

deep. Oh God! the fearful sight! The shrieks of the wounded and drowning—the awful struggles of the poor wretches in the water—the sullen cloud that settled over the scene of death, will they ever pass away from my memory? But I drop a veil over a sight too horrible to recount. Suffice it to say, of all the rover's crew, not one survived to see that sun go down. A few were picked up with our boats, but they died ere night. The cause of the explosion is soon told. The brig's magazine had been struck and fired by our LAST SHOT.

## The Politician.

### THE COLONIAL PRESS.

#### THE CABINET CHANGES.

Montreal Gazette.  
The composition of the present Cabinet is the commencement of division and ill feeling in his Excellency's Government in Canada—the re-creation of subdued national feelings and irritations—and, we much fear, the germ of the Colonial separation from the mother country. We are convinced that those results must follow from a Cabinet composed, on the one hand, of those who have openly and undisguisedly exhibited their opposition to British connection, and on the other of men of Republican feelings, or who want bones sufficient to retire unreservedly from place, when opposed to principle. Lafontaine and Girouard represent Canada East; while Hincks, having sung his *peccavi* to Baldwin, and been forgiven, sits at the same Council Board with his fierce denouncers of the day before.

Montreal Herald.  
To be spurned by traitors is the reward Sir Charles may expect for his despicable trucking to them. Verily Sir C. Bagot is fast bringing himself and the government of his Royal Mistress into contempt. Of the present cabinet, there are not more despicable characters in a political point of view than Hincks, Daly and Harrison; a triumvirate clinging to office, not from any honorable or patriotic principle, but actuated solely by a thirst for the emoluments of office, and greedy lust for power. The late administration was a very bad and dishonest one, but its successor is worse by many degrees. The presence in it of that apostate Hincks is enough to cause it to be execrated by every honest man, and by every lover of his country.

Montreal Courier.  
We confess we were not prepared for so tremendous a change as has been brought about. To declare that a rebellion in which streams of blood have flowed, and property to an enormous amount been sacrificed—in which the scaffold has had its victims, and confiscation and banishment, and the whole machinery of law have been brought to bear on those who were considered guilty—to declare that this terrible result was a great political error, appears to us to involve consequences of the most tremendous nature. Yet, this is what has been done, and it is with the avowed intention of showing that "whatever is, is wrong," that the arrangements which have called forth so strong a feeling have been entered into.

Hamilton Gazette.  
For what purpose rebels and traitors have favors thus heaped upon them, it is hard to divine. Lord Seaton actually offered and paid to Mr Simpson of Oute du Lac, the Member, £500 for the apprehension of Mr Girouard! What next insult will be offered to the Loyalists of Canada, God only knows. Our heart sickens at the prospects of the country.

Cobourg Star.  
We give below the letter of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr Lafontaine: it is of a nature to need no comment from us—remark is useless, criticism needless, in such a case: it lays the whole Province bound at the feet of the French party, and the rebellious of Upper Canada, and we may now prepare ourselves for a reenactment of the scenes which disgraced the Legislative annals of the Lower Province.

Toronto Patriot.  
The letter of his Excellency the Governor General to Mr Lafontaine, appears in our columns to day. It has been since Friday before our fellow subjects, and the doubts long existed as to whether it was genuine or an impudent hoax and gross personal insult to the pretended writer, have been removed—and to our mingled sorrow and humiliation we know that this document is what it purports to be. No public document issued in the British North American Provinces, from the triumph of Wolfe down to the present day, has ever been perused by the true-hearted subjects of the Sovereign of Great Britain with such an intensity of mortification and such a feeling of abasement, as this indecipherable letter from the head of the government

to Mr Lafontaine. We will not, we need not, attempt to analyze its contents; it is as matchless in style as in substance—and as a state paper stands alone and *suigeneris*.

#### Kingston News.

The singular proceedings and developments of the last few days cannot fail to open the eyes of the British population of this country to the position which they have gradually acquired under the auspices of an incapable, timorous, and dishonest ministry, and a weak and yielding Governor.

Thrown at the feet of those whom they have hitherto regarded as the enemies of British supremacy in this country, their condition is humiliating. The fruits of their labour and their sacrifices have been swept away in a moment—the fortress has been surrendered unconditionally, and they are at the mercy of their enemies.

We ask, does his Excellency for a moment imagine that he is doing justice to Lower Canada, in inviting such men to a participation in the direction of the administration of the Government. If so, we assure him on the contrary, that he has offered a gross insult to the intelligence, to the integrity, and to the loyalty of those whom he has marked out as the objects of his especial grace and favor.

