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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL—1836.	SUN RISES.	MOON RISES.	FULL SEA.
6 WEDNESDAY - -	5 34 6 26	11 30 2 3	
7 THURSDAY - -	5 32 6 26	11 49 2 55	
8 FRIDAY - -	5 30 6 30	12 4 4 7	
9 SATURDAY - -	5 28 6 32	12 43 5 36	
10 SUNDAY - -	5 27 6 33	12 43 7 8	
11 MONDAY - -	5 26 6 33	12 43 8 18	
12 TUESDAY - -	5 25 6 37	12 43 9 10	

Last Quarter 8th day, 11h. 22m. morning.

THE GARLAND.

CHARITY.
FROM "ZINZENDORF," BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.
—Teach us your self-denial—we who strive
To pluck the mote out of our brother's creed,
Till Charity's forgotten plant doth eke
The water-drop, and die—With zeal we watch
And weigh the doctrine, while the spirit's spasm;
And in the carving of our common sense,
Our metaphysicals are left to rot,
To note the orbit of that star of love
Which never sets.
Yea, even the hasten trill
Who from our lips, amid their chaos thrill,
First heard the "dial lux" and joyous came
Like Lazarus from his tomb, do wilder ask
What guide to follow, for they see the man
They took for angels, warring in their paths
For Paul, and for Apollo, till they lose
The certainty that they are one in Christ—
That simple clue, which thro' life's labyrinth
Leads to heaven's gate.
Each differing sect, whose base
Is on the same pure word, doth strictly seem
Its neighbor's superstructure—point and arch—
Buttress and turret—till the hymn of praise,
That from each temple should go up to God,
Sinks in the critic's tone. All Christendom
Is one eternal burrowing of shreds,
And gnawing on armour, so the heat
Of border warfare checks Salvation's way.
The free complexion of another's thought
Doth mangle against him, and those shades
Of varying opinion and belief,
Which sweetly blend with the skill of love,
Would make the picture beautiful, are blain'd
As features of deformity.
We toil
To controvert—to argue—to defend,
Camping amid imaginary foes,
And vision'd heresies. Even brethren deem
A name of doctrine or a point of arch—
A dense partition wall—the Christ's word said,
"See that ye love each other."
So come forth,
Ye, who have sate fast kept that Saviour's law
Green as a living fern, within your souls,
Followers of Zinzendorf, stand meekly forth,
And with the gentle language of love,
Persuade the sister Church to reconcentrate
Their wasted energies, and concentrate
In one bright vocal point, their quenchless zeal,
Till from each region of the darken'd globe,
The everlasting Gospel's glorious voice,
Shall wake the nations to Jehovah's praise.

Miscellaneous.

From the New-York Observer.

REV. DR. MURPHY'S TOUR IN EUROPE.
GREENWICH HOSPITAL.
A day or two after the meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, I received a very polite note from Admiral Brenton, Lieut. Governor of the Hospital, whom I had met in Exeter Hall on that occasion, inviting me to come down and visit the institution, and take a family dinner with him and his lady, whenever it might best suit my convenience. I accepted the invitation, and was very cordially received. Admiral Brenton is an American by birth, a native of Rhode Island; and though he left the country fifty years ago or more, when he was quite a boy, he cherishes the kindest feelings towards the United States, and expresses almost as lively an interest in our welfare as one of us could do. He is a warm friend and patron of the benevolent societies of the day, particularly of those which have been established for the benefit of sailors; and of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, at the anniversary of which he presided, after the Bishop of London left the chair. He entered freely into religious conversation, particularly with regard to the spiritual welfare of the pensioners under his immediate superintendence, and seemed to be a truly pious man. Greenwich Hospital is indeed a princely establishment, and is, more than any other public institution, particularly in the British Empire. It is exclusively for seamen who have worn out their lives or been disabled in the public service; and it is its original purpose (for a palace it literally is, having been originally built and intended for the residence of the royal family) that British sailors, as well as the foreign and continental of every nation, should be enabled to spend their days, safe, alike, from the raging of the storm and the battle. This hospital is finely situated, just on the south bank of the Thames, only four miles below London, and commands a charming view of the country on the opposite side. Directly in the rear is Greenwich Park, one of the finest in the whole kingdom. The number of invalid pensioners in this institution is about forty-five hundred. I saw a great many of them, sitting and walking about the premises, as happy as men can be who have nothing to do, and are sure of being well taken care of, while they live, at the public expense. The Admiral showed me into some of their sitting rooms and sleeping apartments, where every thing is kept as clean and comfortable as any one could desire; and it being their dinner hour, he took me to look into one or two of their great dining halls. These halls are large enough to accommodate several hundreds. They come in quietly and take their places. At an appointed signal they rise and one of them craves a blessing, when they are plentifully served with meat and vegetables and other wholesome food. Some of them are very aged, and most of them are quite advanced in the evening of life. They are well supplied with Bibles and tracts, and other useful reading, and a few of them undoubtedly are pious; but the great body of them, alas, there is reason to fear, have never yet thought seriously of enlisting under the "captain of salvation," of "fighting the good fight of faith," and laying hold on eternal life," however often they may, with crutch in hand, "fight their other battles of er agin." I was glad to

