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No. 5.

For the Loyalist.

TO "JUSTITIA" OF BATHURST,

ON READING HIS LINES "TO THE SOCIAL MAIDS OF BATHURST."

Hard must be the heart, "Justitia"—as granite hard indeed,
That can without emotion thy pretty verses read—
The "Social Maids of Bathurst" can ne'er unsocial be
Since "Justitia" sings their praise with such sweet melody.

O, that the town of Bathurst had a score or two like thee,
The "Social Maids of Bathurst" would no longer maidens be,
For they would be delighted to change the "single life,"
And each to her "Justitia" would become a loving wife.

While "branches round the table" would add unto the joy—
Proof positive that MARRIAGE does not happiness destroy—
O no! O no! "Justitia," of worldly joys the best,
It sweetens all our troubles, and gives to love its zest.

And now permit "Justitia," a friend (altho' unknown),
To say that "Bathurst Maidens" shall not have the praise alone,
For in this little Town, near the river Miramichi,
Are as handsome, *Social Maidens*, as e'er you'd wish to see!

Newcastle, June, 1844.

J. G. L.

THE LADY'S DREAM.

The lady lay in her bed,
Her couch so warm and soft,
But her sleep was restless and broken still;
For, turning often and oft
From side to side, she mutter'd and moan'd,
And toss'd her arms aloft.

At last she started up,
And gazed on the vacant air
With a look of awe, as if she saw
Some dreadful phantom there;
And then in the pillow she buried her face
From visions ill to bear.

The very curtain shook,
Her terror was so extreme;
And the light that fell on the broider'd quilt
Kept a tremulous gleam;
And her voice was hollow, and shook as she cried,
"Oh me! that awful dream!"

"That weary, weary walk
In the churchyard's dismal ground!
And those horrible things, with shady wings,
That came and flitted round—
Death, death, and nothing but death,
In every sight and sound!"

"And oh! those maidens young,
Who wrought in that dreary room,
With figures drooping and spectres thin,
And cheeks without a bloom;
And the voice that cried, 'For the pomp of pride,
We haste to an early tomb!'"

"For the pomp and pleasure of pride,
We toil like Afric slaves,
And only to earn a home at last
Where yonder cypress waves;
And then they pointed—I never saw
A ground so full of graves!"

"And still the coffins came,
With their sorrowful trains, and slow;
Coffin after coffin still,
A sad and sickening show;
From grief exempt, I never had dreamt
Of such a world of woe!"

"Of the hearts that daily break,
Of the tears that hourly fall,
Of the many, many troubles of life
That grieve this earthly ball—
Disease and hunger, and pain, and want—
But now I dreamt of them all!"

"For the blind and the cripple were there,
And the babe that pined for bread,
And the houseless man, and the widow poor
Who begg'd—to bury the dead;
The naked, alas, that I might have clad,
The famish'd I might have fed!"

"The sorrow I might have soothed,
And the unregarded tears!
For many a thronging shape was there,
From long forgotten years,
Ay, even the poor rejected Moor,
Who raised my childish fears!"

"Each pleading look, that long ago
I scan'd with a heedless eye,
Each face was gazing as plainly there,
As when I pass'd it by;
Woe, woe for me if the past should be
Thus present when I die!"

"No need of sulphureous lake,
No need of fiery coal,
But only that crowd of human kind
Who wanted pity and dole—
In everlasting retrospect—
Will wring my sinful soul!"

"Alas! I have walk'd through life,
Too heedless where I trod;
Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm,
And fill the burial sod—
Forgetting that even the sparrow falls
Not unmark'd of God!"

"I drank the richest draughts,
And ate whatever is good—
Fish, and flesh, and fowl, and fruit,
Supplied my hungry mood;
But I never remember'd the wretched ones
That starve for want of food!"

"I dress'd as the noble dress,
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk, and satin, and costly furs,
In many an ample fold;
But I never remember'd the naked limbs
That froze with winter's cold."

"The wounds I might have heal'd!
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it never was in my soul
To play so ill a part:
But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart!"

She clasp'd her fervent hands,
And the tears began to stream;
Large and bitter, and fast they fell,
Remorse was so extreme;
And yet, oh yet, that many a dame
Would dream the Lady's Dream!—*Hood's Magazine.*

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

(Concluded.)

It would be useless to give the particulars of General Bedeau's operations against the Djaffra, which were eminently successful. The division of Constantina, although in constant activity, performed nothing remarkable, except killing Si Zerdood, the implacable enemy of the French, and reducing to subjection several tribes which had not yet acknowledged the supremacy of France.

In addition to these details of military operations, we may remark, that several of the Arabs of the Desert have come into Algiers to make their submission. Whether this is or is not a temporary expedient, remains to be seen. We have little faith in such obedience. Experience testifies to their unsoundness. Still we do not pretend to predict any great reverse of fortune in Algeria, nor look forward even to any check to the progress of the French victories until other circumstances shall arrive. Our principal object is to consider the question as bearing on the theory of Colonies, and certainly the difference is great between the plan pursued in Algiers and that which has proved successful in other instances. The truth is, that colonisation is there attempted to be carried on simultaneously with war. Let us look at the financial results of the system, from which our readers will be able to draw their own deductions.

