

whose early virtues and ripening intellect had won the love and raised the hopes of his people, was suddenly taken into a decline. The arguments used by the veteran statesman were precisely of the kind best suited to influence the mind of Edward. The accession of the Princess Mary would be the signal for the restoration of the Papal power and the Catholic Church. The title of Elizabeth had been invalidated by the Parliament and would never be acknowledged by all the nation. In the grand child of Mary Tudor, whose birth was unsullied, whose legitimacy had never been assailed, would be found the true and most powerful protector of the reformed faith. As to the right of the Sovereign to alter the succession, a precedent was found in the conduct of his Father Henry, all whose prerogatives he inherited. The acute intellect of the young Prince was perhaps failing with his bodily strength as he consented at last to sacrifice the interests of his sisters. Judges, Nobles, Prelates were coerced into acquiescence to the new disposal of the Crown by the most audacious violence. The eventual failure of this scheme after the death of Edward is matter of history, and the ambition of Northumberland involved himself, his family, and his connections in destruction.

But it is the grossest injustice to lay the guilt of this project to the charge of the English Protestants, and to make it the ground of calumny against the reformed religion. The great body of the Protestants hated Northumberland as the destroyer of the great Protector; they stood aloof from his adherents; they maintained their allegiance to the rightful successors; they assisted to place her in triumph on the throne in the vain hope that her gratitude would at least procure them toleration.

If we may credit the dying assertions of this "bold, bad man," he was, all along, a secret adherent of the Catholic faith. His severe treatment, therefore, of Gardiner, was from no religious zeal, no fanatical attachment to the doctrines of the reformation. He sought to crush him, not as a Catholic but as the friend of Mary and the enemy of his own ambition.

Had Edward VI survived a few years longer, how different would have been the course of English History in the succeeding ages! If the religious contest had been continued, in what a different spirit would it have been carried on. The accession of Mary (called to the Throne by his early death) marks a period short indeed in duration, but extensive in misery; a period which must ever be regarded by every Protestant with horror, and by every good Catholic with regret.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LOYALIST.
MR. EDITOR.—In my former communication I suggested that there were certain interests in the Province at variance with the general interests of the community, and some of those adverse interests have been very judiciously selected as our Legislators. I will now endeavour to point out a few particulars to corroborate my opinion, although I think the general conduct of our Legislators, for the last ten years, is a strong corroboration of it.

It will be remembered that some five or six years ago our Legislature in selecting articles that would bear a duty, fixed upon Rum as an article of luxury and waste, and one that should be well taxed, and some of our temperate brethren gave them much applause for taxing it with a heavy duty.

But, somehow or other, those important figures ("of the bubble of '26") were inserted and our great rum importers ordered their rum to be made one "bubble" weaker, and that by adding a few gallons of water they paid all the duty and thereby robbed the revenue of some thousands. It might have been less damage if the trick had been sensibly known and understood; but the Treasurer was advised to collect the duty, and was prosecuted for it. The Queen's Counsel were employed to defend the case, but consented to acknowledge judgment with heavy costs.

Was the *bubble* a poison intentionally administered to the Bill? Think you none of the ingenious Attorneys, or shrewd business men in that House discovered it? We cannot for a moment accuse all that venerable body of a corrupt design.

Again, a Bankrupt Law was in contemplation, and having been very properly considered a subject of grave importance, two eminent Attorneys, who were also members of the Legislature, were employed to draft a Bill for the purpose. This service they no doubt performed with great pains, as they charged about £60 for it, and were actually paid £30 or more. This Bill passed into a law and went into operation for nearly one whole year; when one of the professional gentlemen who framed it, no doubt very conscientiously, declared, in his place in the House of Assembly, that unless it was immediately repealed, there would scarcely be an honest man left in the Province.—Men, can hardly concur in that opinion—will exempt the Hon. Member and his colleagues, and enough more in the Province to fill the House of Assembly (providing the Electors will search them out) who would not participate in such a fraud.

I think, Sir, I need not dwell longer on former errors, as the foregoing should be sufficient to warn us against future mistakes, but cannot in future admit that a *bubble* is only the result of inadvertence.

