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THE OBSERVER,
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Corporation Laws.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Enacted the following Law.

A Law to regulate the PUBLIC COACHES and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS much inconvenience arises to the public from the irregular manner in which Coaches, Carriages, and other Vehicles standing for hire, are drawn up on the Market Square, and it is deemed expedient that some regulations should be made for preventing the same:

I. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened,* That from and after the passing of this Law, the Stands for Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles intended to be used as Hackneys, shall be in the centre of King-street, eastward of a line drawn forty feet east from the east side of Prince William Street, and in such other place or places as the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy for the time being, shall appoint, and that all such coaches, carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be drawn up in a single line on the said stands, with the horses' heads to the Eastward, leaving a sufficient space between each carriage or other vehicle for the convenient passage of foot passengers at all times; or they shall be drawn up in such other order or manner as the said Mayor, or his Deputy, shall direct and appoint; and if any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be found standing upon any of the squares or streets within this city, other than on the regular stands appointed therefor as aforesaid, or in any other manner than is hereby directed, the owner or driver thereof shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings.

II. *And be it ordained,* That the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy, shall have full power to grant Licenses under his hand and seal, to such and so many persons, being Freemen of and residents within the said city, as he may see fit, to keep and drive carriages, coaches, or other vehicles to be used as hackneys, within the said city; provided always, that no person shall drive or cause to be driven more than one carriage, under the same License, at the same time, and such licenses at his will and pleasure to revoke and annul; and that every License so granted shall specify the number which the coach, carriage, or other vehicle to be used, or driven under such License, shall bear; and if any person shall use or drive or caused to be used or driven any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid within the said city for hire, without being Licensed as aforesaid, or shall continue to use or drive any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, after the said License shall be revoked or annulled, or shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, more than one coach, carriage, or other vehicle, under the same License, at the same time, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

III. *And be it ordained,* That if any owner or driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, not duly Licensed as aforesaid, or having been Licensed, not having such License in force, shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, on any of the stands appointed by or under this law: or shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle upon any of the streets, squares, or wharves within the city, to stand there waiting for employment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

IV. *And be it ordained,* That every person who shall be Licensed to drive any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall have the number expressed in such License, painted on the outside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, in plain legible figures not less than two inches in length about the centre of each side thereof, or in such other sufficient manner as the said Mayor or his Deputy shall direct and approve of; and every person Licensed as aforesaid, who shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, without having the number of his License so painted, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

V. *And be it ordained,* That the driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment at any stand, shall remain on the seat of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, or at or near to the head of the horse or horses attached to such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid: and if any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, shall be left on any stand without the driver either on the seat or at or near to the head of the horse or horses as aforesaid, (unless he can shew some actual necessity for his absence,) the driver or owner of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

VI. *And be it ordained,* That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, to ask, demand, and receive the following prices or fares for the conveyance of passengers within the limits of the said City, viz.:—For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the said city, or from any one part of the said city, to any other part thereof, One Shilling; and for every passenger exceeding one, Sixpence additional, and if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained at any place by any passenger, or shall make any agreement for carrying any passenger or passengers by the hour, he shall be entitled to ask, demand, and receive the following rates, viz.:—For any time not exceeding half an hour, One Shilling and Three Pence, and in that proportion for every half hour that such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained or employed; provided always that in case any driver shall be required to cross the Ferry to Carleton, he shall in addition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand and receive the Ferriage for himself, his carriage and horses,—both going and returning.

VII. *And be it ordained,* That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, used or driven for hire as aforesaid, shall have fastened up in some conspicuous place on the inside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, a plate or card on which shall be engraved or printed, distinctly to be seen, the name of the owner, the number of his License, and the Sixth Section of this Law shewing the Rates of Fare, and if any driver of any such Coach, Carriage or other Vehicle shall convey any passenger or passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall ask or demand any greater or higher rates or prices than are hereby fixed, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for the conveyance of any such passenger or passengers. And if any owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall convey or cause to be conveyed any passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall demand and receive any greater or higher sum than he shall be entitled to receive by virtue of this ordinance, he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

VIII. *And be it ordained,* That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, while on any of the stands, shall neglect or refuse to convey any person or persons to any place or places within the said City, upon being applied to for that purpose, (unless he can prove that he was at the time actually hired to convey some other passenger,) he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings.

