

suit of these objects, I shall ever be **ready** to listen to the representations of all ; whilst I shall unhesitatingly exercise the powers confided to me to repress disorder, to uphold the law, and maintain **tranquillity**. The suspension of the constitution in Lower Canada places in the hands of the Executive Government powers of an extraordinary nature, the necessity for which is **deeply** to be deplored, and which can be justified only by the circumstances of the province. One principal object of my mission will be to determine in what manner, and at what time, this state of things may most safely be brought to a close, and the full benefits of British institutions be restored to **her Majesty's** Lower Canadian subjects.

“ **In Upper** Canada, the loyalty and courage of the inhabitants preserved **her** constitution and maintained the powers of the law, through difficulties of the most trying nature. Their exertions **during** the last two years have been viewed by her **Majesty** with the highest admiration, and have commanded the applause and admiration of all classes **in** the mother-country. It would appear, however, that in that province causes of embarrassment are not wanting : her finances deranged, and the **development** of her resources impeded. To devise measures by which these evils may be removed, in a manner satisfactory to the inhabitants, **will** be one of the objects to engage **my** earliest attention ; and I shall rely upon the patriotism of the people and the wisdom of **the** Legislature to aid me in the effort.

“ **Animated** by the most anxious desire to promote the welfare of these **important** Provinces, to uphold the rights of the Crown, by whose confidence I have been honoured, and to advance the true interests of the people to whom **I 'am** sent, I confidently call on all those to whom the prosperity of British North America is dear, to unite with me in **the work** which I have undertaken, and, laying aside all minor considerations, afford me that assistance and cooperation which can alone enable me to bring my task to a successful issue.

“ Given under my hand and **seal-at-arms**, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the city of **Quebe**, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the 19th day of **October**, in the year of our Lord **1839**,

and in the third year of her Majesty's reign.

“ By his Excellency's command,
T. W. C. MURDOCH,
“ Chief Secretary.”

The *Official Gazette* of the same date announced the appointment of Mr. T. W. Clinton Murdoch to be “ Secretary to the General Government.” and of Major George D. Hall, to be “ Military Secretary and Principal Aide-de-Camp.”

The Magistrates of Quebec presented an address of congratulation to the new Governor on his arrival in the **Province** ; which was most graciously responded to.

Sir John Colborne left Montreal on the **18th** of October. A farewell address, with 3000 signatures, of which a few were French Canadian, was presented to him an hour or two before his departure ; and he was accompanied to the place of embarkation by a brilliant **cortège**, and amidst much cheering in honour of the veteran soldier.

UPPER CANADA.

Private letters from Upper Canada, in alluding to the deficiency in the harvest there, owing partially to the invasions and insurrections last year in the province, with other disturbing causes, and to a long continuance of hot dry weather, complain that the damage thus suffered by the farmers was greatly aggravated by the occurrence of a more than usually abundant harvest in the **neighbouring** states of the American union. For, by a singularity in Canadian **legislation**, whilst not one bushel of Canadian wheat could be exported into the contiguous American states, excepting on payment of a duty of **2s.** York currency, that is, a quarter of a dollar, or a fraction more than **1s.** sterling, American corn, on the contrary, was admissible into Canada without payment of any impost whatever. Thus the Canadian farmers, who, in proportion to the less amount of home produce, were fairly entitled to expect a certain extent of remuneration in higher prices, were damaged in their interests by the unrestricted importation and competition in their own markets of American wheat tax free. This surely is a disadvantage which ought to be remedied, and the least to be expected

should be that either the tax or the free import ought to be reciprocal.

The Toronto Examiner of the 16th October states, that a fray of a very serious character took place on the 15th October-at a public meeting-and the Toronto Mirror says that two men were killed.

We understand that his Excellency Sir George Arthur has authorized the formation of a limited police establishment along the Niagara frontier, for the purpose of checking the acts of incendiarism, so frequently perpetrated lately in that quarter. This is a very desirable arrangement, and we only fear that the number is too limited to prove effective.

—*British Colonist, Oct. 9.*

The trial of William Coates, Esq., charged with stealing notes of the branch bank of Montreal, at Quebec, on the 23th February, 1838, came on at the criminal term at Quebec on the 24th September. After a long investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Mr. Coates was, however, placed again in confinement on a civil process, at the instance of the bank.—*British Colonist.*

BANKS OF UPPER CANADA. — Sir George Arthur declined compliance with a call from the Toronto Board of Trade to prolong the suspension of specie payments by the banks in Upper Canada. The banks had not made application, and they resumed specie payment on Friday.

