

# CHRISTIAN



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"BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE—BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."—ST. PAUL.

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## WHITLING.—A YANKEE PORTRAIT.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

The Yankee boy, before he's sent to school,  
Well knows the mystery of that mystic tool,  
The pocket-knife. To that his wistful eye  
Turns, while he hears his mother's lullaby;  
His hoarded cents he gladly gives to get it,  
Then leaves no stone unturned till he can  
Whet it;

And in the education of the lad,  
No little part that implement hath had;  
His pocket-knife to the young whittler brings  
A growing knowledge of material things.

Projectiles, music, and the sculptor's art,  
His chestnut whistle, and his shingle dart,  
His alder pop-gun, with its hickory rod,  
Its sharp explosion and rebounding wad,  
His corn-stalk fiddle, and the deeper tone  
That murmurs from his pumpkin-leaf trom-  
bone,

Conspire to teach the boy. To these succeed  
His bow, his arrow of a feathered reed,  
His windmill, raised the passing breeze to win,  
His water-wheel, that turns upon a pin;  
Or, if his father lives upon the shore,  
You'll see his ship "beam-ends upon the  
floor."

Full-rigged, with raking masts and timbers  
staunch,  
And waiting near the wash-tub, for a launch.

Thus, by his genius and his jack-knife driven,  
Ere long he'll solve you any problem given;  
Make any gimcrack, musical or mute,  
A plough, a coach, an organ or a flute;  
Make you a locomotive or a clock,  
Cut a canal, or build a floating dock,  
Or lead forth beauty from a marble block;  
Make any thing, in short, for sea or shore,  
From a child's rattle to a seventy-four;  
Make it, said I? Ay, when he undertakes it,  
He'll make the thing, and the machine that  
makes it.

And when the thing is made—whether it be  
To move on earth, in air, or on the sea;  
Whether on water, o'er the waves to glide,  
Or, upon land, to roll, revolve or slide;  
Whether to whirl, or jar, to strike, or ring;  
Whether it be a pistol or a spring,  
Wheel, pulley, tube sonorous, wood or brass,  
The thing designed shall surely come to pass;  
For when his hand's upon it, you may know  
That there's go in it, and he'll make it go.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Kaffir war, which has prevailed for  
some time at the Cape, is likely to be brought  
to a satisfactory conclusion by the measures  
which the home government have recently  
adopted in relation to that colony.

It is only about a year ago that the col-  
onists at the Cape were threatened with the  
distinction of being made a penal settlement.  
At the very time they were petitioning the Bri-  
tish parliament for a constitution to secure to  
them the rights of British subjects, they were  
alarmed by the arrival, on their shores, of a  
transport freighted with convicts. The feel-  
ing of indignation at this act of injustice was  
manifested by a successful resistance to their  
landing. The movement was bold, energetic,  
and determined; the whole population united  
as one man to drive the mass of moral pollu-  
tion and crime from their shores, and, after a  
long siege, the vessels were under the neces-  
sity of weighing anchor and setting sail for  
some already established penal settlement.

From the indifference of the Colonial Mi-  
nister, or the disregard with which their pe-  
titions for a modified system of government  
were received in the British parliament, the  
colonists were not in a favorable position to  
aid the authorities in subduing the spirit of in-

subordination and rebellion among the Kaffirs,  
which had led to events threatening the ex-  
tinction of British power in the colony itself.  
The border war waxed hotter and hotter;  
whole settlements were destroyed, and prop-  
erty and life sacrificed, by their bold and  
lawless incursions. Unaccustomed to "bush-  
fighting," the British troops could effect but  
little towards subjugating such a foe; and one  
disaster after another has covered the adminis-  
tration of affairs at the Cape with disgrace.

The recall of Sir Harry Smith, and the ap-  
pointment of a successor better able to conduct  
the details of such a campaign, with fresh le-  
vies of troops to quell the war among the pa-  
tives, would avail but little towards the resto-  
ration of order and the establishment of per-  
manent relations of amity between the colo-  
nists, the government authorities, and the Kaf-  
firs. The colonists required the power to take  
care of themselves. They demanded a consti-  
tution which would secure to them self-govern-  
ment; and Great Britain has responded to their  
demand, and granted them a system which,  
like that granted to Australia, includes an  
Elective Legislative Council, and secures to  
them all the rights and privileges of British  
subjects. Had this concession been timely  
made, many lives would have been spared;  
and the disaster, disgrace and cost (about  
\$15,000 per day) which has attended the war-  
administration of affairs at the Cape would  
have been avoided.—*Examiner*.

