

mirable Crichton of the day. His wit is ready and unwearied; his irony is like the droppings of nitric acid, and follows its victim to grave; while his power of illustration ranges through all that is learned, tasteful, and scientific. The quickness of his perception exuberance of his knowledge make him impatient and fretful; he has no sympathy with duller spirits; he loves to go up the mark at once; and resents it as a fault that others walk while he is flying. A high sense of his own powers, and a contempt for those of other men, make him an indifferent critic. He loved in other days to prophesy in politics, and foretell the fate of measures and of nations;—events did not always happen as he had imagined. Into literature he entered as a partisan rather than a judge; he dissected to expose, not amend: it was his pleasure to utter a sneer instead of a sound opinion; and to speak ironically, when he ought to have spoken with gentleness and toleration. —Allan Cunningham, in the *Athenæum*.

POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—*Our Alliance with France.*—History tells us that the only genuine peril of England has been from France. To all other aggressors she has opposed, and will oppose, an iron rampart of confidence and valour. The navy of Spain was dashed more against that rampart than against the natural barriers of her soil. The pious gratitude of the country acknowledged the high interposition which sent the winds and billows to fight for the land of religion; but it was the heroism of heart, which thought it a soul shame that Parma or Spain should invade the borders of her realms; and the heroism of hand which have seconded that magnanimous feeling with the last drop of the enemies blood and its own, that awed the Spaniards from the land. To all the other Powers of Europe and the Earth she is inaccessible. But France can subdue with her principles before she strikes with her sword; her tactic is not in the field but in the cottage, the manufactory and the streets; her campaign is in the conspiracy, and the most fatal triumph of her eternal rivalry is the closest alliance with the spirit of her Councils. Let us not be misunderstood, as desiring war with any nation, or as even repelling the intercourse of amity with France while it is possible to be retained. Our alarm is generated only by the attempt at identity of purpose, by the adoption of her principles, by the separation of our policy from that of our old allies for the sake of combining more exclusively with France; our thinking the world well lost, and playing the part to meet the fate of Antony, for our glittering, voluptuous, protesting profligate Cleopatra. France exhibits at this moment one feature which should warn us against all promises of her fidelity. She is without a religion. It is utterly impossible that, without this great pledge of honour, justice and peace, she can be faithful to a British alliance. The connexion may go on unbroken for a few years, but it is illicit; it wants the only sanction which can make it honest, prosperous or firm. Even if no blight should fall upon it from a higher source than the passions or the principles of man, it must break off by the nature of human things; what began in imprudence must end in caprice; fortunate if a community of error does not end in a community of corruption, and the ill-judged alliance of the vices and the follies surprise the world with the moral, how a great nation may be speedily undone.

It is not to be supposed that we can be panegyrist of the ancient Church of France. Its prejudices, and its unfitness for being the teacher of a national mind or the depository of those deathless truths which were given for the instruction of that mind in higher objects than the rights even of Kings, churches and prelates, brought their own heavy penalties. But, we think with Plutarch, that the darkest superstition is better than infidelity; the most ignorant reverence of an Eternal Source of truth, purity and justice, is a better element of society than the most sparkling contempt of them all; and that when the winds are abroad, and the common wealth is on the surge, we should confide more in the fidelity that piloted itself by the dimmest gleam of the worlds above, than in the most flourishing promises of reaching our anchorage with Republican honour at the prow, and Republican Atheism at the helm. We therefore pronounce that our alliance with the Throne and People of Louis Philippe must be insecure; if we extend it, it must be dangerous to the full degree of its extent; and in the first serious collision with Europe may be our ruin. In France at this moment there is no national religion. That has been abolished by the Legislature of the Streets. The deliberations of the pike and the pistol in the three days of July, decided that question without the formality of debate. The rabble of Paris spoke the word, and it was done. The legislature was worthy of the work, and the work worthy of the Legislature. Now, every man in France may choose his religion for himself, or make his religion, or may neither choose nor make. Thus, nine tenths of France have no religion of any kind. The rising generation will be the inheritors of their fathers principles; France without the declaration of Atheism, will have the substance; and the popular novelty will be the man who believes in the existence of a hereafter, or binds his oath, and keeps his conscience in awe, by the acknowledgment of a God. We say this in no angry recollection of old rivalry, and in no modern fear. We say it as little in offence to the personal honour of her people, or the political integrity of her Sovereign. The stipulations of public council may be formed in the purest of good faith; but the

solidity of the connexion is forbidden by a law more powerful than human honour or national policy. With a people nationally divorced from religion, no other safe connexion can follow. Strength and weakness may combine. But Protestant England and Infidel France must overpower a repulsion seated in nature, before they can combine. As well might both ends of the needle point to the pole.

