

carrot crop against the fly and climate; with twenty or thirty loads of short manure per acre any light deep soil will suffice to grow these roots, and thus yield that increased supply of manure, without which the improvement of agriculture is literally impossible here with us.

Business Cards.

KINNEAR BROTHERS,
General Commission Merchants and
Brokers.
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, ST. JOHN.
AMOS B. CHANDLER,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary, &c.,
RICHMOND, N. B.
mar23-4ly

W. TISDALE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, HOUSE FITTINGS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
BELTING, PACKING AND ROPE
CUT NAILS AND PUTTY.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
jan 21 a

S. K. FOSTER & SON'S
SHOE STORES,
"FOSTER'S CORNER."
BOOTS & SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
QUALITY AND PRICE.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
For sale Wholesale and Retail.
Country Dealers Supplied.
jan 21 a S. K. FOSTER & SON.

G. F. ROUSE,
Attorney, Barrister,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.
Office—No. 40 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Business in all Courts attended with
promptness. Deeds, Bonds, Applications for
Patents, and all other documents neatly prepared
at most reasonable charge. March 1

Clydesdale Patent Tube Works,
GLASGOW.
EADIE & SPENCER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUTLERS' PATENT LAY WELDED IRON TUBES,
for Locomotive and Marine Boilers;
Patent Wrought IRON TUBES,
for Gas, Water or Steam;
TWIN PIPE for Hot Blast Furnaces;
Iron and Brass Pipes, for
Competition, Block, Copper & Brass Tubes,
GAS FITTINGS, GAS RETORTS, &c.
Agent for New Brunswick.
JAMES SMELLIE,
St. James Street.
jan 28

JAMES DYALL,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 42 WATER STREET.
THE Gas and Gas Fittings always on hand
and fitted up in the most thorough and substantial
manner, and at the most reasonable terms.
On hand for fishermen 12 coveys of Noddy.
jan 21

CHARLES CANNELL & CO.,
Cyclops, Steel Works Sheffield, England.
Steel Converters and Refractories,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
ENGINEERING AND MILL FILLS,
RAILWAY & CARRIAGE SPRINGS.
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES:
P. S. JUSTICE, Philadelphia, New York
and Boston.

AGENT FOR THE LOWER PROVINCES:
T. T. VERNON SMITH, Esq. St. John.
GENERAL AGENT FOR BRITISH AMERICA:
R. HASLEDEN, Hamilton, Canada.
jan 21

ROBERT STUBS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
FLOUR, &c.
CORNHILL, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.
Orders of all kinds promptly attended to.
Goods delivered for Cash or Barter.
jan 28

CHARLES E. KNAPP,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office at Dorchester at his residence.

C. W. STOCKTON,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER.
Notary Public &c.
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

AVERY'S
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER RULING AND BOOKBINDING
ESTABLISHMENT.
25 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. CARMAN,
Commission Merchant & Ship Broker,
No. 1 North Market Wharf,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MESSRS. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., New York.
A. SMITH, Esq., Boston.
W. B. REYNOLDS & CO., Boston.
J. T. BORDWICK, Esq., Portland, Me.
T. C. DEBARRER, Esq., Portland, Me.
jan 21, 1858.

THOMAS SIME, JUNR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free of expense.
FACTORY—CORNER OF MARKET AND CHAR-
LOTTE STREETS.—Entrance from Market Street,
(opposite 10 e) St. John.

F. A. COSGROVE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Jewellery and Watch Materials,
English, American, French and German Fancy Goods
TOYS, FANCY BIRD CAGES, &c.
ALSO,
AMBIOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC
STOCK & MATERIALS.
25 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Feed, Flour, Pork, Tea,
Tobacco,
WEST INDIA GOODS, &c., &c.
Portland Bridge,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
jan 21

FRED. E. BARKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c.
OFFICE—No. 7 JAMES RITCHIE'S BUILDING,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
mar 14-3m