I shall now, Sir, leave our worthy House of Assembly with my best wishes that they may mend as they grow older, and call attention to another great and popular error among the Electors of the Province, in abusing their privilege and neglecting the real interest of the country by heedlessly giving or selling their votes to strangers, unworthy, or incompetent persons.

So little is the value of the elective franchise prized by many, that the remark is very common, that we had as well send a fool as a wise man, and many exclaim "let us send a rogue, for if we send an honest man he will be converted to a rogue and we shall derive no more benefit from his honesty."

Until the Electors of this Province become alive to their best interests, until they become better informed, and better acquainted with the character and ability of their candidates before they support them, the great evil now existing will hardly be remedied.

That the Electors of this Province may never, in future, blindly throw away their votes; before the next Election I sincerely hope they will avail themselves of the means in their power to inform themselves of both the character and abilities of their candidates, and also of their political principles.

In order that we may have a general enquiry instituted and information diffused, I would recommend to the Electors of each County to call a public meeting, by a requisition to the High Sheriff, requesting the attendance of the candidates and all concerned, when each candidate should be required fully to explain his political opinion, his reason for adopting it, and also his opinion of the effect of any contemplated means that might be suggested.

To this proposition there may be an objection, that many in remote situations would be unable to attend.—(Admitted.) But there are few settlements where there are not some persons who take an interest in public affairs and are tolerable good judges of men and measures. Let remote settlements send such men to enquire for them, and let the constituency of the country be informed and illuminated from one end of the Province to the other—not merely by apologies and explanations for former individual political errors, but let the enquiry instituted, and subject open, emanate from the constituency who are chiefly interested.

Until such information is procured there can be none capable or worthy of exercising the important duties of

AN ELECTOR.

(We copy the favourable notice below, of a Provincial work, by request.—*Ed. Loyalist.*)

"I have examined Mr. Alexander Munro's 'Treatise on

Land Surveying' with attention, and I have great satisfaction in adding my testimony to the fidelity and accuracy with which it has been composed. The typography, also, is excellent and the diagrams are beautifully executed. It is my candid opinion that the young Surveyor will find it a sufficient and unerring guide to a knowledge of these branches which are indispensable to his profession, and that its merits justify its title to a place in any school in which Mathematical science is taught.

JAMES PATTERSON, L. L. D.,
Principal of the Grammar School, St. John's N. B.

NOTICE.

AGENTS for the Loyalist will please take notice that for the future we will not receive less than fifteen shillings for one year's subscription, and that no subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year—excepting for the parliamentary debates, which will be furnished during the Session at five shillings per copy.

The Public will please observe that for the future no order for the Loyalist will be attended to, except through an agent, unless such order is accompanied by one year's subscription.—All communications must be post-paid, or signed on the cover by the name of an agent.

AGENTS will please exert themselves in collecting the amount of bills forwarded to their respective districts (copies of which will be forwarded them) and also to forward to us, without delay, such sums as they may be enabled to collect.

Subscribers to the Loyalist will receive their respective accounts, made up to the close of 1845, and those of long standing, if they do not instantly pay, need not be surprised to find their papers discontinued; and when that happens they may take it as a hint that more stringent measures will be adopted, for we are compelled to hand over all such accounts to Magistrates for collection, and also to publish once more that odious thing a BLACK LIST! We regret being compelled to adopt this course but people are well aware that we are determined to obtain our demands, or expose the defaulters, and if they will take the Loyalist, and want pay for it, they must at least expect to pay the penalty.—We have many very good subscribers on our list, and to those we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for their promptitude. DOAK & HILL.

Loyalist Office, Dec. 5th 1845.

The Loyalist.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1846.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS, AND THE GOVERNOR.

The struggle is over; the "reign of folly" is past, and the men who, through selfish motives, gained the ear of the Governor and advised him to carry on Government in direct and open defiance to the wishes of the people, are at length thrust from the position to which they clung with all the pertinacity of *timopets*.

