

extreme buildings of the modern city; and still nearer as the palace and gardens of the Pope crown the heights of the thickly peopled Quirinal.

COMMODORE NAPIER.

The following is the Speech delivered by the above named gallant officer, at the banquet given to him by the inhabitants of Liverpool, on the 18th April:

Commodore Sir Charles Napier arose amidst a renewal of the animated applause, and of the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs, and said that it was a very usual thing for persons, when placed in a position similar to that in which he then stood, to say that they could not find words to express their feelings, and to thank the company for the honor conferred upon them; but when he looked around him, and saw 600 gentlemen who had done him the honor to receive him in that distinguished manner; and when he looked, too, at that circle of Lancashire witches, (cheers) who had thrown around their spells to charm the hearts of all—aye, even the hearts of the deaf and dumb—who could wonder that he should be unable to find words to express his feelings, to make known his gratification at the manner in which he had been received in this commercial town, and to thank the company present that evening for the manner in which they had received his health? (Cheers.) This, however was not the first time he had been in Liverpool. He had had the honor of paying a visit to the town, some years ago, in company with Marshal Soult, that illustrious warrior who had been fighting the whole of his life against England, but who, when the sword was sheathed, was received in England with that enthusiasm which so distinguished the English character. He did not think that he should be going too far in saying that the manner in which Liverpool received Marshal Soult was one of the chief causes of the preservation of Peace between France and England. (Very marked applause.) But if this town had received in such a manner Marshal Soult, who had been fighting all his life against this country, it was not surprising that they should receive him (the speaker) in the manner they had done, considering that he had been fighting all his life in the service of this country. (Cheers.) He had been placed within the last few months in a very peculiar position. He was in the Mediterranean at the time the insurrection began. It was an insurrection against his friend, Mehemet Ali—he might use that term, for he was proud to say that Mehemet Ali was his friend. The Pacha did not understand the proper way of governing and managing Syria. He did not receive proper instructions and information; and the consequence was that he managed them in the oriental way, which was not exactly the way in which our brother Christians in Syria liked to be managed. They rebelled, and Mehemet Ali, a vigorous and resolute man, determined to put them down. He therefore sent a great force against them, succeeded spite of our ministers and bureaus, in putting down the insurrection. This was done in the most moderate manner that he (Commodore Napier) ever saw. No cruelty was practised, with the exception of one day. He did not believe that a single act of outrage was committed against the inhabitants of Syria. That insurrection was certainly productive of one benefit; it expedited the ministers of this and other countries to the signing of the treaty of the 15th July, for the liberation of the Syrians from the tyranny—for so he must call it—of Mehemet Ali. He then happened to be senior naval officer on the coast of Syria. The treaty arrived on the 10th of Sept. and there was very little time to lose; it was necessary to carry the thing through at once—(laughter and cheers)—for the greatest of all evils was an European war. They had double tides to work. He was placed in the position of both admiral and general, and was obliged to act up to the best of his knowledge and ability; and he was happy to say that in the course of one month they succeeded in driving a large force, amounting to about 100,000 men from Syria, and in liberating the inhabitants of Lebanon. (Applause.) But the business was not then over. They had a very small force—there were about 10,000 Turkish men—while Mehemet Ali mustered between 50,000 and 60,000 troops. Shortly after the taking of Acre, he sent six sail of the line to Alexandria. The winter was then coming on; and he took on himself what was truly a very great responsibility, for he was destitute of instructions or advice from the Government at home, or from his superior officer, and proposed to Mehemet Ali peace. After three or four days' discussion—not like the usual discussions in such cases—(laughter and cheers)—terms were settled, and in four days peace was made, and an agreement signed. He then thought that the war in Egypt and Syria was at an end. But when the treaty agreed to between him and Mehemet Ali was sent to Constantinople, it was repudiated by the Porte; it was protested against by the English minister, and upset by the authorities in Syria,—denounced as hasty and unauthorised by the Commander-in-Chief, and abandoned without reflection, and all the business was obliged to be done over again from the beginning. But he hoped and trusted that he might be permitted to claim that Syria had been evacuated—perfectly evacuated; and this notwithstanding the improper terms sent to Mehemet Ali—terms that it was impossible he could accede