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

The intelligent Esquimaux whom Captain Penny, of the Neptune, has brought from Davis' Straits this season, has disclosed some **geographical information**, which promises to exercise a most important influence on the future prospects of the Davis' Straits whale fishery. Under present circumstances the fishery may be said to be **at** an end; but no one who is in the smallest degree acquainted with its past history, and can in any way appreciate its vast advantage, will hesitate for a moment to aid in the carrying out of any measures which will seem calculated to restore it, if not to its original importance, at least to a degree of prosperity which would be of immense benefit to the nation.

Captain Penny states, that, when he **got as** far west as Cape Serle, the

whales, though plentiful, became exceedingly wild, and darted up Cumberland Straits with a uniformity of direction, which led him to think that there must be some place of common resort in that quarter. When lying at Durban Harbour, by Cape Serle, in **lat 67. 1., long. 62. 20.,** he discovered that the Esquimaux he has now on board, possessed very extensive knowledge of the geography of the country, and from the willingness he showed to communicate whatever information was asked, the following facts were elicited.

1. That there is a bay which opens from the east side of Cumberland Straits about sixty miles round Cape Easterly' in **lat. 64. 55.,** and extends to the **N.E.** for about one hundred and forty miles, opening up to a breadth, in some places, of sixty miles, and terminating in a point on the **N.W.** side. This frith is bounded on the north by an extensive range of mountains, on **the S.W.** by a flat level country, and on the **N.E.** by bold and jutting headlands. An arm of the bay penetrates a long way into the land from the **N.E.** extremity, and is separated from **Kangrana**, an arm of the ocean on **the** other side, near Cape Serle, by an isthmus of about thirty miles in length. This isthmus contains several lakes, in which are abundance of excellent salmon. There is a good deal of floating ice in the bay, but the tides are **easy**, and in June and July the ice breaks up and goes out to sea. The bay contains abundance of whales of **all** kinds, and, on the west side, there are four bights or inlets, measuring about fifteen miles into the mainland, by five or six miles broad. These are full of whales, one of them mostly of white whales.

2. Thousands of Esquimaux are located on the **S. W.** side, in separate tribes, whose chief subsistence is on whales. They are particularly fond of young whales, and generally manage to secure as many in the breeding season as possible. They kill, or rather catch, the whales during June, July, and August, and generally provide themselves with a good **supply** for the winter months. They are exceedingly agreeable with each other, and not at all of a quarrelsome disposition.

3. The climate appears to be more mild than it is in any other district on the west side, and no danger is ever apprehended from **floods** occasioned by

the melting of the snow on the mountains in the warm season.

4. During all the time this Esquimaux, or "Bobbie," as he is familiarly called, resided among these tribes, he never saw a vessel in the bay, and is decidedly of opinion that there never were any British or foreign fishing vessels in that quarter. Some of the tribes go down the Cumberland Straits and traffic with the Hudson's Bay Company, but it does not appear that any of the agents of that company have ever traced out the bay in question. Several tribes have now found the way across the isthmus, already noticed, to Cape Serle. In this way Bobbie came over in 1837, and fell in with several of the Straits' vessels.

From these facts, then, it is plain that a British settlement might be advantageously established at Davis' Straits, and we think enough has already been elicited from this Esquimaux, to render his education a matter of great importance. Captain Penny has sketched out a chart of the new fishing ground, and it is impossible to observe the Esquimaux going over it along with the captain, and not feel convinced that his acquaintance with the country is most extensive and minute, and that his information may be strictly relied on.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

