

out at elbows, and my finances scarcely equal to a dinner at an ordinary, I am tempted to wish that I had adopted some profession, and had given a little attention to the meanness of money-getting. But, however, I must not complain; I do now and then feel a little inconvenience for want of a dinner, and a little mortification for want of a clean shirt and a whole coat.—Still I have retained my independence and my liberal notions of men and things. And what is life without liberality or sentiment? Oh, I despise the vulgar, every day, common-place people that pass you by in shoals in public streets, elbowing their way along, and looking so greedily and avariciously, as if they were born merely to gather together sordid pelf and filthy lucre. They despise my threadbare coat and greasy hat, they look contemptibly on my old brown-black trousers, and they think foul scorn of my gaping shoes; but they do not see my mind—they know nothing of the towering genius that dwells within. They do not know that the man whom they despise, is a man who despises them.

I had a most excellent design for a work, that should convince all mankind that they were a pack of fools, and that should produce such a glorious change in the constitution of society, that talent and liberality should reign triumphant; I communicated my design to a publisher, and what was his answer? Blush, blamin', blush for the meanness of thy intellectual tradesmen! 'I don't think it will sell,' said the fellow. 'Why then,' said I, 'give it away.' The man stared at me, and said, 'What shall I get by that?' There, gentle reader, there is a specimen of the sordidness of booksellers. 'What shall I get?' When I see such narrowness of soul, and such degradation of mind, my heart bleeds for humanity, and I almost blush to call such wretches my fellow-creatures.

I am sorry to say that their meanness has compelled me to have recourse to a mode of instructing the public which I should not have adopted by choice, but to which I am driven by necessity—I allude to inscriptions on walls and stable-doors, by means of a simple instrument, called a piece of chalk. But the worst of this mode of public instruction is, that there is not room enough for an elaborate argument, or even a well-turned period. One is compelled to confine oneself to a certain sententious brevity, which convinces none but those who were convinced before. When I write on a stable-door, 'D—n the Bishops,' nobody d—ns them the bit the more for my recommendation. By the way, I cannot help remarking here on the illiberality of a terrified stable-boy, who reading one of my inscriptions found fault with the spelling. Fool! I have forgot more spelling than he ever learnt. How exceedingly captious and illiberal is it, when no other fault is to be found with a literary production, to find fault with the spelling. Besides, what man that loves his country would not for its salvation tolerate a little bad spelling. It would be a rare thing for the country, if the books which are swarming every day from the press contained nothing more objectionable than a little bad spelling.

Now it is very mortifying to a man who is capable of governing an empire, not to have sixpence in his pocket, and to have no opportunity of convincing the world how much he is their superior. I have conversed with men of all sentiments, but I have found in them all a certain narrowness of mind, and limitation of ideas.—There have been few, very few, that have come quite up to my notion of liberality.—Some people are liberal in one thing, and some in another, but none, except myself, have I yet met with, perfectly liberal in every point of view, and upon every topic of human interest. I have endeavoured, and I think successfully, to keep my mind free from all narrow prejudices, and it is often a consolation to me, when my breeches want mending, that I have no prejudices. No, I scorn them—I don't mean breeches, but prejudices. The man that is prejudiced, is blind to beauty and deaf to truth. I am guided only and always by pure reason. There is not, I will venture to say, one person in a thousand, who is in all his actions and sentiments guided by pure reason. People are slaves to prejudices, confined and limited in their views. Indeed, how can people take liberal views who do not take comprehensive views of things. Men of business are confined to their shops or counting-houses, men in the law are like horses in the mill, moving in a dull round of precedents, medical men see none but the sick and the sad, the hypochondriac and the diseased, and what should they know of the world? As for parsons, all the world knows that they must be fools and idiots by virtue of their office; they absolutely know nothing, ten times less than nothing; they walk through the streets blindfold, they go to Cambridge and Oxford expressly for the purpose of learning ignorance; all that they know is, which side their bread is buttered on, and all that they desire is, to have it buttered on both sides. As for statesmen, ministers, members of parliament, commons, and lords, they all have their prejudices, they are confined to narrow views of things—they do not know the world, they do not see it, they have no time to look at it, they have no time to attend to it. They must take things merely by report and at second hand. There is, in a word, no man who can thoroughly understand human life and human nature so well as a man of liberal notions, altogether without prejudices, who has nothing else to do than to walk about the streets from morning to night.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

MONTREAL COURANT.—On the 8th inst. Guy C. Clark was executed at Ithica for the murder of his wife. This unfortunate man attributed his untimely fate to the doctrines of Miss Fanny Wright. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' More than 15,000 persons were spectators on this melancholy occasion.

