

civilization—than the Arab tribes of the  
 COMMERCE. The Kaybils were willing to be  
 is expended peace and trade with the French  
 ay it, with indeed they partly supplied the market of  
 ro, and kno; but with that want of common sense  
 the know which makes the mere soldier incapable of  
 t for the appreciating anything but absolute rule and  
 ed—obedience, the military governor in-  
 seem harpison on their paying a tribute—the mark of  
 y, tardy in submission all over the East. To the French  
 expedient demand of payment the reply of the mountai-  
 talked deers is, "come and take it;" and it seems as  
 the name of the first attempt on the part of the French to  
 a bad or so, had ended rather unsatisfactorily. The  
 acuity of accounts speak of an advance of a column to  
 power it, reconnoitre a village, of determined resis-  
 tance only. Hence on the part of the natives, of a retreat of  
 the great said column, and the loss of men and offi-  
 an sink m. This much may be gathered even from  
 we alone the French despatches, which of course put  
 best for the affair in the best light. The consequence  
 are just these hostilities will be, the French will  
 igned have a powerful tribe for enemies instead of  
 mer in w friends, the trade they have carried on with  
 national reserem will be suspended, and a series of en-  
 of treasagements may be expected, in which both  
 the blood sides will suffer by the amount of bloodshed  
 desert sash that is inevitable. Devastation, famine,  
 not only laughter, disease, deadly hatreds, and the pos-  
 of hercession of a land without any enjoyment of it  
 ot yield et—such have been the consequences of the in-  
 ow they svasion of Algiers by the French; they are the  
 to the results of every war which is merely one of  
 ast history Conquest.

It is in no spirit of boasting that we contrast  
 like show with this the results that have generally follow-  
 of conquest the occupation of foreign territories. We  
 the people have invaded, descended on, and subjugated  
 ders. The other countries, but the military power was  
 act of the made to subserve other objects, which, when  
 e sacrifice accomplished, turned to the benefit of both  
 parties. Since the great continental war, which  
 was one of defence, we have scarcely been in-  
 French, volved in any hostilities that have not been  
 inds, or caused by attempts to interrupt our trade, and  
 urnals, of they have as generally been followed by an  
 nning, even extension of it. For mere glory we care little;  
 ad Mogad and it is the pride of our army that it has been  
 French a chief to the spread of civilization. It has  
 ounter, been, in fact, a mighty engine, directed, not  
 The speed by the mad lust of Conquest, but by the ha-  
 not demanizing spirit of Commerce. Look at India,  
 could only The destructive and brutalizing system pursu-  
 aries tled by the French in Algiers, would never have  
 do at rebuilt up such an Empire, as that we possess in  
 of ships, the East. At the present moment, the condi-  
 and modion of the natives is far superior to what it  
 ild form was under their own chiefs; life is more secure,  
 a walls of property more safe, and they have every con-  
 siderence in the integrity of the English Judges;  
 landed for the native troops are our best forces, and the  
 ast, spike confidence they have in the good faith of the  
 ay—the Company in the matter of pay and pensions  
 has rarely been shaken. Our Empire, in short,  
 has not been extended as much by a wise policy  
 Arab as by arms. Again, in the more recent instance  
 of China, we have gained territorial possession  
 Emperor, of the Island of Hong Kong. A French army  
 would have destroyed the trade of the place  
 but raising as a matter of course, for they effect that  
 dingly everywhere they settle; we have increased it  
 ers. So tenfold, and the Chinese are flocking to the  
 island to settle, preferring the safety and pro-  
 tection of the British laws to the corruptly-  
 administered government of the Mandarins.  
 We conquer, but we carry with us also the  
 qualities of good colonists and traders; the  
 French conquer also, but they never settle;  
 they have had Algeria some fourteen years,  
 and they now hold it by mere force, having so  
 ruined it that it has become not worth the  
 holding. They have destroyed its agricul-  
 ture within and driven away its trade from  
 without, the army being a mere garrison  
 in an enemy's country, continually liable to  
 attack, and often suffering defeats at detached  
 points, though superior military skill gives it  
 always the advantage in a pitched battle. But  
 what a disgrace is such a state of things to a  
 civilized and Christian nation, occupying a  
 splendid country on one of the shores of the  
 midland sea, and within a little more than a  
 few days journey from the Capitals of Europe!  
 It will bring its own punishment with it; it is  
 even now beginning to be left, and in the na-  
 tional embarrassment which must be caused by  
 this frightful drain of money and men, France  
 will feel the evils which spring from that rage  
 of Conquest that can only destroy; may it  
 teach her a better appreciation of that spirit of  
 Commerce which humanises and creates!

