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No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LOYALIST.

Sir,—We are told by the *illusirious* author of "*The Lady and the Dress Maker*" (whose self-esteem has on more than one occasion been manifested, and animadverted upon by the colonial press; and whose mawkish editorials so frequently disgust such of the intelligent part of the community as occasionally look at his paper, teeming as it is with the lowest yankee distortions, which he—wise man—terms *witticisms*, or collections of "odds and ends;" not to mention the *refinement* manifested in his literary selections, and deep penetration, so cleverly discovered in his political opinions, and the profundity of his musical decisions) that the bagpipes is "a mere bag of wind," and that "there is no music in the thing at all," and speaks about committing "outrages on public taste."—Sapient Editor! I agree with you! 'Tis true Byron might enthusiastically exclaim

"And wild and high the Cameron's gathering rose;"
led away by the memory of notes the most soul-stirring, and music the most warlike, he might forget the coolness which never leaves *you*, and which is so essential in a judge of music; but *you* are not so foolish, and deeply impressed with the idea you so felicitously expressed—dear Fenety—that "a magnet was never yet known to attract a piece of a pumpkin," I, as a tribute to your *taste* which none for an instant can doubt, subjoin the following lines, which will be readily subscribed to by all classes of readers:—

Hail! mighty knight of shears and quill,
Whose soul can soar above,
Both modern bard's melodious skill,
And antient music's love.

Hail, man of ink and paper mind!
Whose *soul* alone can bow;
What tones arise to thee refined
When butchers kill a sow!

The pipes with thrilling notes could urge—
In wildest passion's power—
Its followers on to ruins verge,
In danger's darkest hour;

But *you*, entranced by tones more sweet,
Deem this a poet's quibble,
Nor deem their peals for heroes meet,
But mock, and jeer, and scribble.

For Lords of Lorraine thus to fall,
While honour thrilled the brain—
For Clans to answer to the call,
When vengeance swelled the strain—

For Bruce and Wallace thus to die
Might do—for they'd no drillings—
But you, great master, learned to sigh
Each quarter "*fifteen shillings*."

Yes, mighty scribler, music's judge
We hail your sapient claim,
And though when slogans swell you "*fudge*!"
We'll spread your mighty fame.

A foolish Burns or Walter Scott,
Might write in verse or prose,
To praise the Pipes, but they forgot
That FENETY would close!

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

For the Loyalist.

BLESSINGS OF LIGHT.

I love to see the clear blue sky,
I love to see the sea,
And, ay, the floating fleecy cloud,
Has sweet—sweet charms for me.

I love to see the swallow's wing
In rapid flight away—
And, I love to see the Robin sing
In the sun's last-setting ray.

I love to see the silvery moon,
Its shadows throw afar;
And, how I love to look upon
The mariner's *noted* star!

I love to see the rising sun
Gleam o'er the earth abroad,
While murmur'ing streamlets as they run
Display the works of God.

I love to see creation's face.
In its fair beauty shine,
Emblem of Heav'n's bright holy place,
Lit up by "light divine."

I love to see my fellow-men
Go to the "House of Prayer"—

I love to see the Preacher weep,
It brings a blessing there.

I love to look upon the line,
"O death! where is thy sting?"
It shows the gloomy tomb's confine
Cannot of "Vict'ry" sing.

I love to look upon the sod
That soon *may* cover me;
I love to think that *then* my God
These eyes in peace will see.

Newcastle, June 1, 1844.

J. G. I.

For the Loyalist.

THE SOCIAL MAIDS OF BATHURST.

Oh, the social maids of Bathurst, so beautiful and fair
With eyes like diamonds sparkling, and their richly flowing hair;
Their hearts are light and cheerful, their spirits ever gay,
Oh, the social maids of Bathurst, how beautiful are they!

They are like the lovely flowers in summer time that bloom,
On the sportive breezes shedding, their choice and sweet perfume,
Our eyes and hearts delighting with chaste and fine array,
Oh, the social maids of Bathurst, how beautiful are they!

They smile when we are happy, and when we're sad they sigh,
When anguish wrings our bosoms, the tear they gently dry;
Oh! happy is this county that owns their tender sway,
The social maids of Bathurst how beautiful are they!

Then ever like true patriots, may we join both heart and hand,
To protect the lovely maidens of this, our father land;
That Heaven may ever bless them we'll still devoutly pray,
Oh, the social maids of Bathurst, how beautiful are they!

Bathurst, May 30, 1844.

JUSTITIA.

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

(Continued.)

A religious order, whose austere principles it is not here our business to examine, but to which France owes the cultivation of its vast waste lands, lately requested of the Government permission to establish a centre of population at the place called the Camp of Stawell, in the plain of that name. The King of the French immediately complied with their wishes, and on the 11th of July, 1843, the Ordinance which conferred on them the rights and privileges they had solicited was communicated to the Trappists of Soligny. Some of the articles of the Act of Concession, as it is termed, will, we think, be interesting to our readers.

"The said partners shall have the power of associating with them fresh partners, in whatever number it may seem good to them, in order that the duration of the Society and the success of the undertaking may be the better insured.

"The Society shall construct the buildings necessary for dwelling places, and for agricultural purposes, according to plans which shall be communicated to and approved by the Government.