Politics and News.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

LORD GRENLEY'S DESPATCH.—(Continued.)

14th. A very considerable part of the Report is devoted to the statement and illustration of the fact that the Executive Government of Upper Canada is virtually irresponsible; and the conclusion drawn from this statement is, that under the present system, there can be no prospect of a good and faithful Administration of public affairs.

Without entering on the one hand unnecessarily into a discussion of those general principles, to which attention is thus invited, or digressing on the other hand into personal topics, it is enough for me to observe on the present occasion, that the experience would seem to prove that the administration of public affairs in Canada is by no means exempt from the liability of a sufficient practical responsibility. To His Majesty and to Parliament the Governor of Upper Canada is at all times most fully responsible for his official acts.

This responsibility is not merely nominal, but His Majesty feels the most lively interest in the welfare of his Canadian subjects, and is ever anxious to devote a patient and laborious attention to any representations which they may address to him, either through their representatives or as individuals, in petition to him on the whole tenor of the correspondence of my predecessor in this office, but by the despatch which I am now addressing to you.

That the Imperial Parliament is not disposed to receive with indifference the representations of their Canadian fellow subjects is attested by the labours of the Committee, which have been appointed by the House of Commons during the last few years to enquire into matters relating to those Provinces.

It is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to submit to the King and to Parliament every act of his administration, and the extent of any representations being addressed to His Majesty upon the subject of your official conduct, you will use the highest possible claim to a favorable construction; but the presumptions which may necessarily be formed in your behalf will never supersede the real facts of each particular case which may be brought under discussion.

This responsibility to His Majesty and to Parliament is second to none, which can be imposed on a public man, and it is one which is in the power of the House of Assembly, at any time by the exercise of their legislative authority, to render void.

I further unreservedly acknowledge that the principle of effective responsibility should pervade every department of your government; and for this reason, if for no other, I should hold that every public officer should be made to feel that he is answerable to His Majesty and to Parliament for the discharge of his office. If the head of any department should place himself in decided opposition to your policy, whether that position be avowed or secret, it becomes his duty to resign his office or to proceed with safety on any other principle than that of the cordial co-operation of its various members in the same general plan of promoting the public good. The inferior members of the different departments should consider themselves as bound by the duty and privilege. Diligently obeying all the lawful commands of their superiors, they will be exempted from blame, should it be necessary to enforce their obedience, should issue in any unfortunate result.

Some of the members of the local government will also occasionally be representatives of the people in the Assembly, or will hold seats in the Legislative Council.

As a member of the local Legislature, you will be bound to observe with fidelity to the public, advocating and supporting measures, which upon a large view of the general interest, they shall estimate to be beneficial on them, and by any such party shall find himself compelled by his sense of duty to counteract the policy pursued by you as the head of the government, should it be necessary to enforce that the immediate resignation of his office, or to resign of him, and that falling such resignation, he may as a general rule be suspended from it. Unless this course be pursued, it would be impossible to rescue the head of government from the imputations of infidelity; or to conduct the administration of public affairs with the necessary firmness and decision.

