

near 100,000. The last official returns state it to be 75,000. In 1832 there could not have been any schools, excepting perhaps in St. John's and some other towns. There are at present only 16 schools, and not I think above 3000 scholars of both sexes. I do not say that at that time nothing was required for the organization, improvement, and better government of Newfoundland; but I think that that something ought not to have been the constitution then prematurely conferred upon it. A resident governor, with responsible executive council, the settlement and improvement of the country, an improved organization and administration of justice and public education, was all that was required at that time, and I should have thought for some time to come. However, the constitution was given—it has occasioned the disorders, the accounts of which we have before us. It is quite impossible that things can go on as they are; and a case is made out which calls upon us either to take that constitution away or to modify it. This case presents a choice of evils. Of these I take what I deem to be the lesser evil, that of modification, and shall accordingly support as a whole the bill proposed by my noble friend the secretary of state for the colonies.

First—with respect to that part of the remedial measure which consists in raising the qualification, I entirely approve of that. I think something like this should have been done at first. If I am told that in 1832 the state of Newfoundland was such that no sufficient qualification could be had without acting almost exclusively, I should say that that was a sign most distinctly denoting that that community had not arrived at a state to receive and to work a representative system. And even when communities appear to be sufficiently advanced to receive such a system the qualification for representatives as well as voters should be comparatively high, that the representation may be select, and the constituency by limitation respectable and intelligent. Then as society improves the qualifications may, if necessary, be reduced to open the representation and extend the constituency, but here too we are forced back, raising the constituency instead of reducing it, and all these are the necessary reactions of a rash and untimely experiment.

I now come to that part of the bill which I own I approach with great dread, and upon which I entertain great scruples and doubts. I mean the abolition of the council as a separate branch of the legislature, and combining together in one chamber the elementary principles of nomination and election; and I only vote for this as a case of extreme necessity, a temporary expedient to avoid the greater evil, that of abrogating the constitution altogether. But in so voting, I protest against the dangerous and unconstitutional innovation which this makes in principle upon the British and colonial constitution; so that, whilst supporting my noble friend the Secretary of State for the colonies in this measure with the strong objections which I feel to it in principle, I may learn from him distinctly that he admits these objections in principle, that this is to be a temporary measure, and that whenever the state of society in Newfoundland admits of enlarging the constitution by resolving to the elementary principles of nomination by the crown, and election by the people, into their distinct and appropriate estates and chambers, that this will be done. But now I must refer to this measure, which, as a principle was, it appears, designed to be applied originally to Newfoundland in 1832. Sir, I protest most strongly against the principle of applying the British constitution in mutilated form to any British community. If a colonial community be in such a state as not to furnish materials sufficient for the machinery of a representative system in all its branches, according to the form and principles of the British Constitution, this too is a sign that that community has not arrived at such a state as to supply the machinery requisite for the working and success of the representative system, and therefore that the community should be kept in that less perfect form of government which consists of a governor and executive council. Adverting then to the reasons assigned by the noble lord the Secretary of State for the colonies in 1832, for having, on the grounds of this insufficiency, designed to apply a constitution to Newfoundland in this mutilated form, had he not then been restrained by the then existing royal instructions, I beg leave, with the greatest respect to that noble lord, to express my entire dissent from that entire reasoning, from the deductions drawn therefrom. I protest too, against the peculiar constitution of British Guiana being drawn into a precedent for imitation with respect to British colonial communities. That constitution is foreign. It was established there before that colony became a British possession. It may be well to leave that colony for a time under the peculiar form of government which it formerly possessed, and to which the people are habituated; but I must protest against that form of government being applied in any degree to British colonial communities. So, with respect to Australia, I object strongly to the establishment of a representative system in one branch,—and hope here too, that the constitution will, as soon as possible, be

