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## OH! THE FLOWERY MONTH OF JUNE.

Oh! the flowery month of June again I hail as summer's queen;  
The hills and valleys sing in joy, and all the woods are green;  
The steamboats flow in glad song, the birds are all in tune,  
And nature smiles in summer pride, in the flow'ry month of June!

There's music in the laughing sky, and balm upon the air,  
The earth is stamped with loveliness, and all around is fair:  
There's glory on the mountain top, and gladness on the plain;  
The flowers wake from their wintry bed, and blush in bloom again!

Oh! the flowery month of June! my heart is bounding wild and free,  
And with a fond and longing look I gaze once more on thee!  
With all thy thousand spangling gems—a bright and blessed boon—  
That comes to cheer and welcome in the flowery month of June!

The lark hath sought an upward home, far in the dewy air;  
While slowly by the rose's cheek, the blackbird's singing there;  
Or, in the leafy bowers unseen, the thrush bursts forth in song—  
A low and pleasing melody the wood dells among!

Oh! the flowery month of June; ah! me, where are the fond ones fled!

No spring comes for the parted friends, nor summer to the dead;  
I miss them at the calm of the eve, or sunny hour of noon;  
No morning songs awake the dead in the flowery month of June!

## From Simmonds's Colonial Magazine RECOLLECTIONS OF ALGERIA IN 1843. Sine studio et ira

(Continued.)

In conformity with this plan of operations, on the 22nd of April the Governor-general left Milianah; accomplished his junction at El-Esnam with Gentil on the 26th; founded the establishment of Orleanville, and marched on the 28th on Tenes. The successful issue of a combat on the 29th with the partisans of the Emir, in the Dahara, opened his road. On the 1st of May three Steamers from Algiers arrived off Tenes with the necessary materials, and the contemplated fortifications and buildings were commenced. By the 8th a carriage-road was opened across the rocky gorge leading to Orleanville, on both sides of which attacks were planned against the tribes who might interrupt the communications. On the 12th a *ghazia* (inroad) on the Sbeihh tribe put him in possession of 2,000 prisoners and 1500 head of cattle, with an immense booty. The Sbeihh, the Beni-Madoon, the Hemnis, the Ouled-Farees, and the Beni-Hidja tribes, immediately gave in their treacherous adhesion.

On the 25th the Governor-general left Orleanville with two columns to scour the eastern division of the Dahara, in concert with the columns of Milianah and Cherchell. The Khalifah Berkami ultimately abandoned those mountains, which he had kept in a state of insurrection since the month of January, and sought refuge in the heart of the Warensenis. All this portion of the province of Dahara came in, and leaving to Lieutenant-colonel de l'Admirault the task of organising it, Marshal Bugeaud returned to Orleanville by the 2nd of June.

Meanwhile, General Changarnier founded the posts of Teniet-el-Had and Wed-Rouina. His battalions, before penetrating amongst the Warensenis, moved on between Milianah and Cherchell to the Beni-Ferahh. He left the former place on the 9th of May, and his three columns effected a junction at Medina, from whence they departed for the purpose of making an incursion on the Warensenis mountains to the east. Towards these mountains he swept an immense number of tribes and herds, whom he at length surrounded, taking more than 2,000 Kabyles, 8,000 sheep, 800 oxen, 150 beasts of burden, &c. Returning on the 23rd to deposit his booty at Teniet-el-Had, he obtained a fresh supply of provisions, and penetrated again into the mountains, marching slowly, putting everything to the fire and sword, cutting down the fruit-trees, attacking and defeating the Kabyles, who, terrified and exhausted, made propositions of peace.

The Duc d'Aumale, having accomplished a fortunate expedition to the south-west of Medeah against the Ouled Meriem and the Ouled Driss, prepared to pursue the Esmaila of Abd-el-Kader and his Khalifahs. He quitted Boghar on the 10th of May; on the 13th he reached Godjila with his light column; and on the 16th overtook the Esmaila, and destroyed this temporary seat of the Arab power. On the 20th of May he returned with his rich booty towards Algiers.