The following synopsis of the new constitu-  
tion is abridged from an article in the *London  
Globe*.

The provisions of the new constitution are  
a PARLIAMENT, consisting of the Governor,  
Legislative Council, and a House of Assem-  
bly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL to consist of the  
Chief Justice, as President, and 15 Members,  
to be elected, eight from the Western and sev-  
en from the Eastern Districts, of these four  
from each Section, having the least number of  
votes shall retire at the expiration of five years,  
and the remaining seven at ten years. The  
Council afterwards elected shall hold their  
seats for ten years, unless sooner dissolved by  
the Governor.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS of the Legis-  
lative Council to be 30 years of age, and pos-  
sessed of landed property, unincumbered, worth  
£1000. Must be nominated by a requisition  
signed by 25 Electors; must accept the nomi-  
nation before he can be voted for; and the  
names of Candidates published in the *Govern-  
ment Gazette* at least 14 days before the Elec-  
tion. No Elector to sign a requisition for  
more than one Candidate.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to consist of 46  
members, to serve for five years. Any per-  
son qualified to vote shall be eligible to be a  
member.

THE FRANCHISE—Every male person 21  
years of age, a British subject by birth or na-  
turalization, who shall occupy within any  
Electoral Division, for 12 months next before  
the day of registration, any tenement of the  
value of £25, shall be entitled to be registered  
as a Voter for Members of both Houses.

THE ELECTIONS—The Members of the Le-  
gislative Council to be elected before the  
House of Assembly. Polling Places (at least  
one in every Cornetcy) and Returning Of-  
ficers to be appointed by the Governor. The  
names of members elected to be announced  
by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*.

The day of Election of Members of the Le-  
gislative Assembly to be pronounced by Pro-  
clamation—to take place 31 days after the  
date of such Proclamation. The Candidates  
to be nominated by two resident Electors at a  
Public Court held in each Electoral Division,  
and declared elected on a show of hands, unless

a Poll be demanded, when the Returning Of-  
ficer shall name the day and places of polling  
—not less than three days from the time of  
nomination. Each Candidate to give securi-  
ty for the payment of an equal share of the ex-  
penses of the Poll—not exceeding £50. The  
Returning Officers to cast up the votes, and  
declare at another Public Court the Members  
returned.

SESSIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT—The Go-  
vernor to summon the two Houses to meet at  
such time and place as he shall think fit (with-  
in the Colony). Session to be held once a  
year. Governor may prorogue the two  
Houses whenever he shall see fit so to do, and  
may dissolve one or both Houses at his plea-  
sure.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—The Colonial Se-  
cretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer,  
and the Auditor shall have the right of sitting  
and speaking, but not of voting, in either  
House.

LEGISLATION—All Bills granting Supplies,  
or imposing Taxes, shall originate in the As-  
sembly. No Bill appropriating Money to be  
enacted unless recommended by the Governor  
for some specified public service. The Go-  
vernor may assent to, veto, or reserve any Bill,  
or may return it with amendments to either  
House at his pleasure. Any Bill assented to  
may be disallowed within two years, by Her  
Majesty in Council. Debates and Records of  
Proceedings to be in the English language.—  
Members to receive £1 per day while travel-  
ling to or from, or in attending at any Session  
of Parliament.

FIXED APPROPRIATIONS—Until Parliament  
shall otherwise direct appropriations are re-  
quired to be made for defraying certain public  
services enumerated—including the salaries  
of the Governor, Judges, Attorney and Soli-  
citor General, expenses of the Administration  
of Justice and the Departments of the Secre-  
tary, the Treasurer, and the Auditor General.  
Also for Pensions—Public Worship, and Bor-  
der Department.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE: HIS  
CHARACTER AND SERVICES—Major-General  
the Hon. George Cathcart entered the army  
on the 10th of May, 1810, at a very early age.  
His first services were performed as aide-de-  
camp to his father, Lord Cathcart, who was  
Commissioner from Great Britain to the allied  
armies in the northern campaigns of 1812,  
1813, and 1814, and who was engaged in all  
the important events of those days, until he  
took his full share in the final settlement of the  
Treaty of Vienna, as one of the representa-  
tives of Great Britain. In these eventful cam-  
paigns young Cathcart was in close attendance  
on his father throughout; and that he was nei-  
ther a careless or inattentive observer is pro-  
ved by the very valuable commentaries which  
he has written on those campaigns. This  
work, published in 1850, has been already the  
subject of favourable notice in the columns of  
the *Observer*, and is thought worthy to be  
classified by the *Quarterly Review* for Decem-  
ber with the valuable accounts of Muller, of  
Muffling, and of Wolzogen. General Cath-  
cart's volume is truly solid and unpretending,  
and affords a most truthful and intelligent nar-  
rative of the stirring scenes to which he was  
witness. It is described by the *Quarterly Re-  
viewer* as "lucid, concise, and regnant; and  
equally valuable for its facts and commenta-  
ries." These campaigns were not a bad be-  
ginning for a young soldier, who has followed  
up his profession through life with a soldier's  
love. General Cathcart gives many eviden-  
ces of his early ripeness, and of his observant  
character, upon which neither the successes  
nor the defeats of the armies under his obser-  
vation were thrown away. In a brief notice