IX. And be it ordained, That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, licensed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misbehaviour by getting intoxicated, giving abusive or insulting language, or other improper conduct, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings; and the Mayor, if he see fit, may forthwith revoke his license.

X. And be it ordained, That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, when driven or used in the night, shall have fixed up on the outside thereof two lighted Lamps, one on either side, and that the said lamps shall have on the front and side-glasses thereof, the number of the license painted in plain, legible figures, of, at least, two inches in length, so as to be distinctly visible, and if any person shall drive any such Coach, Carriage, or other Vehicle, as aforesaid, at night, without having such Lamps fixed up, lighted, and numbered, as aforesaid, the owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

XI. And be it ordained, That persons licensed to drive Coaches, Carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, may also drive Stages or Sleighs in the Winter season, for the like purpose, and that all the provisions and penalties of this Law shall be applicable to Stages and Sleighs, in every respect, as they apply to Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles, as aforesaid.

XII. And be it ordained, That the several and respective Penalties hereinbefore imposed and ordained, shall and may be recovered and levied in the manner and to the uses directed in and by the Law or Ordinance of this Corporation, entitled "A Law directing the mode of recovery "of the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures imposed by the "Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the "City of Saint John."

XIII. And be it ordained, That a Law of this Corporation, entitled "A Law to regulate Public Coaches and "other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of "Saint John," which was re-enacted on the ninth day of April last, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Ordained the following Ordinance.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licenses to use a Trade or carry on Business within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," power was given to the Mayor of the said City to license persons, being natural born British subjects, naturalized, or made denizens, to use any trade or carry on any business in the said City, on paying yearly, such sum, not exceeding Five Pounds nor less than Five Shillings, together with fees of office, as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Saint John might by Ordinance determine; and also to license Aliens, the subjects of any Country at peace with Great Britain, to trade or carry on business in like manner within the said City, on paying annually a sum not exceeding Twenty-Five Pounds nor less than Five Pounds, together with fees of office, to be regulated by Ordinance as aforesaid.

I. Be it therefore Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That whenever the Mayor of the said City of Saint John, for the time being, shall grant a license under the authority of the said recited Act, to any natural born British subject, or person naturalized or made denizen, or to any Alien the subject of any country at peace with Great Britain, to use any art, trade, mystery or occupation, or carry on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the said Mayor shall, on granting the same, demand and receive of and from every such person as aforesaid, for the current year for which the same shall be allowed, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, the sum of money, together with fees of office, for each particular trade or kind of business mentioned in such license, specified in the following scale, viz:—

Every British subject, naturalized person, or denizen, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the sum of - - - *Two Pounds.*

And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation within the said City, the sum of - - - *One Pound.*

Every Alien, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, the sum of *Fifteen Pounds.*

And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation, the sum of *Ten Pounds.*

for twelve months, and at and after that rate for a shorter period of time. Such payments to be over and above all other charges, taxes, rates, or assessments which any Freeman or other inhabitants of the said City may by Law be liable to or chargeable with.

II. And be it Ordained, That every such license shall be under the Common Seal of the said City, signed by the said Mayor, and shall be in the form following, that is to say:—

City of Saint John, ss.—[Name of the Mayor]—Mayor of the City of Saint John. To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: Know Ye, That by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have licensed, and by these presents do grant unto —— ——, of the City aforesaid, ———, being a natural born British subject, [or a person naturalized, or made a denizen, or an Alien the subject of a country at peace with Great Britian, as the case may be,] full and free license to carry on the business of ———, or the art, trade, mystery or occupation of ———, [as the case may be,] within the said City, for the space of —— calender months from the date hereof, so as the said —— doth in all respects conform to the Laws made and passed for the regulation of —— in the City of Saint John, and all other laws of the Province, or the City of Saint John aforesaid, which may in any wise affect the said ——, or the said trade or business hereinbefore mentioned. Given under my hand and the Common Seal of the said City, the —— day of ——, in the —— year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. ——

