

ies themselves, under the law of a necessity which bound all things, and left godhead as impotent as humanity—without such audacity or such foolishness, we may well look round upon the universe exposed to our eyes, and seeing that God has been pleased to render his creations infinite, we may at least feel certain that the varieties which he has displayed are in themselves excellent and beautiful, each deriving propriety from the other, and all forming a grand scheme in which the diversity of the parts is only one admirable feature. Our own eyes and our own senses, our own hearts and our own feelings, convince us of it every moment; and from the glorious mountain to the minute blade of grass which grows by its side, from the boundless ocean to the small bright glistening drop that it dashes in spray upon the rocks that bound it, every variety contributes visibly to our delight and to the beauty of the wonderful scene in which we dwell.

Variety, then forms a part of enjoyment; but let it not be supposed that the admission of this fact—derived, as we derive it, from the works of God himself—can ever have a tendency to produce evil, to generate the licentious desire of multiplying and changing pleasures, or to create the fickle and flattering inconstancy which ranges dissatisfied from object to object. In the works of God, though the varieties be infinite, and the contrasts sometimes immense, there is still a general and beautiful harmony, a fine and exact adaptation of every part to the other.—Each change and each variation has its end and object, each step has its purpose, and each contrast ends in some grand result.

By the same rules, however, must the search for variety be guided, as the condition of producing happiness. Means of varying our pleasures, almost to infinity, have been given to us by the Almighty, within the limits which he has himself assigned to us. The enjoyment of his own works, the contemplation of his goodness, the love of his will, the devotion to his service, were alone sufficient, were man rightly wise, to afford more varied exercise to the human mind than would fill many a long life, even if the Almighty had not loaded our pathway with opportunities of a thousand other gratifications, innocent in themselves, and endless in their combinations. In fact, the variety which we seek in our way through life must be framed, not partially, but entirely, upon the model of that which we see in creation. Each new endeavor, each alteration of pursuit, must have its high object, and in itself be good; and as we and our existence are but parts of a great system, so must each change be part of a great system of our life.

HAVANA.

Havana papers to the 15th have been received in New Orleans. The Courier says—

A few hours previous to the departure of the Natchez, intelligence reached Havana that 62 negroes from Jamaica, believed to be abolitionist emissaries, had effected a landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of these subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested, and ordered to be shot. The Spanish authorities were in pursuit of the others.

The Bee, of the city, says that these thirty were immediately arrested, tried, condemned, and executed! The Courier adds—

It was understood in Havana, that 8000 troops were about sailing from Cadiz for Havana. Indeed a few of them arrived last week. This looks as if Espartero was apprehensive of an attack on Cuba from some European power or other.

ORIGINAL.

'little joy have I
To breathe this news, yet what I say is true.'

Shakspeare.

Mr Pierce,

The House of Assembly last year, with only four dissenting voices, passed the following resolution—'That the accountability of Public Men to those whose interests are to be affected by their acts, is an essential feature in every free Government, without which there can be no effectual security against official misconduct.' &c. At the time this resolution passed, I was not a little puzzled to know what it meant, whether it was intended we were really to have 'a new and improved constitution,' or whether it was meant as a rider to Sir John's 'Circular Memorandum.' I do not yet know what it means, whether it means any thing, or whether it is placed upon the journals as a mere mockery, for as matters now stand it is nothing else. In what manner are our Public Men 'accountable to those whose interests are to be affected?' The Executive Council and Members of the House of Assembly are public men, the Inhabitants of the Province are 'those whose interests are to be affected by their acts.' The Council and House of Assembly then, are accountable to us, and accordingly to the opinion expressed in this resolution, without this accountabili-

ty 'there can be no effectual security against official misconduct.' Under our existing laws there is no means of bringing them to account. The House of Assembly are elected for seven years, and until that term expires, we have no control. Their acts of the last session clearly shew that they did not intend that this resolution should apply to themselves and that they did not mean what they said. A bill was introduced, making it imperative on all those accepting office, to resign their seats, a law now rendered absolutely necessary. This law of course applied to Executive Councillors, then we could have some check 'against official misconduct;' but the very men who voted for the resolution opposed this bill, and among the first were the Executive Councillors. Another bill was brought in, limiting the duration of Parliament to four years; this again would have been a check upon their acts, but it was likewise lost by a large majority. Public men ought not to be afraid of being called to account by them to whom they are accountable. All men are liable to err, and if theirs were mere errors in judgment, if they proceeded from the head rather than the heart, they would be excusable; but the errors of the House of Assembly have been wilful, proceeding from motives tending to their own interests rather than to those of their constituents. They have acted in such a way as to trammel and embarrass the Governor. They have constrained him to place the administration of the Province into their hands, and they have squandered the revenues to secure and increase their influence. Their acts speak this insulting language to the present Governor.

