

and directing the faculties of the mind without having recourse to corporal punishment, or even a peevish or resentful expression."

Indeed, it must be evident that if to educate means not to learn how to read and write mechanically or to figure by rule, not to learn words but gain ideas, not sound but sense, it means to cultivate the intellect or mental faculties, and it therefore follows that a knowledge of the elements of mind—the material to be cultivated, the various effects of those elements in their manifold combinations must be of vast importance to the Teacher.

Common sense, judgment and memory, are constantly ringing in our ears, but conveying no distinct idea to the mind. What, pray, is common sense? Bishop Whately exposes the absurdity of the expression. "Ask a sailor about medical matters, and he will tell you that for the cure of disease common sense is quite sufficient; but ask him whether a man could navigate a ship by common sense, and he will hold you in contempt for the question, and inform you that common sense would soon send you to the bottom. Ask a blacksmith what preparation a preacher needs, and he will probably tell you a little common sense; but ask him whether a man could shoe a horse by common sense, and he is astonished at your ignorance. Every man is willing to trust to common sense in what is not connected with his own employment; but in that he sees the absurdity of such dependence." So, too, in Education, every man thinks common in sufficient, and that there is no need for the Philosophy of Mind—or in other words, you can train the mind properly and yet remain in ignorance of its nature. Judgment too, what does it mean—one man displays judgment in the arrangement of colours, or language, or in logic, &c. Now in the construction of a bridge a man may display judgment as to strength of material and the manner of its structure; another man may shew his judgment in the equitable decision of litigated rights, and yet either of these be utterly deficient in that judgment which pertains to more than one of these points, therefore Judgment is not a distinct faculty of the mind, but a property of each faculty possessed and manifested in proportion as the particular faculty is perfect or deficient.

Memory, too, is called a faculty of the mind by the old school, and a good memory is set down as one of the greatest blessings, and yet a little reflection will teach us that in some respects, or in some things, all possess and yet all want memory. One man recollects faces and forms: when he has seen a man once will recognize him again at any distance of time, and yet perhaps he could not repeat his name if he met the person an hour after being introduced to him. Another will recollect the form of an object, yet has no recollection of colour; one will remember dates yet cannot relate the incidents, and another give all the particulars of an occurrence but recollect neither time nor place. And why is this? why, simply because each faculty of the mind has a particular organ for its manifestation, and memory in each faculty is in proportion to the strength or activity of that faculty in the individual. Thus, a man with good organs of form and size, will remember faces; one with large language will have a good verbal memory; large eventuality gives good memory of incidents, and large number, of dates, &c.

AN ADDRESS TO THE OCEAN.

Ho to thee Ocean! thy wide realms display
A grandeur which reflects Creation's God,
Yet art thou but a thing of yesterday,
A spec, a drop, from His immense of flood,
Who measured in the hollow of his hand
The restless tides which roll in thy vast
trough,
From where wreck'd icebergs strew the
southern strand,
To the blanch'd regions of the icy north.
But we have seen from thy blue depths arise
The sun rejoicing in effulgent might,
Then from thy surface to the glowing skies
Arose his morning sacrifice of light,
Which threw a glory o'er thy bright expanse,
Of fitful rays in revelry a gleaming:
More brilliant than Aurora's airy dance,
When o'er the north her vivid lights are
streaming.
And we have watch'd thy polish'd bosom
heave
Majestic swells, that surf'd along the shore,
And oft with awe beheld thy tempest wave
Assail the storm worn rock with deaf'ning
roar.

And tales of woe thy chronicles unfold,
Of costly fleets by storms to fragments riven,
And lifeless forms and merchandize untold
Upon thy shores like worthless lumber driven.
For thou art a dread thing, with danger teeming,
Who for such direful deeds doth ne'er relent;
Yet do thy deeds demand a meaning
To show a cause why thou shouldst not repent.
Why dost thou, in thy wanton fury dash
The sea boy's tender form against the rocks,
Is it to see an anguish'd mother wash
With tears his mangled form and clotted locks,
And oft some struggler, buffeting the billows,
Thou hearest unmoved, send to the skies a
prayer

For wife and babes, as on thy wave he pillows
His head in death, and sheds a last home tear.
While in some luckless bark, where warm
hearts beat,
High with home-hopes, as o'er thy swell she
bounds;
For whose return love's fond endearments
wait;

But ah! these hopes a fatal doom confounds:
For to around a gathering blackness lowers,
Pregnant with omens of a tempest scene;