amplified. The two elementary principles—aristocratic and democratic, compounded together in one chamber cannot long subsist together; one or other must prevail, and that one must be the democratic principle. As with respect to the House of Peers here, so with respect to the colonies: the councils as separate branches of the legislature are the foundations of the monarchical principle. These cannot be abolished without endangering the monarchical form of government, or monarchical principle. The separate action of the other two elementary principles in their separate estates, their jealousies of each other, their attachment to their privileges, the resistance of each to the encroachments of the other, are indispensably necessary to maintain the balances of the British constitution, and thereby enable the crown to counterpoise the democratic principle. I doubt very much whether—having amalgamated these principles, having abolished or withheld a council as a branch of any legislative body, when it is found necessary in process of time to resolve these two principles into separate branches—clamours will not then be raised to make the councils elective. In every case the object should be to raise an imperfect, backward state of society to such a comparatively perfect state as to admit of the application of the British constitution in its triple estate perfect in its form and branches, and not to lower and mutilate it, to adapt it to an imperfect, unsuitable, and almost primitive state of society by depriving that constitution of its essential form, feature, and mechanism; taking out, in short, one of its principal wheels.

Sir, there has been too much tampering already with the colonial councils; as separate branches of the colonial legislatures they have been too much deprived of the aristocratic principles; too much of the democratic principle infused into them. The monarchical principle has thereby come into defect, the crown thereby deprived of much of its necessary influences. I am prepared to show with respect to the history of Massachusetts and other parts of the old provinces, that it was by such subversions of the monarchical principle and of the councils, and by their becoming elective, that the power of the crown was ultimately overpowered in the legislative bodies, where both branches being elective combined against the other. Sir, I think that the colonial councils as branches of the colonial legislature require to be supported, to invigorated and encouraged, in a due and suitable manner, considering the great run that has been made and is making against them. Observe the collisions that are taking place in Prince Edward's Island between the Council and the assembly. Collisions, as the House of Assembly state are so serious, that there is no prospect of agreement, and therefore they demand a change in the constitution. I have no doubt that they may, under the influences of these examples, be induced to pray for an elective council, or no council at all, for the legislative council was reformed in 1839; previous to that it consisted of 9 members, six of these being functionaries holding situations under the crown. Now the council consists of 12 members, and of these only three are functionaries, and so far under the influence of the crown, yet these troubles continue.

It was a great mistake here too to erect Prince Edward's Island into a separate provincial establishment. The population now is only 47,000—it must then have been very trifling, and with respect to the qualification, that of the voter is almost universal suffrage—and of representative property of the value of £35 only. If these squabbles continue, I really would advise my friend to annex P. Edward's Island to New Brunswick, and I will venture to say that there will be no more trouble there, though there might be of course some objection on account of personal interest, but the subjects of dispute would be speedily settled.

CHINA.

From the Boston Merc. Journal.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the arrival of the ship Horatio, at New York, advices from Canton have been received to the 17th of May. The last advices were to the 12th of April. We extract from the N. Y. Commercial, the following abstract of News by this arrival:

The news is not much. There was no truth in the rumour that the Chinese had offered, or were going to offer, forty million of dollars for peace. On the contrary, all their movements were as strongly indicative of stubborn resistance as ever. They were still fortifying the approaches to Canton, above Whampoa. The Chinese were displaying the perfection of their imitative capacity by casting cannon, making small arms, and building vessels of war, precisely like those of the English, and highly creditable to Celestial ingenuity.

One of the Hong merchants had presented to his government a schooner built at Canton, according to the European model, by native workmen, which is highly praised for her symmetry by

competent judges. She carries 22 guns, is coppered inside as well as outside, and has canvass sails. There were other vessels of war also building.

It was reported at Canton that the Chinese had rallied in great force, re-occupied Tseekee, and were threatening another attack on Ningpo. It was rumored also that they were collecting a large force to attack Hong-Kong.

The British forces were reported to be concentrating at Chusan. It was reported at Canton that Sir Hugh Gough had destroyed the city of Ningpo by fire, and afterwards possessed himself of Hong-chow-foo, the capital of Chekeang. But these reports may be true, as at the date of our last advices it was said that he was preparing to attack Hong-chow-foo, and would be obliged to evacuate Ningpo, not being able to spare a sufficient force to hold it in garrison.

The United States frigate Constellation went up to Whampoa from Macao on the 13th April. A boat from the frigate, while sounding in Salt Junk river, was fired on by the Chinese. Commodore Kearney demanded satisfaction for the insult, which was promptly given by the authorities, who apologized for the mistake of some subordinate officer.

