

and would render the Judges of the land dependent for the amount of their salaries on an annual vote of the Assembly: for if they could bring in a Bill to reduce the salary of the present Chief Justice to £700 this year, what could prevent them from bringing in a Bill to reduce the same salary to £350 on the following year? The same argument would hold good with the Puisne Judges. And with the salary of the Master of the Rolls. He questioned very much the correctness of the concluding sentence which he had quoted, he did not believe that to attack the salaries of the Judges at any rate would be the readiest mode of obtaining popular favor; on the contrary he believed that if the true sense of the constituency of the country could be ascertained, they would say let the salaries of the present Judges alone—do not break public faith—you have pledged us to the payment of these salaries and we will fulfil that pledge—reduce their successors if you will, but do not place us in a condition to be told that we have repudiated our engagements. Something like this he apprehended would be the language of a large majority of the constituency of New Brunswick, and he certainly thought such sentiments much more creditable to the country than those which had been urged by the hon. leader of the Government and other hon. members on the floor of that House. If he were wrong in these opinions he was happy to say that he had pretty good authority to support them, for last year in the speech already quoted from, the Attorney General is represented to have said 'if the people of this country were to be taught by their representatives that the salaries of their Judges and other public officers could be reduced one half, or one third, and that it was from the extravagance of these salaries that the country was suffering, what other effect could it have than to bring these high officers before the public as receiving money which they did not earn without giving the country an equivalent? He would not trouble the committee with any further quotations, sufficient had been said to show that the opinions of the hon. and learned Attorney General had undergone a great change since last year, and a change which that hon. and learned member had failed to account for on any other grounds, than a speech made in the House of Commons, the correctness of which they had not even the means of verifying and in the construction of which he (Mr. S.) differed from the hon. and learned Attorney General. If the Government had any despatch which would warrant them in pursuing their present course, that despatch should have been communicated to the House. If such instructions were in existence, hon. members of that house should not be called upon to vote in the dark. But he (Mr. S.) did not believe that there was any such despatch or any instructions whatever from the Home Government which would authorise the local authorities to propose a reduction of the salaries of the present Judges he was rather inclined to believe that the whole thing was a piece of claptrap, got up for political purposes without any serious intention of carrying the resolution into effect. (The hon. and learned member here took a review of the causes which led to the difficulties in Canada during Lord Metcal's administration and concluded by arguing) that if the Government were sincere, which he could not believe, in wishing a reduction of the public burthens by means of reducing official salaries, they should introduce a scale including all who were in the receipt of public monies, or if they did not think proper to do this such members of the Government as were in the receipt of salaries could find no difficulty in leaving a portion of their present income in the public Treasury. It was however another remarkable fact that neither the hon. the Attorney General, the leader of the Government, nor the hon. Secretary of the Province, nor the hon. Executive member from Westmoreland, who also, he believed, had considerable sums of public money one way or another proposed any such thing. This circumstance of itself would go far to convince him (Mr. S.) that the pressure on the country, which was made the pretext for clipping down the salary of the Judges was not so very urgent after all, or surely those who brought forward the measure would have been prepared to clip down their own salaries a little at the same time.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,
June 1.

Education is a fruitful bone of contention, and every move seems to make the angry dogs bark more fiercely. Mr. Fox's bill for levying a rate in aid of secular education is certainly the best and most popular measure which has yet been broached in connexion with the subject. The spirit with which it has been taken up in Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, has, of course, inflamed the prejudices of those who fancy that the souls of the rising generation will be ruined unless the establishment has a finger in the pie; and to perplex the affair still more deeply, the National Society and the Educational Committee of the Privy Council have come at length to an open rupture—so deadly, that there seems not the slightest chance of their working together in future. The Government, to their credit be it said, is much too liberal for the National Society, and their giving the money of the State to assist the schools of Catholics and dissenters is an offence which Lord John Manners, and our old representative, the

Earl of Harrowby, cannot forgive. The language of the last named nobleman showed the excitement under which he labored at the bare idea of any sect being favored but his own. 'I consider,' said he, 'the conduct of the Government most grossly unjust, unreasonable, and inconsistent.'