to without setting the whole country into rebellion and discord, creating dissension in his family, and mutiny in his army and navy, and he was right in rejecting the terms with scorn. But the liberal part of the terms he received; he abandoned his monopolies, and gave up slavery—[cheers]—and all that he asked was that he should be left in quiet possession of Egypt, in order that he might devote his whole energies to its civilization; 'for,' said he, 'I have given up all ideas of conquest.' It was his [Com. Napier's] duty to say that he believed the Pacha was honest and straight forward in his conduct—that from the beginning he acted with the most perfect sincerity. He surrendered the Sultan's ships; he victualled the fleet; he ordered his army to evacuate Syria, and put the country in a position to obey the Sultan. The Porte was ill-advised in the matter. Its commander had secret instructions to examine into the strength of the army of the Pacha, and if it were found weak to attack him, and if strong to let him alone. A brother officer of his [the speaker's] named Stuart, and Colonel Mitchell, protested against the act of the Porte, and fortunately it was carried into effect. Syria was evacuated, Mehemet Ali retired into his country, and certainly had a right to expect justice at the hands of the Sultan, and of the foreign powers leagued against him. [Cheers.] In his [Commodore Napier's] long stay in Egypt he had frequent opportunities of conversing with Mehemet Ali. He was a man who should not be measured by an European standard, but measured him by an Oriental standard, and he [the speaker] would be bound to say, that no country of the east had produced such a liberal and open-minded man as Mehemet Ali. [Cheers.] He had had opportunities of stopping our trade and mails, and of doing an immense injury to Great Britain; but what was the course he had pursued, and the feelings he had expressed? He said, 'I am not at war with England, but with the ambassadors at Constantinople.' (Hear.) He (the speaker) touched upon the impropriety of the monopolies of the Pacha, who retorted in a manner not expected by him [the Commodore]. He said, 'Why I am a monopolist certainly—I am in circumstances which force me to do so; but you are also monopolists in England—you have got the corn trade in England. [Laughter and cheers, mixed with a few hisses.] You see I am a farmer and merchant, and want to send corn to England. I find, on inquiry, that the price is up to 80s. a quarter, and I send a cargo, expecting to bring back a whole cargo of manufactured goods; but by the time the corn has arrived in England the price has fallen from 80. down to 50s. That, however, is not all; there is a duty of 20s. or 30s. clapped on it in addition.' [Laughter and cheers, and a few hisses.] Then, as to the opening of the navigation of the Nile, he [the speaker] had recommended the propriety of opening it, as it would be an advantage to the trade and commerce of Egypt. The Pacha admitted that such was the fact, but, said he, 'you must recollect that I am an oriental. You had once in your country a monopoly of the East India trade. It required a great many years for you to do away with it, and you must allow me some time for the accomplishment of what I conceive to be beneficial. When I can see my own interest, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to open the whole trade in Egypt and on the Nile to British Commerce. What I expect is, that England will tell me what she wants, and I will do it. Our interests are completely identified. You want a passage to India. I want your trade, and just tell me what it is you expect, I shall be happy to enter into all your views, whatever they are.' He (the Commodore) also spoke to him about the propriety of abolishing slavery. The Pacha acceded perfectly to his views, and said, 'I detest slavery, but our religion, in fact, our whole system admits it. What can I do? How many years did you take to abolish it? How many millions did you expend before you abolished it altogether? I have no money. The religion of the country is against me, and what can I do? Give me time and peace, and I promise that there shall be no monopolies, no slavery in Egypt. And every thing shall go on to your heart's content.' When Mehemet Ali had done all that man could do, and received a promise of the Pacha of Egypt in hereditary possession, the commissioner of Turkey came to him and said, 'We will make Egypt a Pacha, and your son shall succeed to you,—that is, he shall not, but we will appoint any one of your sons that we think right.' Now what was that but to create discord in his family. The provision had obviously that effect, and the Pacha rejected it. He said—'There is Ibrahim Pacha, whom I brought up as my son and successor. He has an army of 50,000 men under him, and if I attempt to turn him out, he will come against me. It is therefore impossible that I should accede to your terms.' Another tax put on him was that the Porte demanded to have the appointment of all his officers above the rank of subaltern. The reply of Mehemet Ali was, that in that case his troops would not obey him, and he was obliged to reject the condition. He (Com. Napier) did hope and trust that after all they had seen, the five powers—or at least the four powers—who had a right to exact from the Porte that it would do justice to Mehemet Ali, would finish by giving him the *bona fide* government of Egypt, and establish him in the Pashalic of that country, and if they did that, he (the speaker) was morally sure that no country in the world

