represented as having been chiefly attached, uses these words—

"Since my dear soul was mistress of her choice,
And could of men distinguish her election,
She hath sealed thee for herself."

ACT III., SC. 2.

In Scripture, the "chest" was said to be "sealed," and thus set apart. The figure of the poet is evidently derived from this circumstance.

Speaking of the multitudinous consequences involved in the fate of a king, as contrasted with that of a common man, Rosencrantz is made to say—

"The cease of Majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it, with it: it is a massy wheel,
Fix'd on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortised and adjoined, which, when it falls,
Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attendes the boist'rous ruin"

ACT III., SC. 3.

This image of the wheel seems to have been suggested by the prophet Ezekiel, in his first chapter and elsewhere, where the symbol of an immense wheel, with a vast complication of annexments, is made to subserve the purpose of illustration. The imagery of the prophet is gorgeous and striking, but obscure, just the thing calculated to take hold of such a mind as Shakspeare's, and to supply such hints as would be expressed as above.

There is room for much more of observation on the remorse of the royal fratricide, and his vain attempt to pray, than we can here find space for. The soliloquy commencing with—"Oh, my offence is rank—it smells to heaven," so well known and justly admired, abounds with not merely natural sentiments, but with remarkable evidence that the writer's mind was richly impregnated with spiritual knowledge and scriptural phraseology:—

"What if this cursed hand
Were thicker than itself with brother's blood,
Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens
To wash it white as snow?"

The very words of Isai. i. 18; and we have the doctrine of that chapter so expressly alluded to, that it is highly possible, ere he penned the soliloquy, our author read the document.

"Forgive me my foul murder.
That cannot be, since still I possessed
Of those effects for which I did the murder."

ACT III., SC. 3.

Here is evidently brought out the principle of limitation, which is set down in the chapter just referred to, at the 16th verse, viz:—

"Put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes. Cease to do evil, learn to do well, &c. Come now let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow," &c.

The poet, it is plain, had read and reflected on this passage, and then makes such a use of the knowledge thence derived as was calculated to convey and impress upon the mind important truth.

Hamlet, addressing his mother, says—

"Sit you down,
And let me wring your heart: for so I shall,
If it be made of penetrable stuff;
If wicked custom had not brazed it so,
That it be proof and bulwark against sense."

ACT III., SC. 4.

Here is the "conscience seared as with a hot iron," of 1 Tim. iv. 2, presented to us a heart covered with brass, and thus rendered sense-proof. The sentiment of both places is kindred, the figures of speech different.

An observation is called for on the funeral scene. The priest does no more than conduct the body to the ground; which surprises Laertes, and he demands—

"What ceremony else?"

On which the priest explains, that, as the death of Ophelia was doubtful, nothing more could be done than the

"Bringing of her home with bell and burial,
Laer. Must there no more be done?
Priest. No more be done!
We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls.
Laer. Lay her in the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring. I tell thee, churlish priest,
A minist'ring angel shall my sister be,
When thou lies howling."

ACT V., SC. 1.

This is certainly rough usage to be employed towards a priest, when engaged in the duties of his office. We may be perfectly certain, that if Shakspeare had any reverence at all for the Popish priesthood, and, much more, had he been a Romanist, as some have stupidly ventured to say he was, he never could have put such language as this into the mouth of a Roman Catholic gentleman. No doubt the poet makes Laertes speak thus, not because he was himself disposed to think harshly of the Romish priesthood, but because he was aware that they had on such occasions been occasionally been so treated by their own flocks. We cannot allow that so judicious a delineator of the manners of the age as Shakspeare was, could have so evidently sinned against truth, as to present a priest scandally rated in a churchyard, unless such an event were known not to have been uncommon; and if common, how had the clerical character become depreciated under prevalent Popery? The inference is, perhaps, worth but little, after all. This, however, is certain, that the language before us puts, in a strong light, the absurdity which the late Mr. O'Connell was guilty of, when he said he believed that Shakspeare was a Roman Catholic!

We shall only quote one more passage, and this shall be one in which the Church Catechism is referred to. No doubt Master Shakspeare knew it by heart, and had repeated it thousands of times during his boyhood; so that it will not be surprising to hear its utterance on his lips. Rosencrantz, the school-fellow of Hamlet, who was employed by the king as a spy upon his conduct, addressing him, says:—

"My lord, you once did love me."

To which Hamlet replies:

"And do so still, by these pickers and stealers."