Canton Press, May 14.

TEA.—During the last month the market continued steady, with prices a shade higher; and previous to public sales a large amount of business was transacted at full rates, the lowest sound Congou and Twankay fetched 1s. 10d. per pound. Company's Congous 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—Meeting with the following in an old manuscript, I think it well worth inserting in your widely circulated paper, as it bears a strong resemblance to the present Temperance Age:

About two hundred years ago, the duty of the parish of Aberystwith, in Monmouthshire, was performed by a curate called Sir Phillip, for in the days of Popery, all Curates had that title of honour, as being the Pope's knights.

This gentleman, as the clergy were then enjoined celibacy, lived by himself, a woman in the neighbourhood coming now and then to dress his vituals, and do the necessary work of the house. He was not, however, totally without company, though not of the rational kind: A he-goat that Sir Phillip had brought up from a kid, followed him wherever he went, and at night lay in the chamber with him.

When Sir Phillip went to church, the he-goat accompanied his master, leaping over every stile before him. He was not, however, admitted into the church, but obliged to stay in the porch, near the steeple, till the curate had performed his office. The goat was contented, as he was near enough to hear his master's voice, and perhaps understood the language as well as most of the audience, the service at that time being performed in Latin.

It was then the custom for the people to go to the Ale-house, as soon as the church service was over; the curate sometimes accompanied them, attended by his goat, who used to lie down in some convenient place till his master retired, and then accompany him home. This was continued for a considerable time, but at last some of the company forced the goat (whether with or without his master's consent, I cannot say) to drink so much ale, as made him drunk, so that in passing over the bridge at his return, he fell into the river, which so intimidated him, that he would never more go into the ale-house, but wait at a sufficient distance till his master came out, and then follow him home as usual.

Thus we see that the irrational part of the creation often give lessons of the last importance to man. The

goat was careful never to repeat an act which he found attended with the utmost danger. But man, who boasts of his reason, repeats the destructive experiment, and visits again the place where liquor has rendered him less rational than the brute. Blush, ye drunkards, at your folly, learn wisdom from a goat; and fly the vice which will inevitably, sooner or later, prove your destruction. Examples are allowed to have more weight than precept; the goat was sensible of his fault in going to the ale-house, and took care not to commit it a second time.

Weigh the instance well, and let it never be said, that man has less reason or less fortitude, than a goat.

I am Sir,

Your constant reader,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dalhousie, 27th Aug., 1842.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 12, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Later News from China.—In another page will be found a few days later news from China, obtained by way of New York. The accounts are contradictory of those received last from England.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

OUR publication to-day, brings to a close the thirteenth volume of the Gleaner, and with it ceases that connexion which has so long existed between us and the public, as its Editor and Proprietor.

In taking leave of our readers, we would omit a duty we owed ourselves as well as our friends, were we to refrain from expressing the deep sense we entertain of the manifold obligations we have laboured under, and the repeated kindnesses we have experienced from many of them; the recollection of which will remain fresh and green in our memory, wherever our future lot may be cast.

It is certainly a matter of satisfaction, to hear so many of our neighbours expressing their regret at the step we have taken—but we assure them it has not been adopted in consequence of a desire for change; on the contrary, we had hoped and anticipated to have ended our days in Miramichi; but the experience of the last three years in particular, has confirmed us in the opinion, which we were unwilling to admit, that the demands on us for money, for all the materials necessary to carry on our business, were too great to be met, as the abominable and pernicious system of paying with orders was rapidly on the increase, and that mode of payment did not answer our purpose, as few or none of the articles required in our establishment were imported into the country, and consequently were to be procured by us from a distance, and paid for in cash.

Our list of subscribers is respectable enough, as far as numbers are concerned; but there are too many delinquents of from ONE to SIX years standing thereon; and the extent of country which they occupy, has put us yearly to much trouble and expense in our endeavours to collect our dues. These circumstances, over which we could have no controul, cramped our energies, and at length prostrated our business.

We have thus briefly stated the causes that have constrained us, after a residence of seventeen years, to bring our labours to a close, and seek by perseverance and industry, in some