COLD BROOK IRON WORKS.
ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
CUT NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Cut Spikes from 4 to 8 inches long.
Wrought Ship's Spikes,
RAILROAD SPIKES MADE TO ORDER.
MANUFACTURED OF BEST IRON.
Customers of NAILS and SPIKES will find it to
their advantage to purchase those manufactured at
"Cold Brook Iron Works," as they are far superior
to those manufactured from common English Iron.
W. H. SCOVILLE

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE.
THE subscriber will sell on FRIDAY, May 3d,
at his Sales Room, No. 74 King Street, at 11 o'clock, the following Goods:—
Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Tables, Common & Can-
cel Chairs, Bedsteads of all descriptions, Bed-
steads, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Clocks, Feather
Beds, Franklins, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c., with a
great variety of other goods to close consignments.
JOSEPH LORRILLY,
Auctioneer.

may 1 globe
Public Sale of Provincial Penitentiary
Manufactures.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th May inst., will be sold
at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the sale of the
Warehouse, commencing at 11 o'clock:
A LARGE Assortment of Corn Brooms and
Whisks; Pails and Half Pails; Staple and
Ship's Buckets; Tubs in Sets of six and in do-
zens, of each separate size.
Scrubbing Brushes, Black Lead Paint; Horn and
Shoe Brushes. Terms will be cash, with option to
purchasers of any amount exceeding \$100, to pay
by approved promissory notes, payable at sixty days, adding
interest. Orders to purchase may be sent to us
from those unable to attend in person.
For further particulars see Catalogue.
may 3 BERTON BROTHERS.

Special Notices.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

The Terms of ADVERTISING are as follow, and no
deviation will be made from the published rates:
Twelve lines, or less, first insertion, 50 cents.
Each Additional Line, 5 cents.
For every subsequent insertion of an Advertisement,
one-third of the above rates will be charged.
By Twelve Lines is to be understood space equivalent
to twelve lines of solid Minion type.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS must have the number of
insertions required marked upon the Copy.

BY THE MONTH:

12 Lines, - - - - - \$2.50.
18 Lines, - - - - - 3.25.
24 Lines, - - - - - 4.00.
and so on in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Insertion by the Month,
must be so marked upon the Copy, otherwise they
will be charged for as Transient Advertisements.

BY THE YEAR:

YEARLY Advertisers will be allowed 3 inches of
space for \$100 per annum, with the privilege of re-
newing their Advertisements THREE times a year. If,
however, they renew often, the amount of space
allowed them will be at the option of the Pub-
lisher.

YEARLY Advertisers must confine their Advertisements
to the following subjects:—Notices, Agreements,
Notices, &c., inserted by them, must be paid for
separately.

The rate of ADVERTISING, for periods over one
month, and less than one year, or for more than
three inches of space for a year, will be made
known on application to this Office.

THE Paper will not be given to any yearly
advertiser at less than the usual rate—\$2.50 per
annum.

Auction Sales will in all cases be charged for
over transient advertisements.

Advertisements of Concerts, Theatricals, Public
Entertainments, &c., are to be paid for in advance,
and no such advertisement inserted at a less cost
than \$1 per line—12 lines—this proportionate increase
for every line over twelve.

No notice will be taken of communications,
unless the writer sends his name "in con-
fidence," as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not undertake to return rejected Com-
munications.

The Colonial Empire.

ST. JOHN, FRIDAY, MAY 3. 1861.

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

BY THE SPECIAL REPORTER OF THE COLONIAL
EMPIRE.

No. 2.

The sole control of the public lands of the
Province is vested in the Government, and that
body has the power, at any time, without making
any application to the House of Assembly, and in
the privacy of their Council Chamber, to make
new, as well as to alter or repeal old regulations,
for the governance of their sale and settlement.

One of the primary reasons for delegating that
power to them, seems to have been, to enable
them, at any time, in case they should discover
the public lands of the country liable to loss
in value or quantity, or sustaining any other injury,
to take immediate and effective steps for the
prevention of the same. Every Government has,
therefore, ample power to guard and protect
the Crown domain, and either to render the
terms of its sale liberal or restrictive. For this
power, and its use, in the judicious management
of the public property, placed under their con-
trol, they are therefore responsible; and to them
that responsibility is undisputed by any
party, requires but a reference to the Report of
the Land Investigating Committee, or to the
clearly expressed opinion of every member on
the floors of the House, alike the supporters and
opponents of the present Government.