General Lamoriciere opened his campaign under unfavourable auspices. On the 18th of April he was at Sidi-Djelali-Ben-Omar, preparing for the occupation of Tiaret, when he learned the events which had taken place in the plain of Egris. Abd-el-Kader, at the head of more than 1800 horse, having appeared, the tribe of the Hachems, encamped in this plain, withdrew from the French and joined his force. The General, apprehending this movement on the part of the Emir and the Hechems, had given instructions to prevent it, ordering General Bedeau to draw near the country of the Djaffra, Colonel Gery to protect

Mascara, and General Mustapha Ben Ismael to cover the plain of Egris. But the sudden attack of the Emir, favoured by the defection of the Hachems, rendered these preparations ineffectual. General Lamoriciere, however nothing daunted by appearances, proceeded immediately to found the establishment of Tiaret, destined to protect the Khellafas, the Sedemas, and the Arars. Having conveyed the necessary materials to Tiaret, he encamped a league and a half below Frenda on the Wed Tig-hone, to cover the Khellafas and the Sedamas from the projected invasion of the Emir and the Hachems. He there put himself in communication with the Arars but the Emir having turned his flanks, made a sudden irruption upon the high lands of Med-roosa against the Sedamas and the Khellafas. Those tribes made a desperate defence, and on the arrival of succours, attacked the enemy themselves, who lost fifty men and as many horses. After this failure, the Emir bivouacked on the upper Mina, and from thence attacked the Flittas, but without success.

Meanwhile Lamoriciere made an effectual attempt to co-operate with the Prince in the attack on the Esmaila; he soon learned the success of this undertaking, and falling on a part of the dispersed inhabitants, made prisoners 2,500 Hachems, with their camels and flocks. These prisoners were re-established on the plain of Egris.

Two remarkable episodes of this campaign should here be noticed. On the 13th of May, General Gentil performed a grand *ghasia* on the Flittas; but his regular cavalry pursuing with too great eagerness, were surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, and 100 "chasseurs" maintained against 1,200 Arabs one of the most brilliant conflicts on record in the history of Algeria.

On the 22nd of May, General Mustapha Ben Ismael having endeavoured to traverse the forests of the Cheurfas, was attacked by the inhabitants of the country. A panic seized his cavalry—or, to speak more plainly, they were defeated and almost wholly destroyed, the gallant old general perishing among the number. The French soon elected Mustapha's nephew and lieutenant as his successor; and a Royal ordinance of the 20th of June, 1843, created Mohammed-el-Mezari Agha of the Donairs, Zmelas and Gharabas.



MOHAMMED-EL-MEZARI, AGHA OF THE DOUAIRES.

After the expedition of Mascara (1835), this crafty chieftain, foreseeing the probable destinies of his country, gave up the cause of the Emir, and had some private conferences with Ibrahim the Bey of Mostaghanem, who received his submission to the new government. From that period, Mahommed has always been considered as one of the bravest and most faithful officers of the Native troops.

Now opened the second period of the campaign. On the 7th of June the Governor-general left Orleanville to join Lamoriciere and Bourjolly, and to attack the mountainous country of the Beni-Ouah. General Bourjolly, commanding the column of Mostaghanem, alone reached the rendezvous, and penetrated on the night of the 15th into the most difficult part of the country. Upon this, Sid Mahommed Ben Hadj, and Ben Marabot two influential men of the district, came in and facilitated the submission of the tribes. Nevertheless, the devoted partisans of the Emir protested energetically against uniting with the French. The Governor-general's column had to fight the Mekenessa and the Beni-Islem, and General Bourjolly sustained a spirited attack of the Matmatas. A great convocation of the tribes was held at Telata, where Khalifah of the Warensenis was instituted, the command being given to Ben-Marabot, Sid Mahommed acting as his Agha.

On the 20th, General de Bourjolly separated from the Governor-General to cover the tribes of the Lower Mina and Cheliff, and to attack the refractory Flittas, whilst Marshal Bugeaud tra-

versed the chain of the Beni-Ouah and penetrated among the Kerreich. Numerous tribes had taken refuge in these mountains, flying from General Lamoriciere. In one word, the whole population of the fertile countries between the desert and the valley of the Cheliff driven from their establishments by the appearance of the French columns (sometimes marching away from one only to fall upon another, and successfully attacked and thinned by each), wandered miserably here and there, excited partly by their own enthusiasm, and partly by fear of reprisals from Abd-el-Kader.

