

'Tie a shot to my heels that I may sink quickly, it won't take them long.' 'You don't ask me to save your life then?' replied the negro. 'He do very first white dat not ask it,' said one of the negroes. 'Dat really for true,' said another. 'Yes, by gum,' replied a third.

Oh, how I wished to know what to say at that moment! The observations of the negroes made me imagine that I had better not ask for it; and yet how I clung to life. It was an awful moment—I felt as if I had lived a year in a few minutes. For a second or two I felt faint and giddy—I drew a long breath and revived.

'You don't answer me boy,' said the negro captain. 'Why should I ask when I feel certain to be refused? If you give me my life I will thank you: I don't particularly wish to die, I can assure you.' 'I have taken an oath never to spare a white man. For once I am sorry that I cannot break my oath.' 'If that is all, I am a boy and not a man,' replied I, 'keep me till I grow bigger.' 'By golly, captain, dat very well said. Keep him captain,' said one of the negroes. 'Yes captain,' replied another, 'keep him to tend your cabin. Very proper you have white slave boy.'

The negro captain for some time made no reply, he appeared to be in deep thought, at last he said—'boy you have saved your life, you may thank yourself and not me. Prossa, let him be taken below, and give him a frock and trousers and throw that infernal dress overboard, or else I may change my resolution.'

The negro who was addressed, and who wore a sort of uniform as an officer—which he was, being second mate—led me below, nothing loth, I can assure my readers.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

London Spectator, Sept. 17.

MISERY AND DISCONTENT.

At the Blackburn Sessions, the other day, the Recorder confirmed a supposition which has been before expressed, that the active rioters in the late disturbances did not belong to the poorest class: they were men with money at command. People make the remark, and seem to think that it settles something; and that to convict a rioter of possessing means will prevent riots in future. But to know that fact settles nothing. People do not riot because they are poor, if absolute poverty were the cause of riot, every section of the country would have risen before the manufacturing districts, people riot because they are discontented. The most destitute people in the manufacturing towns did not begin the tumult, any more than the all but destitute rural labourers or the famishing Irish, because they were used to something nearly as bad for a long time past. But when bad trade cheered the increasing turmoil of high paid work in the factories, and men who had begun to have some habitual sense of luxury, coarse as it was, some feeling of consequence, and some political ideas, crude though they were, found themselves rapidly losing ground, they became discontented: and the very fact that they were not the most destitute not only gave them some strength for origination, but also added to their real reasons for discontent, they had had a greater 'stake in the country.' They thought that divers social and political regulations unjustly encroached upon that stake, and many men of authority and influence said that in some respects they were right. Those who told them so, also told them that it was wrong and impolitic to resort to violence, but they have not got so far as that in the accidence of the political grammar: they have only got far enough to think that Mr Recorder Addison's rebuke is 'humbag'; for that if they were even wealthy, but unjustly stinted in their wealth, their submission to 'oppression,' ought not to be exacted.

The difficulty seems to be, that the people have some real grievances, and that fact vitiate the case against them with a 'but': their rioting was criminal, but there are laws which curtail their employment, make bread dear, exclude them from a share in the power to order these things, though not from the obligation to pay taxes—'taxation' still being co-extensive with representation,' and so forth. What a pity that these anomalies are suffered to cripple the law and government of the country!

From the same, September 10.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

The Queen's progress through Scotland has been smoother than the voyage to it; although the Town Councillors of Edinburgh have not recovered from the dismay at their own blunders on the Queen's landing. Not that the voyage was dangerous or eventful, only there has been a march of intellect since the days when Canute's suite told him that the sea would not wet his feet; and it is written that the short pitching waves of the East coast made the Ocean Queen very uncomfortable. Indeed it has been said that letters from Edinburgh, Canute-courtierlike, asserted that the Queen was not at all moved, but the weight of historical evidence lies the other way.

The facts of the Queen's entry, and the ludicrous manner in which the Provost and Bailies were found napping, were narrated in our last Postscript. The worthies have published an apology to exonerate themselves, and on their own showing, this appears to be the