I need hardly say that in the event of any public officer being urged into a resignation of his place by his inferior, he should consider it as his duty, to refer the matter to your investigation, the merits of which should be pronounced with a perfect impartiality; should be pronounced with a perfect impartiality in the Province, however high or low, or subordinate might be their respective stations.

By a steadfast adherence to these rules, I trust that an effective system of responsibility would be established throughout the whole body of public officers in Upper Canada, from the highest to the lowest, without the introduction of any new and burdensome schemes, and without recourse to any system of which the experience has not been sufficiently ascertained by a long course of practical experience.

15th. I next advert to two subjects of far more importance than any of those to which I have hitherto adverted. I refer to the demand made partly in the report of the Assembly to His Majesty, for changes in the mode of appointing Legislative Councilors, and for the control by the Assembly of the Territorial and Civil Revenues of the Crown.

On these subjects I am to a considerable extent relieved from the necessity of any particular investigation, because claims precisely identical have been preferred by the Assembly of Lower Canada, and by Enquiry who have visited that Province, I have already had occasion to state the views which I have received from His Majesty's Ministers, and that His Majesty's impolicy would be pronounced with a perfect impartiality in the Province, however high or low, or subordinate might be their respective stations.

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they could institute at Quebec, in reference to the affairs of the Upper Province.

In general, the Earl of Gosford and his colleagues will be directed to enter into unreserved communication with you, not only on the points just mentioned, but a every subject of common interest to the two Provinces.

You on your part will conduct yourself towards them in the most cordial spirit of frankness and co-operation.

I have this in order adverted to every subject to which the Assembly of Upper Canada have called the attention of His Majesty's Government.

You will communicate to the Legislative Council, and to that House, the substance of this Despatch, as containing the answers which His Majesty is pleased to make to the address and representations, which you have had the honor to lay before him from the two Houses in their last Session.

Trust that in this answer they will find sufficient evidence of the earnest desire, by which His Majesty's Council are animated to provide for the redress of every grievance, by which any class of His Majesty's Canadian subjects are afflicted.

I do not in this communication with the expression of my earnest hope, and I trust not of confident belief, that the representatives of the people of Upper Canada will receive with gratitude and cordiality the renewed proof of His Majesty's paternal solicitude for the welfare of his Canadian subjects, that you and I, and laying aside all loyal subjects in that Province, cheerfully co-operate with the King and with you as His Majesty's Representative, in advancing the prosperity of that interesting and valuable portion of the British Empire. I have the honor, &c.

GRENLEY.

APPENDIX.

Extract from a Despatch to the Commissioners for Lower Canada, dated, DOWLING STRAVER, 17th July, 1835.

Amongst the most pressing of these, is the financial question which has given rise to so protracted a controversy.

After the several gradations through which this question has passed, it has at length assumed the following shape—representatives of the people of Lower Canada, the House of Assembly claim the right of appropriating to the public service revenues due to their own discretion, the whole of the revenues of the crown accruing within this Province. The claim extends to the proceeds of all parliamentary and provincial Statutes, whatever may have been the original conditions of these grants—to the funds drawn from the sale of timber and of the waste lands of the Crown—to all fines and forfeitures—to the income derived from the Seigniorial rights inherited by the King from his royal predecessors in fee, the authority of the local Legislature over the income and expenditure of the Province is declared to be so extensive, as to embrace every part of that receipt and outlay; and so inalienable as to supersede even the concessions deliberately made in preceding times by the former representatives of the Canadian people.