This meeting of the National Society displayed, by the way, some strange comingsings. The highest prelate in the state, the Archbishop of Canterbury, filled the chair, but the Bishop of Exeter was also present, and the Rev. G. E. Denison, who distinguished himself so valorously in the first stage of the Gorham schism, made a speech, quite characteristic of his published resolutions and letters. He told the Archbishop, in substance, that he had sold the church. But the members of the church, high and low, have, it seems, a convenient plan of sinking their differences, and agreeing upon a combined plan of action, when education is to be denied to the poor, unless it be doled out to them through the portals of the establishment. We heartily rejoice at this feud between the National Society and the Privy Council. For years past the tendency of public feeling has been in favor of all sects receiving the same boons from the State, irrespective of religious differences, and although in politics the present Government cannot be accused of any extreme liberality, they are far removed from bigots—far too enlightened to allow the members of the richest church on the face of the globe to absorb all the state funds for the furtherance of education, while the Dissenters and Catholics are compelled to educate the indigent members of their respective faiths, if they are educated at all, by the charity of individual members of their congregations. It is, in short, a heavy blow and great discouragement to the privilege of exclusively trading in one faith—hitherto, the most pampered and the most idle; and no one will be better pleased at the result than the liberal and enlightened Churchman.

It is rumoured that the House of Lords will not incur the odium of throwing out the Irish Franchise Bill. At a meeting held at the house of Lord Stanley this week, it was arranged that, without absolutely rejecting the measure, the better policy was to cripple its utility, and it has been arranged that £12 is to be substituted for £8 qualification it is needless to say that this move will seriously curtail the utility of the bill. Whether the Ministry will accept such a mutilation of a measure, which they profess to regard as of the greatest importance to the sister country, remains to be seen.

The Bishop of Exeter is not tired of law, and seems desirous to hold out, like the Scotch usurper, to the 'crack of doom.' From the proceedings in the Arches Court, yesterday, it will be seen that, defeated in the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas, he will not be satisfied without applying to the Court of Exchequer; and that if Sir Frederick Pollock and his brother judges give him the least encouragement, he may possibly postpone the induction of Mr Gorham a few weeks longer. All this is child's play. The Courts have already decided against him, and further resistance will be understood to mean obstinacy.

Considerable disappointment was manifested at the postponement of Roebuck's motion relative to the Irish Church.

The motion of Sir Edward Buxton for the exclusion of slave-grown sugar, and the counter motion of Mr Hume for the admission of free labor into the West India colonies under certain restrictions, occupied the attention of the House last night, and opened up, of course the whole question of our colonial, and, more immediately, our West Indian policy.

The subject of emigration came before the House of Commons on Tuesday, and the brief discussion which followed shows the beneficial results which have flowed of recent years from the attention bestowed upon this important question. In a densely peopled country like our own, the splendid colonies which we possess in every part of the world afford the readiest and the most desirable place of location for that portion of the population who cannot procure the means of comfortable subsistence at home. Mr Miles who brought the subject before House, never contemplated our possessions in America, Australia, and New Zealand without a feeling of thankfulness to the Almighty that they constituted so complete an outlet for the redundant population of the mother country. In the career of the human family, in all times to come, the influence of these, at present miniature empires, must make itself sensibly felt, and a heavy responsibility rests with the legislators of the present day in carrying out emigration in a manner which shall confer the greatest amount of happiness, accompanied by the smallest amount of evil.

The tide of emigration, according to Mr Hawes, still flows towards the Western World. The number of emigrants to the United States and Canada, in thirteen years, from Ireland alone, amounts to a million and a half, and at present the emigration from the sister kingdom to those countries is equal to the annual increase in the population—namely a quarter of a million. Now, this is a species of labor of which according to the papers published in the American Union, they have too much, while there is a positive want of it in the Canadas. We directed attention some time back to the efforts which a highly respectable and intelligent Canadian, Mr Clapham, had been making in this district to induce emigration to the finest of our North American possessions. The colonists were only represented in the person of Mr Clapham. A little personal exertion, and a small amount of

support on the part of the colonists would concentrate attention on the vast capabilities of the Canadas, respecting which the bulk of emigrants have yet to be informed.