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamer Ca-  
 ledonia, with the second November Mail,  
 arrived at Halifax on the evening of the  
 4th instant, after a very boisterous pas-  
 sage of 15 days.

The papers she brings, adds but lit-  
 tle of importance to our previous stock  
 of news from the Old World. The trade  
 of the mother country still remains in a  
 very prosperous state. The Queen has  
 paid a visit to the Marquis of Exeter, at  
 Burghley House, Lincolnshire, and was  
 received with the greatest enthusiasm by  
 the inhabitants of the towns and villages  
 on her journey.

We have made numerous extracts,  
 which embrace all the intelligence which  
 our papers furnish.

WEST INDIES.—Intelligence to the  
 2nd November, has been received from  
 Kingston, Jamaica, and reports the total  
 loss of the Royal Mail Steamer Actæon,  
 on the Negril Rock, between Santa Mar-  
 tha and Carthagea, on the morning of  
 the 21st October. The crew, passengers,  
 and mails, were saved, and landed at the  
 last named place. She sunk about two  
 hours after striking, in six fathoms of  
 water. The weather was fine, and the  
 accident is attributed to the incorrectness  
 of the chart on board.

A shock of an Earthquake was felt at  
 Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 23rd October,  
 which lasted forty minutes, and broke  
 the moorings of the vessels in harbour.  
 No mention is made of damage sustained  
 on shore.

GOOD NEWS!—NEW MAIL ARRANGE-  
 MENT!—We have been shewn the new  
 scheme devised by the Powers—that be  
 in the Post Office Department, regulating  
 the arrival and departure of the Mails  
 from the Bend of Petitcodiac to Dalhousie,  
 after the fifth of January next. It is  
 a great improvement on the one at pre-  
 sent in operation.

The Mails from Halifax and St. John  
 will leave the Bend on Sunday at one  
 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at the Post Of-  
 fice in Chatham at 7 o'clock on the morn-  
 ing of Monday. The Courier will leave  
 immediately for Gloucester and Resti-  
 gouche, and return on Saturday morning,  
 when the Mails will be despatched to the  
 Bend. By this arrangement, the Mails  
 leaving Halifax and St. John on Satur-  
 day morning, will arrive here on Monday  
 morning.

If the mail could leave two or three  
 hours later on Saturday morning, it would  
 be a great improvement on the above ar-  
 rangement, as merchants here would be  
 enabled to peruse their letters, and attend  
 to any orders to be forwarded to the south-  
 ward.

We also trust that positive instructions  
 will be given to the Courier running be-  
 tween this place and Fredericton, via the  
 South West Branch, that his mail must  
 be received in Chatham on Friday night,  
 so that letters by it may be forwarded  
 next morning. The mail by this route,  
 for some time past, has not reached  
 Chatham until Saturday morning. The  
 proper time for its arrival, we believe, is  
 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Why it  
 remains at Newcastle over night, we  
 cannot divine.

CANADA.—The Provincial Parliament  
 of Canada, opened for the Despatch of  
 Business, on the 28th ult. The Attorney  
 General Smith, proposed Sir Allan Mc-  
 Nab, as Speaker, which was seconded  
 by Mr. Scott. Colonel Prince proposed  
 the Hon. Mr. Morin, which was seconded  
 by Mr. Christie. On division, the votes  
 stood as follows:—Sir Allan McNab,  
 yeas 39, nays 36.

The Governor General opened the bu-  
 siness of the Session, on the 30th ult.  
 We make the following selections from  
 the speech delivered on the occasion:

Many subjects in which the welfare of the  
 Province is deeply involved, will be entitled to  
 your earnest consideration. None can be more  
 important than the improvement of the people,  
 which is one of the most urgent duties of the  
 state; and I anxiously hope that in addition to  
 such other amendments of existing laws on this  
 momentous question as may be required in ei-  
 ther section of the province, your wisdom may  
 be able to devise some arrangement respect-  
 ing the University of King's College, that may  
 receive the sanction of the Crown, and give  
 general satisfaction in the Colony.