of his career it is not necessary to refer to, or  
to comment upon, the circumstances of diplo-  
macy which he relates. The strategic cha-  
racter of the book is of more importance, as  
estimating his own qualifications, and, in this  
view, it is most satisfactory and conclusive.—  
Amongst the anecdotes related, is one of his  
father and himself performing on horseback a  
journey of thirty miles in one day, across the  
country, in the retreat from Lutzen, and, on  
their arrival at the head-quarters of the Czar,  
being rewarded with an invitation to his pri-  
vate dinner party. General Cathcart gives us,  
amongst other things, some hints, useful in  
those days, about the exaggerated difficulties  
of crossing large rivers with a great army, of  
the necessity of being always provided with a  
reserve, and other matters, which, even at this  
advanced period, may not prove useless to  
him in his approaching scene of operations.—  
General Cathcart was actually present in ten  
general engagements—viz., Lutzen, 3d May,  
1813; Bautzen, 20th and 21st May, 1813;  
Dresden, 29th May, 1813; Leipsic, 16th, 18th  
and 19th Oct., 1813; Buscerone, 1st Feb.,  
1814; Bar-sur-Aube; Arcis, 21st March;  
and Champenoise, 25th March, in the same  
year; Quatre Bras and Waterloo, 1815. In  
eight of these Napoleon commanded in person.  
He commanded the 1st Dragoon Guards in  
Canada during the unfortunate rebellion in  
that country, when the Guards were brigaded  
under the late General Ellison. Whilst en-  
gaged in that difficult—though not brilliant—  
service, his energies were unconquered, and  
he was almost impervious to fatigue. It was  
he who introduced a change of clothing in his  
regiment more suited to the rigour of a Cana-  
dian winter, and carried out regulations which  
have ever since been acted upon in Canada,  
and which might with great propriety and use-  
fulness be introduced in other parts of our co-  
lonial Empire. Our troops were compelled to  
undergo forced marches across the snow on  
short notice, through alternate frosts and  
thaws, amidst every privation, most trying to  
the men and to the officers alike. Colonel  
Cathcart, on these occasions, has been known  
to snatch his short hours of rest in a chair,  
without taking off his boots, and to set a cheer-  
ful example of energy and manly bearing to  
the body of his regiment. When the rein-  
forcement of the Guards were ordered to Cana-  
da from their London quarters, Colonel  
Cathcart, in reply to the question of, how  
soon he would be in readiness to march, an-  
swered, "In two hours," and in two hours ac-  
cordingly he was ready to start. He was gaz-  
etted as Major-General in the brevet of No-  
vember last, and is still in possession of excel-  
lent health and a most vigorous constitution.—  
*London Observer*.

## Irish Emigration.

The following statistics of Irish emigration,  
are from the *London Times*, and will afford  
interest to every student of passing events.—  
It seems that the growing love of freedom has  
taken Ireland by the four corners, and is about  
to pour its population en masse into our coun-  
try. The infusion of an element so vast into  
our population, certainly imposes a fearful re-  
sponsibility on Protestant Christians, and calls  
for the vigilance of the politician.

"If the population of the United States only  
keep up the same rate of increase as it has,  
with great uniformity, for the last sixty years,  
before our schoolboys become old men, it will  
amount to a hundred millions, and in little  
more than a century it will be two hundred  
millions. These isles, which did not contri-  
bute one permanent settler to America from  
its discovery to the reign of our James I., are  
now contributing a thousand a day. All Ire-  
land is thrown into the United States. As in