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,* or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B. 1st March, 1845.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the VICTORIA BOOKSTORE, an extensive and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery, including—

SUPERFINE, fine, and common Post, Foolscap, Demy, Pot, and Note PAPERS;

500 reams Wrapping do.; Quills, Steel Pens;

Sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Artists' Materials;

Tissue, Fancy, and Coloured Papers,

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Copying Books, and Copying Presses;

Blank, Memorandum and Copy BOOKS;

Blue, Black, Red, and Copying INK;

Primers, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Geographies, Arithmetics, Catechisms, and School Books of every description;

Slates and Slate Pencils; Bibles, Testaments;

Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Methodist and Baptist HYMN BOOKS, together with a large assortment of miscellaneous works in Divinity, History, Arts, Sciences, &c.

Sunday School Books, Prizes and Presents, Juvenile Books, &c. &c.

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of Morrison's Universal Medicine. June 17, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood,

(No. 19, South Market Wharf,)

and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

THE GARLAND.

HALLOWED BE THY NAME.

BY ELIZA COOK.

List to the dreamy tone that dwells
In rippling wave or sighing tree;
Go, hearken to the old church bells—
The whistling bird, the whizzing bee,
Interpret right, and ye will find
'Tis 'power and glory' they proclaim,
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish 'Hallowed be thy name!'

The pilgrim travels till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires;
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes or tires;
But holiest rite or longest prayer,
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear,
Than—'Father! Hallowed be thy name!'

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks or ask a boon,
The raptures of the idiot one,
Who laughs to see the clear, round moon,
The saint well taught in Christian lore,
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder and adore—
All end in 'Hallowed be thy name!'

Whatever be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still—
We trace them on the bloomy mead—
We hear them in the flowing rill;
One chorus hails the Great Supreme!
Each varied breathing tells the same—
The strains may differ, but the theme,
Is—'Father! Hallowed be thy name!'

THE FIRST BORN.

BY MRS. NORTON.

Of all the joys that brighten suffering earth,
What joy is welcomed like a new-born child?
What life so wretched, but that, at its birth,
Some heart rejoiced—some lip in gladness smiled?
The poorest cottager, by love beguiled,
Greets his new burden with a kindly eye;
He knows his son must toil as he hath toiled;
But cheerful Labour, standing patient by,
Laughs at the warning shade, meagre Poverty.

The pettiest squire who holds his bounded sway
In some far nook of England's fertile ground,
Keeps a high jubilee the happy day
Which bids the bonfires blaze, the joy-bells sound,
And all the tenantry come flocking round,
While the old steward triumphs to declare
The mother's suffering hour with safety crowned;
And then with reverend eyes, and grey locks bare,
Faulters—'God bless the boy!' his master's son and heir!

The youthful couple, whose sad marriage-vow
Received no sanction from a haughty sire,
Feel, as they gaze upon their infant's brow,
Hope—the old friend, whose strong wings never tire—
Once more their long discouraged hopes inspire:
For sure, they deem the smiles of that young face
Shall thaw the frost of his relentless ire;
The pathway of their home their thoughts retrace,
And weeping, yearn to meet his reconciled embrace!

