

studying the questions of colonial empire and emigration. Appointed governor in 1841, in that the following year he sapped the power of Abd-el Kader in the west, his stronghold, by his indefatigable razzias; while Changarnier, the montagnard, as Bugéaud christened him, subdued the province of Algeria.

The name of Lamoricière appears early on the lists of fame 1830. He engaged in daring exploits at the capture of Bagia in 1833, when he was an officer of zouaves. We have seen him eating fire on the breach at Constantia; and he appears again ever foremost, in the fray at the Col de Moussaia under the eyes of the Duke of Orleans.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

Y. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorised Agent for this paper, in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—

BOSTON.—Scolley's Building.
NEW YORK.—Tribune Building.
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MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Our readers will recollect we questioned the truth of the remarks of members in our Legislature, relative to the adverse feeling of the people of Canada, respecting Municipal Corporations. By the mail yesterday morning we obtained the annexed Communication which flatly denies the assertion of their unpopularity.

"Mr James A. Pierce,

"Sir,—In your Gleaner of the 18th March, you say you perceive by the debates in the Assembly that some of the Members, who are opposed to the introduction of Municipal Corporations into the Province of New Brunswick, have said that they work badly in Canada, and that the people are desirous of getting rid of them.

"There could not be a greater falsehood than that assertion. Mr Montgomery has asserted that they are unpopular in the District of Gaspé. That also is untrue. He also says that since their introduction the inhabitants have obtained no aid from the Legislature towards the support of their schools. That is another incorrect statement, for the School money comes regularly every half year. He also says that the inhabitants have refused to tax themselves for the repairs of Roads and Bridges. There is not as far as I know, a man in the County of Bonaventure, who has not voluntarily done his work except the Hon. J. Montgomery himself, and he has refused all aid towards schools, and also refused to help to make a road through his own property; but in a little while he will have to do what is right by virtue of those very acts he is so anxious to get rid of.

"It is true, that since the Municipal Act came in force, we have not had any Legislative aid for Roads or Bridges, but as far as I know, it has never been asked for by any Member representing the District of Gaspé, save the £500 which Mr Christie asked for last summer to cut the Kempt Road again, and if he had got it, he might as well have asked leave to have thrown it into Gaspé Basin, for all the good it would have done. For the mail route ought to go by the River Metapédia, as the shortest and most practicable route. Yours, &c.,

"A CANADIAN."

In a postscript our Correspondent adds:—"I have endeavoured to give you the information you required respecting the working of the Municipal Act in Canada, and can answer you that nothing can be more popular than the Municipal Act.

"As far as my opinion goes, and I am well acquainted in the County of Restigouche, the introduction of the Municipal Law as it is in Canada, would be a great privilege to the farming class of the said County."

MR. STREET.

The Editor of the Morning News introduces our remarks in reference to the Requisition to Mr Street, with the following advice to the inhabitants of Northumberland:

"We could hardly credit our own eye-sight on reading the article below taken from the Miramichi Gleaner of the 18th inst. Surely the people of Northumberland—nay, not the PEOPLE, but the TOOLS—will pause in their mad career before they go any further. We have some hundreds of subscribers in Northumberland, and we ask our friends not to move until they have heard from us, at full length, the story of Mr Street's incompetency to represent a constituency, much less 'lead' a Government. We shall make the story so plain and palpable, based upon facts—which no one will attempt to contradict—that no man in his senses can, with any pride or consistency, sign, or even think of doing so, the Requisition said to be put in circulation. But we have a better opinion of the intelligence of Northumberland than to suppose there will be people enough to take the horses out of Mr Street's chaise, and drag the man through the County as a victor that has fought their battles, and, therefore, worthy of their honour."

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax British North American of the 27th March says, on Saturday the House of Assembly went through Committee of Ways & Means—the duties to continue the same as last year, except the duty on Pork, which is to be reduced to 4s. per barrel, and

none allowed to be taken out, free of duty, for use on board of Ships.