Whist the organs of the combined Bonapartist, Legitimist, and Orleanist parties in Paris, re-echoed by the Absolutist London journals, are all rejoicing at the probable adoption of the Electoral Bill, and triumphing over the 'cowardly Socialists,' who, they say, have not dared to appeal to arms, we view the struggle which is going on with undiminished alarm for the future tranquillity of France. In the continued debate on the Electoral Bill, M. Montalambert, in a most defiant speech, tells the Socialists in reply to their threat of proscription of the 'seventeen' Burgraves (as the committee of the Right are now called), that they, the Legitimists, are ready for the combat, and M. Thiers, in far more fierce and intelligible terms, boldly declares that if 'blood must be shed, it is as well at first as at last,' and his entire speech breathes unmitigated scorn and hatred of the whole Socialist body. Never, at any period since the revolution, has greater suppressed mortal strife exhibited itself. M. Montalambert's fanatical courage was only exceeded by M. Thiers' resolute determination to put down opposition by force of arms. The speech of M. Thiers will be long remembered. He denounced the 'mob,' who had ever been the instruments of tyrants, whether imperial or republican, 'who have first used them, then fed them, and then butchered them'—who, after having been subjected by the Emperor Napoleon, who knew them well, had put a rope round the neck of his statue to drag it through the mire. This provoked Napoleon Buonaparte (Jerome), who asked to speak. Thiers turned upon him, and said he did not wish to add to the affliction of the Assembly by exhibiting to it a man bearing the illustrious name of Napoleon defending such opinions as he professed. This caused an explosion; a tumult ensued in the Assembly, and Napoleon Buonaparte was publicly censured. With such frequent scenes as this the Bill has been in progress through the Assembly. All the amendments have been at once successively rejected. The two essential clauses of the bill have already passed, and from the tactics of the Burgraves, who now leave all the speaking to the opposition, the whole will probably become a law within a week. The alarm of an outbreak is dying away as well in Paris, as in the departments, and the new combination, with General Cavaignac at the head, is now looked to as the last refuge of the Republicans.

The King of Prussia has suffered a good deal from the wound inflicted by the assassin Sefeloge, but is not in any danger.

TRADE.—The commercial operations of the week have been more active, and a healthier tone prevails. In Cotton a considerable business has been transacted at a higher quotation and with a firm market. Colonial and foreign Produce is in a fair demand at generally steady prices. Our accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a favorable character. The Money Market continues steady, and discounts are easily obtained at the currency noted in last week's publication.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1850.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Fredericton Reporter furnishes the following wholesome advice to the electors:

"The general Election of 1850, finds us almost as destitute of constitutional principles in this Province, as we were in the year 1830. This circumstance, or rather the train of circumstances which has led to this state of affairs, might be easily explained; but we have little room for the exposure, and less inclination for the sickening task which it would involve. Most certainly, some good has been done, for much of the old and intolerent corruption of office has been replaced by a more liberal and equitable system; but this reform, generally speaking, has been pushed upon us from abroad; and if we may be permitted the use of a figure borrowed from rural life, we are yet cultivating the constitutional soil of New Brunswick with the old worn out implements of former ages; and although the soil itself, as well as the seeds to be sown, has been somewhat improved, we yet travel on in our old crazy go-cart, while the whole world is with Railroad speed, leaving us in the distance.

