

THE LOYALIST.

"GOD AND MY COUNTRY."

Vol. 1.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1843.

No. 42.

seven years, daughters of an industrious poor man named Keith, residing at the Butternut Ridge in this County, were sent one morning by their parents to drive home their cows, which were browsing in the woods near to and adjoining their residence. After a considerable time had elapsed, and there being no appearance of their return, the parents became apprehensive for their safety, and concluded that they must have ventured farther into the woods, and lost or mistaken their way, and that several succeeding days and weeks were spent in a fruitless search by their afflicted parents and different others of their neighbours for their recovery, but in vain. Years rolled on; enquiries from time to time were diligently set afoot, and not the most minute trace or intelligence could be received of these dear children. Time at last seemed in a measure to reconcile the minds of the distracted parents, when finally the aged sire, bowed down by this bereavement, bent like a lofty oak stripped of its branches, and was gathered to his fathers.

About ten days ago, the elder of these children, now a woman advanced in years, dressed in the habiliments of an Indian's Squaw, made her appearance at a house contiguous to the residence of her aged mother and brothers, accompanied by an Indian supposed to be her husband. The inmates of the house judging from her conversation, and other prominent traces in her manner, countenance and demeanor, that something transcendent of the Indian character was peculiarly developed in her, immediately figured to themselves that she bore a striking resemblance to the Keith family; recollections of the past flew in remembrance, and after a brief consultation with her, they finally determined with themselves to send for her whom they supposed to be her mother: who, on her appearance was instantly recognized, and both flew into each other's arms in a flood of tears. She and her supposed husband, were then conducted to that dwelling from whence she had been an involuntary exile these twenty-six years, where she then related the whole circumstances of her captivity: How that on the morning before mentioned, they were met in the woods by an Indian, who promised to conduct them to their parents; that after a long and tedious journey through the forest, they at last arrived at a River, when their supposed guide ordered them to embark in a canoe, from whence they were conveyed to an Indian encampment—taken to his wigwag, and severally introduced to the members of his family, from whom they received every demonstration of kindness and attention; that custom soon reconciled them to their mode and manner of living; that several means were resorted to in order to give their complexions an Indian tinge or dye; that the utmost secrecy was preserved respecting them, especially when in the vicinity of white people: that they invariably accompanied them in their journeys. She further states, that after the lapse of a few years, her sister was separated from her; that she herself at last became the wife of her captor's son, by whom she had five children—three of whom, with their father, are now dead. She believes her sister to be yet living, and residing on P. E. Island; that she saw her repeatedly since their separation. She also states the Indian who accompanied her is not a second husband, although he positively asserts the contrary, and vows to be yet revenged if not given up to him. She has made some attempts at eloping since her return, but was pursued and brought back again, and appears rather shy when accosted by her neighbours. She frequently speaks of her two children and her sister.

Information of these particulars have been transmitted to P. E. Island, with the hope that some clue may transpire in order, if possible, to effect the recovery of her sister. These transactions are in current circulation in this neighbourhood, since the restoration of this woman, several of our neighbours have both saw and conversed with her; they may therefore receive a place in your Gleaner as a remarkable fact. —*Shediac Correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner.*

The following brief particulars were gleaned from a respectable individual, who was perfectly acquainted with the subject of this Narrative in his youth, and who saw, and conversed with her a few days ago, may be regarded as perfectly authentic.

About twenty-six years ago, male children, one aged nine,

mer numbers of this paper, and forced our semi-official contemporary the "Chronicle" to admit that that system of so-called Responsible Government which has been in this country, is not British—that it is not sanctioned by British usage, and that it is a violation of the principles of the British Constitution—we shall now show, very briefly, that, on the contrary, it is American—it is Republican!

We have already brought before our readers, and commented upon, in instances in which the present administration has sought to intimidate the press, corrupt or control public opinion, and influence the elections by proclaiming the monstrous doctrine, that opposition to the government or its nominees on the part of any office holder, local or not, shall be followed by instant dismissal; that all place and emolument constitute the spoils of the victors, to be disposed of as may be thought proper by them to reward the services and secure the adherence of their retainers, and to strengthen the government in opposition to the people. Now, be it borne in mind that this is vauntingly put forth and acted upon by the men in power as the very essence of "responsible government"—as absolutely necessary to its "free working" and to its existence! Let us look at the one and the other, as drawn by a skilful hand.