real state of the case. Queen Victoria determined, after her sea voyage, to get to Dalkeith Palace as privately and quickly as possible; but the civic dignitaries of Edinburgh in Town Council assembled, resolved that it would be impossible that the Queen could make a private entry; and so they told the Ministers in Scotland, after the Queen had embarked, and when it was impossible to learn her pleasure. The pleasure of the Queen had already been declared in an opposite sense, but that was before the Town Council had signified its will paramount. The ministers, good naturedly, promised to tell the Queen, and to let the Town Councillors know. This was construed by them to mean, that all should be done as they had decreed, and that the Queen would obey. Now they had so arranged matters, that they could go to bed, get their breakfasts, (this was expressly stated by one of them to have been an object) dress at leisure, master, marshal, march; and all being prepared, then and not till then, the Queen might land. 'Sic volvere Parcas'—that is, the Bailies. Accordingly the troops slept on their arms all night, the Bailies in the arms of their wives, or the bachelors in the arms of Morpheus; when lo! at a rade early hour the Queen arrives—lands—and ministers tell the Bailie who was sent to Granton Pier to see the instructions of his compeers carried out, that the Queen found it necessary to go to Dalkeith as fast as possible. They seem never to have thought that the fair voyager might have some wish in the matter, and they were choked with indignation at the disobedience of her advisers, and the contumacy of the Queen. Even the show of Saturday's public entry has not appeased the civic wrath.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

Montreal Transcript, October 5.

The prosperity and progress of Canada, as well as its many reverses, have in past times depended mainly upon the character and conduct of the governor. Energetic or indolent, good natured and hopeful, or baughty or imperious, statesman or twaddler, each in succession has stamped his own character upon the administration, and made the condition of Canada as it were the index of his own ability or incapacity. Glance for an instant at the names of a few of the Governors now no more with us—their vice regal splendor all faded and passed away—Lord Gosford, Sir Francis Bond Head, Lord Durham, Sir John Colborne, Lord Sydenham, and one will scarce need a moment's reflection to see how true is the sentiment we have advanced. Except during the time of the administration of Sir John Colborne, the cabinet advisers have been merely nominal—advisers for the sake of form, and to do away with the tyrannical appearance which the 'one man power' would have assumed if there had been no apparent check or control in the Governor's acts, other than that his responsibility to the Home Government. It was Sir Francis Bond Head himself by the vigor and energy of his character, and the loftiness of his Conservative principles, and the might of his pen that gave him so distinguished success over the opponents of his administration.—Lord Durham in spite of the Radical hangers on that infused their own slimy and noxious principles and prejudices into his Report, was yet his own adviser; and as for the cabinet, he professed not to have even the semblance of regard for its advice, but acted avowedly on his own judgment in carrying out his own policy. As for Lord Sydenham, the country has not forgotten how completely his spirit ruled it over all that came in contact with him. The arcana of the government offices were at once laid bare before his glance—so much so that before three months in the country, he could teach, and did teach, the officials that it was of no use to appeal to precedent and authority, or to try to perplex him with their forms, so as to keep him dependant on them for information. He showed them and the members of the cabinet, that he knew their official forms as well as they.

The authority of a governor thus uncontrolled, when coupled with the influence given him by the possession of patronage and as the Representative of the Crown, could not fail in a colony like this to be for a time almost omnipotent for good or evil; and so indeed it was, and has been until now.

To a governor of ability and influence, and a man of energy and self-reliance, no fairer field could have been offered at once for the display of his abilities and the exercise of an enlarged and enlightened patriotism. To a governor without any opinion of his own, and ready to veer about at every breath of opposition—to a man without a fixed and steady policy, anxious only to soothe and conciliate all parties, and to sacrifice all for temporary repose—no worse field could have been presented than Canada. Nowhere could a single man do more of mischief, or more to unsettle the little that remains stable in the principles on which colonial administrations was conducted.

To measure then, the Responsibility which the present governor in chief has assumed—would require more of reflection than most men are willing to bestow upon so melancholy

a subject. But the responsibility rests, and must rest, upon him, for no constraint of opposition—no overwhelming vote of want of confidence—nothing short of infatuation, and a want of confidence in himself and his measures, led him to surrender at discretion to a set of men hostile to the connexion which he is bound by his oaths to support and preserve unimpaired.

Even now, were his Excellency only resolute, the presence of three or four men in his cabinet could not avail to render him powerless or passive. But from the moment that the patronage of the Crown was surrendered, in such an unexampled manner, to such men—from the moment a seat in the cabinet was offered and pressed upon a man who had fought in open rebellion, and faced the fire of British musketry, in a mad attempt to carry out his hostility to the government that then was—from that moment the governor placed himself, with his hands tied, in the power of his new advisers; and to struggle now, would be but to chafe and irritate his keepers, without offering any prospect of relief to himself or of hope to the loyal population of the colony.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

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

Sir Wm. Colebrooke's Visit to the North.