The whole of the British ships despatched to the Greenland and Davis' Straits whale fisheries during the present year have returned, and the following is the result :—The 12 ships which went to Greenland, have brought home 31 whales and 9,600 seals, producing 382 imperial tons of oil ; 29 vessels from Davis's Straits have brought 89 fish, yielding 1,133 imperial tons, making a total of 1,520 imperial tons of oil, besides 70 tons of whalebone, the produce of both fisheries for the present year. Last year the quantity of oil resulting from these fisheries was 3,955 imperial tons, and of bone 240 tons. Deficiency this year, as compared with last, 2,435 imperial tons of oil, and 170 tons of whalebone. The old stocks were exhausted both last year and this, prior to the new importations.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The legislature of Newfoundland was prorogued to the 1st of Jan. 1840. Seve-

ral bills had been lost, including one for the relief of the poor, on which the Council and Assembly could not agree. The bill to defray the contingent expenses of the legislature was also lost, because the Assembly insisted upon the insertion of an item to pay the expenses of the delegation to England to procure the removal of Judge Boulton; and the Governor and Council would not sanction it. The following is the prorogation speech :—

" Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I am happy to be at length enabled to terminate a session of unexpected and inconvenient duration.

" Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I have to thank you, in her Majesty's name, for the supplies, which shall be carefully applied to their prescribed purposes. At the same time, I cannot but express my unfeigned and pungent regret, that the various and urgent representations which it has been my duty to make on behalf of the sick and impotent poor, and of orphans and idiots, have not resulted in any provision for those unfortunate sufferers. "

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new governor of Jamaica, arrived in the island on the 22d Sept. and was well received by the inhabitants. Sir Lionel Smith, the ex-governor, left by H. M. S. *Serpent* on the 1st of October, and the following account of his departure, by an eyewitness, shows the esteem and respect in which he was held :—

" I will not allow the occasion to pass of Sir Lionel's leaving the seat of his eventful government without giving you some little detail of the gratifying manner in which his departure from these shores was lamented by those for whom he had endeavoured successfully to do so much good. When the day was fixed, and it had become pretty generally known that the general was to leave very early in the morning for Port Henderson, crowds of people from the most distant parishes came in on the previous evening and during the night ; and by break of day masses had as-

sembled in the square and **along** the streets, and all the way **down** to the port. For about a quarter of a mile before you reached this, they had divided into two lines, the women on one side, and the men on the other—all in their **holyday** dresses, and with flowers and boughs, fashioned, I think, from the bark of the plantain. When the carriage passed through this line with Sir Lionel, escorted by Darling, and Captain Higginson, the new secretary, there **was no** shouting or noise, but there was that reverence and respect which indicated the deeper feelings within ; and when he dismounted, it showed itself by the rush of the people to touch him. He had some little distance to walk, but they clung to him in such a manner as to impede him not a little; and it is impossible to describe the scene that followed, and just before we got into the boat. There stood the good old general, his fine tall manly figure, his white head bared, amidst thousands of weeping, kneeling, and deeply-grateful people, who were invoking blessings on him and his. Before Sir Lionel reached the boat, he became evidently deeply affected with the scene around him. He became ashy pale, and his knees trembled with the convulsive workings of inward feeling. He gave way at last; and the soldier who, for half **a** century, could stand unmoved amidst the conflict of men and arms, melted like a woman before the devotion and gratitude which everywhere surrounded him. I assure you, I never shall forget that scene. There was scarce a dry eye in either the white or **coloured** of the mass of human beings assembled. And what must have been the feelings of the principal person there ? He had seen his **long-cherished**, *generous aspirations for the general freedom of his fellow-subjects fully realized : he must have had an inward consciousness that much of the existing state of the new-made free was attributable to his unbending **firmness** and decision in the discharge of a most important trust ; and he saw the result, in the undisguised gratitude of the mass that lamented his departure. I may speak freely **of** -what I think of him **now**, as his **absence** from the island frees me from **the** imputation of being a court flatterer; and I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that not the black population only, but the white also, owe him a **deep** debt of gratitude, for the

energy, the decision, the unflinching firmness of his government. He has spoken some plain truths ; has, like a skilful physician, cut deep to reach the seat of disease ; but he has read them a lesson they will not soon forget, and has done more in his short reign to break down long-cherished and **long-**subsisting prejudices, than could have been accomplished in years of temporizing policy.

“ You will be glad to hear that his successor and Sir Lionel, while he remained in the island, continued on terms of the greatest possible courtesy. Every considerate attention that could be paid to the veteran, Sir Charles Metcalfe sought opportunities of showing; and this kindly feeling was fully **reciprocated** by Sir Lionel.”