Yea, for this cause even Shame will step aside,
And cease to bow the head and wring the heart;
For she that is a mother, but no bride,
Out of her lethargy of woe will start,
Pluck from her side that sorrow's barbed dart,
And, now no longer faint and full of fears,
Plan how she best protection may impart
To the lone course of those forsaken years,
Which dawn in Love's warm light, though doomed to set in tears!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mehemet Ali.—The last number of the London Quarterly contains a spirited and amusing article on Lady Tourists. Twelve different works descriptive of the journeys, and as many ladies, some with titles and some without, are placed at the head of the article. The following notice of the Diary of a tour in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land, by the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, will be found amusing:—Among all these

"Young ladies with pink parasols,
That glide about the pyramids,"

we pick up sundry notices and traits of Mehemet Ali—quite as correct as those the newspapers supply, and rather more interesting. In spite of his buying up his subjects' cotton cheap, and selling it out dear, and other Pacha-like discrepancies, we feel that an Eastern Peter the Great is governing Egypt—that the massacre of the Mamelukes is but a counterpart to that of the Strelitzes—nay, that the cruelties of the Mahometan despot are less obnoxious on the whole, than those of the Christian Czar. Mrs. Dawson Damer gives a most spirited account of him—having, on occasion of his inspecting the arsenal, stationed herself close by, and been presented 'as far as ladies could be.'

"I never saw," she says, "so striking and intelligent a countenance, nor one with half the variety of expression. The eye had at one moment that of positive benevolence, and an instant afterwards, when some of the machinery went wrong, it gained the most savage expression: and again, when an awkward looking boy fell down in turning a wheel, it assumed an appearance of fun and mischief, accompanied by a chuckle, for it could not be called a laugh. His costume was very simple—a greenish brown suit, trimmed with ugly light fur, and a red fex (cap), and he wore pea green silk gloves. His cloak was held up by one attendant, more as if for the purpose of keeping it out of the dirt, than for ceremony. The Captain Pacha was on his left, and Burghos Bey, his prime minister, and five or six others, stood near him, but there was no appearance of the etiquette of a Court. The only smart thing belonging to him was his large cherry colored parasol trimmed with gold fringe, of which an ill-dressed Arab had charge, but which the heat of the day did not oblige him to unfurl." * *

But the best is still to come. It may not be well known to all our readers, that Mrs. Damer has struck out quite a new line of collecting—and that, instead of filling a show book with the autographs or portraits of distinguished individuals, she is satisfied with nothing less than a lock of their own hair! Having not long since succeeded in abstracting the six last black hairs from the noblest and wisest head in Europe, it is not surprising she plucked up courage on the present occasion; bethought herself that she might not be passing through Alexandria again in a hurry, and that Pachas only live forever in figures of speech, and in short, applied for the same token, black or white, from under the turban—no, alas, the chimney pot fez—that governs modern Egypt. Mehemet Ali was startled; if she had asked for his *head* it would have surprised him less! however, he remembered the bright pair of Frank eyes which had pierced him through and through at the arsenal,—his heart softened, and though he eluded her immediate request under some excuse about the law of the Prophet (of course he had not a hair to give,) he made ample amends by promising much more.

"He said that in a collection containing Nelsons, Napoleons, and Wellingtons, his was as yet unworthy to be included; but if posterity judged otherwise, he would leave in his will a request to Ibrahim Pacha to present me with his *beard;* and if I did not outlive him, it was to descend to the son or daughters who inherited my collection. The ages and names of my children were asked for and these testamentary arrangements were very gravely made, and written down by the Secretary sent for that purpose. In the evening, at a little party at Captain L's. we heard that all Alexandria was ringing with this little episode."

Advice to Instructors of Youth.—The preceptors of youth, of either sex, ought however to be again and again admonished of the importance of the task which they have undertaken, and also of its difficulty. It is their duty to be patient with the dull, and steady with the forward—to encourage the timid and repress the insolent—fully to employ the minds of their pupils, without overburdening them—to awaken their fear without exciting their dislike—to communicate the stores of knowledge according to the capacity of the learner, and to enforce obedience by the strictness of discipline. Above all it is their bounden duty to be ever on the watch like a good soldier as a sentinel, in order to check the first dawning of vice, for valuable as knowledge may be, virtue is infinitely more valuable; it is a pearl of the greatest worth, and a diamond of the purest water, and worse than useless are mental accomplishments if accompanied with dissipation of manner and a heart loaded with depravity.