The Lieut. Governor passed through Miramichi on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., on his visit to the Northern Counties. He arrived in Bathurst the same evening; put up at O'Brien's Hotel, and started again on Thursday morning, for Dalhousie, getting in at the latter place about sunset, where he put up at the Royal Hotel. On Friday morning His Excellency drove up the river Restigouche, and passing through Campbellton, went on to Athol House, the residence of Robert Ferguson, Esq., the founder and father of Restigouche, where he took breakfast in company with about twenty of the principal gentry of Dalhousie and Campbellton; and accompanied by them, walked over a part of the extensive, and highly cultivated farm of this gentleman. This was the extreme limit of his journey northward. In returning he stopped a few minutes at the residence of A. Ritchie, Esq., at Campbellton, and arrived again at Dalhousie about 2 P. M.

His Excellency's arrival in this quarter was so unexpected, and his movements so rapid, that little opportunity was afforded the inhabitants of either Gloucester or Restigouche to testify their respect for him, or their gratification by his visit, in a manner commensurate with their wishes, or fitting the high station which His Excellency fills. The short time that was allowed them, however, was industriously used by the good people of Dalhousie for these purposes. On His Excellency's return from Campbellton, he was received with a salute fired from the ships in the harbour and the merchants' wharves; a public Address was prepared, which was immediately presented by A. Barberie, Esq., and a deputation, and a public Dinner was provided, at which His Excellency kindly consented to be entertained. The dinner was a sumptuous affair, and passed off with great harmony and satisfaction to all parties, entertainers and entertained.

Sir William left Dalhousie on Saturday, and arrived in Bathurst in time to receive an Address, and hold a Levee the same evening at O'Brien's Hotel. On Sunday he attended Divine Service at St. George's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Somerville officiated, and afterwards visited the various Sunday Schools in the town. On Monday morning, at seven A. M., he left again for Newcastle, on his route to Fredericton.

His Excellency travelled with horses hired en route, and was accompanied only by Lieut. Wilson, 52nd Regt., and Mr. Sheriff Baldwin, of Gloucester. He appeared delighted with the mountain scenery of Restigouche, and the salubrious aspect of the Bay shore altogether, and promised a speedy repetition of his visit, and a longer stay when he next came.

The Governor's courteous manners, and frank and cordial address, won upon the favour of all classes with whom he had intercourse during his tour, and in a manner destroyed the prejudice, and dislike towards him which had become engendered in the minds of those who are hostile to the adoption of the measures proposed by him at the last legislative session; all found him with zealous and sincere intentions, and not without a "reason for his rule."

The following are the ADDRESSES referred to:

To His Excellency Lieut. Colonel Sir Wm. McBean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency, We, the Magistrates, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the County of Restigouche, beg leave most respectfully to thank your Excellency for this early visit to this distant section of your Government, and beg to assure your Excellency that we hail your presence among us at this advanced season of the year—effected as it must be, at the expense of much personal fatigue and inconvenience, as strongly indicative of your Excellency's lively and general interest in the welfare and prosperity of the people entrusted to your care by our most gracious Sovereign.

We would also take this occasion of reiterating our expressions of attachment and affection to Her Majesty's person and Government.

We trust Your Excellency may experience pleasure and gratification by your visit, and may return in safety to the seat of Government.

His Excellency's reply:

To the Magistrates, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the County of Restigouche, Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel much impressed with your cordial reception of me, and I can assure you that so far from regarding my visit to Restigouche as attended with inconvenience from the lateness of the season, I have derived from it the greatest gratification, as well in the opportunity of personal communication with you, as in witnessing the spirit with which you have improved in so short a time the great natural advantages of this district.

The impression I have formed of these advantages is such as to lead me to entertain a sanguine hope that the temporary depression to which you have been subject in common with other parts of the Province, will be succeeded by an early revival of prosperity, and with improved experience of an Agricultural as well as of the Commercial resources of the Province. I can assure you that you do not overrate the interest I take in your welfare, and which is due to you from the representative of a Sovereign to whose person and government you are so affectionately attached.

I request you, Gentlemen, to accept my sincere acknowledgments for your personal good wishes.

To His Excellency Sir Wm. McBean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieut. Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency, We, the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants and other Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, have much pleasure in congratulating Your Excellency on your arrival in this distant quarter of your government.

We highly appreciate the motives that must have influenced your Excellency to undertake such a long and fatiguing journey at this advanced period of the year, as it offers to us a strong evidence of your Excellency's earnest desire to obtain a correct knowledge of the condition and circumstances of all parts of the Province through personal observation, and communication with the inhabitants.