

same discipline, the same spirit, the same aim. It may, to those without, evince a flexible elasticity, that shall render it all things to men, that it may better proselyte, or deceive some. But within, it presents the flatness of an even surface, the uniqueness of an unvarying uniformity the kindred motions of a body whose heart is at Rome, and the pulsations of which are felt all through, to the most distant extremities. It is no empty boast of a Jesuit when he says, "We are one," for in singleness of mind, combination of purpose, and simultaneousness of action his order knows no rival.

Expediency.—With Jesuitism arose, and to Jesuitism belongs, not as an accident snatched by some wrong-minded ones of the body, but as one of its fundamental axioms, the rule that "the end sanctifies the means."—"Pro maxima gloria Dei," for the greater glory of God, in other words, for the greater glory of Jesuitism, has ever been the watchword of the society, when beckoning its members onward through pathways of intrigue and turpitude, as foul as any which history, with indignant repugnance, has had to trace out. The Inquisition, the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, and evil things by the myriad, were all the hideous offspring of this flagrant principle of Jesuitism.

Pharisaism.—We must allow to Jesuitism its hardships—grating, galling, hardships. They read not aright this singular chapter in the page of human kind, who imagine that it is without strugglings, hard and long, that every social instinct is repressed, and the feelings of the inward, and the workings of the outward man, mould as clay into the will of another. But the secret of Jesuitism, in its patient endurance, is, perhaps, to be found in its intense pharisaism, in its inordinate cravings after merit.—Loyola invested his institute with a sacramental virtue, reared as one vast store-house of merit, consecrated a sure pathway to heaven. Putting christianity and atonement aside, as the light dust in the balance, the flattering attraction held out by him to his deluded order was "that the institute was framed under the immediate revaluation of God; that God had granted to every member of the society, the plenary forgiveness of sins; the privilege of escaping damnation, and that whosoever should die in communion of Jesuitism, should obtain eternal life."—*British Banner.*

[From the Royal Gazette, Extra.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

FREDERICTON, Thursday, February 7, 1850.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is with great regret that I announce to you the decease of an illustrious Lady, the Queen Dowager of England, whose kindness and benevolence had endeared her to the English Nation.

"At the close of your last Session, I expressed a confident hope that, by the blessing of Providence, an abundant Harvest might restore the prosperity of the Country. I now with sincere pleasure congratulate you on the Crops which have been vouchsafed to us. I trust with equal confidence, that our Commerce may revive, and that such Manufactures as the Province can advantageously carry on, may thrive within our limits.

"Another ground for thankfulness on the part of the people of this Colony, is the fact that we have been spared the ravages of that disease which has proved so fatal in England and elsewhere.

"In pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed in the last Session, Professor J. Johnston has visited this Province, and after traversing it in every direction, has prepared a Report, which will be placed in your hands. I am persuaded that the publication of his views, with reference to your Agriculture, will greatly tend to promote an Immigration of a satisfactory character, and will stimulate the industry of those who have perhaps hitherto undervalued the resources of their native Country.

"I earnestly recommend to your consideration Professor Johnston's suggestions. I think it especially important that an accurate Survey and Report on the extent and probable productiveness of our Coal Field, should be obtained from persons practically conversant with the working of that mineral; and that a plan for imparting Agricultural instruction to all classes, should form the subject of your deliberations.

"A most important change has taken place in the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country—a change which cannot fail to interest this Colony. I know that fears have been entertained by many persons as to the effect of this alteration on the trade of New Brunswick. I may be sanguine, but I confidently hope that these fears will prove groundless; and that the advantages for Ship building enjoyed by this Province will enable us to compete with any Nation, whilst the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports will create an increased demand for those vessels, which form one of our staple exports.

"It will be for you to consider how far it is expedient to address her Most Gracious Majesty, under the provisions of the Imperial Act, with reference to the Coasting Trade of this Province and the other North American Colonies. The Members of the several Executive Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, who met at Halifax in the course of last Autumn, felt, I believe, the full importance of increased facilities for Trade, and I know that Her Majesty's Government at home, are anxious to concur in any measures which, by promoting greater freedom of intercourse, whe-

ther between the Colonies themselves or other Countries, will allow our Commerce to expand and develop itself.