While through the sky loud thunders wake
thy powers,
And all the demons of the storm unchain,
Which in wild fury on the bark comes down,
Led on by winged lightning's vivid glare.
Then shiver'd spars, and sails to tatters blown,
Declare the awe-struck seamen's hopeless
fear,

Who look aghast upon thy rolling swells,
Lifting their foaming and uproarious heads;
And hear the echo of death's warning knells
In each terrific sound, that o'er them speeds,
And where thy mountains curl their topling
crests,

The storm-tossed bark seems hanging midst
their foam,

Or plunging in thy trough, bravely contests,
As loth to yield unto a foundering doom.
But thy rude surges lash her groaning sides,
And o'er her deck wave after wave careers.
Till, through rent chasms rush a thousand
tides,

When sinking cries are heard, and bubbling
prayers.

'Tis said thou'rt always calm, when squa-
drons meet,

Surcharged with death's black terrors, for the
strife

Of victory—which fame awards to feats
Of extra carnage; from which streams of Life
Flow boiling with the rabid rage of war,
Tinging thy waters, while the battle's roar
Hushes the winds to sleep, and booms afar
Terrific tales of death along the shore.

Just so thou acted when great NELSON fell
In conflict, off Trafalgar's trembling coast.
Where listening thousands heard his cannon
tell

Destruction pouring on their country's host.
But why the gale after the fight was o'er?
It looked as if thou favored France and Spain,
And felt indignant that their standards bore
Defeat's dolorous and ignoble stain;
And didst resolve the British fam'd huzza
No more should cheer to port her noble fleet,
All glowing with devotion, thus to lay
The trophies captured, at Britannia's feet.
Perchance thou thought enough had not been
slain

Of Britain's gallant sons, for such a day,
Which gave her right o'er thy domains to
reign,

And wave her conquering flag on every sea;
That thou shouldst raise a western gale to
lash

The shatter'd ships, after the fight was won:
Or it may be thou merely meant to wash
The fleet from the red stains of slaughter'd
men.

If so, the gale was a dire signal, which
Heaven's holy indignation testified;
Design'd the jarring nations all to teach
War's impious folly, and rebuke their pride.
But thou art held responsible for millions,
Who journey'd thro' thy depths, to join the
dead,

A trust more sacred than of golden billions,
To be restored, when heaven and earth are
fled.

Then guard with pious care their precious dust
Which float within the pale of thy domain.
For know these germs of life thou hast in
trust

Are destined to unite and live again;
And know, that He who wields omnific power
Against our guilty world, hath penal claims
Which He will from his wrathful vials pour
And wrap thy glory in devouring flames.

When that event transpires, thou wilt recoil
Down to thy darkest caves, to 'scape the fears
Of his dread vengeance, which thy floods
will boil,

And bathe in steamy showers the distant
spheres:

Our earth will then from her track'd orbit fly
Affrighted by His glance: on the white throne
With comet's speed, rush blazing through the
sky.

A glowing, melted mass, on light'nings borne,
Then will the Ocean change to pallid gran-
deur,

And worlds afar will scan the wondrous sight
Flooding the midnight scene with awful
splendour,

Resembling a celestial sea of light.
Thus ends the final drama of our Earth,
But it shall be restored a place of bliss,
Creation then shall sing her second birth,
"But who, alas, shall live when God doth
thus."

Chatham, March 10, 1851.

MIRAMICHI, March 14, 1851.

Mr. Pierce,

For some time your paper has been illu-
minated by a brilliant advertisement, intro-
duced to public notice by "Fire and Lightning;"
enough, Mr. Editor, to arouse the shade of the
illustrious Franklin, "he who brought thun-
der from the heavens, and made the elemental
wrath of his will." But let us
return to your advertisement, or as the French
express it, "a nos montoris." The agent ar-
rests the "attention" by enquiring in the
most Spartan manner, "Farmers, are you In-
sured?" Such an interrogatory, Mr. Editor, is
calculated to strike terror among the rural
population, and thereby induce them to em-
brace the proffered safeguard against the dire
consequences of conflagration; and like the
parish beadle, when he had examined the
silver spoons and sugar bowl of Mrs. Corney,
each one exclaims, "I'll do it," and without
further reflection, he applies for admission in-
to the Union.