Thus evidently referring to the well-known statement of "our duty to our neighbour," as given in the Church Catechism, which, by the way, (our duty to our neighbour as aforesaid), is as rhymatical a piece of prose as was ever deposited in a boy's memory. It runs thus, as need scarcely be set down:—

"To keep my hands from *picking and stealing*, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering," &c.

We remember once to have heard a Dissenting Minister, who was haranguing a congregation against the Church, say, that of *all* the catechisms in *all* the world, the Church Catechism was *all to* nothing the very worst; to which we would reply, that of all the ridiculous judgments ever delivered by ridiculous people, the aforesaid judgment was about the most ridiculous. The Church Catechism was part and parcel of William Shakspeare's mind, and this is but a poor part of its glory. We dare say it has made Christians much more pious than he was; we should like, however, to have pointed out any catechism which helped to make one more justly famous.

We chose to consider this drama at present, from its relation to the marriage question; we profess to have but superficially scanned it. Perhaps, however, it will be admitted that, slight as our review is, it is suggestive at least, and serves to show, that in the department of theology, Shakspeare was no weakling, and does no dishonour to his *alma mater*, the Church of England.

Five companies of enrolled pensioners are to be sent to Upper Canada, to be placed under the command of a military superintendent in North America. The stations selected are Toronto, London, Amherstburg, Penetanguishene, and Niagara.

A REMEDY FOR IRELAND.

(From the Woolwich Gazette.)

The bane of Ireland is in a great measure, if not entirely, owing to that country being treated as a colonial possession, instead of being placed on an equality with the other portions of the United Kingdom. The continuance of a Governor, or Viceroy, to rule in Dublin, instead of being a blessing is a very great evil, and the source of the bitterest party feelings kept up by those who are employed at the vice-regal Court, against those who wish to step into their shoes by intrigue, or any other means. It is therefore the duty of Her Majesty's present advisers to recommend the abolition of that situation at the earliest possible moment, as no excuse can now be offered for its retention,—the electric telegraph and the speed of the steamers employed on the Holyhead station having placed Dublin under the immediate control of Her Majesty and all the Members of her Government, rendering a Deputy-Sovereign in the capital of Ireland of no use whatever, although a great expense to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom who have to bear the burthen of supporting that establishment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer must also aid in the regeneration of Ireland, as the exemption of that country from bearing an equal share in the taxation imposed on England, and Wales, and Scotland, has a most prejudicial effect on the inhabitants of the Sister Island. Ireland is a spoiled child—over indulged by its parents or guardians, and while treated in that manner will never be otherwise than indolent and a great trouble to them.—All future acts of Parliament ought therefore to be framed for the United Kingdom, and not for England and Wales, or Scotland only. To exclude Ireland, Guernsey, or the Isle of Man from their operation when taxes are imposed, is to hold out a premium to the idleness and self-indulgence of the inhabitants of these places; as a proof of which, it may be stated that persons only retire to these comparatively untaxed countries for the purpose of living better on their limited means, when they should have continued in the quarter of the kingdom from which their incomes were derived; or if previously engaged in commercial enterprise, and still able for exertion of mind or body, they ought to have remained useful members of society for the benefit of themselves and the prosperity of the country. We have never heard of parties going to these untaxed places to realize fortunes by honest industay, the privileges they enjoy only causes them to be the abodes of idleness which ought not to exist in a well regulated kingdom.

The evils arising from the exemption of Ireland from the fair share of the burthen of taxation necessary for the purpose of Government, and keeping faith with the public creditors, can be clearly illustrated by the following comparative facts well known to exist in the respective countries. In England or Scotland the landed proprietors, or possessional gentlemen, having incomes of from £300 to £400 per annum, are not above causing their sons to engage at an early period of life in professional pursuits; or, in the civil, Military, and Naval Services of the country, that they may be less burthensome to their parents. In Ireland, on the contrary, the landed proprietor who has £300 or £400 per annum,—there are comparatively few professional gentlemen,—gives himself up to the chase, and allows his young sons to grow up without thought of their future prospects in life. The consequence is, they form a predilection to follow in the foot-steps of their father, and keep their horses and dogs for sporting purposes. These youths are generally too poor to marry; But not too poor to beget illegitimate children,—and the country by that means acquires an increase of population, which added to the issue of improvident marriages, where the fathers have no profession or industrial means of supporting their children, is the source of great misery

We have no desire in drawing the attention of Government, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular, to this remedy for Ireland, to convey an idea that taxation is a blessing, but we maintain that the whole United Kingdom ought to bear an equal share in the burthens imposed, until all can be equally relieved, that the industrious may not in future be called upon to support the indolent.