When Pitt in 1793 was reproached by the Opposition with refusing to make peace with France, he turned on his reproachers, and boldly asked, With whom was he to make peace? Where was the French Government? Was England to send an Ambassador to treat with the Tribunal, or catch the faction as it passed through the streets to the scaffold? What, could the hon. gentleman tell him was the Government of France at that hour, or who, or how long they must last, or whether another week of change might not see the firmest treaties worth no more than the paper they were written on, and France, under the new sovereignty of a new mob, choosing new allies, acting on new principles, and finishing a mock negotiation by a furious plunge into hostilities? And what is the difference in the year 1834? A rabble quarrel, a popular play, a trial for libel, a parliamentary duel, a refugee Princess, a duelist's funeral, each and all shake the consumptive frame of the State into convulsions. A hundred thousand of the rabble following the hearse of an individual never heard of before, and five-and-twenty thousand troops of the line paraded to keep them from sacking the Tuileries, are the evidences of Royal stability. If Louis Philippe were to die to-morrow, who would ensure Royalty in France for a week? The succession of his family would be as fair a matter of the die, as any game at the tables of the *maisons de jeu* of the Palais Royal; the whole a matter of chance whether the Duke of Orleans put the crown on his head, or M. Lafayette ascended the chair in the majesty of the *bonnet rouge*; whether the Parliament took the Oath of allegiance, or the bayonets of the National Guard, crossing the bayonets of the line, settle the succession in their own way, and establish a Grand National Republic of ten franc freeholders. These truths are as palpable as the day; and it is to this floating Government that we are to anchor the British Empire, and bravely resolve to sink or swim with our companion.

LONDON ATLAS.—*Trades' Unions.*—The trade's unions are rapidly failing in their attempt upon public credulity. They are in the course of a valuable discovery—that there is no use in furnishing a supply where there is no demand. When this profound truth shall have become perfectly clear to them, it is not unlikely that they will repent and forsake the evil of their ways. We have not heard whether they intend to combine against the women who are invited by the master-tailors to supply their place; as a great many of them have approved of the doctrines of St. Simonism, we do not see how they can, with any colour of justice, oppose the first step in the new faith, to which their own proceedings have given the impetus.

LONDON AGE.—*Russia and England.*—The Russians are progressing in their grand scheme for excluding English commerce from the Continent of Europe. Turkey remains, as we said she would, the abject vassal of the autocrat. The King of Persia has ceded the Province of Oiza to the Czar, in lieu of a debt due to him, although this misguided monarch is said to have fifteen millions of money in his Treasury. The next step of the Russians will be to navigate the Euphrates with their steam boats, and then adieu to the English power in India. But not content with this, they have crossed the Atlantic, and still further strengthened themselves by a commercial treaty with America, to the complete exclusion of English commerce.

The next step of the United Powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, will be to force us out of commercial Germany; and by placing the carrying trade of the world in the hands of the Americans, revenge themselves upon England, for her unnatural connexion with the despot of France. The Government prints will no doubt be instructed to contradict us, as they were when we exclusively announced the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus. But it is true! And more, we can tell them that Prussia and Austria have refused to interfere with Spain and Portugal; and in this they have been guided by the express wishes of the Court of Russia. Here is a pleasant despatch for you, my Lord Palmerston! and if you doubt its correctness, apply to Pozzo di Borgo.

NEWCASTLE PRESS.—*Church Rates.*—Ministers have abolished church rates in the same sort of way in which they have abolished tithes in Ireland, that is, they have altered the mode of collecting them. Though the church of England has Bishops possessing fifty thousand pounds a year, and though it has a revenue of not less, in all probability, than eight millions a year, and though originally a third portion of the tithes (in spite of the assertion of Mr. Clayton Walters to the contrary, to whom we shall have, one of these days, something more to say) was devoted to the erection and repair of churches, still the House of Commons, in defence of the loudly expressed hostility of the people of England, to be compulsorily assessed for the repairs of the church, seems disposed to set apart £250,000 out of the taxes "for sustaining and repairing of the fabric of the churches," and Lord Althorp calls "abolishing church rates." It will require an abolition of a very different nature to satisfy the opponents of ecclesiastical taxation, which is one of the worst and most hateful descriptions of tyranny. We are glad to see that the dissenters have begun to speak out upon the subject.

