

warrant of his Sovereign's favour. He has heretofore voted against Catholic Emancipation.

3. Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.—This Nobleman retains the situation he has so long held with honour to himself and advantage to the public. He, too, may be considered as classed with the liberal Tories, and gives his vote in favour of the Catholics.

4. Viscount Goderich, Secretary to the Colonies.—This very excellent man is removed from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, where, as Mr. Robinson, he will be long remembered as an efficient financier, and one whose whole energies were directed to a reduction of the burthens of the people.—Under his administration of the revenues of England, taxes, to the amount of many millions per annum were remitted. We are sure that his appointment will give universal satisfaction to the colonies; he has honesty, industry, and talent,—nor less patient in the investigation of difficult subjects, than sensible and upright in making his decisions upon them. Far be it from us to speak disparagingly of Lord Bathurst, the former Secretary, but we know that thousands of the colonies will think that they have gained immensely by the exchange.

5. Mr. Huskisson, President of the Board of Trade.—Mr. Huskisson retains his office. Whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the new principles of Free Trade, which are charged upon this minister, it should be recollected that they are as much the acts of the other members of the government as his. The new system is under the consideration of the country, and will undergo a thorough investigation during the present session in Parliament. Mr. H. it is understood, will take an early opportunity of laying before the House his sentiments, which are said to be somewhat modified by the experience of late events. Mr. Huskisson is a man of prodigious talent and of herculean industry; he is emphatically called the "first business man in England."

6. Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control.—This gentleman also retains his situation, which is one he is every way competent to fill. He and Mr. Huskisson, are part and parcel of Mr. Canning.

7. Mr. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is unnecessary to say any thing further of Mr. Canning, than to express our satisfaction that the present depressed state of the finances of the country are under his management; and that the numerous subordinate departments of this branch of the public service, are placed under the able supervision and inspiring talent of so great a Minister.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

8. Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor.—Sir John Copley having sprung from a family in this country, and much having been said and written about him since his elevation, relieves us from the task of saying any thing of his character. His appointment has given satisfaction in England; in fact there was no one else to put in his place. We consider him, upon the whole, an acquisition to Mr. Canning; he has not much personal or family interest it is true, but he is not unpopular. Of the stupendous legal talents—the industry and patient investigation... and above all, the honesty and purity of Lord Eldon, we entertain, as we ever shall, the most profound reverence. Indeed, the abuse that he has received from the radical presses in England has been enough to immortalize any man. Still it must be conceded that the late Chancellor's unpopularity with a portion of the English people, makes his loss, comparatively, but little felt by Mr. Canning.

9. Duke of Portland, Lord Privy Seal. This nobleman is a relative of Mr. Canning,

is of ancient family, and in every way a good substitute for the Earl of Westmorland, whom he succeeds. The office is not one of very great responsibility, and the predecessors of the Duke never took any very active or able part in the Cabinet. Mr. Canning nor the country has lost any thing by the exchange.

10. Viscount Dudley and Ward, Minister for Foreign Affairs.—This is one of the offices which is understood to be filled provisionally; it will be hereafter conferred on Lord Granville, now Minister at Paris, or Mr. Canning will return to it, retaining of course the Premiership. The London Courier of April 24, says:—

"The Seals of the Foreign Office are designed for Lord Dudley. We are without hope, therefore, that it may be Mr. Canning's wish, if the arrangement shall be found practicable, at the close of the Session, to resume the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the country. Most sincerely do we hope that this may be accomplished: for who is there that does not feel, that as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, his talents would be most beneficially employed for the public good. Mean-while the appointment of Lord Dudley is one which will secure a judicious discharge of the duties of this important office."

11. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Minister for the Home Department.—It is impossible to allude to this office without lamenting the secession of Mr. Peel...he is truly a national loss, and the nation knows it to be such. This situation, like the former, is understood to be only provisionally occupied, and may we not hope that Mr. Peel will yet return to it? It is on all hands agreed that the grounds of his resignation were different from those of the other members...that they were more of a personal nature than of principle. Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel are on the most intimate and friendly terms, and differ, as the latter himself lately declared in Parliament, but upon one single question... Catholic Emancipation. The Marquis of Lansdown, if he could join the present Administration, would possibly have the offer of this Department; but as we see insuperable objections to this union, we still cling to the hope of seeing the former incumbent again in the same office, discharging its important duties with all his wonted life and vigour. Would Mr. Peel return... would he come back to the political fold from whence he has strayed...how truly could the scriptural allusion apply, that there would be more rejoicing than over ninety and nine others.

Of the four new members thus admitted to the Cabinet, neither one can be considered a Whig; indeed the Lord Chancellor is a decided Tory. There is, therefore, no amalgamation with the Whigs, or coalition with any party. Those who come in, come with the express understanding to adopt the policy of Mr. Canning, who, it is well known, was commanded by the King to form a Ministry upon the principles of Lord Liverpool. We have, therefore, every reason to expect that the government will go on precisely the same as if Lord Liverpool still continued to direct the Councils of the nation.

But it is said that Mr. Canning will not be able to stand his ground...that the old Tories will be too strong for him, and that the weak state of the new ministry is a sufficient proof of it. We deny these assertions in toto. We maintain, and shall prove that Mr. Canning will be able to stand his ground, and that the new ministry, in point of talent and influence, as far as the mere individuals are concerned, is equally strong with the old. Let us examine, in the first place, how matters will stand in the House

of Lords. Mr. Canning in that body will be

Opposed by Earl of Eldon, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Bathurst, Lord Melville, And supported by Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor, Lord Goderich, late Mr. Robinson, Lord Plunkett, Lord Bexley, Marquis of Lansdown, and others of the opposition.

Here is not only a numerical advantage, but a superiority in talent and debate. Let us now turn to the House of Commons, and see what is likely to be the result there. The Ministry will, in this great arena of politics and oratorical conflict, be

Opposed by Mr. Wallace, Master of the Mint, Mr. Arbuthnot Commissioner of Woods & Forests, Mr. Goulbourn, Secretary for Ireland, and a few others of quite inferior note whose names we forget. And supported by George Canning, the most experienced debater, and greatest orator of the age, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Lamb, (all accounts from England agree that this is an excellent appointment) