

"Oh ye little hills, why do ye skip and hop?
"It is because ye are glad to see his Grace, my Lord Bishop!"
Unfortunately the poor man had forgotten to arrange with the organist the tune to be played to his hymn, and, in order to put an end to this awkward state of things, the bishop begged some other hymn would be given out.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

HERALD.—We never told the people—and, let them remember, we do not tell them now, the Reform Bill, when carried into law, will cure all the political evils of this country; if we did, we should lend ourselves to a great conclusion, and cause them hereafter the more bitter disappointment. But it is necessary that the Reform Bill should be passed, in order that we may have a House of Commons, the majority at least, of whose members may be real representatives of the people, and not the nominees of the House of Lords. Great are the labours of Government with such a House of Commons will have to undertake—the distressed condition of the labouring population—the embarrassments of the financial system—the ruinous operations of 'free trade' upon our manufactures—the breaking down of the interests of the ship owners by the abolition of the Navigation Act—the state of Ireland and of the Colonies—the Bank charter and East-India monopoly—the criminal code—the poor laws—the pressure of inordinate taxation on the productive industry of the nation—all these, and other questions, will try the wisdom and integrity of statesmen and reform Parliaments; and, therefore, it is the more necessary that Parliaments should be as speedily as possible reformed.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The army have a deep and immediate interest in the success of that cause which the people have determined to carry at all hazards, and at every sacrifice. If they have fought and conquered 'under the cold shade of aristocracy,' what would they now achieve, were the oligarchy monopoly broken down, and the avenues of promotion thrown open to the ambition of every private in the ranks? Now, this is one consequence which must follow from the success of the Reform Bill; because the victory of the people will never be secure as long as the army continues in the hands of a faction essentially and inveterately adverse to the country. Its constitution must, therefore, be popularised. This is a conservative measure without which all others will, in the end, prove nugatory. We must have a national army, in which the national genius will have full scope. The traffic in commissions must be destroyed. The law of seniority, which is the conservative law of mediocrity, must be subjected to due limitations. The career of promotion must be open to all. Some we know, will be ready to exclaim against all this as terribly leveling and democratical, and to denounce our statements as revolutionary. Our answer, however is, first, that the changes to which we point have now become wholly inevitable; and secondly, that these have already been made in every efficient and well regulated army on the continent, particularly in those of Russia and Prussia, where bravery and talent furnish the only coin in which promotion is paid for. How then, can it ever prove dangerous to a free country like ours, to adopt improvements which even despotisms have found practicable and safe, nay, eminently beneficial? No class of the community therefore, will gain more by the success of Reform than the army. And, is it possible that the soldiers can be ignorant of this; on the contrary, they know it well; and, judging from some symptoms which have recently manifested themselves, it is not difficult to foresee how they will act upon any emergency that may occur. In one word, they have resolved to be free. Hitherto, genius in the lower ranks of the service, has been completely paralyzed; and, although our non-commissioned officers are confessedly the best in the world, seldom indeed, has one of their number been able to pass that enchanted line which has hitherto separated their order from that of the aristocratical imbeciles placed over them, and whom, in nine cases out of ten, they in reality command. But the time is approaching when soldiers only will command soldiers, and when the bravest and the best, without reference to the accidents of birth and station, will receive that distinction which can never be either honestly or beneficially conferred, except on merit alone. In a few short years, or we should rather say months, the French army threw out from its ranks Massena, Murat, Jourdan, Soult, Lannes, Augereau, Bessieres, Kellerman, Lefebre, Ney, Mortier, Suchet, Bruine, Victor, and a multitude of others, little, if at all, inferior to these celebrated commanders; nor can it be doubted, that, were equal scope afforded to the British army, it would furnish, when occasion required, men not less calculated to lead it to honour and to victory. If then, it be asked, what the army will do in the event of an ultimate collision between the faction which has so long

domineered over the country and the nation at large, we answer, without any hesitation, *that it will make common cause with the people.*

MORNING POST.—The Whigs, excluded by their own misdeeds, and by the strong good sense of George the Fourth, from office; came into power in an evil hour for the country, in the latter part of 1850. They were soured by this provident banishment from office; they felt their places insecure; their financial scheme and general politics were the scorn of the kingdom; and to prop up their popularity, and secure their places, they concocted a Reform Bill, one of the effects of which was to cashier the political influence of the Tories. The bill was framed in haste, and in charity it must be supposed they were ignorant of all its general bearings and its withering influence on all the institutions of the country, at the time they threw it down before the people, and maddened them with the thirst for the wildest changes. The end was answered, the people, drunk with reform, and widely infected by their government, with a love of innovation, bound down those they sent to Parliament, after the dissolution of 1831, to an irrational pledge to vote for the entire bill, full as it was of spoliation, extravagancies and injustice; the King at no time equal to cope with the artful sophistries and misrepresentations of his ministers, unwarily suffered himself to be duped by those whose duty it was to provide for the safety of the monarchy, whilst they did not neglect the interests of the two other branches of the Legislature. Deep, bitter, never-ending, must now be the repentance of our Sovereign in thus credulously adopting a measure fraught with ruin to the House of Brunswick. The government became frightened at the extent to which they had gone; but to recede was incompatible with their determination to keep their places. The bill was proved by the opponents of the measure to be destructive of every establishment in the country, and this was proved so often that at last it became a common-place truism. Still the Whigs could not modify the Bill; they were not allowed by their three hard task masters, viz—the judicial press, the mob, and the political unions. His Majesty's repentance, alas! comes too late; he has appealed, in taking back Lord Grey and his associates, to their pity, to their regard for England as a monarchy, to his embarrassing position; and how has this humiliating appeal been met? By concession on their part, by deference to his conscientious scruples, by rescuing him from the pit dug for him? No, but by goading him on to his destruction, by a haughty refusal to respect his deep felt and keenly awakened fears, by a tyrannical dictation to him to do their bidding, and extinguish by one coup d'état, a hitherto independent branch of the legislature. Is this loyalty? Is this patriotism? Yes it is that sort of loyalty, and that kind of patriotism which first degraded Louis XVI. and his functions, brought him to a scaffold, and established amidst the carnage of the good and virtuous, the bloody despotism of democracy. To this point the country is fast approaching. Let every one be prepared for the worst; there cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that confidence and prosperity will return when the Reform Bill is passed. What man holding property of any kind can insure its safety under a House of Delegates who will only find admission there by pledging themselves to 'march with the times;' this is to confiscate the funds, the church property, corporation property, and to bring every thing on a level, as it was in France when first revolutionized.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

A CANADIAN PATRIOT.