The Municipal Institutions of the Province,  
 the provisions for which have, in Lower Cana-  
 da, to a great extent, proved nugatory,  
 will no doubt engage your attention, as well as  
 state of the Prisons, and the want of Lunatic  
 Asylums. The amelioration of the means of  
 communication throughout the Province, on  
 which its prosperity mainly depends,—for pro-  
 duction is unavailing if means do not exist for  
 reaching a market,—also deserves considera-

tion. The Eastern Townships of Lower Can-  
 ada are peculiarly destitute in this particular;  
 and the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada,  
 which has unavoidably suffered much by the  
 removal of the Seat of Government, is devoid  
 of a road through the inland territory, towards  
 the Ottawa, which is essential for the prosper-  
 ity of that neighbourhood.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to  
 inform you that the flourishing state of the  
 Revenue forms a fit subject for congratulation.  
 There is reason to believe that it may be fur-  
 ther improved by wise legislation, and that  
 judicious economy may contribute to the same  
 result.

Her Majesty has most graciously received  
 the Address from the Legislative Assembly of  
 the last Parliament on the subject of the Civil  
 List.

I entertain no doubt of your willingness to  
 provide for the exigencies of the Public Ser-  
 vice, and you may rely on my exertions to di-  
 minish expenditure by all practicable econo-  
 my. I have availed myself of several oppor-  
 tunities for retrenchment that have presented  
 themselves, and shall continue to pursue the  
 same course whenever reduction may appear to  
 be consistent with efficiency.

You will, I am sure, concur with me in de-  
 siring that the welfare of United Canada may  
 be promoted by our joint labours. To that  
 great end I invite your earnest efforts, and you  
 may be assured of my hearty co-operation in  
 every measure that may be calculated to secure  
 peace and prosperity, justice and happiness to  
 this Province.

The charge entrusted to me by our Sovereign  
 I shall continue to administer according to  
 the acknowledged principles of our Provincial  
 Constitution, and with a view to the wants  
 and wishes of the community.

On the occurrence of vacancies in several of  
 the most important offices of administration, I  
 immediately endeavoured to fill them by the  
 appointment of Gentlemen supposed to possess  
 the confidence of the People. Extraordinary  
 obstacles produced a delay in the accomplish-  
 ment of that purpose, notwithstanding my in-  
 cessant exertions to effect it.

Confidently believing that the several bran-  
 ches of the Legislature in the full exercise of  
 their constitutional powers will maintain the  
 harmony essential to the well being of the peo-  
 ple for whose benefit alone these powers are  
 conferred, I will not detain you from duties  
 which await you, further than to express my  
 humble hope that the Almighty may bless our  
 endeavours, and render them efficacious for the  
 public good.

Although the only objects sought by the Im-  
 perial Legislature in making provision for a  
 Civil List were to give stability and security to  
 the great Civil Institutions of the Province; to  
 provide for the adequate remuneration of able  
 and efficient officers in the various Public De-  
 partments; and to enable her Majesty to make  
 moderate provision for the declining years of  
 those whose best days had been devoted to a  
 faithful discharge of public duties or who by  
 eminent services, might have merited the fa-  
 vour of the Crown; Her Majesty is neverthe-  
 less fully persuaded of the concurrence of Her  
 faithful subjects in Canada in effecting these  
 objects; and would gladly owe the means of  
 attaining them to the spontaneous liberality of  
 Her Canadian People. Whenever therefore  
 due and adequate provision shall have been  
 made for them by the Legislature of Canada,  
 Her Majesty will be prepared to recommend  
 to the Imperial Parliament the Repeal of so  
 much of the Act of the Union as relates to this  
 subject. Until the Imperial Parliament shall have  
 assented to such a recommendation, Her Ma-  
 jesty equally with all her Subjects, is bound by  
 the provisions of an Enactment to which Her  
 sanction has been given.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,  
 The financial accounts of the Province for  
 1843, will be immediately laid before you, and  
 those for 1844 as soon as they can be prepared  
 after the completion of the year. The Esti-  
 mates likewise will be submitted to you at an  
 early period.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable expenses  
 attendant on the removal of the Seat of Gov-  
 ernment from Kingston to Montreal, and  
 other claims to be submitted to your consid-  
 eration, a considerable surplus Revenue will re-  
 main, affording the means of making some  
 provision towards the liquidation of the public  
 debt.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday  
 morning a horse and loaded sled was dis-  
 covered on the ice, a short distance be-  
 low the road leading to the Newcastle  
 ferry. It was ascertained to belong to  
 an individual named John Riley, a ve-  
 ry worthy man, who has resided for some  
 years past in Newcastle. It appears  
 that he was returning from Messrs Cu-  
 nards grist mill in Chatham, on the af-  
 ternoon of Thursday, but as the tide was  
 high when he reached the ferry house, he  
 remained there until some time in the  
 night, when he left for the purpose of  
 crossing over. It is supposed that the  
 horse got into some air hole, and on Ri-  
 ley's endeavouring to extricate him, he got  
 in himself, and was drowned, as he has  
 not been heard of since he left the ferry  
 house. The horse was quite dead, hav-  
 ing no doubt perished from cold and ex-  
 haustion. Every exertion has been made

to recover the body of the unfortunate  
 man, but it has proved unsuccessful.  
 He has left a wife and family.