"I am deeply impressed with the great commercial importance to Canada and New Brunswick, of improving the means of communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River Saint Lawrence. In order to derive the full benefit from the Act of last Session, authorizing an outlay on the Survey and improvement of the River Saint John, I applied for the services of an officer of Royal Engineers from Canada. This aid her Majesty's Government was pleased to afford; and I have much pleasure in stating that a careful Survey of the Rapids and Rocks impeding the Navigation between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, has been made by the joint labours of Captain George Bent of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. John Grant; the final Report itself, with the detailed Plans, is in a state of forwardness, such as may, I trust, allow of its being laid before you in the course of this Session.

"An able Report by Mr. Wilkinson, on the Railway between Shediac and Saint John, will also be laid before you, and I shall be glad to find that any steps may be taken to promote so important an undertaking, consistently with the Financial Resources of the Province.

"A Report from Mr. Perley on the Fisheries of our Coasts will receive at your hands the consideration which the importance of the subject warrants.

"I trust you may be able in the course of this Session, to revise and consolidate the principal Laws of the Province, so as to present them in a form less complicated than that in which they now stand. A measure will be laid before you having this object in view.

"The Parliament of Great Britain have passed an Act, enabling the Colonial Legislatures to deal with the subject of the Post Office. I think you will be able to frame such a measure as will materially relieve the people of the Province, and facilitate the transmission of Letters within its limits.

"The Act regulating the Common Schools requires renewal and revision. The zeal which you have hitherto shown in the cause of Education, makes me confident that you will devise means for extending its benefits and improving its character.

"I regret that I have no definite information which I can afford you with reference to the settlement of the Canadian Boundary, but I know that the subject is under consideration, and that its importance to the welfare of New Brunswick, as well as Canada, is appreciated.

"The Act relating to the Corporation of St. John has been brought into operation. I have every reason to believe that the Police of that City is properly organized, and answers the purpose for which it was intended.

"I have taken care that rules and regulations should be framed for carrying out the Act of last Session on the subject of Lands sold by the Crown. I wish you to consider whether that Act can produce its full effect without some modification of the Tax on Emigrants. It is essential, however, that due security should be maintained for the protection of the health of Passengers, and that object is greatly facilitated by recent enactments of the Parliament of Great Britain.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure for the past year will be laid before you without delay. You will see with satisfaction that the monies paid into the Treasury show a considerable improvement in our Finances, and I trust you will find that all proper economy has been exercised in expending the sums appropriated by you.

"In the event of your passing an Act imposing duties on Imports, I seriously recommend for consideration the expediency of promoting Commerce, by insuring greater certainty in our Revenue Laws.

"The mere fluctuations of Markets render commercial speculations hazardous without the additional risk attaching to the shipment of goods, whilst the rate of Duty which those goods may have to pay is wholly conjectural.

"I am persuaded that such uncertainty is more injurious to the shipper and importer, and consequently to our own Revenue, than a higher Tariff would be on which they could calculate beforehand with tolerable security.

"I trust you will not suppose me desirous of suggesting any course which should imply a diminished control over the Taxation of the Province by the Representatives of its People.

"Under all circumstances, in your hands must rest the discretionary power of altering the Duties; and in your hands must remain the appropriation of the monies so levied.

"These Constitutional rights would not be effected by the adoption of a Bill exceeding in its duration the ordinary period, and whilst on the one hand it would be perfectly understood that the Provincial Legislature might alter or repeal any of the duties at any moment, the Merchant would feel secure that no such change would take place without due deliberation, and without a special reason for such a course.

"This is virtually the state of things in England, and this, I am fully persuaded, would be the principle most likely to foster commerce in our own Province.

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I cannot conclude this Speech without expressing to you distinctly my own convictions on one or two Constitutional matters of the highest importance.

"I believe, in the first place, that it is most desirable to define more accurately the responsibility attaching to the initiation of money votes. This can only be done by throwing such responsibility on the Executive Government.

"The undisputed right to originate money votes is vested in the House of Assembly; and the Members of the Executive Council, it is now understood, practically retain their seats only so long as they are presumed to enjoy the confidence of the people, expressed in the Legislature.