Jamaica papers to the 28th of October state as follows :— The session was opened at Kingston on the 22d of October, with a very conciliatory speech from Sir Charles Metcalfe, who mentioned the act of the imperial legislature relative to the government of Jamaica as a measure which, in all probability, there would be no occasion to enforce. He directed attention to matters of local necessity. A majority of 18 to 14 agreed to refer the speech to a committee, who prepared an address couched in mild terms, to which the governor replied courteously. The Assembly resolved itself on the 23d of October into a **committee** on the state of the island ; and, by a majority of 23 to 6, adopted a series of resolutions defensive of their conduct in refusing to legislate last year, condemning the treatment Jamaica had received from ministers in the strongest language, expressing gratification with the disposition parliament had shown to protect their constitutional rights, and, finally, their determination to proceed to business. The house then passed several money-bills, and renewed others which expired on the **31st** of December, 1838. Bills regulating contracts between masters and servants, and a **va-**grant bill, had been introduced. All was going smoothly.

The Negroes were very peaceable and orderly, but still, the planters complained, excessively lazy.

THE BERMUDAS.

A very destructive hurricane occurred in Bermuda on the 11th and 12th of September last. Property to an **im-**

mense amount, upwards of £80,000, has been destroyed. Scarcely a house escaped injury ; some were levelled, others unroofed, the side walls rent to the foundation, and whole families were driven from their dwellings, to pass the night in the open air, or to seek shelter in cellars and caves. Subscriptions have been raising for the relief of the unfortunates sufferers.

A correspondent, who makes a very forcible appeal on behalf of the sufferers by the late hurricane, says—“ Ship-building and navigation may be said to constitute the chief employments of the inhabitants ; and to the circumstance of so many being engaged in the latter is, I presume, to be attributed the fact, that the population comprehends a vast proportion of widows and orphans ; and these for the most part are very inadequately provided for. The hurricane of the 11th of September last, may be said to have made a wreck of the whole colony. The island papers go so far as to state, that scarcely a house escaped injury ; and both public and private accounts describe the damage as frightful. Buildings in every direction were levelled ; others unroofed, or so completely shattered, as to be untenable ; and the unhappy occupants were compelled to seek shelter wherever it could be found. The majority of the inhabitants are excessively poor, having just enough to exist upon, but positively nothing to meet an emergency like the present. They are entirely without resources. It is true, there are among the many highly estimable individuals in the colony, those who are in comparatively good circumstances ; but they by no means possess the wealth that would enable them, on an occasion of such general ruin, to relieve the suffering. The governor, I observe, has subscribed £100, and whatever can be compassed on the spot will assuredly be done. But it is morally impossible for any local effort to make good the loss—the entire wealth of the colony would not suffice for it. If assistance be not sent them from this country, I verily believe many, very many, of the poorer classes, white and black, must be consigned to extreme wretchedness for years to come.”

TOBAGO.

The Tobago Chronicle of September 5th, mentions that several planters of

that island have, by a system of tampering with the labourers, located on the neighbouring estates, caused a great deal of misunderstanding and bad feeling.

The export of sugar this year (1839) exceeds by about 500 hogsheads, that shipped from Tobago last year : it is calculated that the sum of fifty thousand pounds per annum, is paid annually to the agricultural labourers of that island.

TRINIDAD.

The accounts from Trinidad are cheering. Successful exertions were making to obtain labourers. The *Trinidad Standard* mentions favourable reports from Mr. Burnley, who was then in the United States making arrangements for sending out free blacks. [Mr. Burnley has since arrived in London.] It was stated, that from Tortola a considerable supply might be expected, as in that island the estates were going out of cultivation. Grenada, however, was the island whence the actual emigration had taken place. Daily and weekly labourers were arriving from Grenada, tempted by the high wages offered by Dr. Neilson on behalf of the Trinidad planters. The terms offered were four shillings currency, (half a dollar,) half a pound of fish, and a glass of rum, for a task of 200 cane-stools, an able-bodied man easily doing two tasks a day : in addition, the labourer's passage was paid, and he would have a house rent-free, with as much land as he could cultivate : it was part of the bargain that he should work five days a week. The departure of their labourers had excited the utmost alarm in Grenada. The island was in a perfect ferment, and every exertion made to retain the labourers.