### THE BRITISH PRESS.

Liverpool European, Sept. 20.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The news from America, relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's Treaty with the United States by the Senate, and the settlement of the American Tariff, has been much commented upon in mercantile circles and by the press. By some, important and immediate benefits to trade on this side the Atlantic are predicted from the operation of the latter measure, whilst by others the conclusion comes to respecting its practical working is not at all favorable, and it is confidently asserted that it will neither answer as a question of revenue nor as a protection to American manufactures. The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France by the conclusion of the Treaty with America has been a point of interest and curiosity, in discussing the merits of the question; and more especially as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

The failures during the last fortnight, at home and abroad, have been not a few, chiefly arising from the non-success of the late extensive speculation in grain. The following are the principal firms who have found themselves unable to maintain their position, viz: T. W. Smith, & Co., E. H. Labatt, Beer-bohm, Slaughter, & Co., John Richmond, J. V. and E. Rosselli, Henry Baker, Iselin and Co., London; Gustavus Heyn, Belfast; Lubinski & Co., Dantzic; Graham & Co., Hamburg; and a few of minor importance in Hull and other outports.

Richard Roberts, the celebrated speculator in cotton, bank, and railway shares at Manchester, has also failed. His liabilities to the Bank of Manchester are some £60,000, against which there are certain securities, which should be worth something.

There is no alteration in the position of the money market. A good deal of caution is still used in the discount market as to the character of the paper presented for negotiation, arising from the failures amongst the corn speculators, which have apparently not yet run the whole course. Where the paper is of the proper description, however, it is readily discounted at 2½ per cent., and in a few cases daily even ½ lower.

The return of the Bank of England liabilities and assets for the quarter ending the 10th inst. is generally satisfactory, an increase being exhibited in all branches of its business, as compared with the statement to the 13th of August. The circulation has been raised from £18,952,000 to £19,714,000, or by £762,000; the deposits have increased from £9,330,000 to £9,830,000, or by £500,000; the securities from £22,525,000 to £23,195,000, or by £670,000; and the bullion from £8,496,000 to £9,177,000, or by £681,000; and the rest from £2,789,000 to £2,789,000.

In the produce markets the demand has been steady for most articles, chiefly for exportation, with some further speculative transactions; while for local consumption the purchases have again been upon a limited scale, but certainly show an increase upon the preceding week.

It is a matter of regret among our mercantile and manufacturing classes that the recent news from the East Indian presidencies, commercially speaking, is very unsatisfactory. At Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, and all the cities in our Eastern possessions of importance, the sales of British manufactured goods were very few, and at considerably reduced prices. The stocks on hand were most abundant, and the imports continuous. British shipping were leaving the several ports in ballast, to seek freights at New South Wales, the Mauritius, &c., and the revenues of India showed a marked falling off. If to these unfavorable facts be added the expenses

occasioned by the war in Afghanistan and China, a faint idea may be formed of the financial difficulties which are long the government of India must be surrounded with. As many additional vessels were expected soon from England with troops, several of the masters of ships in harbour in India had resolved to lay by, and wait for improved times. The accounts received from Penang state that the junk season had not realized the expectations of the merchants, the demand for British cotton manufactures having been restricted, and the offers made, as regarded prices, limited. Bills on England were plentiful.

The republic of Guatemala, for which a small loan was raised here in 1825, has commenced remittances in produce raised in that country towards the liquidation of the dividends which are in arrear since February, 1828. Of the amount proposed to be raised (£1,428,571), bonds of the value of but £167,000 were taken. The remittances consist of indigo, cochineal, &c.

A report which was prevalent that the King of Hanover had died has been contradicted. His Majesty, while on his way to the Rhine, to be present at the review of the Prussian troops, caught cold, which turned into fever, of which he is now confined at Dosseldorf; but by the latest accounts we learn that the fever had abated, and that his complete recovery was speedily expected.

A good deal has been said about a decree lately issued by the King of Prussia for the convocation, on the 12th of October, of a commission composed of delegates from the various provincial states of his kingdom. The King's object appears to be to establish a uniformity of law and administration throughout his dominions, by means of a central commission representing the wants and wishes of all parts of them, and thus to facilitate the public business and promote the general welfare. He will consult the commission to ascertain what his subjects wish, and will then with the assistance of his council, reconcile their divergent views, and found such a general system of law as may best work out the advantage of the nation.

The Syrian question is settled. The Porte has recommended that Lebanon shall be divided into two districts, and that the Maronites shall be governed by a Christian Prince of the Sheah family, and the Druses by one of their own Sheikhs, to be elected by themselves. Both these governors to be placed under the control of the Turkish Pasha of Acre or Damascus. The great European powers are expected to agree to this arrangement.

It is now said that the Russian ukase, relative to the products of Prussia, will not be so favourable in its effects to Prussian commerce as was expected. The King of Prussia was seriously disappointed in not obtaining all that he required from the Emperor of Russia; and it is said that although they are apparently on friendly terms, a serious feud may shortly be expected between them.