THE STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

In our last number we stated that the President of the REPUBLIC would find himself placed in a difficulty, when he found it requisite to apply to the Assembly for a further dotation to enable him to liquidate his engagements, and support the dignity of his position. That crisis has arrived sooner than we expected, and his transition Ministry have already demanded of the Assembly to vote the necessary funds. From the bad feeling and open hostility of a majority of the Assembly to the President, we anticipate that they will refuse to grant him the requisite supplies, and in the event of that proving to be the case,—farewell to the power of LOUIS NAPOLEON, unless he throws himself into the arms of Russia or Austria.

We have, on former occasions, stated our opinion of the intentions of these powers to check the spirit of improvement and the liberal measures requisite to meet the wants of the present age; and we as yet see no reason to change our opinion, that the Emperor of RUSSIA has a great design of conquest, and merely puts Austria forward as an advanced Guard to pave the way for the accomplishment of his intentions. It is now certain that the Troops on the Continent have been moved forward, even during the inclemency of winter, to take possession of Hamburgh, where a Garrison of 4000 Austrians will be stationed. Lord PALMERSTON will therefore have to keep a watchful eye upon the movements of Foreign powers, during the next three months, or this country may be called upon to exertion when least prepared for it. We are no alarmists, or afraid of all the Continental powers put together,—even although they may be aided by the Pope and his emissaries,—only we consider it necessary to keep a good look out ahead in order to avoid the breakers abroad and sunken rocks at home, on which the state vessel of this country may be injured, if not cautiously steered by competent Statesmen.
—*Woolwich Gazette.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

BILL TO EXCLUDE PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Monday, March 3rd.

The House went into Committee for the third time on the Bill to exclude Public Officers from holding seats in the House of Assembly. Mr. Purdy in the Chair.

Mr. BOTSFORD said he believed from what had transpired on former occasions there was scarcely any difference of opinion as to the general principles of the Bill, but it was possible to kill a thing with kindness, and he was rather afraid that the kindness of certain hon. members would kill this Bill. He thanked the friends of the Bill for the aid they seemed disposed to give him, but hoped they would not extend their kindness too far; (laughter). To avoid losing the Bill altogether, he had prepared a second draft, to meet the objections half-way, which, if he was in order, he would substitute for the original draft. By a half-way measure, he meant that he had gone further than some hon. members wished to go, and not so far as others would go. (The hon. member then read the draft of the Bill he had prepared, which was similar to the amendment read by Mr. Gray on a former occasion, excluding in general terms all who held offices of profit or emolument (political offices excepted) if they received their appointment from the Government).

Mr. HANNINGTON contended that the Bill could not be altered, or another draft substituted, while an amendment to that Bill stood in the hands of the Chairman undisposed of.

Mr. STEVES thought confusion would hereafter arise unless the offices that would render a person ineligible as a candidate were specified. He hoped the hon. member from Kent (Mr. Cutler) would withdraw his amendment, and let another be substituted.

Mr. SCOULLER suggested that the hon. member (Mr. Cutler) be permitted to withdraw the amendment then before the Committee, and offer instead the one he had read the last time the Committee sat.

The Hon SPEAKER thought it was better to withdraw the amendment, and allow the hon. mover to alter the Bill; then it would be competent for any hon. member who wished to offer any amendment he chose. All hon. members desirous a good bill, they should therefore disregard technicalities, and unite to make the Bill as perfect as possible.

Mr. CUTLER said he was quite willing to withdraw his amendment, if allowed to substitute another he had prepared, in which he had specified the officers to be excluded.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said the object was to purify the House by excluding all those over it was supposed Government could exercise an undue influence. Among these were all County officers appointed by, and holding their offices subject to the will of the Government. He thought it best to specify the offices excluded, and approved of the amendment the hon. member from Kent wished to substitute for the amendment then before them, and would go for it if it could be brought in.

Hon. SPEAKER thought the amendment referred to went rather too far; he did not think it should include Judges of Probate and Coroners.

Mr. WILMOT would reiterate what he had said the other day. They should consider that they were not merely excluding certain persons from holding seats in that house, but they were restraining the privileges of the people, and preventing them from sending to the house whomsoever they chose. Let them stick to British practice, or else imitate the United States. At present there was a law in operation which compelled a member accepting an office of profit or emolument to return to his constituents for re-election, and it was for them to express their approval or disapproval of his conduct. He thought that was quite sufficient, as it left the matter in the hands of the people. He regarded the present Bill as unconstitutional.