Charges may be preferred, but they fall to the
ground without facts to sustain them. Facts are
individual instances, and must apply to individual
cases. A general charge, of the kind of the most
prevalent of the cases, is therefore requisite to
form an accurate idea of their nature and char-
acter.

The remaining members of the Government
have already tried and condemned their own
Leader. They have taken justice into their own
hands, and condemned their colleague before the
representatives of the people had done so; and
he stands now, not charged by any Committee,
but by the House of Assembly, nor by the public,
but by his colleagues alone. They have elected
themselves both judge and jury upon his case,
and cannot shrink from the tribunal before
which they arraigned him. There is, therefore,
no necessity that the public should pronounce
judgment at present, upon the case of Attorney
General Fisher. Next is the Honorable the
Provincial Secretary.

The understanding, always implied and usually
expressed, between a representative and his con-
stituents is, that the former, if chosen by the
latter, shall apply to the management of the
public business, the same vigilance and ability
which he does to his private affairs. When that
representative becomes a member of the Govern-
ment, this compact is doubly binding, inasmuch
as he is then the representative of the Province,
rather than of any one County. He is then ex-
pected to devote his whole time to the manage-
ment of public business, and to compensate him
for this service, he receives a salary, the amount,
as well as the payment of which, is in his own
hands.

The very acceptance of this salary, drawn, as
it is, from the pockets of the public, is an agree-
ment binding upon every honorable representa-
tive, that he will, faithfully and vigilantly,
guard the interests of the men who pay it to him.

The Provincial Secretary accepted the guar-
dianship of the public estate generally; and the
consideration thereof, because the recipient of a
salary of \$2000 per annum, drawn from the pub-
lic revenue of the Province, as a compensation
for his faithful services. He thus became the

agent of the Crown, or more practically speak-
ing, the agent of the people. To him was en-
trusted the various public interests of the Pro-
vince; the revenue, the landed estate, the
patronage of the public, in the shape of pub-
lic appointments, &c. &c., were all placed in his
hands, upon the fair understanding, that they
were to be managed prudently, and according
to the best of his ability. He was more than a
private guardian; for the latter accepts a trust
for the purpose of using it faithfully, under laws
which he cannot alter; while the former accepted
a trust, and was at the same time clothed with
power which enabled him, at any time, when he
found the laws which governed the management
of that trust defective, to alter or amend those
laws, or enact new ones to remedy the defect.

It is therefore palpable, that the Provincial
Secretary was clothed with power by the people
of New Brunswick for the purpose of guarding
their interests, and that he was bound by the
ties of honor and of truth, as well as of pay, to
perform this duty faithfully.

In his statement before the Land Committee,
it appears that he was not ignorant that the
public lands along the line of Railway and else-
where, were being sold in large blocks to specu-
lators. By his application for leave, using James
Johnston's name in the stead of his own, it also
appears that he became a member of the
Government, he was fully aware of the manage-
ment system. Now, it is contended, that from
the moment that the knowledge, which he has
himself shown that he possessed, became united
with the power, as well as his promise, to protect
the public interest against those evils—from the
hour that, with a knowledge of these facts, clearly
fixed in his mind, he took his seat at the Council
Board of his country, in its service and under its
pay, his negligence to adopt steps for the preven-
tion of these evils was a dereliction of duty, a
violation of trust, an outrage upon trust; and
neglect assumed the aspect of active wrong. But
more than inaction, more than quietly gazing
upon the resources of this Province being squan-
dered, attaches to the conduct of the Honorable
Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Inches, on page 15 of the Report of the
Land Committee, says: "The impression seems
to be in the mind of the public, that these
large sales were made from time to time,
without the knowledge of the Government."
In asking you to believe it was not so, I will
state, that the Grants have to pass through the
hands of the Surveyor General, Attorney Gen-
eral, and Provincial Secretary; and no man
can sign those Grants without knowing what
they are, as plans are always attached above
the name of the Grantee; all the necessary
particulars are on the Grants.