would benefit half so much by the arrangement as Great Britain herself. (Loud and long-continued cheering, in the midst of which the gallant Commodore resumed his seat.)

ORIGINAL.

Does any great man glunch and gloom!
Speak out, and never fash your thum:
Let posts and pensions sink, or soon
Wi' them wha grant 'em,
If honestly they canna come,
Far better want 'em.
Burns.

Mr Pierce,

In my last I stated, 'that the House of Assembly has controuled the Governor.' Let those who wish to judge for themselves, view the proceedings of the House for the last three years; and let them read the Royal Gazette containing the appointments made by Sir John Harvey, and they will find nearly the whole House Gazetted at different periods, besides a number of Legislative Councillors, and I think there will be little doubt on their minds on the subject. The practice of appointing Members Supervisors and Commissioners, is a strong corroborative proof of my assertion, for if Sir John had been a free agent, he never would have continued it after it was so publicly condemned by the Governor General. This improper system was carried to such an extent by the Executive, that a few of the Members of the Lower House, either from shame, jealousy or perhaps a conscientious discharge of their duty, endeavoured to put a stop to it, shortly after the 'Circular Memorandum;' and with that view proposed the following resolution, which was lost on a division sixteen to six; the Executive Councillors of course voting against it, for if carried, it would have abridged their influence. 'Resolved, that no member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council or House of Assembly be appointed a Supervisor or Commissioner for the expenditure of the Public money.' Another resolution was moved as an amendment, to the effect—'That it was inexpedient to appoint members of the House to these offices, so long as the mode of auditing the expenditure of the public monies was by a committee of the house; this would still leave it open to the Executive to appoint Members of the Legislative Council, but it was lost 19 to 3. An amendment was then moved in addition to the above, which is so much in accordance with my own opinion, and the opinion of nine tenths of the inhabitants of the Province, that I must be permitted to transcribe it at length. 'That such appointments have a tendency to subject members of the Legislature to an injurious suspicion, and to interfere with an independent discharge of their public duty.' This was also lost 17 to 4. This is exactly what I complain of, that these appointments interfere with the independent discharge of a public duty, and it is for this reason so shameful a system is pursued.

During the late administration, there was not one member of either house appointed to an office, where public money was to be expended, but latterly the system has been entirely changed, and no others are appointed, if the members will accept them; if they will not, the persons whom they recommend are appointed. There are at present three Supervisors in the Upper, and three in the Lower House, besides a number of Commissioners in both Houses; in fact it seems that no other persons are capable of holding offices. There are five Queen's council in the Province, two of them members of the Legislative Council, and three of the House of Assembly, and some of them appointed over the grey heads of their brethren in the profession, merely from that circumstance. Then we have Judges of the Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners for Solemnizing Marriage, and a great number of other Honourable distinctions, all duly recorded in Chubb's valuable annual. As to the Militia appointments, so far as this county is concerned, they have been most disgraceful; men from the ranks, and beardless boys, without claims or qualifications, have been appointed over officers of fifteen years standing, whose knowledge, experience, and influence, entitled them to promotion. Sir John is a Military man of high reputation, and should not have consented to these appointments. Those appointed are not members of the House to be sure, but they were warm supporters of the successful candidates at the last election and were thus rewarded.