The Governor-general on the 20th of June fell in with a portion of these emigrants, made a few prisoners, and took 8,000 head of cattle. A series of operations succeeded which ended in the submission of several important tribes.

On the 3rd of July, information was received that the Khalifahs of the Emir were encamped not more than five leagues from the French bivouac, and Lieut.-col. Leflo was charged with the task of seizing them if possible. But the unexpected retreat of the enemy prevented a surprise, and the Colonel divided his troop to "cut up" the flying tribes. A part of his column suddenly came in contact with the Khalifahs, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which the French claimed the victory, though a retreat to join the main body immediately took place. After this the whole army moved back upon Orleanville, the enemy hanging on their flanks and attacking them at every step. A brilliant exploit of 140 "chasseurs" checked their audacity, and the same day the Governor-general entered Orleanville.

Several other operations and *ghasias* were performed in June by Changarnier and Jusuf, the details of which would not be interesting; but we must not forget to notice that on the 8th, Abd-el-Kader himself made a grand *ghasia* on the Arrars, which had prevented Lamoriciere from joining the Governor-general at Beni-Ouah, as above stated. The Emir having moved to the west, the General declined pursuing him, preferring to attack an assemblage of tribes on the Upper Rihoo. After an obstinate combat, he obtained possession of a considerable booty. On the 21st he was within six leagues of the Emir. A forced night march brought him by daybreak to the camp, when after a few charges it was entirely destroyed; Abd-el-Kader himself escaping with difficulty. 250 regulars, horse and foot, were killed, 140 prisoners taken; 1 flag, some drums, the spurs and saddle of the Emir, more than 400 guns, 121 horses, 500 camels, 300 loaded mules, 800 oxen, and other booty, were the trophies of this day.

A young officer of Spahis, Mohammed-el-Aboudi, distinguished himself on that occasion by his courage and devotedness to the chief Commander. His conduct was reported to the Duc d'Aumale, who brought him to Paris at the end of the campaign, and obtained for the gallant Arab the decoration of the Legion of Honour. It is said, that being present one evening at the equestrian performance in the Champs-Elysees, he expressed the greatest admiration for a certain beautiful horse, and exclaimed; "Poor black horse! what a pity thou art not the property of El-Aboudi! thou wouldst soon put him in possession of a large stock of sheep, camels, and oxen!"

(To be concluded.)

**DIGNITY OF LABOUR.**—In early life, David kept his father's sheep; his was a life of industry; and though foolish men think it degrading to perform any useful labour, yet in the eyes of wise men industry is truly honourable, and the most useful men is the happiest. A life of labour is man's natural condition, and most favourable to mental health and bodily vigour. Bishop Hall says, 'Sweet is the destiny of all trades, whether of the brow or of the mind. God never allowed any man to do nothing.' From the ranks of industry have the world's greatest been taken. Rome was more than once saved by a man who was sent from the plough. Moses had been keeping sheep for forty years before he came forth as the deliverer of Israel. The Apostles were chosen from amongst the hardy and laborious fishermen. From whence I infer that, when God has any great work to perform, he selects as his instruments those who, by their previous occupation, had acquired habits of industry, skill, and perseverance; and that, in every department of society, they are the most honourable who earn their own living by their own labour.—*Rev. T. Spencer.*

**INDIFFERENCE OF THE ALBANIAN AT THE APPROACH OF DEATH.**—They are in general brave and ready to encounter danger; the fear of death makes no impression on them, as may be judged by the following anecdote:—An individual of the Liapas clan being condemned to death, was brought out to be conveyed to the place of execution, which was situated without the walls of Prevesia. Being arrived about midway, he passed by a large fig tree. 'Why,' said he to those who conducted him, 'do you wish me to travel half a league farther in the hottest part of the day? Cannot you hang me here?' This favour being granted him, he himself put the rope round his own neck. A few hours afterwards another Liapis passed by the same place, and seeing that the clothes of the deceased were better than his own, began, with the greatest indifference, to undress him, and exchanged them for his own rags.