Should the assured premises escape the ra-
vages of fire during the currency of the poli-
cy, the insurer has the consolation to think
that the precaution was taken; but should the
reverse unfortunately happen, he will
find, like Mr. Bumble, that those decided bar-

gains are frequently delusive and deceptive,
and as the crest-fallen beadle lost his liberty
and prerogative, so the insurer will lose both
his premium and premises, and the mortifica-
tion to think that he has been outwitted by
Jonathan.

Experience has taught me that repudiation
is not confined alone to Pennsylvania, but has
extended to the adjoining States. If the Ro-
chester ladies will only "rap" back the spirit
of the Rev. Sydney Smith, in order to his lec-
turing the Washington County Insurance
Company on the moral necessity of perform-
ing contracts, "they shall have their reward."

Believing, Mr. Editor, that I was the gen-
uine representative of a bona fide member of
the company, who had suffered loss, I lodged
the claim for insurance, and was informed that
"never having been a member," the com-
pany could not recognize the claim. Dis-
satisfied with the reply, I directed my profes-
sional adviser to institute proceedings against
the company, in order that the whole matter
might be put before the proper tribunal, wil-
ling to submit to the decision of a jury of my
countrymen. The agent at St. John is in-
structed by the Board of Directors at Wash-
ington to refuse service of legal proceedings in
the Province of New Brunswick. This
may be law, Mr. Editor, but it certainly is not
justice. With such a proof of dishonesty, I
deem it my duty to caution every New Brun-
swick to beware of the trap evidently set for
the purpose of attracting the eye, so as to en-
able the company successfully to abstract
money.

There are Agencies for Insurance Compa-
nies in the Province, who will be a guarantee
themselves for the faithful discharge of their
engagements. Although the premium is heav-
ier, we may rely on their probity. With these
remarks, Mr. Editor, I trust the "Farmers"
will be upon their guard, and not allow them-
selves to be gulled. The particulars I have
in readiness when called upon.

Meantime I am, yours,

RICHARD HUTCHISON.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

MR. PIERCE,

The long promised measures of our Go-
vernment are now before the country, and
having been favored with a glance at the
Elective Council and Municipal Bills, I will,
with your permission, point out some objec-
tion which I see in the details of them; this
I do, not from opposition to them, but be-
cause I am in favor of the principles of the
measures, and desire to see the details such as
will be satisfactory in the working, and attain
the objects intended. Under the former of
these Bills, the Province is to be divided into
five Districts, each of which shall return four
members. This will give us twenty Coun-
cillors for the Province, and, as they will, no
doubt, be paid, it will incur a great expense.
Now, it appears to me that the object the
people have in view, that of having an effi-
cient, intelligent Legislative Council, emanat-
ing directly from themselves, and over whom
they would possess control, would be as ef-
fectually attained by fifteen as by twenty
Councillors, that is, by allowing only three
in each of the five Districts, in place of four,
as provided in the Bill; or, in other words, it
would be allowing one for the city of St. John
and one for each of the fourteen Counties of
the Province, which I conceive to be quite
sufficient. This alteration would effect a sav-
ing of between two and three hundred
pounds per annum, that is, provided the prin-
ciple of paying them is sustained.

The qualification of Councillors is rather
too high, but is made so, I presume, with the
view of throwing the representation of the
people in that body into the hands of the
landed and monied aristocracy of the country,
and thus create a miniature House of Lords,
who would be a check upon the more De-
mocratic Branch. Should such a principle
remain, a great amount of talent will be ex-
cluded, and the number from whom the selec-
tion may be made, will thus be much limited.
The efficiency of the council would, I believe,
be more effectually obtained by reducing the
qualification one half. The qualification of
Electors I approve of, and freely admit that I
was agreeably surprised to find that in this
portion of the Bill some attention was paid to
the wishes of the middling and poorer classes
of the community. The term of service pro-
vided by the Bill—eight years—is altogether
too long. The question of lessening the time
of service of the more popular Branch from
four years to two, will no doubt shortly be
pressed by the people upon the notice of our
Representatives, and this I believe will be
obtained. It is only a question of time.
The difference of term between the two
Branches should not be over two years; and
the Government would do well to show the
sincerity of their liberal professions, and fix
the time at once at four years, but by all
means not to exceed six. The Governor has
the appointment of President of the Council,
with the power of removing him. Should
not this be left to the selection of the Council
themselves? What will the effect be, if a
President, subservient to an existing Govern-
ment, should attempt to defeat an unpalatable
measure, by refusing to put the question? If
the Governor be the only person who can
control him, may he not receive his directions
from that quarter, and act accordingly. Should
such an emergency arise, have the Council
the power to put the question, irrespective of
the President? or if there is any doubt about
it (and I have heard such raised) should it
not be expressly provided for in the Bill?

