training during the last season; that 1,050 races have been contested, and £150,000 distributed among the winners!

A man named John Flitcroft, who was discharged from the New Bailey, Manchester, on Thursday, has been discovered to be heir to property worth upwards of £100,000. It is stated that 60,000 of the fortune will be paid to him in ready cash, and the remainder in land property in the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne and Staly-bridge.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1843.

**Insurrection in Cuba.**—New York papers report that an insurrection had broken out among the Slaves at Bemba, in the above-named Island, which

had created much alarm. A number of the negroes were killed, and three white persons.

**Later from Canton.**—An arrival at New York has put us in possession of news from China twelve days later than furnished by the last steamer from England. We copy the following summary of the intelligence thus obtained, from the Halifax Morning Post.

"The New York papers forwarded by our correspondent at Saint John, announce the arrival at New York of the ships Charleston and Splendid, from Canton, with papers one month later than those received by the steamer on Monday.

"Canton dates are to the 27th of December. The Splendid did not sail until the 30th. No further disturbances had taken place, but trade was in a precarious state; and anxiety was felt as to the course the English would pursue in consequence of the burning of the British Factories at Canton.

"Mr. Thorn had been collecting evidence as to the cause of the outrage; and every fact went to prove that the insurrection had been long secretly maturing—that the quarrel with the Lascars was only a pretext—and that the exclusive destruction of British property was the object aimed at. It was proved that some ladies and gentlemen walking in the back streets of Canton had been mobbed, and had to take refuge in shops, and four parties of 500 men, all dressed alike, with distinguishing badges, and armed with swords, and with powder bags in their girdles, pulled down the garden wall of the British Consulate, and pelted off the workmen who were repairing the verandah, with stones and brickbats, and the whole attack had been well organized, and the burning of the factories a pre-determined act.

"The artificers were rebuilding the garden wall, to keep out the populace, but the authorities refused to rebuild the British Consular Hall.

"Sir Henry Pottinger had demanded the condign punishment of the murderers of Mr. Gully and the Lascars; and the Emperor had appointed an old and obstinate Tartar to negotiate the matter. It was expected he would haughtily refuse to comply with the British demand, and that the ratification of the Treaty was a subject of much doubt and apprehension."

**West Indies.**—Late intelligence has been received from Jamaica at Halifax. In that Island two shocks of an Earthquake were felt on the night of the 20th ult. but fortunately no damage was sustained. The following is taken from the Morning Post.

"By papers received by Keefler, per brigantine Return, from Jamaica, to the 25th ultimo, we have received intelligence of the arrival of President Boyer at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 19th March, in H. M. Ship Scylla. He left a million of dollars in the treasury, and he had a very large sum in doubloon with him, and jewels of immense value.

"He landed the day after his arrival, and proceeded to private lodgings. It was said he would remain at Jamaica, to watch the movements in Hayti.

"Two very severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in Kingston on the night of the 20th. The second shock was attended with a loud rumbling noise and a violent heaving of the earth.

"These shock were the most severe lately felt in Jamaica. The Hebrews hastened to their synagogues, and the Wesleyans to their chapel, to intercede at the shrine of Omnipotence for their safety.

"The Commission for suppressing the Slave Trade had arrived at Kingston."

**St. John Petition to His Excellency.**—Below we publish the Petition from the inhabitants of St. John to His Excellency, requesting him to Dissolve the present House of Assembly. The reasons assigned are very cogent, and from all we can learn of that body, and judging by their acts, we question if the Province was ever worse represented than it is at present. Should His Excellency conclude to comply with the wishes of the Petitioners, we sincerely trust he will signify his determination prior to the time appointed for our election, and spare us the infliction of a third contest.

To His Excellency SIR WILLIAM McBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick; &c. &c. &c. The Petition of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That Your Petitioners are identified with the Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing interests of New Brunswick, and are warmly and devotedly attached to the Person and Go-

vernment of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

That in common with their fellow subjects throughout the Province, they have suffered from the general suspension of mercantile enterprise, and have felt severely the revulsion, caused by the lessened price and demand for the staple exports of the country, in the markets of Great Britain and the West Indies.

That their reliance on the wisdom and prudence of the majority of the present House of Assembly to originate and carry out measures calculated to reduce the public burdens—to alleviate the evils which press most heavily at this trying crisis in monetary affairs, and to foster and direct the commercial and manufacturing industry of the population, have alas, resulted in deep disappointment and chagrin, while that feeling of disappointment is increased by the knowledge that the burdens and evils complained of have been wantonly imposed, and ignorantly entailed upon your Petitioners, by the reckless and extravagant acts of the preceding House of Assembly.

That by a course of Legislation, unworthy the name, Laws have been enacted by the majority of the present House of Assembly, whose operation will cherish the illicit and contraband Trade, will enable the Foreigner successfully to compete with the infant manufactures of the country, and will paralyze the energies and exertions of all classes of the community, besides imposing upon your Petitioners additional taxation, without a corresponding curtailment of the expenses of Government, or a probable hope of a reduction of the heavy debt of the Province.

That the Revenue Bill in operation from the 1st inst. is a tissue of incongruities and discrepancies, and alone is sufficient to mark the imbecile and careless character of the majority of the Legislature.

That it has become apparent to your Petitioners that the majority of the House of Assembly throughout the Session has factiously opposed and counteracted every suggestion made by Your Excellency for the benefit of the Province—that they have neglected in toto the great interests of the constituency and the country to indulge in puerile conceits and efforts of self aggrandizement, and are unworthy longer to represent the intelligence and loyalty of the people of New Brunswick.

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray, that Your Excellency would be pleased to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and order writs for a new Election of Members to represent them, to enable your Petitioners and others having the well-being and prosperity of New Brunswick at heart, to select men of integrity, who will prove by their acts, as well as their professions, their ability to manage the Revenue and various important interests of the Province, and that immediate steps may be taken to enact a new Revenue Bill, in order to prevent the serious injury that must otherwise accrue to the various interests of the Province. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

**Post Office Department.**—The Halifax Recorder furnishes us with the following intelligence:

"We are informed by an intelligent correspondent at Liverpool, that our city will in future be the head quarters of the Post Office Department in these Provinces. Mr. Arthur Woodment in these Provinces. Mr. Arthur Woodment, who has held the office of Postmaster at Jersey, is appointed to the lucrative situation of Colonies, and is to take up his residence in Halifax. He left Jersey on the 27th ult. for London, preparatory to entering upon the duties of his new appointment."

**The Season.**—Last week we made mention of the precarious and dilapidated state of the ice. From Saturday to Wednesday, we believe, no intercourse could be held with the opposite shore. On the afternoon of the last named day, we had the satisfaction of seeing the ice move downward; and as the wind blew pretty strong all night from the Southwest, the river was nearly clear on Thursday morning. Yesterday the branch ice passed down, among which we were sorry to perceive a large quantity of timber and logs, which individuals in boats and canoes, were endeavoring to secure. We have not learnt whether the river was clear below, but we imagine, from the heavy rains which fell during the week—which must have weakened the ice very considerably—and the great freshet which prevails in consequence, that there is no obstruction to the navigation of the river.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.

At a numerous meeting of Mr. Street's friends, held at Newcastle, on 12th April, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a requisition to Mr. Street, to come forward as a Candidate at the approaching Election,

T. C. ALLAN, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. N. McLEAN, was requested to act as Secretary.