It appears the late Executive Councillors clung to power until the last moment, and it is a fact worthy of notice that they tendered their resignations upon the 22nd of December—the very day upon which the Extra Gazette appeared.

It struck us at the time as something extremely peculiar that the announcement of the intentions of government—whether the present House should be called together, or dissolved—did not appear until the last moment, and we then concluded that some great event was connected with it. Who shall tell the hopes and fears which agitated that secret convulsion? The transient and flitting hopes of a moment, as some half-feasible scheme was broached by which they should be relieved from their intricate and untenable position; followed by the overwhelming conviction that *all was lost*! What tortures of the brain must they not have endured—what rackings of the intellect—what devising, propounding, debating, conflicting, and rejecting of plans—before they came to the conclusion that all—*all* was in vain! If any among them had ever read Byron, how must the following words have haunted them—

"In that same hour and hall,
The fingers of a hand
Come forth against the wall,
And wrote as if on sand,
The fingers of a man—
A solitary hand
Along the letters ran,
And traced them like a wand."

And by making a slight alteration, how appropos to their state is the first part of the following stanza—

"The Council saw and shook,
And bade no more rejoice;
All bloodless waxed their look,
And tremulous each voice."

But they could read too well the "hand writing"—they were too conscious of the power they had set at naught, and knew too well their inevitable doom—to exclaim in the language of the drunken Belshazzar

"Let the men of lore appear,
The wisest of the earth,
And expound the words of fear,
Which mar our royal mirth."

Oh! how humiliating to them must have been the conviction that they dared not meet the people at the hustings—the people whom they contemned and set at naught—and that they dared not meet the people's representatives—the body of men whose vote they had once compared to the "marginal note of an old newspaper!" How mortifying to them must have been the acknowledgment that the insulted people had triumphed—that their reign was at an end—that the conflict had been decided in precisely three days less than a year from the death of the late Provincial Secretary!—that the British Ministry, upon whom they had depended, had also decided against them—that they must now resign the power they had so much abused; and which some of them had found so profitable! But resistance to the people of this Province and the Imperial Government was no longer possible, and the hour to bend was passed. It was indeed a tremendous sacrifice, the tendering of their resignations!

We have more to say on this subject shortly: we intend showing the profits attendant upon the office of Executive Councillor

We can compare the agony endured to nothing but that of the French Guardsman at Waterloo who, being wounded, in the moment of defeat pulled off a shattered arm, and tossing it high in air exclaimed "Vive L'Empereur!" He burst the chords of an arm only, but our ex-Councillors must have rent asunder the chords of their hearts, and the bonds of an *unholy alliance* which had existed for years, withering everything it came in contact with by its pernicious influence.—But the deed is done,—our *Talleyrand* is at length "out of place;" and well may the people of the North say, in the words of the noble poet we have just quoted—

"Belshazzar's grave is made,
His Kingdom pass'd away,
He, in the balance weighed,
Is light and worthless clay."

One of the despatches from the Colonial Minister lately laid before the House is of the utmost importance, as it establishes beyond a doubt a great principle, which we shall take up and examine. In his reply to despatches from Sir William Colebrooke, respecting the appointment of Mr. Reade, Lord Stanley states that instructions were given to Sir Francis Head, in 1845, that "as a general rule, public employments in Canada were to be bestowed on natives or settled inhabitants of the Province;" and that in 1836 similar assurances had been made "that the principles laid down in the instructions to Sir Francis Head should be extended to the (this) Province." His Lordship further says—

"Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential situations, I cannot think that he can be considered to come under the denomination of a 'settled inhabitant of the Province.'"

It will be recollected by those who read the Loyalist during the month of January, 1845, that we took precisely the same views—made use of the same terms—and contended for the same principle as the above; and yet there were not wanting those so totally ignorant of our constitution, and what is due to Colonial Governments and Colonists, as to sneer at our arguments, and deny that *any principle* was involved! We could particularize individuals, but of all the newspapers in the Province we believe the *Chronicle* alone took this high ground.