It is understood that the British Government have directed an offer of the Rideau Canal (as it now stands) to be made to the Province, without asking any recompense for the enormous outlay already made. But on the understanding that the Province will immediately effect, at its own cost, what little remains to be done for its completion. We shall be curious to observe whether this will be viewed as an arbitrary or illiberal act.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.—The new Emigrant Bill, founded on the recommendation of the Colonial Minis-

ter, has passed the Assembly, and is now before the Council. Lord Goderich recommends that a tax not exceeding one dollar per head, should be imposed on each Emigrant arriving in the Colony, and that the tax should be doubled on those embarked without the sanction of Government. The Quebec Committee of Trade have petitioned against the bill, and Mr Moffat is strongly opposed to it in the Council. We look upon the bill, from imposing so heavy a tax on the emigrant, as very objectionable, and while we approved of the first measure, we trust the new one will not receive the sanction of the Council.

The bills appointing Agents in Great-Britain for the Council and Assembly, were lost, on the third reading, in the Upper House.

THE KINGSEON HERALD has the following notice of the Supply Bill, which was rejected by the Council in Upper Canada, which shows the different salaries which the House voted, and the items on which they proposed reductions.

The Supply Bill, which passed the House of Assembly provided for the following services, viz:

Attorney General	£1200 0 0
Solicitor General	600 0 0
Speaker Legislative Council	200 0 0
Usher C. K. Bench	36 0 0
Civil Secretary to His Excellency	200 6 0
Clerks Government Office	611 2 3
Do. Executive Council Office	368 6 8
Do. Receiver General's Office	368 6 8
Do. Inspector General's Office	368 6 8
Contingencies Government Office	650 0 9
Do. Receiver General's Office	70 0 0
Do. Executive Council Office	50 0 0
Casual and other expenset	500 0 0
Housekeeper, Messengers, &c.	205 0 0

Currency	—4550 10 0
Sterling	—6500 0 0

Permanent Grant
Total Currency—11772 12 9

Reductions made by the House.

Attorney General, about	£700
Surveyor General Office	1025
Secretary and Register	450
Contingencies	730
Clerks of the Crown	136
Sheriffs of Home and Midland Districts	200
Clerk of Assize	150
Judges' travelling expenses	300
Speaker of the Legislative Council	180

About 3891
Equal to £4123 currency, and £4477 less than the estimate.

YORK COURIER.—By a letter from London, dated 30th November, we learn that the ship Caroline, 450 tons burthen, has been chartered to sail from London on the 25th March, with Emigrants for Canada, fifty or sixty of whom, we are assured, will bring out from £15,000 to 20,000, and 150 steerage passengers of a more respectable description than usual. Among the cabin passengers are three medical men, an architect, a half pay captain and lieutenant, an experienced civil engineer, and a number of most intelligent tradesmen and farmers, the latter of whom will bring out a choice selection of all kinds of breeding stock, agricultural implements, grass seeds, &c.

HALIFAX NOVASCOTIAN.—Pictou Academy.—Nearly the whole of Thursday was occupied with this question it having been previously decided that the parties were to be heard at the bar, in person or by counsel, William Young, Esq. appeared on the part of the Kirkmen, and in a speech of three hours length, ably supported the views of his client. Dr. McCulloch was then heard, and stated the case of the Academy in a very unpretending but satisfactory manner. The Rev. Mr McKenzie was afterwards examined, and expressed the views and wishes of himself and party. In our next we shall give a full report of the whole proceeding, which, from its novelty, was highly interesting. A bill is to be discussed to-day, and hopes are entertained that the question may be amicably settled—perhaps it will, but we are not very sanguine.