The conquest and occupation of Algeria have already cost France £26,800,000. The Government has received—first, the treasure taken at Algiers, in all £2,189,480; second, the proceeds of revenue from 1831 to 1843, £1,840,000. The total loss, therefore, up to the present time, has been £22,870,520!

We do not mean to say, however, that our Gallic neighbours ought to be discouraged by the expenses attending the management of their new colony. That the outlay is very considerable, and many thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the conquest of Algeria, cannot be denied; but, on the other hand, the authentic reports of the state of the settlements furnished by the official paper of Algeria represent them in a most progressing and satisfactory condition. We subjoin an abridged account of some of the latest establishments.

DELY-IBRAHIM, founded in 1832, is an important village, the buildings of which are valued at about £10,000; its *materiel* consists of horses, carts, cattle, &c. to a large extent. Population, 384 inhabitants, to whom the Government has granted new lots of land, a church, a parsonage, and a school.

BOUFFARICK was settled in 1836. Owing to its situation in a

plain, this village was open to the incursions of the Arabs and the attacks of fever—two disasters to which it is no longer subject, thanks to a protective system of war and immense improvements in the culture of land. There are 192 inhabited houses, valued at £27,000, and many others in progress of building.—Population, 559 Europeans.

BIRKHADEM is already flourishing, though as yet quite in its infancy. The fineness of the climate, and the great extent of upland soil, render it extremely suitable for grazing purposes, and capable of supplying a large quantity of wool. This village is indebted to the public administration for a fine church and several useful establishments.

DRARIAH, now entirely completed, boasts of a strong enclosure, with fine gates and other means of defence, a large church and parsonage, barracks, public plantations, and several roads in good condition, connecting the settlement with the adjoining villages. The Colonists of Drariah have built 59 houses at the cost of £4,400. They possess also a large stock of cattle, hay, and cerealia. The soil has been found well adapted to cultivation; the meadows are spacious, well watered, and producing excellent grasses. The population consists of 160 souls, including militia. The colonisation of Drariah was commenced in March 1842.

ACHOUR, settled on the 23rd of April, 1842, contained last year a population of 89 inhabitants, and according to the latest returns there has been an increase of 31 persons, making a total of 120 souls. There are 38 houses, representing a value of £3,000, and 5 are in progress of building. The road between Achour and the neighbouring villages leads through a wild and mountainous country, the scenery always picturesque, sometimes magnificent in the extreme. The soil is generally a light black mould mixed with gravel and clay, and in some parts there is a rich vegetable stratum formed by the decayed leaves of the forests.

CHERAGAS possesses a population of 206, and 60 militia. The land produces hay and cerealia. All the public works are now completed, and an important road connects this beautiful village with the highway from Algiers to Delj-Ibrahim, and is to be continued through the plain of Staweli to Nassafran and Kolehah. The soil throughout this large settlement is in general good, and though the population is considerable compared with other districts, there is yet abundance of room for more settlers.

SAOULA was settled in February 1843; it has 19 houses, which are valued at £2,000, and contains 82 persons. Food is plentiful, and vegetables of every kind are raised in great quantity.

Looking to the small number of colonists and to the short time they have been established in this district, the extent of land under cultivation and the quantity of useful animals in their possession are highly satisfactory. The settlement will soon be independent of other places for the support of its inhabitants.

OULED-FAYET, commenced in December 1842, contains 25 houses and a population of 120 persons, including 75 militia. The country is partly tilled and sown with corn, or planted with olive and other fruit trees, and partly left for pasture.

BABA-HASSEN was settled in March 1843. The village consists of 9 houses, and other buildings in progress. Population, 57.

DOUERA, the most important centre for the military operations of Sahel, was founded on the 30th December, 1842. This large village has a population of nearly 700 inhabitants, and contains 80 houses, a beautiful church, a school, and other public buildings. Since the occupation of the country by the French, carriage roads have been constructed at a vast expense, which were soon covered with the vehicles of commerce. The main road from Douera to Drariah, a work of great magnitude, has been carried through some difficult passes in the hills, and connected by several bridges. The public works in relation to the above places are the following:—

1st. 9 enclosures, with towers, gates, and walls or ditches.—
2nd. 42 aqueducts, fountains, watering places, &c. 3d. 5 churches and 4 parsonages. 4th. 3 barracks. 5th. Public plantations of 10,000 trees. 6th. 14 new roads, with 9 bridges built on the American system.

Length of the roads:—

From Ain Zeboudja to Drariah	4,360 metres.*
Drariah to Achour	200 "
Drariah to Douera	1,800 "
Drariah to Kaddous	2,210 "
Achour to Dely-Ibrahim	1,642 "
the Bivouac of the natives to Cheragas	7,000 "
Cheragas to the Caron Farm	2,500 "
Dely-Ibrahim to Ouled-Fayet	1,800 "
Ouled-Fayet to St. Ferdinand	6,642 "
Berkhadem to Saoula	2,200 "
Saoula to Krecia	6,000 "
Saoula to Drariah	3,269 "
Krecia to Douera	502 "
Dely-Ibrahim to Cheragas	1,700 "

Total 41,845 metres.

We here pause, lest our readers should be of opinion that we have too long detained them upon a subject that has no immediate connexion with the interests of our Empire. We have said, however, enough to show that France pursues perseveringly her system of colonisation, such as it is. The result of her exertions remains yet to be seen.

*The metre of France is equal to 3 feet and 281 parts of a foot.