UNITED STATES.—The Message of the  
 President of the United States, has been  
 received at St. John. The Editor of the  
 New-Brunswick speaks of it as fol-  
 lows:

"By the Western Mail last evening, we re-  
 ceived the Message of President Tyler, which  
 was delivered before Congress last Tuesday.  
 It is as usual a very lengthy, but not a very im-  
 portant document. We learn from it, that the  
 President recommends the immediate annexa-  
 tion of Texas—that the Oregon question is  
 still in progress of negotiation—that many im-  
 portant affairs with Great Britain remain un-  
 settled—and that the Army and Navy are in  
 good condition.

The New York Express, in Speaking of the  
 Message, says:—The whole language of the  
 President towards Mexico is most unfriendly.  
 He talks as familiarly about war as if it were  
 on the eve of such an event, and his course  
 seems to be a determination to hasten to that  
 issue.

The President is but a little less courteous to  
 the American Senate, for daring to refuse the  
 ratification of the annexation of Texas to the  
 United States.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Pa-  
 pers from Fredericton by Kelly's mail,  
 received this morning, state, that the  
 Legislature of this Province will meet  
 for the Despatch of Business on the 29th  
 January next.

SAINT JOHN.—The Observer of Tues-  
 day last says, that 22 square-rigged ves-  
 sels had arrived at the above-named port  
 within a week; and that 40 more were  
 daily expected. This is a very unusual  
 circumstance at this late period of the  
 season.

The same paper reports that the mer-  
 chants and principal shop keepers have  
 come to a resolution to close their places  
 of business at 7 o'clock in the evening,  
 during the winter months.

TIMBER TRADE.  
 Liverpool, Nov. 19.—The following remarks  
 on the state of the Timber trade are from  
 the circular of Messrs. Duncan and Ewing:  
 —In our circular of the 31st ult. we gave an  
 account in some detail of the comparative  
 supplies of Wood that had come forward from  
 our North American Colonies during the nine  
 months of each of the last five years. The  
 arrivals since that time have continued to be  
 on a scale greatly beyond what the natural  
 course of demand could take off whilst the  
 cargoes were being landed, and although they  
 have been freely offered in the market, yet  
 prices of good quality have been fairly sup-  
 ported, and sales to a considerable extent  
 have been made since the commencement  
 of the month. Purchasers are, however, acting  
 with caution, under a belief that if importers  
 do not proceed to store some portion of what  
 has recently arrived, prices for a time may  
 give way.

Deaths.  
 At Douglstown, on the 8th inst. MRS.  
 MARGARET PHAIR, aged 66 years, a na-  
 tive of the County of Down, Ireland.

## Shipping Intelligence.

From Charles Willmer's American News Let-  
 ter, Nov. 19.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.

FROM BATHURST.—November 5, Nelson,  
 Kingstown, with loss of bowsprit.

FROM BAY CHALEUR.—November 14, Scipio,  
 Whitehaven.

FROM MIRAMICHI.—November 7, Leander,  
 Teignmouth. 9, Grove, Milford,—Traant,  
 Aberystwith. 12, Tero, Hull. 14, Anthony  
 and Anne, Deal,—Humber, ditto. 15, Fife,  
 Torbay.

FROM RICHIBUCTO.—November 7, Com-  
 merce, Liverpool. 14, Intrepid, Ditto.

SHIPWRECK.—The Yarmouth Herald reports  
 the loss of the Brigantine Jewess, from Turk's  
 Island, with a cargo of Salt. She drifted ashore  
 at the Western side of Pubnico Point. There  
 is every reason to apprehend that the crew  
 perished.

## For Sale,

The Subscriber offers for SALE, the follow-  
 ing Articles, Cheap for CASH.

70 Bbbs. LABRADOR HERRING,  
 TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED,  
 MOLASSES,  
 SUGAR,  
 TEA, COFFEE,  
 RUM, GIN, BRANDY,  
 TOBACCO, LEATHER,  
 CANDLES, SOAP.

JOHN NOONAN.  
 Chatham, Dec. 14, 1844.