Exercise for the Young.—Action is a law of our being. Seasonable, well graduated exercise is highly promotive of health, and as regards the young, can never be dispensed with without engendering most serious evils. The parent, therefore, who restricts, unduly, that rational exuberance of animal spirits which vents itself in action, and circumscribes the sports of his child to the juvenile and tawdry engrossments of the kitchen, nursery and parlor, violates an important and essential law of nature. Let them out into the glad sunshine, where the bland airs of nature will enamel their young cheeks with the carmine of rosy vigorous health, and where the greatest influences of creation operating through the intellectual will tend to energise and develope the physical powers.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Love.—Charles Lover, in a new work of "St. Patrick's Eve," remarks on the tender passion as follows:—"The game of love is the same, whether the players be clad in velvet or in hodden grey. Beneath the gilded ceilings of a palace, or the lowly rafter of a cabin, there are the same hopes and fears, the same jealousies and distrusts, and desponding; for, after all, the stake is human happiness, whether he who risk it be a peer or a peasant!"

A Good Character.—A good character is to a young man, what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity, a helping hand will never be wanted—but let a single part of this be defective, and you go a hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the value of years, centres in, and is deprived from a good character. Therefore acquire this as the first and most valuable.

The Power of Beauty.—A letter from Constantinople contains some account of splendid *fêtes* given there in honour of the nuptials of the Sultan's sister. The Sultan, it is said, appeared in good health and spirits, though somewhat dazzled and disconcerted at the formidable array of charms presented by the fairer portion of the *corps diplomatique.* Indeed, after leaving the tent, he sent a verbal message to Lady Canning, stating that it had been his intention to bid her farewell, and a happy return to Constantinople, previous to her approaching departure, but that he had lost his presence of mind, and even the power of utterance, at the unusual spectacle of so much [Christian] beauty.

In one of his epistles to Arthur Young, Washington uses the following language:—"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in their innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

From the Saratoga, (N. Y.) Republican.

War or no War? That's the Question.—The method of settling national differences, by an appeal to arms, had its origin in the dark ages of mankind, before civil governments were fully established and the "law of *might* was the law of *right.*" The Ancients knew of no other way in which to obtain redress for real or fancied wrongs, and this earth was continually deluged in blood to gratify the whims and caprice of petty tyrants who then governed the human race. The *past* is replete with the history of blood and carnage, and the sword and the spear were the only arbiters of national misunderstandings.

But a new era has dawned upon the world.—Men begin to see the absurdity of settling national quarrels by a resort to war. No permanent advantages were ever gained by any government in waging an offensive warfare against a neighboring power. There may be instances, it is true, where the system of government becomes too oppressive to be endured, and the people are justified in taking the power into their own hands; but these are intestine commotions to which our remarks are not intended to apply. We speak of the impolicy of war between two distinct, independent nations, where neither is seeking conquest, and fight only for the sake of being considered brave. Look at the last war between the United States and Great Britain, which cost both nations a vast amount of money and thousands of valuable lives, and what was gained upon either side? The questions of difference could have been adjusted by treaty negotiations as well *before as after* the war, and the conflict might have been avoided without a resort to arms. The true policy of every free government is Peace, and modern statesmen have at length discovered that war is not the best means of preserving the national honor and renown. Those who anticipate a belligerent contest between this and any other power know but little of the spirit and temper of the times, or of those to whom the administration of the Federal Government is confided. Men may bluster and croak about the "temporising policy of forbearance and negotiation," and urge the necessity of war as much as they please, those who control the helm of state will hesitate long before they permit the peace and tranquility of the country to be interrupted by the "pomp and circumstance of war." The same rules which should govern the affairs of individuals apply with equal force to those of nations. Our friendly intercourse may for a time be suspended—our rights may be invaded—our flag may be insulted, and we may have numerous reasons to justify a quarrel; but until all other means have been tried and failed, no nation is excusable in declaring war.