Another great principle is also established. We have in former numbers endeavoured to show the necessity of Addressing Her Majesty's Government to have the principles of our Colonial Government defined; but perhaps this is no longer necessary, as late changes have shown that even those who most obstinately opposed the avowed principle that the Executive Council should possess the confidence of the people, have been compelled by the force of public opinion to succumb; this virtually acknowledging, and carrying practically into effect, the very principle against which they contended! This, perhaps, is all that is necessary, for when the Governor perceives that he cannot carry on the Government with a Council obnoxious to the people, and the Council perceive that they must either possess the confidence of the people or resign, the practice of the British Government may be considered as fairly established.

We now come to the consideration of the new Executive Council, viz: the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen (three of the gentlemen who resigned last year) the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Col. Shore. It is singular that after so many years struggle, and so many boasts from the *Liberals*, that we should now have a Conservative Government! and still more remarkable that it is a Government extremely popular. It is indeed said to be a temporary Government, made up for the occasion, and perhaps it may not be filled up until after the ensuing election shall have taken place, but we regard it as the basis of a very strong and very popular Government. We congratulate the community upon the successful termination of the struggle. The business of the country is being proceeded with rapidly by the Legislature, where almost every person seems pleased, and instead of the fierce hostility manifested last year, we are happy to perceive old passions becoming rapidly allayed, and nothing but good humour and smiling countenances.

We perceive that our contemporary the *Reporter* is not quite satisfied with the new Government. He says "We never could, my never will, think a mixed Government the best." Neither do we, and yet we have advocated it. We wish that all men were Conservatives, and that we might ever have a Conservative Government. This we should consider the "best." But under present circumstances we are driven to the necessity of choosing the least of two evils; and we consider it less prejudicial for the Radicals (we do not use the term offensively) to be fairly represented in the Executive—according to their numbers—and partake of its patronage, than to see them excluded, and agitating the country with the intention of ousting their opponents. Viewing the matter thus, we should be quite willing to see the Council filled up from the ranks of our political opponents. But if they will not take office in a "mixed Government," why then, according to our contemporary's own showing, as the majority of the people are Conservatives, we must have a Conservative Government. It amounts to this: if the Radicals are determined upon party Governments, they must be excluded!

We cannot pass over in silence the arrogant tone in which Mr. Wilnot conched his remarks on Thursday last, (See our Reports.) The whole tenor of his Speech was such as to induce the belief that he had been invited to accept office as an Executive Councillor, and had refused. Now if it should be shown that the invitation then not was not official, but coming from an individual then not connected with the Government, would it not appear extremely mean in Mr. Wilnot to resort to this paltry subterfuge? And yet, we have what we consider good authority for asserting that Mr. Wilnot has not for some months passed received any communication from the Governor, directly or indirectly, and when His Excellency was importuned to receive him, the answer was "I cannot—I will tender my resignation and go home first!" We honour His Excellency for having in this instance shown a manly independence; and we cordially tender our feeble support to the Government he has formed.

We have a few observations now to make in reference to His Excellency, as the Representative of Her Majesty. We hope—may, we are certain—that not six men can be found in the Legislative Halls of this Province, who either entertain personal dislike against Sir William, or believe him to have

been actuated by improper motives. That he has been shamefully misled—is notorious, and it is to this point we wish to direct public attention. When a Governor first arrives in a Colony he finds himself among strangers; it is impossible that he should know who are the best, the most talented, the most popular, the most honest, and the most loyal men. He is more apt to fall into the hands of knaves and demagogues than into the hands of virtuous and loyal men, for as bashfulness is the attendant of honesty, so is impudence the attendant of rages. Many talented and orderly men, no doubt, never seek an introduction to the Governor, for what have they to gain by it! But the demagogue, or political hack, seeks an introduction immediately, and makes himself extremely agreeable, for he expects the furtherance of his designs! Is it not, then, highly probable that the Governor's ear becomes wholly taken up by the most improper persons in the Province! Let the past career of Sir William Colebrooke in this Province reply! But he has seen his error—he has been taught that his favourite advisers were evil, and that their advice caused him to commit errors which had been irremediable. Who, then, would wish to see Sir William leave the Province now? No one we hope; at all events it is not us. It is our most anxious desire that he remain many years among us, for he has discovered his errors, and is sailing upon the other tack. No sensible man will suppose that Sir William will fall into the same errors a second time; and even if we entertain feelings personally hostile to him as a man—which we never have done—we should still desire him to remain for the good of the Province; for what security have we that his successor may not fall into the hands of the very clique from which Sir William has escaped, and spend three or four years among us before he finds out their true character and standing? We know not how far late events may have injured Sir William's interest with Her Majesty's Government; but we think it would be advisable for the House of Assembly, before the close of the session, to express their desire that he should continue to administer the Government of this Province.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