In a most clever work, generally attributed to Lord Morpeth, entitled "The Fame and Glory of England Vindicated," we find the following passage relative to the tenure of office under British Responsible Government, and we recommend it to the serious attention of our readers. They will readily perceive, from the comparison instituted in the paragraph here quoted, which part applies more properly to Canada:

"In Britain, the jealousy of freedom forbids all placemen from interfering in elections, and even deprives them of the elective franchise. In America, the retainers of government not only march up to the polls, but direct the movements of their party, and the flags of faction are openly brought out from the government office. In Britain no holder of office is changed with the government excepting a few of the high political placemen. The public are served by men who have been all their lives in some particular branch of the public service, and who are promoted by seniority or superior talent. In consequence, the public business is well done. In America, the victors take the spoils, generally speaking, and new men are constantly brought into office, not in consequence of their fitness for it, but from the charms of political partisanship, and the public business is not well done."

This paragraph contains more—it exhibits a pungent argument against the latter, and in favour of the former system—which we shall employ again on a future occasion. None will dare to deny the correctness of the facts stated; still less that a system so pernicious to the peace, welfare, and good government of a country as that which exists in the United States, is sought to be carried out in the Government of this Province—a system which deserves the reprobation of every honest man.—*Kingston News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FEBRUARY MAIL.

From Willmer's News Letter, Feb. 4.

The character and complexion of the incidents which have occurred in the course of the last month are neither cheering nor satisfactory. Trade and commerce are not relieved from the ruinous depression which has for a long time paralyzed their energies—the hopes of a speedy revival appears even in the minds of the most sanguine to droop—the continuance of the amicable relationships which Great Britain has maintained with some of the continental powers is perilled by the reckless insolence of brawling and discontented demagogues—a hurricane has swept the seas and strewed the coasts with the wreck of untold numbers of the mercantile marine—and to crown all in the metropolis of the first nation in Europe, the confidential Secretary of the Premier has been murdered in a public thoroughfare, and in open day!

The English Exchequer exhibits an officially declared deficiency of a million. This lamentable circumstance is by various parties attributed to various causes—The ministerial journals with all the rhetoric they can muster, stoutly contend

that the falling off in the returns, which is chiefly noted in the excise department, is attributable to the spread of tea-totalism. In spite of the dexterity of the sophistry and the brilliancy of the wit with which it is sought to delude and hoodwink the community from the detection and consideration of the actual instigating cause of the mischief, of this fact the majority of the people have satisfied themselves—that the stagnation of trade, and the increase of pauperism render it impossible to procure those articles of luxury and convenience from which an excise revenue is usually obtained. It is a subject which should excite astonishment or create perplexity, that a nation has purposely abstained from indulging in the superfluities of life, when it is a difficult task with the majority of them to procure the meagre necessities which barely sustain it.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was opened by commission on Thursday evening, when the speech from the throne was delivered as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

By the Treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.

The skill, valour, and discipline of the Naval and Military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

As soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

In concert with her Allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.

The difference for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but as each of these States has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this Treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been maintained by the European and native forces.

The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions have been made

in the amount of the Naval and Military Force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended Empire of Her Majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipts from some of the ordinary sources of revenue.

Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country, which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

In considering, however, the present state of the Revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind, that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the Import Duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year, the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavour to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people.

FRANCE.—Louis Philippe opened the French Chamber on the 9th ult. The speech, usual on such occasions contains nothing of general importance.

The report that the French at the Marquesas Islands had sustained a sanguinary assault is confirmed. Captain Halley Governor of the Island of Christine, wished to compel the chief of the natives to quit the bay adjoining the fort; but on going out to meet him (the chief) Mr. Halley with Lieutenant de Ladebat were killed by natives lying in ambuscade.

Another commercial treaty between England and France is said to be on the tapis, wherein both countries concede various duties, and aim at an approach to reciprocity; but, judging from the unfortunate results of previous attempts, there is little reason to apprehend that the present negotiation will fare better.

The Sugar question was discussed in the bureaux for the ninth time since 1832. The general impression is, that the home monopoly will not be abolished.