'We have to inform your Excellency that Sir Archibald Campbell changed the system in this Province, of appointing Members of the House and Council, as Supervisors and Commissioners; that he opposed us in our bargain with Lord Glenelg, in reducing the pay of his successor, by which means we could have controul over the Representative of the Sovereign; and see how we treated him. Although we knew Government House was out of repair, and so leaky that His Excellency could not sleep dry in his bed, we would not grant any thing for repairs. We gave him but £400 for Provincial Contingencies, and we rendered his administration as embarrassing as possible, and we sent him from the Province with a vote of want of confidence. But mark the difference—so soon as Sir John Harvey assumed the government of the Province, and yielded to us his prerogative, we gave him more than was required for repairs, we newly furnished his dwelling; we furnished him fuel; we voted him £1000 per annum for contingencies, for the expenditure of which we asked no account; we gave him £500 per annum in addition to his salary from his arrival, and to continue during his stay in the Province; and when he was recalled by his Sovereign, we voted him £1,800 out of the revenue of the Province, and waited upon him with an Address, and we exerted our influence to the utmost to get up Addresses throughout the Province. Now if your Excellency will but act as Sir John did; if you will but keep in check and intimidate the members of the Legislative Council holding public offices, and appoint others, together with the Members of this House, as Supervisors and Commissioners, and also appoint our relatives and friends to all the vacant offices; in short, if you will allow us to govern, we will treat you as we did Sir John; we will increase your pay, we will make your abode comfortable, we will vote you large sums for contingencies; and if you are extravagant, and spend more than your income, and become embarrassed, we will vote you a Service of Plate. But if you will not, if you will hold the prerogative of the Crown in your own hands, and honestly and manfully support the dignity of the Representative of our most Gracious Queen, we will serve you as we did Sir Archibald, and send you from the Province, with a vote of want of confidence, and exert our powerful influence to prevent the people from Addressing you.'

It is a melancholy fact, that the constitution of the Province is destroyed; we no longer have the three branches, each depending upon, and supporting each other. To talk of the three branches is perfectly preposterous, and to assimilate our Legislative Council to the House of Lords is an absurdity. Their independence is destroyed—look at Lord John Russell's despatch, and Sir John Harvey's 'Circular Memorandum,' in which he plainly tells the Public Officers, that they must be prepared to support the views of the Executive, or resign office. Should the Legislative Council then be

principally composed of men holding public offices? Can they be assimilated to the Peers of England, who hold their seats independent of the Crown, and stand as a great barrier between it and the people.

Our Legislative Council, or miniature House of Lords, at present consists of seventeen members, besides the Chief Justice; to NINE of whom the Despatch and Memorandum will apply. Three are Supervisors of Roads; one receives the annual appointment of Mayor of the City; and two are extensive timber merchants and mill owners, who frequently have questions to be settled and determined by the Governor and Council; and in addition to all this, the Council are paid by the House of Assembly. Thus then the Governor controls the Council, and it is very evident that the House has controlled the Governor,—whether this will continue to be the case, remains to be seen.

The people of this Province are too loyal tamely to submit to this state of things; they admire, and will contend for the constitution of England in all its purity; they will not consent to have their own privileges abridged, neither will they trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown.

The working of this 'New and Improved' constitution will be better understood by giving as an example the grant of £1,800, about which so much has been said and written, that I shall content myself with the mention of it, and should feel glad if it could be expunged from the journals, and for ever buried in oblivion. It will be recollected that some time last year, the Governor General placed a small body of Her Majesty's troops on the disputed territory for the protection of the inhabitants. Sir John Harvey wrote a letter to the Governor of the State of Maine, stating that he had recommended their withdrawal. This breach of insubordination in an inferior, offended the Governor General, and Sir John was recalled by Her Majesty. He of course did not write this important dispatch without consulting his Council, four of whom are Members of the House, who having got his Excellency into so severe a scrape, thought something should be done to convince him that it was an unintentional blunder; and what means so ready for them or so acceptable to him, as a grant of money, accompanied by an address. The happy expedient was immediately set in motion, and actively canvassed in the committee rooms, and at their lodgings, and the four Councillors by their influence, patronage, and promises of 'good things to come,' succeeded in carrying the address and grant. The resolution was sent to the Council and who dare oppose it? not one. It passed unanimously.

How was it there were not more voices raised in the house against so unconstitutional a grant? The mystery in some cases is easily accounted for. The 'circular memorandum' justly called 'the Gag' applied—in others the Royal Gazette has revealed it. The independent member for Charlotte (whose fulsome and disgusting speech found its way into the Sentinel, notwithstanding it was delivered with closed doors) was immediately appointed to one Supervisorship and four Commissionerships. The member for Gloucester was honored with a Silk Gown. Three other members were appointed Supervisors; another, and also two of the relatives of the Honorable member who has been awarded with a silk gown (for, as he was considered a strong opponent, required a double reward) were appointed Commissioners. Then who was chosen to read the address? Not the Chief Justice, who is President of the council. Not the Senior Member, but one who was displaced by Sir Archibald Campbell as a Supervisor and reinstated by Sir John.