"To the people therefore through their representatives as well as to the Crown, they are strictly responsible; and although the burthen of being answerable for the introduction of money votes would be a heavy one, that burthen might be lightened by leaving to local control such local charges as no central Government can by any amount of vigilance efficiently check. Local control over local charges, presents moreover advantages of its own with which every man of English race is sufficiently familiar. Economy would be promoted—habits of self-reliance and self-government would be fostered—and the elements of true political freedom would be developed by the management of the affairs of each separate district.

"I believe too, that an Audit based on powers more stringent and more searching than those which now exist, would ensure greater regularity on all our Accounts, and would give confidence to the public at large.

"It implies no mistrust of the people or the Legislature of this Province to advocate principles and measures practically a part of the Constitution of England, and of the Constitution of other Colonies, where free and Responsible Government is acknowledged as completely as in New Brunswick.

"In themselves these measures would bring to the Representative of Her Majesty, and to her Majesty's Counsellors, nothing but an amount of trouble and responsibility from which they are now exempt.

"I name them to you with the full conviction that they contain the best means by which the people may be assured that their expenditure will correspond with their probable income—that the credit of the Province will be properly upheld—and that no abuse of Public Money is likely to take place with impunity.

"I will only add that I believe such changes may be combined with an actual and immediate saving to the Provincial Revenue.

"I could not properly meet you in this, the last Session of the present Assembly, without imparting frankly my hope, that in the course of your deliberations you may, at any rate, pave the way for measures such as these to which I have adverted.

"To those deliberations you will now proceed, and I entertain a conviction that they will be guided by a spirit of loyalty to the Queen, and zeal for the public welfare, worthy of this Province. When we last met, we had to look back upon a year of war and tumult in Europe—the wrecks of mighty States seemed to float around Great Britain, and to justify our confidence in the strength and soundness of those institutions, by help of which she had, under Providence, ridden out the storm;—that confidence therefore you have every reason to maintain unimpaired and it will always be my duty to foster and encourage it by all constitutional means."

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DREADFUL OCCURENCE IN NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—On Monday morning (4th) inst., at 8 o'clock the establishment of Messrs. A. B. Taylor and Son, (a large five story brick building) Printing Press Manufacturers, No. 3 Hague street, near Frankfort and Pearl street, New York, was completely thrown down, in consequence of an explosion of a steam boiler which occurred in one of the lower stories. There were upwards of 130 persons employed in the building, there being different establishments in it. In Mr. Taylor's own factory there were nearly 70 hands employed. The men had just got to work, it being 8 o'clock, when the boiler burst. The building at once fell to ruins with all its inmates and contents. The concussion was so great that windows were broken in all parts of the neighbourhood. An alarm of fire was immediately given—and the scene of destruction, in consequence of the groans of the buried victims, and mangled persons moving about in all directions, it is said cannot be accurately described. Upwards of 30 dead bodies were got out of the ruins immediately, many of them being persons of large families. When the paper was published the firemen were still engaged recovering more bodies. The number already recovered and still buried, are supposed to be upwards of one hundred. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be from frost having got into the boiler.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—15 OR 20 LIVES LOST.—*Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29th.*—The steamer Saint Joseph, from New Orleans, blew up and burst to the water's edge on the 23d instant, near Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river. The Saint Joseph had on board a large cargo and a number of emigrants. Fifteen persons were killed outright, and thirty-eight horribly scalded—many of whom have since died. At the time of the explosion the steamer South America was near at hand. Capt. Baker, of the St. Joseph, immediately hailed the S. A. to board the wreck and take off the survivors, as his yawl was engaged in picking up those who were blown into the river.

The South America towed the wreck to the shore.—Capt. Baker, with the assistance of part of his crew, and some passengers, succeeded in recovering the iron chest from the wreck, which contained \$1300 or \$1400. He took the money out of the chest, counted it, and handed it to the clerk of the South America for safe keeping.—The next day Capt. Baker asked the clerk for the money, as he wanted to pay off his crew. The clerk refused to pay over more than \$300 of the sum—claiming the rest for salvage.

Capt. Baker and his clerk stopped here for the purpose of compelling, by law, the clerk of the South America to give up the money.

When the facts of the case were made known here our citizens became justly indignant at the shameful conduct of the clerk of the South America, and serious threats were made to mob the boat if the money was not given up.

SERIOUS RIOT.—A riot occurred at Roughkepsie on Monday evening, the cause of which is unknown. The military were called out, and 70 of the rioters arrested.—Several persons were injured. One man was shot and is not expected to recover.

129-5