Count de Ratti-Menton, the newly appointed French Consul at Canton, is to set out in a short time, charged to draw up a work on the commercial relations that France may have in future with the Chinese Empire.

SPAIN.—The regent has dissolved the Cortes, which strengthens the belief that the spirit of revolt had not been confined to Barcelona. The new Cortes are to meet in April, at which time the control of government will remain with the regent and his ministers. The following order has been issued relative to the payment of the fine imposed upon the Catalans.

The Captain General of the second district and General in chief of the Army of Catalonia, informs the Constitutional Ayuntamiento, that he has received a list, comprising the names of only seven persons, who have come to pay their quota of the contribution of 6,000,000 reals.

This result proves two things—first the

constant practice of the city to despise and refuse to execute, since 1834, the decrees issued by the Cortes and his government; second, the bad grace with which the Ayuntamiento enforces the execution of the said decrees. Faithful to my mission I order you to publish early to-morrow morning a *banda*, directing that within a delay of five days, each taxpayer shall deposit his quota of the contribution in the municipal chest. The General proceeds to threaten that if his views are not met, he will billet a number of soldiers on each defaulter and take other measures more energetic should they persevere in their resistance. Subsequent accounts from Spain state that the captain-general had extended the payment of the contribution.

Espartaco, on making his entry into Madrid from Barcelona, was observed to look thinner, and rather care-worn. He proceeded to the Queen's palace, followed by the National Militia of all arms. The Queen and her sister, attended by the Regent, and the principal officers, were loudly cheered by the soldiers, when they appeared at the balcony.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese proposals for a new tariff were delivered to Lord Howard de Warden on the 15th ult; but the further alterations offered to Great Britain were so slight, and coupled with such conditions, that there is no chance of their being accepted by the British Government, which will no doubt consider them as the ultimatum of Portugal; and their rejection, therefore, will be tantamount to breaking off the negotiation for a tariff-convention for the present. The commercial accounts are very gloomy, and if that which is stated be true, the country is on the eve of bankruptcy. The poorer classes are enduring intense suffering both at Lisbon and Oporto. England, it seems, offered to Portugal a reduction on her wines of every description from 5s. 6d. to 3s. per imperial gallon, or 45 1-2 per cent; a reduction on brandy from 22s. 6d. to 14s per imperial gallon, or 40 per cent; a reduction on oil to a nominal duty, and on fruit to a statistical duty; thus excluding none of the staple articles of Portugal, the principle of reduction being universal, and averaging 50 per cent.

SYRIA AND TURKEY.—The Syrian Question had been settled according to the wishes of the Five Powers, on the terms set forth in a note to their representatives by the Reis Effendi. It had also been definitively settled, that Russia and Great Britain should mediate between Turkey and Persia—a conference to be held at Erzeroum.

CHINA.—The news from China, received by the last overland mail, adds little to the information we have already learned. The arrival of Major Malcolm was anxiously expected, and in the meanwhile speculation is rife as to the result of our negotiations with his Celestial Majesty. By some it is thought that the Chinese will attempt to wear out the patience of their conquerors by the adoption of a system of passive resistance. Others imagine that the defeated Chinese will compromise their dignity by refusing to traffic with any other nation than that by whom they have been so utterly discomfited. The tenor of the private correspondence, would seem to sanction the opinion that the Chinese, humiliated as they are, have resolved to recognise no people as traders but the British. After all, the whole affair as it now stands is one of mere speculation, and the arrival of an Indian Mail may, so far as predictions are concerned, "fix them ever, or unsettle them quite." The British are actively engaged in building residences and warehouses at Hong Kong, with the acquisition of which they seem no little satisfied.

INDIA.—The Indian mail reached on the 7th ult. General Pollock left Cabul on the 12th Oct. with the British Troops in three divisions; two consisting of his own force, and the third of general Nott's. Before their departure however, the place of vengeance was set upon the place. This kind of retribution was begun at Istalif, which was sacked—the town set on fire, and the fortifications blown up. With the exception of 500 women, who were set at liberty, "not a living soul," says one of the accounts, "was spared, whether armed or unarmed, the men were hunted down like wild beasts, not a prisoner was taken, mercy was never