"In addition to that, the Provincial Secretary,
and Attorney General frequently spoke to me
about them, not in reproach, but out of con-
science, and also with myself examined the
plans. I speak particularly of the Provincial
Secretary. With reference to Montgomerie,
Provincial Secretary, immediately after his
return to office, with myself, looked at the
plan of Montgomerie, and I remarked to him,
that so much had been sold years before, and
that the rest would go in the same way, I dis-
tinctly assert, that the suggestion came from
me to Mr. Tilley, and he must have known the
way those lands were going, and the same in
reference to Block 14, south of Lunenburg,
and yet from time to time things have been
going on in the same way without any effectual
steps having been made to prevent it on the
part of the Government, which might have
been done in five minutes." Mr. Inches, on
the same page, is represented to have read the
following letter from Mr. R. Watson:

"ST. STEPHEN, JUNE 11, 1859.
DEAR SIR—I was induced to drop you these
few lines from the fact, that I had been con-
sulted by Mr. Tilley, who said he was not in the
Government, that there was some ungranted
land in Albert, near the Railroad, and hence my
enquiry. I did not contemplate purchasing from
holders in the neighbourhood.
R. WATSON.

This letter was produced by Mr. Inches, to
show that Mr. Tilley was aware that the public
lands were falling into the hands of speculators.
The Honorable Secretary, in his own statement,
page 90, relative to the above letter says:—"A
letter has been handed in by Mr. Inches, signed
by Mr. Watson, of Saint Stephen, in which he
says that in a conversation with me, I said
that I was not a member of the Government
"I would buy, or would have bought, some of the
"Crown Lands in the neighbourhood of the Rail-
way. I think he was justified in making the
statement." Mr. Tilley, on the same page,
makes some further explanations upon the same
subject, but which have no peculiar relevance to
the present topic, and which I therefore omit.
The Honorable Secretary's language to Mr. Watson
would be as follows: "I have become a member
of the Government of this Province; its people
have reposed their confidence in me. By the
knowledge I have acquired, and by virtue of the
position they have placed me in, I see an oppor-
tunity for a most excellent speculation at their
expense. Holding the position I do; enjoying
the salary which I do, and restrained by the
pledge with which I have been invested, I cannot,
without forfeiting and violating that pledge,
take advantage of that speculation; but I will
not compromise the people's interests somewhat,
if I am their trustee, and put it in the way of a
friend; it will not do me any harm with the
public, and may be useful to me otherwise some
day. Mr. Watson, you have none of the impor-
tant interests invested in the confidence of the
people which I have; you do not depend upon
them for your position, your honour, and your
livelihood; and therefore, you have no motive
to prove this opportunity. I have pledged myself
to the country to conserve their interests; I
have the power to alter or amend the regulations
relative to these lands, so that no such advan-
tage could be taken of the people if I chose; but
a little in a quiet way for a friend, you know."

Dictated by common sense, and put in few
words, this conduct is that of an agent betraying
his principal. It is the precise conduct of the
steward who made friends with his master's
debtors, so that when he lost his situation,
they might receive him. It has been said that
the Hon. Provincial Secretary violated no
law; but the letter of the law sinks into in-
significance before such conduct. Are the
makers of our laws, by their superior learning,
to ride through these laws? Truly then, the
Hon. Secretary sh. did be congratulated upon
his extraordinary astuteness. The Attorney
General, without any professional skill, arriv-
ed at the same object; both attained it by dif-
ferent routes. The result is, that the public
interest has been as much sacrificed by the
2,000 acres bought by the Hon. Secretary, as
it was by the unknown, but probably less
quantity bought by the Attorney General.

Yet the Honorable Secretary, indignant at the
extreme simplicity of the Attorney General,
who could not buy land in a manner injurious
to the public, without violating the letter of
the law, with all his legal knowledge, erected
himself into a righteous tribune on behalf of
the people, and acting in the capacity of both

judge and juror, tried, condemned, sentenced,
and executed his compeer; and then boldly
asked for justification of an exactly similar
act, because he did it in a different manner,
and without violating the LETTER of the law.