"In such a state of things, the only immediate resource which lies within reach of the people is to select the candidates, for their individual merit and acquirements; and thus make the best of the materials which they can command, by returning to the House of Assembly those persons in whom they can repose the greatest confidence as honest men and judicious legislators. Political principle is scarce in New Brunswick; let us then choose our men for their moral worth, their public spirit, our knowledge of the past, and our hopes for the future. We believe there never was such a number of new candidates for the 'honour of representing the people' as will be found in the ensuing Election; and in making a choice it will be well to investigate the comparative merits of the new and old parties, and improve the representati-

on where it can be done with safety. Where this cannot be effected—and surely the people ought to know something of their own citizens—it is much better to put up with the present members, than take others from a mere restless love of change, and afterwards have to lament the consequences."

The New Brunswick Colonial Association has issued the following excellent Report. The people of Northumberland should give it a careful perusal:—

The Committee of Management report—That the recent Commercial Policy of British Legislation has been so destructive to Colonial interests, that it has become necessary for the Colonists themselves to take prompt and decided measures for the restoration of their trade, and for the preservation of their rights and properties. And in the opinion of this Committee, the constitutional and most effectual mode of action will be, the electing of such men as Representatives to the General Assembly of the people, as can correctly appreciate the present important crisis in our affairs; and who have arrived at the conclusion, that the time has come for the General Assembly of the Province to address the Sovereign with an explicit declaration, that unless relief be obtained—separation from the Empire, and the Independence of the North American Colonies, will be desirable and inevitable.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the men to be selected as our Representatives should be pledged to introduce or promote an Address from the General Assembly, respectfully making known to the Sovereign the following measures as requisite for the restoration of our prosperity, for the removal of the causes of the present growing feeling of discontent, and to ensure a satisfactory continuance of our connexion with the Mother Country:—

1st. The unlimited controul of our internal affairs.

2nd. Reciprocity with the United States in Trade, and in privileges of Navigation and Registry—or, the power conceded to us of negotiating our own commercial treaties with that Country.

Your Committee further consider as essential to the welfare of the Province, the following measures of internal improvement:

1st. The Initiation of the Money Grants by the Executive of the Province, and the establishment of Municipal Corporations in their full effectiveness, so as to afford the people the management of their local affairs.

2ndly. That there should be no distribution by the Legislature of the Monies granted for Bye Roads and Schools, but that the same should be appropriated in gross to each County, and sub-divided or distributed by the local Corporations.

3rdly. The Registration of Voters, and Vote by Ballot.

4thly. An Elective Legislative Council.

5thly. A thorough retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.

6thly. The encouragement by the Government of Public Works of general utility.

The New Brunswicker also contains a short editorial, from which we copy the following extract. If the people do not perform their duty, it will not be for the want of faithful warning and sound advice, from the conductors of the public Press.

"Now is the time for action—prompt, energetic and decided action—if the electors would make a change in the representation. A public demonstration should at once be made, and all parties—Liberal and Tory—Protectionist and Free Trader—should forget minor differences, and agree upon such candidates as will receive the support of the people. A compromise should be made, in order to effect a change, for it is acknowledged on all hands that a change is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary.

"The time has now arrived when the people have the ball at their feet, and it is their own fault if they do not roll it in the right direction. Let them no longer be deceived by hollow professions, or misled by empty and unmeaning expressions. The candidates for popular favor should be known, and their principles distinctly enunciated to the world, before they can hope for support. But when these are expressed and approved of, let the people exert themselves, and exhibit a unanimity of feeling and of purpose against the common enemy, that shall disenthral the country from the grasp of a corrupt and incompetent Government; a government whose inadequacy for any good purpose was so glaringly manifested during the recent session of the Legislature, and whose every act savoured so much of extravagance and downright corruption."

The Carleton Sentinel concludes an article on the same all-engrossing and important subject.

"How have the Government fulfilled their oft repeated pledge of developing the resources of the country?"

"What have they done to encourage Home Manufactures? What towards the improvement of the navigation of the river St. John? A report on the latter has been published, but as yet no action has been taken on it. We are tired of Reports, the country is sick of them. If they were followed by any energetic measures the people might be content to pay for them. But we want something more than mere reports. Why should it be left to one or two active and public spirited individuals to take measures for the improvement of our