MONTREAL COURANT.—We are credibly informed that two respectable gentlemen of this city waited upon Mr Papineau and solicited his subscription along with that of many of our citizens, for the relief of the poor Orphans, who have lost their parents in the prevailing pestilence, and also for the relief of poor houseless, and sick emigrants. The honorable gentleman enquired if the subscription was made in consequence of the resolutions of the citizens at the meeting held at the court house, and being answered in the affirmative he turned away without giving a penny!!! Hear this Canadians! the fattest pensioner of the Province, who receives nearly £1500 per annum for doing almost nothing, refuses to give a farthing to relieve the starving perishing orphan, because, forsooth, as we opine, men opposed to him in politics, took part in the work of charity. The worthy clergymen of the seminary of St. Sulpice gave, as we have heard, £50, and men of opposite politics are contributing largely, but Mr Papineau gives nothing. A country may be convulsed almost to insurrection by political tools and hired presses. Attempts may be made to corrupt justice at its fountain by influencing a Coroner's Inquest. Political myrmidons may be despatched to paddle panegyrics of Mr Papineau through the country, and to sow the seeds of Revolution; but the orphan, the poor, and the

sick may perish for lack of aid. Irishmen, is this the man for whose party too you lately were so violent, who now refuses your perishing countrymen a farthing's worth of relief?

MONTREAL GAZETTE.—In common with every individual in Montreal, who possesses a spark of British generosity, we cannot but enter our protest against the mean and uncharitable conduct of the Speaker of the Assembly. This learned and honourable gentleman, the 'first commoner of Canada,' who is supposed to represent the Province at large on all occasions, pensioned with an annual salary equal to the most indefatigable Judge of the land, refuses, in a moment of general distress, and at a period of unexampled and appalling calamity, to subscribe one farthing to alleviate the misery and suffering that stares us every where around. This man, so little deserving of the title, urges himself forward and claims the name of 'patriot' and 'friend of the people,' whenever any political engine can be put in operation, and where the purse requires not to be touched. Let a riot take place, and revolution raise her standard, he rushes mad with fury, and considers it a prominent part of his duty to interfere with every public officer—to overturn every institution and violate every rule of propriety, to place himself and his worshippers, and to prove himself 'patriotic.' But let hundreds of his fellow beings fall around him, victims of a dreadful pestilence—let hundreds of helpless widows and orphans shed their tears for husbands and fathers, upon whom they depended—let thousands cry out in a voice of pity, that they are debarred from obtaining shelter from the heat of the day or the ebullitions of the night, that they have no clothing nor means of subsistence, and that they are every where shunned—let thousands of his fellow citizens remain exposed to malaria, and surrounded with filth, the heartless patriot has not one penny from his salary to save them from disease and the grave! For what reason? Can any one imagine that in times like those, where human misfortune has been the theme of every tongue, and human misery presented to every eye, that political feelings can be kept up, and party animosity fanned into life? Yet, with Mr Papineau, such is the case—the meeting was called by his political opponents for the relief of all, whether stranger or resident, christian or heathen. His political opponents called upon him for assistance to an object of charity, and in a moment met with a refusal! The Herald asks when did Mr Papineau subscribe to any fund unless political. We know not. We know that he has subscribed to a monument to commemorate the services of Mr Waller, a public undertaking of the *Nation Canadienne*, which, by the bye, will be completed in the same year when Mr Yiger, the present Ambassador of the *Clique* at the Court of St. James, will be called to assume the seals of the Colonial Department. He subscribed, we believe, to the funeral expenses of the three victims of the 21st May. But we know that he has refused to subscribe to several lists which had for their objects general charity and benevolence. He has opposed the Parliamentary aid to the Montreal General Hospital from political motives—an institution which deserves the highest encomium for its liberality and excellence; and we have but little hesitation in saying, that Mr Papineau, by his late conduct, shows his fiendish feelings, for he bears no good will to any institution for the relief of British suffering, or the mitigation of want among that class of the inhabitants who do not bow down the knee to him and worship him.

This Province is still happily exempted from the calamity—we cannot flatter ourselves however, that such will be case much longer. Every precautionary measure has been adopted here, and all necessary arrangements made for the care and comfort of those who, in the event of their being attacked by the Cholera, may require public aid. The Town, we are confident, never was in a more cleanly state than it is at present. The Board of Health sits almost daily, and the Health Wardens are anxiously discharging the duties imposed upon them. All vessels which enter the Harbour during the night are detained at the Quarantine Ground until examined by the Health Officer on the following morning—such as are from infected ports of course undergo the detention necessary to protect the Community from pestilence. Boards of Health have been established at all the principal ports of the Province, and we trust they are sensible of the heavy responsibility which attaches to them. This union of exertion, if it does not altogether secure us against the disease so much dreaded, must at least have a strong tendency to lessen its virulence should it extend to the Province.
—Halifax Gaz.

The following Circular from the Health Committee of Houlton, in the State of Maine, has been received