The hon. SPEAKER was surprised to hear such doctrines from his hon. colleague. The Bill did not propose going so far as the law in England excluding officials from Parliament, and was quite constitutional so far as it went.

Mr. HATHEWAY was also surprised at what had fallen from the hon. member from St. John.—The Bill did not go so far as the English law, for that not only excluded public officers from sitting in Parliament, but it deprived them of the privilege of voting at elections.)

Mr. WILMOT said the hon. member was mistaken. The law in England did not exclude County officers—sheriffs for instance—from sitting in Parliament; it only excluded them from sitting for the county in which they held an official situation. They could sit for another county.

Mr. CUTLER wished to ascertain if the Committee would allow him to withdraw his amendment. (There appeared to be a general assent, but Mr. C. did not avail himself of it, and no action was taken.

Dr. THOMSON agreed that the amendment went too far. He also contended against passing such an important Bill when several members were absent, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. ENGLISH had been listening with attention to what had been said upon this Bill. Hon. members seemed to agree generally, and yet they differed about trifles,—one was willing to go a little further than another. He believed they were all anxious to do what was right.—The object was to cleanse the House, and he would go for the exclusion of all who could be influenced by Government. He did not think Magistrates or Coroners should be excluded—their officers were of too little consequence. For instance, were he magistrate, or Coroner, and that office excluded him from the House, if he wanted a seat there he would at once resign his office, because he considered it worthless. He agreed with the sentiments advanced by his colleague. He thought it best to specify the offices which would render the incumbents ineligible. Something had been said as to the probable fate of the Bill elsewhere. He had come there determined to do his duty, and would vote for that which he considered right, regardless of consequences. He did not think hon. members should be influenced by the probabilities as to the fate of a measure in the other branch.

Mr. PORTER said he was against the Bill in toto. Should it pass, they would be depriving the people of their privileges; they (the people) had not complained; on the contrary, they had returned official gentlemen to that house again and again, and there had never been a complaint uttered that they had been influenced by improper motives.—That being the case, he did not think it right to deprive the people of one of their privileges until they petitioned for it, and upon that ground he would oppose the Bill.

Dr. THOMSON observed that this Bill would not come into operation until next general election, therefore there was no necessity for passing it this year. Not a word about it had they heard from the people, he would therefore propose that they postpone the further consideration of the Bill until next session, and give the people an opportunity to petition for it if they want it.

Hon. SPEAKER differed from the opinion expressed by the hon. member from Charlotte (MR. Porter.) At the last general election the people had expressed an opinion in accordance with this Bill, by generally rejecting public officers, and those who were supposed to be under the influence of Government. The Bill would not deprive the people of their privileges; on the contrary, it would be for their good. For instance, supposing a measure for the good of the people was before that House, to which the Government was inimical, while public officers sat in the House Government could, perhaps, defeat that measure by bringing an undue influence to bear. It was therefore for the good of the people to exclude those officers.

Mr. GILBERT contended that the people had been asking for this measure for years past.—It was evinced in the cry they raised against members of the House being appointed Supervisors.

Mr. MACPHERSON was in favour of the Bill.—He had lately seen enough of Government influence in the recent election for York. Let Government have its influence elsewhere, but this was the people's House, and it should be kept pure. He would support the Bill with pleasure to its fullest extent. He would go to exclude all public officers upon whom Government influence could be brought to bear.