The 'Port of Spain Gazette gives a return for nine years of produce shipped, by which we learn that the shipments this year are less by 6000 hogsheads of sugar, than those of 1837 ; less than those of 1838 by 2760 hogsheads ; and less than those of 1833, the year before the abolition of slavery: by 7472 hogsheads.

GRENADA.

The Grenada " Free Press " mentions the arrival at that island of the hired transport *Louise Frederica*, with 168 Africans, part of a cargo of 5000, which had been cooped up in a slaver, run on

shore by Her Majesty's schooner Pickle : the remainder, 322, perished miserably. These were sent up to that island by the Mixed Commissioners' Court at Havana, for location, and numerous applications have been made by the planters to obtain their services.

HONDURAS.

Colonel Macdonald's occupation of the island of Ruatan is producing some of the consequences which well-informed persons' anticipated. It appears by late accounts from central America, that the states of Los Altos and St. Salvador have entered into a treaty, one article of which prohibits the introduction of British goods into their territories, whether in British or foreign vessels. The prohibition of commerce with England and its dependencies is carried so far, that the goods of all foreign nations are inadmissible if brought by British vessels. It is expressly stated, that the cause of this animosity, most injurious as it must be to the trade of Honduras, is Colonel Macdonald's high-handed seizure of Ruatan. A private letter mentions a grant of land he had made on the river Hondo, which land had always been considered as within the Mexican territory, and was in the actual occupation of a Spaniard when the grant took place. The Spaniard refused to abandon his property; and Colonel Macdonald sent twenty-five of the Second West India regiment, with a captain, to eject him. When the last account left Honduras, the party had not returned; but it was generally believed, that, as the governor was implicated in a quarrel with central America on the southern, so he will now have a dispute with Mexico on the northern frontier.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The "Royal Gazette" of George Town, British Guiana, republishes, from a weekly circular issued by the Liverpool brokers, a statement of the actual importation of sugar into the United

Kingdom during the first six months of the years 1835-6-7-8-9; which shows a diminution in 1839, as compared with 1835, of 25,000 hogsheads; the total in 1835 being 65,430, but in 1839 only 40,920. The deficiency in Demerara and Berbice was as 22,270 to 15,000. The same paper says, the main question for the British government to consider is, whether "by the introduction of labourers, properly regulated — of labourers adapted to the climate—our West India colonies may not still produce, as they have done heretofore, a sufficient supply of sugar for the wants of the mother-country? If this can be brought about, these colonies may be preserved; but if not, they are irrecoverably gone."

We are reminded by the same paper, that the exports of British manufactures in 1836, to France, Spain, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, amounted to £2,173,256; to the West Indies, £3,786, 453.

The following abstract summary exhibits a general statement of the affairs of the British Guiana Bank on the 30th June, 1839:—

BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

Dr. Stock, 178,453; * Due to the Public on account of Lodgments, including Interest on Deposit Receipts, 479,051; Notes in circulation, 121,235; Dividends unclaimed, 1,767; Balance in favour of the Bank, 69,918. Total, 1,550,425 dollars.

Cr. Due to the Bank on account of Securities in Bonds, and Bills discounted, Cash in hand, and in the hands of Agents, 1,530,116; Bank Premises, Fixtures, Office, Furniture, &c. &c. 20,309. Total, 1,550,425 dollars.

This statement exhibits a balance in favour of the bank of 69,918 dollars 02 cents; a portion of which amount, being the sum of 26,088 dollars 03 cents, is the surplus fund reserved out of former dividends of profits, leaving an amount of 43,829 dollars 99 cents, as the apparent net profits derived by the bank for the half-year, which gives a return on its paid-up capital stock of 5 per cent. for the half-year, or 10 per cent. per annum.

* Cents omitted.

FOREIGN COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN
NORTH AFRICA.

The French Ministry have appointed Commissioners to proceed to their West India Islands, to report on the best means of drawing up a law for emancipating the Negroes.