We have upon a former occasion pointed out the injustice done Charlotte County in the distribution of Crown patronage, &c. and were pleased that the Hon. Colonel Hatch, and the Hon. Colonel Wyer—on Thursday last when the Hon. High Johnston announced the formation of a Government, in the Legislative Council—did again allude to this neglect. Those gentlemen stated that although Charlotte is the second County in the Province, in point of wealth, population, exportation and importation, and although there are three great roads leading to it, viz: from St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock, yet for some years past no person residing in Charlotte had been appointed Supervisor for either of these roads, and whenever a road became impassable, by a bridge being washed away, &c. the inhabitants were obliged to send to Fredericton or St. John to inform the Supervisor. Again, it has often been argued that Executive Councillors have been chosen from different sections of the Province, in order that each may be represented; but it is singular that for some years past no gentleman from Charlotte has been thought worthy of that honour. This, we are informed, the inhabitants look upon as a slight, or a reflection upon their want of loyalty; but surely it cannot be the latter, for when the last American War broke out, the inhabitants of St. Andrews built two large Block Houses, erected batteries, and assisted in building Barracks for the accommodation of the Regiment which lay there; and all at their own expense.—Those things should not be forgotten by "the powers that be;" and we are not surprised that the loyal inhabitants of that County feel severely the neglect with which they have been treated.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications, as well as articles we intended to copy, have been crowded out.

Punch's Corner.

SHUT THE DOOR.—Mr. Punch is a philanthropist, and of course was highly gratified upon a recent occasion to hear an honorable member of the Hatchescratchem oppose the reception of a petition from a poor old widow aged seventy-six. *Seventy six years old!* Why, that is six years more than the allotted age of man, and what right has she to live longer! Philanthropy indeed! whoever heard of philanthropy for the old and feeble! It is infatuation, very. Philanthropy is for the young, stout, and boisterous—for the man-eaters of the Pacific, or the well-fed negroes of Carolina; not for the poor, decrepit, and starving widows and fatherless of our own land. Keep them out! *Shut the door!* Don't admit even their petitions, for who knows what these quiet but eloquent appeals may affect, upon the sympathies of men composed of the soft and highly unfashionable materials of flesh and blood! Gaffer Grind-the-poor is fit to be not only on the inside of the door, but is wallowing in all the luxuries fifteen shillings per diem will procure; and to his *immortal* account he is credited that he can perceive no place upon the table on which to lay the widow's petition, and there is no spot in his soul to sympathize with her misery!

DOWN STREAM.—Mr. Punch was delighted the other day at hearing an honorable member of the Lilliputian House of Hatchescratchem deliver an oration upon that august body being called together so late in the season. Besides the reasons urged against this baneful practice, Mr. Punch would add a couple very important ones: were the said House summoned to meet just at the close of navigation, the members would find a comfortable winter's work, and fair wages! Again, when they meet late there is danger of their being washed away by the spring freshet, which runs remarkably strong near Government House, and we all know the general tendency of men to sail with the current.—But there is one consolation in store for the honorable member who started the objection—there is no fear of any of the said members being washed down the River Jordan.

THE RATTLENAKE.
Lo! the Head of the "Tall one" in rage is upraised,
As he rattles his tail, and the table he smites!
Said a friend to a trembling lout "Don't be offered;
Though he frequently rattles, 'tis seldom he bites."