Mr. CUTLER again requested that he might withdraw his amendment and substitute another. Mr. Gray contended that an amendment could not be withdrawn if there was one dissentient voice.* His Honour the Speaker decided that it could be be withdrawn if the majority of the Committee consented to it. Mr. Crane then seconded Mr. Cutler's motion that the amendment be withdrawn. The question was put from the Chair, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Cutler then arose, and asked if the Committee could thus dispose of his amendment *without his consent!* (Much Laughter.) The Committee then consented that the amendment should be tested, and the question was hurriedly and indistinctly put from the Chair, and the "Nays" were most numerous. There were cries of "question," to which the Chairman paid not the slightest attention; much confusion followed. The Chairman then declared the amendment negatived, when Mr. Gray immediately moved as an amendment to the Bill, the resolution he had read when the Bill was previously committed, and which went to exclude, in general terms, all persons who hold offices of profit or emolument under the Crown. The Speaker declared this to be out of order, as a second amendment could not be moved to one original resolution. This opinion was combated by Mr. Hannington and others, who contended that the rule laid down by His Honour the Speaker applied only to Resolutions when the Speaker was in his chair, and did not apply to Bills when in Committee of the whole.—*The Speaker's objection was overruled. Some hon. members then contended that the first amendment was not disposed of, as no division had taken place, although called for.* After much additional confusion, in a moment when it must have been unexpected, the Chairman said "The ayes will rise," and some four or five arose, while others were enquiring "what's the motion?" others laughing, and a few angry and apparently disgusted. The amendment was then a second time declared negatived, when several members sprang to their feet with amendments.—Mr. Steves, being very near the Chairman, was the first to attract his notice, and moved the amendment proposed by Mr. Cutler—the same that gentleman had attempted to substitute for the one just negatived. Mr. Gray complained very bitterly of unfair play, as he had previously moved an amendment when the first amendment was declared negatived. His objection was overruled, however, and the question taken upon Mr. Steves' amendment, which goes to exclude all officers connected with the Navigation, Customs and Treasury, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, Judges of Probate, Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Government Contractors, and all holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown, excepting political officers. This was carried.—*Yeas*, Hon. Speaker, and Messrs. Reed, Gordon, Crane, Hannington, Scoullar, Rice, Stiles, Beardsley, English, Taylor, Hatheway, Macpherson, Steves, Gilbert, Cutler, Hayward, Ryan, Fitzgerald,—19. *Nays*, Messrs. Porter, Thomson, McPhelim, McLeod, Wilmot, Gray, Johnson, Botsford, and Williston,—9.

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*This is in accordance with the practice of the House during the last eight years Upon the second point of order mooted, we hold the Speaker to be right.—*Reporter.*

PAYMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Tuesday, March 4th.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the payment of the President and members of the Legislative Council.—Mr. Beardsley in the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSTON explained. An Act passed in 1850 providing for the payment of the President and Members of the other Branch for ten years, at the rate of £150 a year for the President, and one pound a day during the Session for each member. This act having expired, he (Mr. Johnson) had drafted the present bill. He proposed to give the President £100, and the members 15s. a day, the same as was allowed to members of this house, and the law to expire whenever the Council is made elective.

Mr. GILBERT thought there was no necessity for the Bill. In the early days of this Province the Legislative Councillors were not paid, and the business of the country was as well attended to then as it had been since. He did not see the utility of paying them at all. Those appointed to the Council were supposed to be wealthy men, and did not want any pay.

Mr. RITCHIE was not disposed to enter into discussion upon this Bill at present. He thought they had better report progress and wait until the Bill came before them for making the Legislative Council elective. When that came down he hoped they would be able to agree upon a good measure, and that the Council would soon be made elective. His impression was, that members of the Legislative Council should be paid the same amount as the members of that house; (Hear, hear). If they should agree on a bill to make the other branch elective, they could provide for their payment this year in Supply; if they should not be able to agree upon an elective bill, it would then be time enough to pass this Bill. He hoped the Committee would consent to report progress,

His Honour the SPEAKER said, that as he had heretofore been opposed to the payment of Legislative Councillors, it would be expected of him that he express his opinion now. He agreed generally with the hon. member who had sat down. If the Council be made elective the members should be paid the same as members of this house. He could not, however, agree to any reduction in the salary of the President of the other Branch. He would rather go to increase it. Because the Speaker's pay in this House had been reduced, it was no argument why they *should* reduce the pay of the President of the Council. As to the other Branch being made elective, he had reason to believe that a Bill for the purpose was then before the said Branch, and they should wait until they saw its fate before proceeding with the present Bill. It would, he thought, be best to pay the Council this year by a grant in Supply.

Mr. WILLISTON was afraid that if they reported progress now, while the elective Bill was before the other House, their conduct would be misconstrued. He was willing to pay the Legislative Councillors, excepting the salaried officers among them, but these he would not pay. He feared that if they did not now proceed with this Bill it would be construed that they were governed in their actions here by what was doing in the other Branch.

Col. HAYWARD,—"It will not bear that construction;" (Laughter).