"An advance of 62,000 francs (for which an interest of 4 per cent. shall be paid, beginning in five years) is granted for this purpose to the Society and shall be paid to it in portions of 5,000 francs, as soon as the said Society shall have effected works to the amount of 5,000 francs. It shall cultivate, within the space of two years, all the lands susceptible of cultivation, and shall plant 2,000 trees in every two years, until 10,000 are planted. If the Society shall fulfil the engagements it enters into before the period of ten years, it will have a right to claim a definitive title to these lands."

The following arrangements were made in Algeria on the 22nd of September, 1843, by the Marechal Bugeaud in order to facilitate the colonisation of a new village.

"Considering that the creation of a village by private individuals is an undertaking in which the general welfare is concerned, and that such a new element introduced into civil colonisation cannot but develop and strengthen it; and considering that the establishment of a centre of population on the slope of Mount Sahel, opposite Mitidja, will be by so much the more useful, that the colonists, in extending their cultivation into the plain, will contribute to render it more healthy; and considering that it is reasonable, looking at the utility of such an establishment to the country at large, to assist the individuals who undertake it;

"We have determined as follows:—

"A centre of population of 20 families shall be formed on the estate of Hadj Jacob, belonging to Messrs. Vialar and Caussidou and situated between Ouled Mendil and Edde Kama.

"Out of these 20 families shall be established before the 1st of January, 1844, and 10 others before the first of January, 1845.

"Messrs. Vialar Caussidou, according to agreement, shall deliver over 4 acres of land cleared from dwarf palms and underwood, to each of the 20 families of which the said village shall be composed.

"The Government reserves the right to cause a survey to be

made not only of the building lots, but of the various pieces of land divided among the colonists.

"The administration will make to each of the 20 families an advance of 1,000 francs, of which 750 shall be in money, and 250 in materials, grain, seeds, or cattle. The 750 francs shall be delivered to the receipt of Messrs. Vialar and Caussidou, at three different times and equal portions; the first third at the arrival of each family, the second when the work of building shall have been commenced, and the third when it shall have been concluded.

"The materials shall be delivered at first cost, and at a price estimated according to that paid by the administration. The buildings which shall have been erected by the aid of this advance shall be in stone and covered with tiles, and shall represent the value of at least 1,000 francs.

"Each family will be expected, whatever be the time of its installation in the said village, to repay annually, in French money, beginning on the 1st January, 1850, one-fifth of the 1,000 francs which have been advanced to them.

"The inhabitants of this new village shall be, like those of the neighbouring localities, subject to all the measures of order and security thought necessary by the authorities; they will have to contribute equally to the taxes and duties which may hereafter be imposed in Algeria on property in general."

To do justice to the French Government in Africa, we must remark that the great affairs which occupy it do not prevent it from paying attention to the most minute details of internal order. For example, an Arrête of the Governor, dated the 26th July, 1843, prescribes, for the sake of the public health, the strict execution of measures relating to the sweeping and cleansing of the city of Algiers.

Every inhabitant is compelled to sweep, or cause to be swept, every day before eight o'clock in the morning, that part of the public way contiguous to his house, shop, warehouse, court, or garden, and to clear away the mud from the pavement opposite his dwelling, as far as the middle of the street. In the passages the same thing is required to be done, and all the rubbish to be heaped in a corner to be carried away by the scavenger. It is expressly stated that no one is to transfer his own filth to the territory of his neighbour. All glass, broken bottles, earthenware and other objects capable of inflicting wounds, which may be found on the public way, are required to be thrown aside separately. It is forbidden to light a fire in the street, to throw anything out of the windows, or to feed horses in public except out of nose-bags.

From the 1st of June to the 1st October, all the inhabitants are required to water the streets twice a day (that is to say, at nine in the morning and four in the evening), and for this purpose no other water but that of the fountains and cisterns is permitted to be used.

The Government does not forget, moreover, that it is not only necessary to furnish Algeria with arms capable of working, but that care must above all be taken to insure, in the first place, the good conduct and morality of the populace whom the hope of gain draws to Africa.

Towards the close of last year, a series of regulations full of prudence determined completely the relations between masters and their workmen and servants, and subjected the latter to measures of order. The most conspicuous are the following: that no individual, workman, apprentice, journeyman, carter, driver, hired servant, or others in any similar trade or profession, shall henceforth pursue it in Algeria without being provided with a book containing his name, age, occupation, birthplace, and description, with the names of his parents, as well as that of his master.

Every workman or servant travelling without being provided with one of these books, properly signed, is deemed a vagrant, and taken up as such, unless he be in possession of a passport. No one is permitted to receive or employ a workman or servant unless he is provided with such a book. The master is required to write down in it the day of his engagement, and to cause it to be signed within twenty-four hours by the authority entrusted with the police locality. Every workman leaving a manufactory, workshop, warehouse, or private dwelling, after having fulfilled his engagements, is expected to procure a signature to that effect within twenty-four hours; but this form is not required to be gone through for any engagement for less than fifteen days. No master is allowed to receive a workman or a servant unless his book contains a formal discharge from his former master, with a character. No certificate of good conduct is allowed to be granted to any one who is not furnished with a regular book.

The workman or servant to whom his employer has made advances, or who has entered into an engagement to remain with him a certain time, cannot require the delivery of his book or his discharge until he has paid his debt or fulfilled his engagements.

Every combination between masters tending unjustly to lower the price of labour, followed by an attempt to put it in execution, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from six days to one month, and a fine of from 200 to 300 francs. Every combination of workmen to cause a cessation of labour, or to prevent their companions from working before and after certain hours,