On the 24th of March, the Railway Bills, introduced into the Assembly by Mr Howe, passed the Legislative Council by a majority of one.

The Liquor Law introduced by Mr Johnson has passed the lower house, by a vote 25 to 23.

The Pictou Chronicle contains an admirable article on Mr Jackson and his conduct in reference to the Railways in Nova Scotia. We copy below an extract:

"What a position does Mr Johnson and his supporters now occupy. What now becomes of all their magnificent promises in Mr Jackson's name; promises at variance with his very action up to the present time, and the open contradiction to which he has now given under his own hand and seal. And what do they now think of that gentleman, whom they loved to speak of as a pattern of honour, whose word was as good as his bond, and to suspect whose integrity was a sin almost deserving the pains of purgatory. Ah! Mr Jackson, it was unkind, it was cruel thus to treat such fond admirers, such faithful tools.

"But the most important feature of this very important epistle, and the one which evidently formed his sole object in addressing the Lieut. Governor at this time, in his magnanimous offer to assist 'any party who may feel inclined to enter upon the enterprise,' and we know not which most to admire, his consummate impudence, or the pitiful mendacity of spirit he displays, in the assistance offered, viz: the disposal of his plans and estimates, at cost. And has it come to this, that the great Mr Jackson, he who was last year going to build all our railroads for nothing, and pay the Province six per cent on half a million of bonds for the accommodation of being allowed to go to work—he who was rich enough to afford to lock those bonds in his desk until they could be disposed of without injury to the Province, has now to come cap in hand, begging ten thousand pounds for an article that is not worth ten pence to himself. No, no, Mr Jackson. You have already found your profit upon these plans and estimates. They have served your purpose admirably. That survey was undertaken at your own risk. It was a part of your own general plan for assisting Mr Hicks for his and your own benefit, in cheating and humbugging the people of Nova Scotia into delay, in order that the great northern inter-colonial railroad might be cut off, and so forward nefarious designs with reference to the Montreal and Portland and Grand Trunk schemes. You should be satisfied with your success in these monster speculations, and can well afford to do without this ten thousand pounds from Nova Scotia. We certainly hope that the government will not gratify Mr Jackson by the purchase of these plans; he is deserving or no favor at their hands, and if he were, he asks a much larger sum for the article than it is worth, or than an equally good survey might be made for."

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

A Correspondent at Hope Town, under date of March 20, furnishes us with the following items of local news:—

"On Wednesday the 3rd instant, an important sale took place at Percé, for that may well be said to be important which places the 'Staff of Life' within the reach of many a family.

"The G. T. D., of Montreal, and bound for London, which I reported as having put in in distress last Fall, was sold for account of the Underwriters—as well as her cargo consisting of 500 barrels of Flour, a large quantity of Peas, and some Butter. The Flour was sold in small lots of from five to ten barrels, which enabled all who had the means at command to obtain this indispensable article. A portion only of the Peas sold at 5s. 3d. per Bushel, some 3,000 bushels still remaining. Butter 9d., and Flour 41s. 6d. to 44s. per barrel. This may be regarded as a God-send to the Lower County, where the greatest distress must have prevailed but for this opportune relief.

"The Vessel was purchased by our enterprising Member, Mr. David Le Boutilier, thus adding another sail to the fast increasing fleet of his Firm.

"There is an unusual depth of snow on the ground, not less than seven feet, I should say, in the woods. The fences are all covered in every direction. Fodder is exceedingly scarce, and I fear that many head of cattle will perish by starvation. 'Tis strange that past experience appears to be no warning to the people on this coast, most of whom keep double the quantity of cattle they can feed as the poor brutes ought to be fed. One good cow, well cared for, warmly housed, and well fed, is more profitable than three half-starved, half-frozen skeletons. For hundreds are little better than living skeletons by the first of May, even in the most favourable years.—they appear to think it is a great thing to say—'I have so many head of Cattle'—forgetting that they derive no profit from half-starved animals. Oxen and Horses are scarce able to support their own weight, much less to plough, &c., and Cows give little or no milk until towards the fall, when they have recruited their strength sufficiently to enable them once more to battle with another six months of misery and starvation."