M. Blanqui, at the last sitting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, continued the reading of his report. This section, which is of much interest at the present moment, from its pointing out the faults committed by the French in a social point of view at Algeria, and the intense hatred of the natives towards their conquerors, is to the following effect :—

The professor gave his opinion as to the best means of rendering the different tribes of Algeria useful in the work of pacification and colonization. In order to understand this point correctly, he says that the difference of character of the various tribes must be analyzed. If they do not love the French, they do not love each other, and out of their divisions strength may be derived. The **Arabs** of the plain, and the **Kabyles** of the mountains, are as different in their character as the localities which they inhabit ; and there is not less difference between the Arabs of the towns, who are called Moors, and those of the country, to whom the French soldiers have given the name of Bedouins or thieves. The **Coulouglis**, or descendants of Turks, the Jews, and the **negroes**, of whom there are a great number, both in the towns and in the country, have each their distinct interests and views. It was not necessary, says Mr. Blanqui, to adopt the old maxim of dividing in order to reign, for they were already divided ; the chief point was to know how to turn their division to account. During the first period of the government of the French, the different tribes were treated with too much indulgence, but subsequently it became necessary to show more **rigour**, as they had not appreciated the mild reign of the French. This **rigour** led to reprisals, but circumstances have gradually removed the obstacles which the French had to encounter in the

towns, and the great difficulties now are from the rural population. In vain have their prejudices and habits been respected. In vain have they been treated with indulgence. All the friendly advances of the French have been replied to with implacable hatred. They came to market in the morning to sell poultry and eggs, and in the evening laid wait for the French to rob them, and cut off their heads. They are received, says M. Blanqui, at Algiers without passports or inquiry as to who they are, and nothing is known of what they are doing in their own haunts, whilst everything that passes among the French is known to them. If the police were one day to lay their hands upon all the **Burnous** which come to market, they would be surprised to find to what a distance the love of gain had led these pretended agriculturists, who for ten years have been assassinating the French. Many of the tribes are rich in flocks, but it has been impossible to levy any taxes upon them. In short, adds M. Blanqui, the French have no more power over the Arabs of the plain than the Americans have over the savages of the Ohio or the Mississippi. Being desirous of ascertaining how far the stories of pastoral life which have been told of these people were true, M. Blanqui visited some of the tribes. The women fled at his approach, and, although the chief of one of the tribes invited him to take coffee, the agitation and dissatisfaction of the tribe could not be concealed ; and when M. Blanqui and his companions left, they could hear maledictions pronounced upon them as soon as their backs were turned. As an instance of the boldness and perseverance of these tribes as marauders, M. Blanqui states that the commandant of the camp of **Oued Lalle**, which is within sight of **Blidah** and **Coleah**, where there are garrisons of 2,500 men, was obliged to have a telescope constantly at his eye to watch the incursions of the marauders on the plains, in order to send his patrols to drive them off. He does not think that this state of things can be prevented by camps of protection, however strong. Moral confidence in-

spired by good government, and fear, the result of well-judged severity, are the only weapons which can be successfully used. At present so little security is there for Europeans, that it is not safe to venture out of the walls of a town without an escort. "I could hardly suppose that I was in a French province," says M. Blanqui, "when, at a few leagues from Algiers, I had two cavalry soldiers before me, two behind, and some at the sides, with their guns loaded, as if an assassin was to be dreaded in every bush." Such however, he adds, is the state of nearly the whole regency. He considers that the total number of these rebels does not exceed 10,000, but they keep the French in check, and are like insects on the skin of a lion. Military proceedings against them are without effect. They can only be brought to subjection by the rigid execution of severe laws. M. Blanqui admits that the first proceedings of the French in Africa were not always calculated to inspire respect in the natives. The polygamy of the Mussulmans was converted by the French into concubinage, and open profligacy was substituted for the mystery of the harems. The evils caused by this *débat* cannot be removed at once. The antipathies of religion and race were increased by the despair which the natives felt on witnessing the strange liberties taken by the invaders. But, independently of the abuses of which the invaders were guilty, he considers that there is so great a difference between the Arab notions of social life as to its fundamental bases, that no social relations with them can be established for at least many years to come, and that the work of civilization must be much retarded by the general ignorance of the French as to the language of the country. For the want of understanding each other, it is impossible to root out prejudices; and when acts of severity are resorted to, they are regarded as acts of injustice by the Arabs, because the French are unable to explain the motives by which they have been influenced. There are numerous institutions and customs of social life in the Europeans which the Arabs can-