Mr. JOHNSON combatted the opinion of Mr. Gilbert, and said there was no analogy between the Council that served without pay and the present one; after what he had heard, however, he was quite willing to report progress.—Progress was then reported.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 7, 1851.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

In our last we stated that we could not give our opinion as to the policy of the newly formed Executive, until the leader the Hon. JOHN A. SUMNER had enunciated his theory in his place in the Assembly. That has now transpired, and to confess the truth when we take text and context, *his* policy, and Earl Grey's Despatches, we are perfectly at a loss to discover, either how he is to redeem his pledge, or how the resolves of the Downing Street autocrat are to be carried out.—The first position taken by His Honor, and to which he said he was fully wedded, was the encouragement of *Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures*, and the *Internal Improvements* of the country. With regard to the first, he states as leader of the Government, "that he is *not* prepared to bring any specific measure for the encouragement of Agriculture during the Session.

On *Domestic Manufactures* he had always been ready, and always would be ready to afford what assistance was in his power for their encouragement—*but proposed no measure for their improvement or encouragement.*

On *Internal Improvements*, he amused the House with a desertation on the avocation of the pioneers of civilization, the primitive settlers of the forest, describing the difficulties and privations they endured, from want of roads to Church, School, and Mill. This piece of sympathy, altho' very pathetic, and delivered with much apparent feeling for the sufferings of the poor Bushman, ended like the former, in a promise *to do nothing for their melioration*, but gave a fatherly advice to them in the economy of living, to make their little less, in short to starve themselves and be happy.

Speaking of the *Reciprocity*—so long and so vainly sought from the United States—he tho't as they had refused to meet us on *our* terms, we should be prepared to meet them on *their* terms, that of a thirty or forty per cent. duty. But altho' the hon. member had momentarily raised the *hope* that he was about to say something definite and official, that *hope* however was but evanescent—as in the same breath he pronounced *that the Government was not prepared to bring down any measure relative thereto.*

The next point brought under Review, was that of the reduction of *Salaries*—and here for the first time the hon. gentleman was definite. He stated that he was not for breaking faith with the Home Government, or with public servants—and here we are happy to say we perfectly agree with him, that high and extravagant as the Salaries may be, we have agreed to pay them, and should the Province follow the example of our more *liberal* Republican neighbours, and repudiate, all hope of help from abroad, for building our Rail Road would be at an end. And although we agree most cordially in the idea of asking the Home Government to reduce the Salaries of Public Officers, to suit the impoverished state of the country, yet we differ with those who think the Civil List bargain a bad one, inasmuch as it has hitherto, not only paid the £14,500 which we agreed to pay, but has left a surplus annually of £18,000, which sum goes into the public chest.

On the question of surrendering the *Iniation of Money Grants*, to the Executive, his honor stated that the Government could not constitutionally ask for it, but if the House was disposed to relinquish that right, the Government was also disposed to assume the responsibility of taking it.

The establishment of *Municipal Corporations*, his honor gave them to understand, was a Government Measure, and that a Bill was about to be prepared for that purpose—but that the Law would not be imperative, and would be given only to such Counties as asked for it.—We have seen a synopsis of the Bill, and are prepared to give as our opinion, that it has been originated and so prepared as to render its working if not impossible, at least useless to the people.

On *Education*, much was also said; but so far as we have been able to dive into the ambiguities of the hon. gentleman, we arrive at the conclusion, that like the great bulk of the speech, nothing was meant, and that it was perfectly noncommittal.

The Hon. gentleman, however, without pledging the Government to anything, did throw out the idea as to a direct School Tax, to the amount of what was now required before Schoolmasters were entitled to the Provincial allowance. We sincerely hope that the House on this question will fully carry out the recommendation, as we conceive that when the people are compelled to pay a School Tax, they will take a greater interest in the Education of the rising generation. On Rail Roads, he stated that the government would be disposed to render every assistance in its power, but as to their taking Shares in the undertaking, he was utterly opposed, as should the undertaking prove a failure, "what, he would ask, could the Ligislature say to their constituents after they had lost the public money. We are unwilling to attribute to the Hon. gentleman any backwardness on his part to assist in forwarding the great design, but we cannot help expressing a regret that he did not enter more warmly into the feeling so general throughout the Province. For his endearing care and solicitude for *a proper and a faithful expenditure of the public Revenue*, his Honor is deserving of the thanks of a grateful public, inasmuch as it is an entire new feature introduced into the Government, and one that should be marked in the calender as the commencement of the reign of faithfulness. In reference to the making the Legislative Council elective, he said that a Bill would be brought into the upper House for that purpose as he believed that was the proper quarter for it to originate in. Having enumerated the leading features of THE SUMNER, we would observe that it is both indefinite and unsatisfactory, in addition to which it embraces anomilies quite beyond our comprehension, as how shall his Honor serve two masters. He says he will strictly observe the spirit of Earl Grey's Despatches, which forbids our enacting differtial duties, or imposing a high Tariff on imports from the United States, yet his Honor tells us that *he will* consent to meet the Americans with a 40 or 50 per cent. duty.—Again he recommends encouragement to be given to internal improvements, especially in the article of Bye Roads,—but how, we would ask his Honor, is he to accomplish that, when the establishment of Municipal Corporations will take it quite out of his hands,—as in the Corporation, and not the Legislature, will be vested the distribution of grants for that purpose.