CANADA.

We perceive by our Quebec papers, that the Canadian Government have taken the Nun's Convent in that city for a temporary Parliament House, at £1,000 per annum.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We have obtained the Journals of the Legislature of the 21st March, by mail, and a copy of the Report of the Committee on Trade by private conveyance. The former furnishes us with nothing worthy of notice, but from the last named document we have made some extracts, which will be found in another page. For a summary of Legislative news, brief though it be, we refer our readers to our Correspondent's Letter. We would call the especial attention of our readers to his remarks relative to the acts of the minority, and the conduct of particular members on certain grants passed in Committee of Supply.

After wading through the interminable twaddle, and misrepresentation of a large majority of the Assembly, or as it has been mis-called "the people's house," relative to the opinions and feelings of freeholders in reference to the introduction of Municipal Corporations into the Province, it was a relief to read the sensible, truthful, and well-timed debate which occurred in the Upper House, on this subject, as well as that on the Election Bill which was introduced by Mr Brown, and which we are sorry to perceive, has been lost. We have copied the greater part of this debate, and a perusal of it will well repay the time occupied in its perusal.

An Election is rapidly approaching, and on a judicious selection of members to represent us in the Assembly, solely depends the salvation of the Province, which is fast approaching a serious crisis, from the selfish and narrow-minded policy pursued; the lavish and unscrupulous expenditure of our large revenue; the promulgation of erroneous views relative to the wishes of the people; the persistency in a course of legislation, which embraces Parishes and Counties instead of the Province; the imperfect manner in which the accounts are kept; the difficulty of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the assets and liabilities of the Province; and the irresponsibility of all Public Functionaries. These are all matters of grave import, and it behooves the people to apply themselves with firmness to obtain a speedy remedy. That alone, we repeat, is to be found in a prudent and judicious selection of members. If this be disregarded, it will be useless to complain, and murmur at the mismanagement of our public affairs.

THAT SILK GOWN.

To George Kerr, Esq.

I believe, Sir, you are on the Contingent Committee, if so you will confer a favor on your Constituents by informing them if the price of a Silk Gown, which was imported by the Secretary of the Province last season, and charged in the Contingent bill, has been refunded by the High Functionary who appropriated it to his own use, and promised "that the Province would not have to pay for it."

ONE OF YOUR CONSTITUENTS.

[We have been frequently questioned on this matter of late—but we have no information to impart.]—ED. GLEANER.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

This Mail did not arrive until late last night, having been detained at the Bend until the express proceeding from Halifax to St. John with the mail by the Canada, came up.

We got our English papers, which are to the 18th March, and have made some selections. The substance of the news, however, was received here by Telegraph on Thursday morning, which will be found under the proper head.

Our Colonial exchanges furnish but little of interest. Our American neighbours, it appears, are endeavouring to fasten a quarrel on Spain, for the purpose of securing to themselves the Island of Cuba. A friend writing to us from Boston says:—"It is expected we will have a breach with Spain on account of the Black Warrior steamer. The whole world appears to have a great fancy for war, which is growing quite popular. I hope they will have a good time of it."

EXTRACT FROM PAPERS BY THE MAIL.

The dinner of Sir Charles Napier this week over which Lord Palmerston presided, at the Reform Club, was one of those events in the present circumstances of the times, to which we cannot refer without emotion.

Lord John Russell has withdrawn the New Reform Bill until the Easter holidays, which is equivalent to withdrawing it from the session.