not understand, or for which they have great hatred. **Imprisonment** is hated among them, and of all European inventions is that which shocks them the most. They will allow the bastinado to be inflicted, or heads to be cut 'off, but cannot resign themselves to the tortures of captivity. M. Blanqui concludes this part of his statement by repeating that the dominion of the French is only acknowledged and respected in the towns, and even there imperfectly, the Jews being the only people who have really submitted so as to excite no uneasiness. Nothing is to be hoped for in the way of colonization from the Arabs. It must be done, he says, by Europeans, and the Arabs must be made to respect their power. Algiers and its suburbs are in a state of siege. The colonists who give employ to Arabs dare not allow them to sleep under their roofs. The marauders escape the Gendarmerie by gliding through the grass, or galloping away upon horses which almost seem to have wings. Theft with the Arabs is a science. They seem to have taught all the animals which they steal, horses, asses, mules, sheep, and even oxen and cows, to gallop at their command away from the spot whence they were stolen, so as to leave a distance behind them which defies pursuit. The audacity of the Kabyles, in particular, is without bounds; and they have been known to attack and murder persons almost within hearing of the camps, for the purpose of stealing only a little straw.

An Algerine correspondent of the "Semaphore" mentions an instance of an attack on a farm in the Metidja by Arabs, in which the owner, a French officer, was shot by them, in ambuscade, a few yards from his walls. Six men and six women who were in the farm defended themselves, nevertheless, against their assailants, and kept up a good discharge of musketry; but the latter "set fire to the buildings, and waited till they saw the roof fall in. The men and women, however, had succeeded in keeping themselves untouched by the flames, and late at night, when the Arabs were gone, succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

According to a statistical document recently published by the Russian minister of the interior, Russia employs every year 29,000 poods (the pood is 40lb. English and a fraction) of raw silk for domestic consumption, and also imports silks from Asia and Europe to the amount of 8,000,000 rubles. Latterly the imports of foreign raw silk have been much diminished by the produce of the Caucasian provinces. Moscow now receives only 5,000 poods of silk from Italy, whereas up to 1831 it imported 6,000 poods. Only 200 to 250 poods of coloured silk are annually imported from France and Germany, from Greece and Turkey 15 to 18 poods, and from Persia 5,000 to 6,000 poods; whilst, on the contrary, 17,000 poods of raw silk are received from the provinces of the Caucasus.

The Commerce gives an analysis of the official returns of French exports and imports for the year 1838, as compared with those of 1836 and 1837. It considers the points of comparison to have been ill chosen, as the year 1837 was very disastrous for foreign trade, and disapproves of the decennial comparison from 1826 to 1836, as being composed of elements which embrace a period too different from the present state of things, to offer useful information. The Commerce thinks it would have been more natural to examine how commerce, after having sustained the crisis of 1837, had recovered the impulsion which it had attained in 1836, when it was suddenly arrested. The commercial movement of 1836, 1837, and 1838, will be found, says this journal, in the following table:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1836	906,000,000	961,000,000	1,867,000,000
1837	808,000,000	758,000,000	1,566,000,000
1838	937,000,000	956,000,000	1,893,000,000

The increase of 1838, as compared with 1837, is stated in the Commerce to be 528,000,000, or 39 per cent., but this is evidently an error of figures, the true increase, according to the above table, being only 327,000,000. The increase upon 1836 is, as observed by the Commerce, only 26,000,000. This journal

does not consider this sufficient to repair the injury sustained by commerce in 1837, but says the increase is very cheering, viewed with reference to what it calls the special commerce of France, as showing the development of national industry. Under this head it gives the following table:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1836	564,000,000	629,000,000	1,193,000,000
1837	569,000,000	514,000,000	1,083,000,000
1838	657,000,000	659,000,000	1,316,000,000

Thus showing an increase in 1838, as compared with 1836, of 123,000,000—viz. 93,000,000 in imports, and 30,000,000 in exports. Under the imports of special commerce are the following:—

	1836.	1837.	1838.
Cotton...	76,000,000	76,000,000	89,000,000
Silk.....	41,000,000	50,000,000	71,000,000
Wool.....	32,000,000	19,000,000	34,000,000
Olive oil.	27,000,000	26,000,000	30,000,000
Yarn of } hemp & } flax.... }	12,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000