We close with a sincere hope that his Honor will keep his faith and redeem his pledge to his constituency, irrespective of Downing Street dictation; and that not only will strong and stringent measures be resorted to for a *retaliatory Tariff*, and if "*need's must*," as well on British Goods, as on American. *Our own people must, at all hazards, be* PROTECTED AND EMPLOYED. *It is high time that the voice of our Legislature was heard in the Halls of St. Stephens on this all important question, and in such firm and unmistakeable language as shall cause British Senators to pause, and consider if Whig truckling and Whig expediency, is not fast engendering a Revolutionary feeling in the loyal hearts of her Colonial Children.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—In this impression will be found a letter addressed to the Commissioners of the Penitentiary, relative to the introduction into that establishment of Manufactures, that operate injudiciously on the HONEST INDUSTRY of the country, by bringing CONVICT labor into competition with those of our productive men, who earn their bread honestly. The attention of the Legislature is particularly directed to this circumstance, in order that not only the present evil may be remedied, but that in all time to come, the labors of *our well fed villains*, may not be brought into competition with that of the twenty shilling in the pound man, who contributes his *scot and lot* toward the public weal.—It may be asked, how are we to employ the convicts? We answer, by working them in chain gangs, in Granite Quarries, preparing stone for the building of our Public Wharves, that are now composed of rotten hemlock logs, which in summer exhale a miasma and produce disease, and are also disgraceful to us as a commercial people.—Another consideration of some weight may be adduced, to show the impolicy of the present arrangment, which is that the expense of materials, fuel, and machinery, in the production of any given number of pails, amounts to the full price for which the articles can be imported, or manufactured by private industry, thereby rendering the whole amount of their labor abortive.—We trust our Representatives will right the injured, and cause such regulations to be observed in future, in our penal establishments, as will prevent a bounty being given on rascality.

St. John, 16th January, 1851.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Gentlemen,—I very much regret to hear that you have decided upon erecting a Pail Making Machine at your Establishment. As not expecting opposition from you, and knowing that I could fairly compete with any individual, I have made extensive preparations for carrying on this business. Having been for years employed making Pails, I consider that I thoroughly understand it, and had decided upon making it the means of supporting my family. With this view, and being desirous that on again commencing everything should be of the best description, I proceeded to United States, and have procured the very best machinery I could find; this I have now here, and ready for operation. I have both sawed and ready a large quantity of materials seasoned and prepared to be prepared to be put together on the arrival from England of Hoop and Bale Iron, with some other articles needful for carrying on the business.

These preparations, gentlemen, have necessarily cost me a large sum of money, which will be to me entirely sunk should you carry out your proposed object—not that I think you can make Pails cheaper, or as cheap, as I can. But the question to cost, is to you of but little importance, while to me of vital consequence.

Situated as I am, gentlemen, you will, I trust, pardon me for applying to you upon this—to me—very serious subject, hoping my representation may induce you to turn the labor under your control to some other employment. You are of course aware that the demand for Pails is limited, and not sufficient for the constant employment of one machine; mine is already prepared and ready for working; a second will injure both, and ruin me. I feel confident such is not your desire, and under this conviction have now taken the liberty to appeal to you.

I regret to learn that your Pail Machinery has been purchased, but am confident it will be better for me to pay for it, and relieve you from its cost, (and I shall be glad to do this,) rather than have it put up in a public establishment, to my detriment.

This appeal, gentlemen, I trust you will take under your serious consideration, and as free born subjects, not place Convict Labor in opposition to a free born mechanic,

Who has the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. MILLER.

STEAMER ADMIRAL.—This favorite of the people has again made her appearance, and is on the line between [illegible] and this City. She arrived at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, and started again yesterday morning. She is in the highest state of order and efficiency, and Commanded by a gentlemanly and skillful Captain, WOOD. Such of the travelling public as may patronize her, will find all the comforts and conveniences, for which she has heretofore been so notorious.—The Agency for this city, has been placed in good hands, Mr. GEO. THOMAS, South Market Wharf.

☞ No Reports last evening from Fredericton.