Facts show that did not, that a grave of-
fence is attributable to the Hon. Secretary.
He was aware that the public lands were sub-
jects of speculation, when it was his duty,
and he had the ability to prevent it; without
doing so, he aided and abetted other parties
to buy land in a manner detrimental to the
public interest, while he had pledged himself
to prevent them from doing so. He bought
lands himself in a manner diametrically op-
posed to the spirit and intention of the laws he
was maker of, in flagrant violation of his
pledges to the public, and the trust they had
reposed in him. He stands, therefore, in the
light of a Trustee who has wholly betrayed his
trust, and he has wholly deceived the people
of New Brunswick.

THE NEWS FROM THE WESTWARD.

By our latest despatches it will be observed
that the Federal Government has, at length, fully
resolved that its policy henceforth is WAR;
and that it is prepared to meet the war, and
firmly acted upon, the position of affairs
among our neighbors might, at this moment,
have been very different. As it is, there must,
at least, be one bloody fight, if not a protracted
state of hostilities, before any settlement can be
effected.

It is really amusing to learn, that the Com-
missioners from the Southern Confederacy have been
presented to the Emperor NAPOLEON, by the
American Minister, at Paris, who is a Southern-
er. And not less amusing is the proclamation
of Governor of Georgia, ordering all
debts due to Northern creditors to be paid into
the State Treasury, to be refunded when the war
ends.

No Connecticut vendor of wooden hams,
hickory nutmegs, sawdust, ginger, sour apple-
sauce, or eight-day clocks that would not ap-
pear, ever did anything half so clever, as is
announced by this proclamation of the Gov-
ernor of Georgia. Surely he must be one of the
"Browns" of New England.

The stagnation of business at the Westward
is very great; but the "Colonial Empire" has
great pleasure in stating, that a much-respected
ship-owner of this City, yesterday received a
telegram from New Orleans, stating, that his
ship had taken 1500 bales of Cotton as freight
to Liverpool, at One Penny Sterling per
pound, and the remaining 2000 bales at One
Penny and a Farthing per pound.

OFFICE OF COLONIAL EMPIRE.
7 P. M., May 2nd, 1861.

The following Despatches have just been
received.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Government has passed over, unnoti-
ced, Governor Letcher's letter stating that
Virginia only intends to protect her own soil.

The Norfolk Navy Yard will be imme-
diately recaptured, and rebuilt.

It is semi-officially announced that the
policy of the Government henceforth, will be
WAR.

The evidences of Lieut. Mary's treachery
are daily becoming more apparent, from the
extinguishing of lights, removal of
buoys, &c.

General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts,
has been transferred to the command of the
Southern movement.

The Federal Government has received
information, that the Commissioners from
the Southern Confederacy to Paris, were
presented to the Emperor by the United
States Minister!

Captain Oakes, from Texas, reported
himself to the Department to-day. He
states that Southern Troops in every
way efficient, are concentrating at Norfolk.

Governor Brown of Georgia has issued
his proclamation, requiring that all debts
due to Northern creditors shall be paid into
the State Treasury, to be refunded when
the War ends!!

9 P. M., May 2d.

The following despatches have just ar-
rived.

BALTIMORE, May 2d.

Steamers are not allowed to enter Nor-
folk Harbour. The Bay is dotted with
Government transports.

At a meeting of Merchants here to-day,
resolutions were passed providing for an
immediate reconstruction of Railroads,
and Railroad bridges, on the routes to Phil-
adelphia, and to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

It is reported that the English and French
Ministers have protested against issuing
letters of marque by the Southern Confedera-
cy. (Private advices from Washington state,
that Lord Lyons had sent one of his attaches
to Montgomery, to remonstrate with Presi-
dent Davis against this privateering move-
ment.—Ed. Col. Exp.)

The State of Illinois offers 30,000 men to
support the Federal Government.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, refuses to
allow Union men to pass through Virginia,
to join their families in South Carolina.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY
QUESTION.

In the Newfoundland papers just received,
we find the following despatch from the Duke of
Newcastle, from which it appears, that the New
Convention with France, as to the Newfoundland
Fishery, simply provides machinery for securing
the rights of both parties under existing Treaties,
without in any way affecting the provisions of
Treaties, or the rights of the people of Newfound-
land under them.