The increase in the exports of special commerce, which amounted to 30,000,000 in 1838, over those of 1836, was, with a very small exception, in woollen and cotton manufactures. The exports of cotton goods, which in 1836 were only 66,000,000, rose to 80,000,000 in 1838; and those of woollen goods rose from 49,000,000 to 64,000,000. The exports of silk manufactures, which form one-fifth of the French exports, after having fallen in 1837 to 90,000,000, rose again in 1838 to 139,000,000. The exports of wines were in 1838 as in 1836—viz. 54,000,000. The Commerce next proceeds to notice the comparative trade carried on by France with different countries. Great Britain and the United States of America figure as the principal. Of the maritime commerce, it appears from the analysis of the official tables by this journal, that the foreign trade employed, in 1837, 2,449,000 tons of shipping, and, in 1838, 2,705,000 tons; but of this, French shipping had only 40 per cent. upon the total amount, and only 35 per cent. if the privileged navigation of the parent state with the colonies be deducted. The Commerce

concludes its analysis of the official tables in the following words :—“ Commerce recovered in 1838 a portion of the activity which it had lost in the preceding year, through the crisis in the United States, and other events ; but unfortunately this activity did not continue in 1839, and we are prepared, by the diminution in the customs, for the effects of a new reaction. ”

The debates in the last session of parliament relating to the admission of Brazil and other sugars for home consumption into this country have attracted attention there, and the subject is likely to acquire additional interest, as the present commercial treaty approaches its term in 1842. It is hardly probable that in its present shape that treaty will be renewed, and the consideration of the question as to the admission of two of the staple products of Brazil, sugar and coffee, must perforce be entertained and finally decided upon without much further delay.

Certain alterations were about to be **discussed** in the Chamber of Deputies in reference to custom-house duties. It was proposed to raise the import tax on tea to 50 per cent. ; the import duties on watches, **jewellery**, and articles of gold and silver, to 5 per cent. ; and to reduce the export dues on silver in bars or coin to 1 per cent. ; on gold in bars, dust, or coin, and diamonds, to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was also proposed to sell, for the benefit of the state, the property of the monasteries and other religious establishments, the proceeds to be invested in government stock. According to the Rio Circular of September 5, the exports of produce had to that period of this year considerably exceeded those of **the two** years preceding. The exports of **coffee**, so far this year, had amounted to **98,990** bags and barrels against 57,135 for **1838**, and 42,518 for 1837. The fluctuations in the exchanges had been extremely violent and prejudicial during the month of August preceding. The extreme rates on London were 32 and 36; on Hamburgh, 555 and 500; and on Paris, 300 and 265.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the **1st** of Jan. to the 23d ult., and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year :—

	Into the Kingdom this year.	
	Bags.	
American	794,204	
South American	113,536	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	6,398	
East Indies.....	102,210	
Egypt	30,205	
Total of all descriptions. .	—————	1,046,553
	Same period last year.	
	Bags.	
American	1,101,394	
South American	142,887	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	5,567	
East Indies.....	100,047	
Egypt, &c.	30,360	
	—————	1,380,264
Decrease of imports, as compared with the same period last year		333,761
	Exports in 1839.	
American		72,512
Brazil		10,343
East Indies.....		30,021
West Indies		70
Total in 1839.....		113,446
Same period, 1838.....		103,775

A Swiss paper gives the following significant list of duties, for the purpose of showing the difference of the import duties charged on articles from Switzerland entering France and Savoy :—

	Savoy.		France.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Horses	7	20	25	0
Oxen.....	10	0	50	0
Pigs	2	0	10	0
Gold repeating watches . . .	3	0	6	0

By the last arrival from Chili, the **annual** statement of the revenue and expenditure of that country has been received. It results from this document, that the produce of the revenue for 1838 amounted to **2,275,000** dollars in round numbers. Adding to this sum the surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year 1837, which amounted to D. 226,000, and **D.39,000** for credits opened by the treasury during the year, the whole proceeds of the year 1838 may be stated at above D. **2,540,000**. The expenditure, including **all** the extraordinary charges of the war with Peru, falls short of the revenue by **D. 114,000**, which constitute a surplus to that amount remaining in the treasury, after payment of all dividends on the internal debt. Thus both in 1837 and 1838 a disposable surplus is acknowledged of revenue over expenditure. According to the same statement of the finance minister, there was also a surplus of **revenue** for 1835 of nearly D. 213,000, and for 1836 of about **D. 219,000**. So that for four years at least, being, moreover, mostly **years** of war and extraordinary contin.,