Those who see in the present position of our national affairs any indication of a rupture with other powers, may calm their fears by the reflection that nearly the same causes have existed for the last fifteen and twenty years, and the frequent changes of administration only tend to spin out or prolong negotiations through which all parties hope to arrive at some amicable and satisfactory terms whereby the consequences of war may be avoided, and the peace of the world be preserved. If no other cause could be assigned against the probabilities of war, the meditation of some friendly power would be very likely to prevent the calamity. The world is becoming too civilized to look on with indifference and witness these sanguinary conflicts. A large majority of the people of this country are directly interested in maintaining peace, and those who would rejoice in a different state of things lack the power, if they possess the inclination, to change our present peaceable relations.

We advise no man to run from the country because he fears the consequence of war.

Extracts from Papers by the Second July Mail.

INSURRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts have been received from Auckland to the 27th March, of an insurrection of the natives against the inhabitants of the Bay of Islands, in which we regret to say they had been successful in driving the whole of the inhabitants away.

Lloyd's agent at Auckland gives the following account of this melancholy affair:—The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been getting discontented, in consequence of the falling off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port—a falling off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of Government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ringleader, prior to the 11th instant, had twice succeeded in cutting down the flag staff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the Government, and fifty soldiers, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Hazard, of eighteen guns, sent to protect it; these forces were assisted by the inhabitants, enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight on the morning of the 11th instant, and I am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being entirely in the hands of the natives, was plundered of every thing, and property, amounting to £30,000, has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great—ten in number killed, and fifteen wounded. Among the latter is Capt. Robertson, of the ship Hazard, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arm. This gallant officer, with about thirty men, most nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well-armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back, when he got severely wounded, and fell. Great praise is due to many individuals for their bravery and exertions; and to Mr. Polack in particular, for the surrender of his house and premises for the use and protection of the settlers, their families, and their property.

We are glad to hear that Capt. Robertson, of her Majesty's ship Hazard, is going on favourably; two balls have been extracted, and it is hoped that very soon another, lodged in a more dangerous part, may undergo a similar operation. He is in excellent spirits, and we fervently trust that this gallant young officer may soon be restored to the service, the honour and character of which he so nobly maintained. The fate of the day was decided against the Europeans, by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof blockhouse, which stood close by the flagstaff. The number of natives killed and wounded, during the engagement, has not been ascertained, but there must have been a considerable number of both. The governor (Captain Fitzroy) anticipating native disturbances, wrote to Sidney for troops about two months ago, but, unfortunately, they did not arrive here until the 23rd instant, by her Majesty's ship North Star. At present there is not a sufficient force in the colony to retake the settlement at the Bay; but I believe it is the intention of the Government to blockade the port, so that, if this is the case, the many whale ships who were in the habit of visiting the Bay of Islands, will now in all probability visit this port.

The following is an account of the killed and wounded:—Her Majesty's Ship Hazard:—Sergeant Macarthy, Royal Marines; Alexander May, ditto; William Lovell, seaman; John Love, ditto; F. Minikins, ditto; William Danky, ditto, killed. Commander Robertson, dangerously wounded; Lieut. Morgan, slightly ditto; and about fifteen others wounded. 96th Regiment:—William Giddens, Henry Ireson, George Jackson, Wm. Miller, killed; James Duros, William Gutteridge, Thomas Welton, severely wounded; William Morris, William Scott, wounded. Civilians:— — Torre, Esq. solicitor, commander of the Dolphin schooner, killed by the explosion at the magazine; —— Thompson, Government boatman, killed; one of the seamen of the Victoria, killed; Mrs. Abraham, dangerously wounded; Mr. Polack, and several others severely hurt."—*Liverpool, July 19.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALGIERS.

The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most, or, we may say at once, the most atrocious and diabolical case of massacre that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the *Akbar,* of the 5th instant, a French journal published at Algiers:—"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that every thing possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-place, the Colonel threw in letters, offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. The condition was considered inadmissable, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape. Colonel Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to them to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Colonel Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not perform his misssion. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches, who were being suffocated, were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterwards."