The *Carleton Sentinel* give
scription of a Patriot, by q
those mob electrifying speech
rum to Legislative, Executi
honors, and delivered on a for
Men of York! Without ass
of a critic, or pretending to
penetration into human frailti
bours, we will give the quota
plo remark, that the Orato
origin, of a goodly personage
speech gifted beyond what f
ordinary men. These adjun
"*a front like Mars, to threa*
have mainly contributed to rais
the man of the people—to be
Queen." When enveloped in
calmly contemplating his Civi
of £600, he looks back wit
juvenile follies, and pities his
leagues, who are still toiling a
from his altitude, and doomed t
of the pitiless mob; and falling
stuffed Rocking Chair, wonde
"gentle blood" can bear the wi
swinish multitude, closes his e
scenes of earth, and sleeping
demi-god. But hear him thun
yore—

"Our Province, with its best
peatedly been made a prey to t
the cuckoo song of these vulture
has ever been the same—a tim
and lies, something in the style
ment of a "celebrated" quack
stance—" Men of York! ! ! F
ward my life is fully, complete
devoted to your service—Your
fidelity on the inner coatings
divings of my heart are entwined
the circles of your interest, and
have united my principles to the
day I live shall add a mite to my
tion, until I obtain for you, Men
unalienable rights and privileges
rights those privileges, we inherit
the blood of your ancestors, but
so long, so unceremoniously abduct
and suffering people! In this hem
never equalled since the days of
away with grovelling idea of s
upon the recreant slave who wou
I am to be influenced by the pro
ment or office, gift, gratuity, plac
ward—Treason and Traitor ava
done my duty to you is all I desi
grave.—We, forget you! me de
and barter it away for my own self
and take that stain with me to the
whence no traveller returns"—Oh
sooner shall my right hand forget
sooner shall my tongue cleave to
mouth" (this latter being general
be an impossibility.)—"your,
polar star, by them I shall steer al
life."

The plain English of all whic
turned out to be, that it was the
patriot to rise across the desert,
his ambition, on the necks of the
"sovereign" people—and he knew
administring of a certain quantit
induce the camel to kneel down
"patriot" should mount. The,
the people's rights was visible e
common eye, but the needle of the
gator dipped so confoundedly to
that it would not traverse—the
and the whole voyage appeared
under the influence of that sign i
ed "Libra" or the "scales"—
through the haze in a most aff
Judge's wig gown and salary be
and nothing but the rights of th
other.

CORPORATION OF FREDERIC
faith can be placed in a Co
in the Morning News, signe
tas," one of the most cruel
things has been perpetrate
Widow, whose husband, a M
taken a Contract from that
ever disgraced any body of p
province. In this City we hav
of cause of complaint again
Corporate, but all the difficul
they have plunged us into, sin
insignificance, when brough
parison with their inhumanity

☞ The British Governme
rected that a Census of the Em
taken persons have been empl
Province to ascertain the nu
habitants. It is therefore de
every facility should be rend
people for their arriving at a
clusion.

☞ We learn that the man w
Night Ferry, is so notoriously neg
ficient, that a complaint is to be bro
Common Council with a request fo

To those who obstinately p
infallibility of the Roman Ca
we would direct attention
liberal and honest offers in
below copied. Any Romanis
common sense and not wilfull
error, has in this instance
investigating the Truth, and
somely paid for his trouble, b
and gold, provided he is open t

TO ALL ROMAN CATHOL

1. One hundred dollars reward,
Catholic who will find in the New
single instance of private auricular
either priest or apostle.

2. Two hundred dollars reward,
Catholic who will point out a sing
the Scriptures, which states that th
Rome, either as the successor of
other character, were to be in th
Heads of the Universal Church.

3. Three hundred dollars to any
who will prove from the Scriptur
was recommended either by

4. Four hundred dollars reward,
who will discover in the
instance of an apostle or Christi
to God through Christ, to
Eternal flames, by the merits an
See R. Missal, p. 527.

5. One thousand dollars reward,
Catholic who will furnish a single text
in which Christ or his apostles, or th
called the blessed Virgin Mary, "
Heaven," "the Empress of the Uni
Mediatrix between God and Man;"
the apostles prayed, or directed the C
to her at all.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—We
again, our Episcopalian Shepherds
points of faith, and our walls plaster
bills announcing the sale of pews,
thing but respectable, any thing b
"Brethren put away thy wrath."

apartments of the palace is a
portraits of the heads of the family
line for 800 years.