Without pausing to discuss the great constitutional questions which these claims involve, I content myself with referring to the undoubted fact that the Kings of England have at all times been, in right of their crown, in possession of certain sources of revenue peculiarly their own, and of which they could not be deprived, except by their own consent. In modern times, as is well known, the control of Parliament over this revenue in these kingdoms, has been established on the accession of each Sovereign to the throne, by a compact made between the King, the Crown and the House of Lords and Commons. If therefore, the King were disposed to insist upon positive law, ancient practice, or constitutional analogy, His Majesty might readily vindicate his right to the territorial, hereditary, and casual revenues of the crown, arising in Lower Canada, towards the maintenance of the civil government in that part of his dominions. But, anxious to render his reign beneficial to his Canadian subjects, His Majesty is prepared to decline taking this ground, and to refer to the decision of the question to the single test of the advantage or disadvantage to the Province, with which the proposed cessant would be attended. It would be difficult to imagine any preliminary sacrifice which would not be widely incurred in making a peaceful settlement of the dimensions of the last fifteen years.

If pecuniary interests alone were at stake, the King would be bound to make thiscession permanent, and without condition. They must indeed have understood the character and policy of the British Government, who may have supposed that the peace and well-being of this great and mighty Empire, had been put to hazard by a prolonged contest with the most valuable of its provinces, dependent for the sake of a sum of money so insignificant, as to be scarcely perceptible in the financial operations of Great Britain, and of no considerable amount even in those of Lower Canada.

During the progress of this controversy, there have been expended by Parliament, for objects altogether Canadian, sums, compared with which, the demand that has been made on the liberality of the House of Assembly, for the support of the Executive Government of the Province, is altogether trivial. The real importance of connecting the surrender of the hereditary and territorial revenue with some reservations or conditions for the support of the Civil Government and for the administration of justice, rest upon grounds far higher than any which could be brought to a pecuniary measurement. There are objects, essential as it would seem, to the welfare of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, which could not probably be secured if that surrender were made unconditionally.—In the view of the question, His Majesty is bound not to relinquish the appropriation of funds which the law and the Constitution have placed at his disposal, without making a stipulation suggested exclusively by his care for the common benefit of his people.

Amongst the foremost of the objects which His Majesty is thus bound to rescue from a precarious support, are, the independence of the Judges, and the independence of the tenure of their offices, and of the Representatives of the people for their annual emoluments. In the various documents already noticed, you will find the history of those attempts, and a full explanation of the causes to which their failure is to be ascribed; yet a review of the Journals of the Assembly will, I think convince you, that between that House and His Majesty's Government, no real, or at least, no irreconcilable difference of opinion exists on this subject; on the contrary, you will find that respecting the general principles on which we must proceed, a perfect unanimity has prevailed. It is fully admitted that the Judges ought to hold their offices, not at the pleasure of the King, but in good behavior, and that the salaries of the judicial officers should be paid, not at the pleasure of the popular branch of the Legislature, but from adequate funds, to be irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

With respect to the creation of a tribunal for the trial of impeachments preferred against Judges, no plan has been suggested, nor, consistently with the principles of the Constitution of the Province, could any scheme be devised, excepting that of bringing such Judges to trial before the Legislative Council, or before His Majesty, acting on the advice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this Kingdom.

Impartiality, with a perfect exemption from all local influences, is the first and essential attribute of any Court, which may be invested with such powers, and as the King cannot indulge any reasonable hope of finding those qualities combined in any tribunal within the Province itself, (unless perhaps in the Legislative Council,) His Majesty is not prepared to assent to any scheme directing himself, acting upon the Constitutional advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, of the authority which has ever been exercised by the Kings of this realm, on occasions of the same nature, and since the earliest settlement of the Colonial portion of the British dominions.

This, then, will be one of the subjects of your earnest enquiry, and you will endeavor to suggest some plan of a tribunal, in which there may be good ground to anticipate the concurrence of the House of Assembly, for the security of judicial independence. If this can be effected, one of the chief difficulties which might otherwise obstruct the cession of the revenues will be overcome.

The regard which it is His Majesty's duty to maintain for the welfare of the people of Lower Canada appears to forbid a surrender of the revenues of the Crown in that Province to the appropriation of the Legislature, unless some provision be further made for the support of the Executive Government by an adequate civil list.