In mentioning the composition of the Executive Council, I did not intend to throw the whole blame on Sir John, and his advisers; a great part of the mischief

was done before he came to the Province, but it has been increased since that time. The House of Assembly in 1837, in their negotiations with Lord Glenelg, expressed their apprehension that the Members of the Council who held offices under the Crown, could not be expected to exercise an unbiassed judgment in the questions which might come before them. Lord Glenelg entirely agreed in the importance of securing the independence of the Legislative Council, and admitted that the introduction into it, of a large number of persons holding places of emolument under the Executive Government, would detract from its weight as an independent branch of the Colonial Legislature. He accordingly gave instructions to the Lieutenant Governor, that in recommending persons for seats in the Legislative Council, he should recommend those "independent of, and unconnected with, the Executive Government, and selected from the principal inhabitants of the Province, and those having the greatest stake in its welfare." The writer of this despatch evidently did not intend that the Councillors should be chosen from a particular section of the Province, but that all the various interests should be represented. Can it be said that these instructions have been followed in the recent appointments, when the "Circular Memorandum" will apply to three of them, and if the fourth should be treated as Sir Allan McNab (who is also Queen's Counsel) has been, it may go very far to shake his independence, if he possesses any. But the dependence upon, and connexion with, the Executive, does not appear to be an objection in the present day; for four of the Members of the Council who in 1837 were independent of the Executive government, now receive annual appointments which connect them with, if it does not render them dependent upon it.

In 1837 there were 14 Legislative Councillors, from the other side of the Province, while on this side there was only one. The number on the other side has been increased to sixteen, by the addition of two from Charlotte; that county, with a population of 18,000 and contributing but £3,000 per annum to the revenue, in addition to her four members in the House of Assembly, has three in the Legislative Council; while, Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche, containing nearly one fourth of the population of the Province, and contributing one fourth of its revenue, has still but one; surely out of a population of 34,000, persons could be found possessing a stake in the welfare of the Province and qualified to discharge the duties of a Legislative Councillor. These appointments show that the governor did not exercise his own unbiassed opinion in his selections, but that influence was used to increase the power of the Legislature on the other side of the Province, which has not an interest or feeling in common with this side. The county of York contains a smaller population than Northumberland, and seven Legislative Councillors are chosen from it; the whole of whom are connected with and dependent upon the Executive Government.

Unfortunately for us we have been deprived of the valuable services of our only councillor for the last three Sessions, but I trust another will not be allowed to pass, without our finding him at his post, advocating the rights of the inhabitants of this neglected and abused portion of the Province.

MONITOR.

Miramichi, May 17, 1841.

Mr Editor,

Sir,—Mr Sterne is of opinion that the Cant of Criticism is the most tormenting of all cants in this canting world; yet there is another cant to me equally galling—it is that kind of leer your friends cast at you when disposed to saddle you with some newspaper communication, whose author had evidently *mistaken his trade*.

You must know, Sir, that for some time past, I have been badgered with the epithets Larry Wagstaff; Canny Scotchman; and some other cognomen which I have forgotten, by the literary elect of this side of the river, who maintain their opinions with a kind of logic which is very difficult to deal with. In fact it cannot be answered in kind. It consists chiefly in passing a cunning wink round a phalanx of the knowing ones, accompanied with a general discharge of audible merriment, among which may be heard distinctly their favourite nomenclature, Larry, &c. I have once or twice attempted to undeceive my friends, but these efforts have only tended to prove my identity with the witty gentlemen I have named. I have more than once lost my patience at the liberal manner in which they were disposed to be gar-