DOWNS STREET, 4th March, 1861.
SIR,—I have received your Despatches, Nos. 11
and 12, of the 29th ultimo, enclosing Addresses
from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, and
from certain members of your Executive Council
respecting a Convention for regulating the New-
foundland Fishery, which is at present in course
of negotiation between the English and French
Governments.

You acted rightly in forwarding to me these
Addresses; and in your statements to the Assem-
bly, you have actually represented the views of
Majesty's Government.

It is plain that the responsibility of securing to
French Fishermen the free exercise of every right
guaranteed to them by existing Treaties, rests on
the British Government which made those Treaties.
This obligation they cannot transfer to the Colony
of Newfoundland, but are bound themselves to
discharge, frankly and effectually. Subject to that
obligation, Her Majesty's Government are most
anxious, not only to protect and advance the inter-
ests of Newfoundland, but in all local questions, to

ascertain, and as far as possible, defer to the wishes
of the Colonists.

The Convention now proposed, has not for its
object in any way to enlarge the "Maritime or Ter-
ritorial rights" of France, or to abridge those of
Newfoundland, but primarily, and almost exclu-
sively, to provide a machinery capable of settling
the just rights of each party, under the existing
Treaties, shall be respected by the other.

The comparatively unimportant character of the
Convention which has not this object, contain
provisions which will confer material advantages
on the Government of Newfoundland, and on the
people of that Colony, and which, in the opinion of
Mr. Labouchere's promise, which was not lost
sight of by them throughout the protracted negoti-
ations with the French Government.

I make these observations to prevent misconception.
But I do not anticipate that the provisions
of the Convention will be considered by the com-
munity of Newfoundland, any more than they are
by Her Majesty's Government, either as interfering
with their interests, or as involving such modification
of their rights as was contemplated in Mr. La-
bouchere's despatches, which would not be in
any way, at once, to authorise you to communi-
cate a copy of that Convention to the Government
and Legislature of the colony.

I have, &c.
NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir A. BARNARD, &c., &c., &c.

The New Bankrupt Bill in England.
The new Bankrupt Act in England sweeps
away all distinction between traders and non-
traders, and renders everybody liable to its
operations, who does not pay his debts! In
view of this Act, Mr. Edwin James, the cele-
brated Lawyer, has been obliged to resign his
seat in the House of Commons; whereupon
the matter is thus discussed in

METROPOLITAN Gossip:

What has happened in Maryland to Ed-
win James is an event that casts on like scenes
a shadow of a similar coming more terrible
to impend on M. P.'s than Camille's "Tri-
bulation Coming on Earth." That terrible
non-trading clause in the new bankrupt bill
"cries havoc, and let all the dogs of war,"
shout, officers, on insolvent law-breakers of the
Commons, in common with all non-trading
law-breakers. In face of that all-but-fatal
occurrence, down in the month are they
who are down in the pocket and the pocket
of St. Stephen's can no longer give themselves
the airs of the sons of St. George, and defy
dragons offered to lay claim on the debtors.
The fact of the act having this effect has come
upon the parties principally interested with
astonishing unexpectedness; and a dozen of
ultra-revolutionary radicals would most con-
servatively thank the Lord for a House of
Lords, the removal of which would be a disaster
to the country, and a calamity to the people.
This dreadful provision of starvation, rendering
a representative of the people of England
unable to the suite of any one of the three
tailors of Tooley-street who may have been
guessed enough to trust him with a pair of don-
tion-ments—

This indeed is a bill that whets the beaks of
the vultures, and also to the hitherto repul-
sive flock on whom the harpies will now
pounce. But it is certain that this will be the
effect of the measure? Quite so—if it were
not would so knowing a gentleman as James
succumb to the vapours, with the Solicitor-
General, and also to the dogs of war, who
they should responsibility to *fi. fa. eo. pa.*
and the rest of the grabberies et ceteras in the
dog days of 1861 so dreadfully derange one
who has been hunted by the hounds of Hon-
ditch for the last dozen years? The bill
hangs a tale, but a tale that must be unfold-
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