The disqualification clause, and the addi-
tional power given to the Council, of altering
or amending Money Bills sent up by the As-

sembly, will be necessary, now that the Coun-
cil are to be directly responsible to the people.

The Municipal Corporation Bill is a mea-
sure of much greater importance than the
one we have just been considering, and is one
on which the ultimate prosperity of the com-
munity in a great measure depends. A go-
vernment that supports a principle essentially
Liberal, ought not (if it is really sincere) to
risk its character for consistency, by hamper-
ing it with obstructions and difficulties, the
utility of which have existence only in the
brain of their originator, but the real objects
of which are easily perceived by men of all
parties. Some of these objections I will pro-
ceed to point out.

The Bill provides that a two-third vote of
a county meeting shall be obtained before the
measure shall be introduced. This is wrong.
A majority ought to be all that should be re-
quired. It is enough to secure the election of
the gentlemen of the Assembly, and ought to
be sufficient expression of the wishes of the
rate payers of the county, and more particu-
larly so, in the introduction of a measure for
self-government, where there are so many in-
fluences at work to oppose it—so many per-
rogatives and perquisites to be interfered with
—powers to be curtailed, and patronage to be
restricted—it is not to be supposed that the
persons at present possessing these, who,
from their wealth, standing, and official influ-
ence, possess the power of throwing great ob-
structions in the way, will quietly submit to
see that power passing into other hands.

I will resume this subject next week.

HAMPDEN.

Miramichi, March 14, 1851.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI,

CHATHAM, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1851.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival of the steamer Pacific at New
York, has put us in possession of English pa-
pers to the 22nd February. They confirm the
telegraphic report published in our last Tues-
day's edition, that the British Ministry had re-
signed. It appears that a Cabinet Council
was held at the Foreign Office in London on
the 21st instant, which sat three quarters of an
hour. After its close Lord John Russell pro-
ceeded to Buckingham Palace, to have an au-
dience of Her Majesty, when he tendered his
resignation, and only holds office until ano-
ther Government can be formed. The Lon-
don Times in alluding to the subject says:—

"What sort of Government are we to have
—a new one altogether or a reconstruction? As
far as regards the critical principles and
personal characters of men, there is no reason
why a Cabinet should not be formed with Lord
John still a leader, but with several new
members, including two or three from Sir Ro-
bert Peel's administration. But the whigs are
generally averse to a coalition; they come in
and go out together, and much as the public
will undoubtedly lose by the sacrifice of the
old Cabinet, we can scarcely hope to see
any part of it in a new combination. What
may the protectionists expect out of the pre-
sent crisis if summoned to her Majesty's
Councils and compelled to dissolve Parlia-
ment? They can only pledge themselves to
the constituents to enhance the price of bread
and all other food, and to throw away the leg-
islation of the last twenty years. Their fate
on a general election is too evident, they
would only meet Parliament to be beaten."

"On the address to leave public affairs in
the greatest confusion—perhaps to incur the
necessity of another general election to throw
the government ultimately into the hands of
the politicians, with whom they feel much
less sympathy than they do either for the
friends of Lord John Russell or for the admir-
ers of Sir Robert Peel. We have little doubt
from the numerous independent statesmen of
our day, a government could be formed that
would deserve, and generally receive the cor-
dial support of those who are at present in
power. The most desirable object is union.
All should combine to prevent even a mo-
ment's success of the Protectionists impossi-
ble. The question of free trade ought not to
come again before the country."

"It is too serious a subject to be reopened, es-
pecially by the process of a general election.
All wise men should combine to avert the
peril, and should combine to give a fair
chance to whatever body of the liberal states-
men Her Majesty may summon to her coun-
cil."

"The funds have been firm since Thursday
at the same time the amount of business go-
ing forward has been limited. Railway shares
have fluctuated considerably during the week.
Prices however are not lower."

"Considerable disapprobation has been ex-
pressed with respect to the Budget, particu-
larly with regard to the contemplated house
tax. Many seeming to think that is unjust a
principle and will be injurious in its opera-
tion."

Under the proper head will be found some
extracts, which will furnish our readers with
all the news from the old world.

The Grand Jury of the County of Sunbury
have presented an address to His Honor,
Judge Wilmot, congratulating him upon his
elevation to the Bench.