The scheme having succeeded to their entire satisfaction, the next thing to be done was to secure themselves and companions in their seats; for this purpose letters were written to the different counties to get up Addresses to Sir John, on his departure, approving of his acts, which of course would be approving of the acts of his council, and the grant of the House.

MONITOR.

Miramichi, May 10.

My dear Casin,

When Jarry wrote to you, just after we came to America, didnt you laugh at his funny letter? I am sure I did and thought it Reilly was a Goodin, he told you there was not a Mann in the place, but we had not been to a dance then, for the very first person I sees as I goes into the ball room, was a Mann, sitting in the corner, who gave quite a tone to the company, and since that I have met with several Goodfellows. When you writes back to Jarry, don't tell him what I am going to tell

you, for he don't want me to marry, but for all he can say I have two or three Bowes here, I had another, but he is gone off to St. John's. Larry never told you what a most terrible ancient town Chatham is, why bless you it stood before the Flood, and Abrams' family still lives here, and Lott may be seen every day working for Solomon, and Samuel; Jonah resides here, and Joseph comes over with Aaron to take the passover. It is, too, a very healthy country, the people here being very Hardy. We can now get our horses shod, as we have found some Smiths; we have also another female Cook since my brother wrote to you, and I am delighted to say we have another musician come to town—a Piper, and I understand that the good folks at Hudson's Bay have bought themselves an organ, which is sometimes played by Alexander the Great. This is a wonderful enterprising place, having several Mills in it; by the bye, do you mind a book our parson had call'd Lock on the understanding, well you and I used to think on the understanding meant on the feet, but I know better now, as I have seen the Key to it. The folks here are wonderful wise considering they have but one Idea amongst them, and that I understand is closely confined in the New Castle, but still one would think an Idea that was big enough to enlighten a whole place would soon burst from the confines of a prison. I see because you have a Queen in the Old Country they have Holt of that, and made Sheriff of both sexes, so that we women may expect justice done us as well as the men. The old men are as Caie as the young ones here, but I wont allow that to a Loye my feelings, as I have before me a Ray of hope. If you should hear the Yankees are in these parts, don't be a bit frightened about us, For with Cannon, and with Gunn, We'll make them fly like fun.

In spite of Tee-Total Societies, some of them still get Eddy, which I think very Low. So no more at present from your Greatfool Casin,
LARRY'S SISTER,
Chatham, 3rd May, 1841.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival at Halifax on Tuesday last, of the Steamer Britannia, in 14 days passage, has put us in possession of files of London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th of last month. The news thus procured is unimportant.

Lord Seaton (Sir John Colborne) has been appointed Governor General of India.

Admiral Stopford has received the appointment of Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Commodore Napier had arrived in Liverpool, and was entertained by men of all parties, at a public dinner.

The United Service Gazette states:—'We understand that arrangements are now in progress for raising and organizing an additional number of veteran companies, for exclusive and permanent service in Canada, where they are to be employed upon garrison duty. Their principal strength in rank and file will consist of volunteers from the regiments at present stationed in America, more especially from such of them as are under orders to return home.'

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

The Restigouche Agricultural Society, open to all Farmers in the County. (Reserving that any person taking a Prize, not connected with the Society, shall become a member thereof.)

Held their Annual Exhibition of Grain and Grass Seeds, at the Court-Hall, on the second Tuesday in April: instant, pursuant to a Resolution of the 14th April last year, when the following Prizes were awarded, viz.

- 1st.—For the best sample of Spring Wheat, to John Currie, contained in sack No. 1, measuring two bushels, and weighing 126lbs. net. £1.
- 2.—The second best ditto, to Jacob Caldwell, in sack No. 11, weighing 123lbs. 16s.
- 3.—The third-best to William Doyle, Parish of Darham, in sack No. 3, weighing 123lbs. 10s.
- 4.—For the best two-rowed Barley, to John Currie, in sack No. 1, containing two bushels, weighing 105lbs. £1.
- 5.—For the best four-rowed ditto, to Daniel M'Nab, in sack No. 10, two bushels, weighing 99 1-2lbs. £1.
- 6.—The second best ditto, to Dugald Stewart, the Secretary, in sack No. 4, weighing 98lbs. but as he does not come under the description of farmers who depend principally upon the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood, he is excluded by the constitution of the Society, from receiving the Premium.
- 7.—For the best Black Oats, to John M'Nab, in sack No. 2, measuring two bushels, weighing 82lbs. £1.