The United Committee have, on this occasion, acted with some spirits. On Friday they passed the following resolutions:

1. That the proposed measure professing to abolish Church rates grievously disappoints the just expectations of the nation, and especially of Dissenters from the Church of England.
2. That Dissenters in England are entitled to the same complete relief from Church-rates as has already been granted to

the people of Ireland, his Majesty's Ministers, having well declared, when relieving that country from Church cess, "that it was a grievance to tax people for a Church to which they did not belong."

3. That, while many parishes have already relieved themselves wholly from Church-rates, the proposed measures does not even pretend to grant relief from more than one-half of the grievance, and that with regard to that portion of the grievance which is still to be retained, the nation will be placed in a worse situation than before; for the power to regulate their own expenditure is now to be taken from the vestries, and a tax is to be permanently bound upon the people by an Act of Parliament.

4. That this measure is most unjust to Scotland and Ireland, as it taxes those poorer countries, already supporting their own religious worship, to maintain the ecclesiastical buildings of the richly-endowed Church of England.

5. That, as long as the parochial places of worship are appropriated to one religious communion, it is unjust to other denominations to burden them with a tax for keeping those churches in repair.

6. That to take the Church-rates nominally out of the Land Tax, but in reality out of the Consolidated Fund, may open a new source of religious suffering, as it is to be feared that many conscientious persons will feel themselves bound to refuse payment of a tax, part of which is to be appropriated to ecclesiastical demands.

7. That the cordial acknowledgment of this Committee, be presented to the 140 Members of the House of Commons who manifested their liberality and intelligence by opposing that proposition of his Majesty's Government, as to Church-rates, to which this Committee object.

COLONIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN COLONIST. *New Bank.*—We understand that through the instrumentality of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, the £60,000 to be paid as an instalment of the purchase money by the N. B. Land Company, will be deposited, if not taken as Stock in this institution.—This must be cheering to its friends, as in either case it will go far to insure the credit of the Establishment.

FREDERICTON WATCHMAN. *The Election.*—Yesterday a Poll was opened at the County Court House, for the election of a Member to represent this County in General Assembly, in the room of William Taylor, Esq. John A. Beckwith, Esq. proposed Lemuel A. Wilmot, Esq. who was without opposition declared duly elected. This is, (we believe,) the first time that an Election has terminated without a contest, in the County of York. Mr Wilmot addressed the multitude twice with considerable eloquence and effect. Time forbids any further notice at present; we have only to add our cordial acquiescence in the choice which the Electors of the County have made, and our ardent hope that Mr Wilmot may prove himself fully worthy of that exalted honor which has been conferred upon him.

We have seen the first number of the '*Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate*' published in St John at the office of the Observer. The appearance of the paper is good and the selections are generally interesting and instructive. The object of this paper being to subserve the interests of Religion and Temperance, we sincerely hope that a general patronage and support will reward the exertions of its publishers. Applications are directed to be made to Mr William Gill (the Editor) at St John.

WEEKLY OBSERVER. *Census.*—On Monday last the Common Council appointed Mr George Nowlan and Mr Ezekiel Jordan, to take the Census of this City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and Mr Robert Salter in Carleton.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1834.

THE arrival at Halifax of H. M. Packet, *Lupwing*, from Falmouth, in 37 days, has put us in possession of London dates to the 11th May; and the Saint John Observer of Tuesday last, furnished dates three days later. From these sources we have made copious extracts today, which will be found under the proper heads.

THE following extract of a Letter from Lord's Agent, dated Fernando Po, February 6, 1834, furnishes the particulars of the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Richard Lander, the enterprising and indefatigable African Traveller.

"You will be sorry to be informed of the death of R. Lander, who left this place some weeks since in the Craven cutter, belonging to the Company, taking with him a long boat I let him have for the purpose. On his arrival at the Nunn he left the cutter, and proceeded up the river in the boat with about £400 of goods, to join the iron steam boat, which he sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about 300 miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the King, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up,