London Illustrated News, Sept. 17.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The events of the present week are, for all purposes of newspaper application, the events of the two or three weeks that have preceded them. There is no active political stir—the commotions of the manufacturing districts are settling down into something like repose—the daily journals confine the contentions of party to dry reasonings upon abstract subjects—theoretical advice to legislators takes place of the voice of parliament—even agitation is more busy in the abuse of its own leaders than in making any rapid strides towards a national excitement. The great distress, too, that has been endured by the poorer classes, has become more calm in its sufferings, and it is hoped that, under the blessing of Heaven, from an abundant harvest and a partial revival of trade, it has derived such temporary relief, as we trust is the only forerunner of legislative protection from future destitution, as soon as Parliament shall enter upon its functions again. The visit of her Majesty to Scotland, which has, in the mean while, become the absorbing topic of public intelligence, has paraken so much more of a social and domestic, than of a political character—that we cannot associate either its objects or its progress with party contention and strife; and thus in the field of politics as in that of agriculture, the crop may be said to be gathered in, and we are left as journalists with plenty of opportunity indeed of sowing for the future, but with nothing immediately to reap.

It is true that if we choose to pick up some of the chaff that we find scattered around us, we might have our fling at the sulky and ill-starred Baillies of Edinburgh—who could not manage grace amongst them to meet even their Sovereign with becoming propriety and respect—who could not repress their awkwardness even upon the occasion of a Regal visit to their city—nor smother their meanness, amid all the incentives to generous thought and action which ought to have been crowding upon their hearts. A set of canting loons—the scorn of all the country—they have only exhibited so nice a combination of niggardness, folly, and indecorum, as may serve to wrap them in a garment of obloquy for the remaining term of their unnatural existence.

Not like these 'Baillies,' however, have been the boys of the merry Highlands. The Queen has been indeed a Queen among them—heralded over their lochs and among their mountains with the wild enthusiasm of the

ancient loyalty of the land—received with the fine and feudal reverence of other days—made happy with the stirring exultation that warmed every heart in the Highlands at her approach—met and feasted with a boundless and generous hospitality by the gallant nobles and their clans—sheltered and protected under their princely hereditary homes—escorted from castle to castle, and hall to hall, amid sounds of honour and triumph that were shouted in the valleys and reverberated among the hills in endless bursts and echoes of loyalty and joy. All the best spirit of the best days of Scottish chivalry have been revived upon the occasion of the lordly Highlanders having their Sovereign for a guest—and the name and honour of the nation have been upheld and vindicated by the free-hearted bearing of the best and noblest of its sons.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1842.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

European News.—By the arrival of the Royal mail Steamship Columbia, at Halifax, on the morning of Sunday last, in a passage of eleven and a half days, we have obtained our files of London papers to the 19th, and the European, published at Liverpool on the 20th of last month. From these journals we have selected a number of extracts, but the intelligence they furnish is not important.

Reports of the Harvest in England are very satisfactory. In Essex, and all along the East coast, the quantity of grain gathered in, is reported to be immense. In the central counties, the harvest is concluded, and the yield is stated to be enormous. Similar gratifying intelligence is received from Scotland and Ireland.

A very large portion of the papers are filled with the details of the tour of our gracious Queen in Scotland, who was received throughout, with the greatest enthusiasm.

There is no additional news from China or India.

#### Opening of the New Church at Blackville.

A Correspondent has sent us for insertion, the following account of the opening of the new church in the above named parish.

On the 20th Sunday after Trinity, (the 9th ultimo,) the newly erected Parish Church of Blackville, on the South West Branch of the Miramichi, was opened for Divine Service. At an early hour in the morning, the Royal standard was hoisted on the church tower, from whence it continued to wave in graceful folds, until sun-setting. The weather was rather unfavorable, but notwithstanding this circumstance, 'to be happy, and to make happy,' seemed to be the only maxim that could be traced on the faces of the numerous assemblage gathered together from all parts of our noble river, on this solemn and interesting occasion.

This Church is built in the plain Gothic style of architecture, having at its western end, a tall tower, the basement of which forms the Vestry room: the tower is crowned with battlements and pinnacles, and has a pleasing appearance. A lowly Chancel, which is lighted by a triple window, and encircled by a border of stained glass, terminates the eastern part of the nave, the apex of its gable being surmounted (as it always should be) with a well executed cross.

"Meet emblem of the crucified,  
For our transgression slain."  
The windows are narrow, and of the lancet shape, filled with very small panes of glass, of the diamond form. Substantial buttresses have been placed between each of the windows, and at all the angles of the other parts of the church.