£20,000 are to be divided upon Roads and Bridges. Mr Fairbanks has submitted a Resolution, which has for its object to make all the ports of the Province free.

We conclude the debate upon the Bank Bill to-day, and although so full a report has been attended with much labor, we do not by any means regret either the time or the space it has occupied. We much fear that hot blood and dissatisfaction are about to arise out of this question; we sincerely hope not—but our fears are stronger than our hopes, and if they are realized, the country will then have such evidence before it, as will enable it to understand the question. On Monday the bill was sent down by the Council, with a string of amendments, some of which are highly important. As these have not been yet taken up in the house, and as

we have had no opportunity of comparing them with the bill, we shall not attempt to state their precise nature for fear we may lead our readers astray. But the general impression pervading the house and the community is—that if the Council's amendments be adhered to, the Bill is mere waste paper. What steps are to be taken, in that case, we know not—but this we know, that it will bring the Province one stage nearer to the attainment of an elective Council.

HALIFAX FREE PRESS.—A handsome present of a cabinet of the Minerals of this country has been made to the Mechanic's Institute, by two American Geologists, who visited this Province some time since, for the purpose of making scientific researches, in a country so well adapted to reward such investigation. We hope this will lead to the establishment of a Mineral and Geological collection, and a taste for those interesting pursuits.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER.—For the information of our Presbyterian readers, we state that the Bill to incorporate certain persons, Pew holders of St. Andrew's Church in this city, having been rejected by his Majesty's Council; a new bill was forthwith brought into the House of Assembly, by Mr Kinnear, 'to repeal all the laws now in force relating to St. Andrew's Church in the city of St. John, and for incorporating certain persons Pewholders of the said Church, and of the several Churches erected, or to be erected in this Province, in connection with the established church of Scotland;' which bill passed the house, and has been sanctioned by the Council.—It is said to embrace the PRINCIPLE of the original bill; but that instead of its being confined in its operation to the Scotch Church in St. John, it is to extend to all the Churches in the Province, belonging to that communion.

ST. JOHN COURIER.—Casual Revenue.—The documents respecting this fund, which were laid before the House of Assembly by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, not having yet appeared upon the journals, we are indebted to a friend for the annexed abstract:

Expenditure of the King's Casual Revenue in the Province of New-Brunswick, during the year 1831:

Salary of the Commander in Chief	£1,500
Chief Justice	950
Three Assistant Judges at £650 each	1,950
Attorney General	150
Secretary and Clerk of the Council	250
Archdeacon	300
Presbyterian Clergyman at St. John	50
Agent for Emigrants	300
Commissioner for Crown Lands and Surveyor General	1,750
Allowance for Clerks to him	909
Annuity to Mr Lockwood	150
Donation to King's College	1,000
Indians	60
Government Contingencies	300

9,619 0 0
Add Exchange 1-9 1,063 15 0

Currency L.10,687 15 6

Amount of Receipts in the Crown Land Office, in the year 1831.

Tonnage on Timber Licences	L.6,044 6 8
Office Fees on 1264 timber petitions at 45s. (less 20s. to Surveyor and Governor) 25s.	1,582 0 0

7,626 6 8
Purchase money for Land 4,067 7 0

Warrants, Searches, &c. 25 14 7

L.11,719 8 3

From which Deduct

Expenses of preparing and issuing patents, licenses, &c. 2750 1 0

Less 20s. each on 1264 petitions to Gov. & Secy. 1264 0 0

1,486 1 0
10,233 7 3

Civil List 10,685 15 7

Revenue 10,233 7 3

Balance Deficient—L.454 8 3

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—King's House, 12 o'clock, Jan. 31.—A despatch was received from General Crawford, dated 29th inst. stating that he had visited the outposts the day before, and had corporeal punishment inflicted on several of the principal slaves who had misbehaved. General Crawford had sent a detachment to Goshen, in St. Elizabeth, with directions to punish such as re-