The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most atrocious and daibolical cases of massacre that ever occurred in tne history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the *Reforme,* Parisian paper,—"On the 18th of June, the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks *(mamelous)* are united by a sort of natural wall of nearly 100 metres in breadth which crosses a very deep ravine. This wall is called the Cantera. It forms one of the largest, grottoes of the Dahara, and since the time of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Cantera on one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Colonel Pelissier drew up his colum in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusilade from the troops that was less effective than it would otherwise have been from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Colonel Pelissier intended nothing less than to smoke and burn the thousands of Arabs whom he supposed to be blocked up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced. The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them, and the fire was kept up till evening. This occurred on the 18th of June. On the morning of the 19th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, &c. They returned to their caverns, there to perish with their wives, their children, and their property. The conditions made by Colonel Pelissier were so severe that they could not listen to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers were kept to this detestable work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heart-rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a long time the fire rose in a double column at the two entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th there only remained a mass of half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased. It was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom dead bodies were found standing, the faces of the victims being pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breath. About seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of rock, which were detached by the heat. A great number were found with stabs of yataghans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which these were the marks. Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women, and children have perished. The whole of the Riahs is exterminated."

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 11th instant, the Prince of Moskowa referred to this dreadful event, which, he said, was happily without example in the millitary history of the kingdom, being a premeditated murder of conquered and defenceless prisoners, and called upon the Minister of War to say what the Government would do if the statement were true, or to deny it if false.—Marshal Soult did not deny the truth of the published accounts, but said those he had received were so contradictory, that he had thought it his duty to demand further information on the subject. He added that the Government highly disapproved of what had been done, and that he had written to that effect to Marshal Bugeaud.—The Count de Montalembert thought the word "disapproved" a very weak expression in the circumstances. He would rather say with "horror."—Marshal Soult then added, that if the expression was not sufficiently strong, he had no hesitation in adding that he deplored the event. The conversation then dropped, but the impression made upon the Chamber was a very painful one.

The French papers are unanimous in condemning this most atrocious butchery. It is one which must excite one universal shout of execration throughout the world, civilized or uncivilized, wherever it is heard of. The French may, therefore, well protest against and disown an act of cold blooded and fiend-like barbarity which throws all their "razzias" into the shade; but no one will believe in their sincerity until that most detestable of all ruffians, living or dead, Colonel Pelissier, is hung upon a gallows as high as that of Haman, and denounced to all posterity as a wretch who stained the name and arms of France with a deed of unutterable atrocity, worthy, both in conception and execution, only of an incarnate fiend.—*Liverpool Mercury, July 18.*

THUNDERSTORMS, FLOODS, &c.

Throughout the past and preceding weeks various parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent have been visited by storms of thunder, lightning, and rain. On the 1st inst. the schooner Sovereign was struck by lightning, off Chroma: an apprentice was killed and the master injured. On the 3rd, a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and rain, burst over Birmingham. The streets resembled rivers, the houses were flooded, and goods stored in cellars damaged. Several buildings were struck by lightning. The storm was widely extended: it was very violent at Andover, and a farm-labourer was struck dead by the lightning about three miles from the town. A youth, at Crigglestone, was struck dead, in a shop. On the same day torrents of rain fell in the north of Ireland. The tributary rivers in some places was so swoln that the embankments gave way, and the whole surrounding country was laid under water. Twelve bridges have been destroyed by the torrents in the parishes of Donagheady and Leckpatrick. The crops have of course, suffered severely. Another storm raged on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th inst. in several parts of England and on the continent. In the towns of Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, and the country surrounding, the visitation was severely felt. Nottingham was completely deluged, and a man was struck blind by the lightning. Immense tracts of land were flooded, the hay floated away, the corn beaten down, and the stacks drenched through. At Erith the tempest did a good deal of damage, a heavy shower of hail falling. The conservatories suffered greatly. At Lord Say and Sele's, 4000 or 5000 panes of glass were broken. Several houses at Wolverhampton were struck by the electric fluid. At the Isle of Man a heavy storm, the same night, beat down the corn in many places. Terrific thunder storms in France, also