The three Russian ships of war at Trieste

have been sold. Their crews are to return home by land.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—Rumours were current at the Paris Bourse on Thursday, that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Berlin, announcing the refusal of the Czar to accept the ultimatum addressed to him by the Western Powers. The announcement is incorrect. The Queen's messenger who carried the ultimatum to St. Petersburg could only have arrived there before Tuesday. An answer, if one should be given at all, will probably not be given before the expiry of the six days, which will be Monday next; and it will take at least six days more to bring the substance of the answer (from Berlin by telegraph) to Paris and London. We, therefore, cannot expect to have any positive information on the subject before the 26th or 28th of the month.

The Morning Chronicle's correspondent, writing from Ibraila on the 2nd, says, after giving details of the combat a short distance from that place—The grand attack is fixed for the 1st (13th) March. Will they be ready then?—That is the question. For although new troops arrive daily, those here will not suffice for a coup de main. Prince Gortschakoff left the evening before last, returning to Bucharest. Before his departure he gave orders to the local authorities to prepare quarters for his aides-de-camp. It is said that the Prince will be present at the grand attack preparing against Matschin. Already the public establishments, as well as the best houses in the town, are converted into hospitals; nevertheless, a new order for 1400 beds had been issued.

FRANCE.—Private letters from Algiers announce that the various regiments intended for service in the East, are proceeding to the place of embarkation.

SPAIN.—We have advices from Madrid of the 11th inst. The Herald announces that the commission appointed by the Government, under the direction of General Prim, to report on the events of the war in the East, has been ordered to repair forthwith to the Turkish head-quarters, on the banks of the Danube.

GREECE.—The French and English Ambassadors had an audience of King Otho on the 3rd, and communicated to him their instructions, at the same time promising assistance in case the insurgents should foment disturbances in the Greek territory. The King engaged to observe a strict neutrality, and expressed a hope that there would be no necessity for aid.

LATER FROM SHANGHAI.—We learn from Shanghai, under date Jan. 5, that the Imperial fleet had just attacked the city. In an action that lasted one whole day, some junk that had taken up a position in a singular manner for attacking the enemy's battery, were set on fire by means of pots au feu thrown on board, and blew up. In spite of this reverse, the Imperial fleet continued the attack, and having effected a landing of men, it was enabled to throw up a strand battery, facing the rebel defenses. During the attack, which was warm, the Imperialists set on fire that part of the suburbs that lies between the fortifications, defended by the rebels and the European conceded settlement. Hostilities were going on still when the despatch left.

CHINA.—The following is extracted from the Overland China Mail, of January 27th:—

Beyond the little news extracted from our weekly issues, there is nothing real to communicate, but among credible rumours we may mention:—

1. That the northern army of the rebels is not making much progress, and has captured neither the capital of Peking nor the port of Tientsin, so that the report originated in China, and circulated by the home papers months ago, were very premature, and do not seem likely to be speedily realised.

2. That the presence of the French at Nankin was even less cordial than we have already supposed, and augurs ill for improved intercourse with foreigners in the event of the rebels being ultimately successful.

3. That Shanghai is likely soon to be retaken by or restored to, the Imperialists—the latter perhaps the more probable, a conspiracy for a surrender having been recently discovered, and 200 of the conspirators put to death; but the spirit of surrender is still alive, and waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself.

INDIA.—No very important events have occurred during the past fortnight. The news from Burmah is still melancholy, and warrants the belief that matters are far from satisfactory in that country. Captain Barry, the Commandant of the Arracan Battalion, left Kiang-giam, in command of a detachment of his regiment, to act in concert with a large force under the command of Major Cotton, of the 67th Native Infantry, which had been despatched from Prome against a party of Dacais. When on the line of march the guides of his detachment led him into an ambush, and while about to cross a river he was attacked by a body of Burmese, under the command of Moung-goung-gye, and shot dead.

The latest intelligence from Kohat announces that the pass is once more closed, and that the date of the communication had been sealed for a fortnight. The measures taken to bring