I pass over without any direct notice the grounds on which the contending parties in the Province have, on the one hand, urged the necessity of such a stipulation, and on the other hand denied that it could be safely or Constitutionally admitted. You will readily learn from various public documents, which will be presented upon your attention in the Province itself, what are the arguments to which I refer. I cannot, however, abstain from recording in this place the principal considerations which appear to me to be necessary, as the Ministers of the Crown made to the Provincial Legislature, should be qualified by the demand of a proper civil list.

A constant alteration between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government, on the subject of the official emoluments of the chief officers of the crown, would be derogatory to the character of those officers, and especially of the Governor, representing the person clothed with the delegated prerogatives of the King. The tendency of such controversies would undoubtedly be to introduce a discredit upon the character of the Legislature, and to excite among the people a just responsibility indeed, but yet with freedom and independence, the powers confided to them for the public good.

The continued agitation of a subject so capable of being placed in an invidious light, could scarcely be compatible with the tranquil and steady progress of those most important branches of the public business with which the higher functionaries of the Government are peculiarly entrusted, and which must be directly injurious to them and therefore to the Society at the head of which they are placed, thus to give an habitual and necessary promise to the remuneration they were receiving, and in the same degree to divert public attention from the services by which that pecuniary reward was earned.

The security which the Governor and his principal officers would derive from the grant of a Civil List, would strengthen the connexion subsisting between Canada and the other members of the British Empire. It would be a distinct recognition of the principle of the administration of the affairs of the Province by a Governor, and officers appointed by the King, is a substantial and essential part of the Provincial Constitution. To detract from year to year whether grants shall or shall not be made for the support of such functionaries, might also seem to involve a tacit assumption that the existence of such offices was itself a question open to annual revision.

In so remote a part of His Majesty's dominions, it is especially necessary that the Royal authority as represented by His Majesty's officers, should be most distinctly admitted as one of the component and inseparable principles of the social system.

Nor are the motives, by which the independence of the Judges has been recommended by the King and admitted by the Assembly, inapplicable to the case of the principal officers of the local Government. They have frequently unpopular duties to perform, they are not seldom called to oppose the passions and emotions of the day; and for the permanent well-being of society, to brave the displeasure of popular leaders. They should, therefore, be raised above all influence, and all suspicion of influence, and of good Government, the interests of freedom and of good Government, require that those upon whose firmness and consistency, the maintenance of order and the authority of the laws must depend, should not be looking for their subsistence to the favor of a body which necessarily reflects most of the fluctuating movements of the public mind. Such are the principal motives which induce me to conclude that the King could not consistently with the interests of his Canadian subjects relinquish, except in return for an adequate Civil List, the control which His Majesty at present exercises over the Executive and Territorial Revenue.

It will be for you to consider and report what ought to be the precise terms of this stipulation. A temporary cession of the revenue in return for a provision for the chief public officers of the Province for a corresponding period, would be the most satisfactory arrangement. In the rapid progress of settlement in the Canadian Provinces a few years will probably be productive of changes, demanding a corresponding alteration in the terms of any adjustment concluded at the present period; and a decennial revision of the compact now to be made would seem best calculated to secure those public benefits and avert those public evils by the hope or fear of which the compact itself is recommended.

If however a temporary settlement, to be renewed from time to time, should prove impracticable, or upon a closer consideration of the subject should seem to you inexpedient, you will then consider in what manner the inconveniences inseparable from the permanent adjustment of such a question can be most effectively mitigated or avoided.

The opponents of the claims preferred by the House of Assembly to the control of the Territorial Revenue insist with peculiar emphasis that the necessary effect of yielding to this claim would be to transfer from the Executive Government to the popular branch of the Legislature the management of the unenclosed territory, asserting that the assumption of this duty by the House of Assembly would be most injurious to the agricultural and financial interests of Lower Canada.

Were the right of appropriating the Revenue arising from the Crown Lands and the charges of their management indisputably conceded, I should admit this reasoning to be correct. The objections to the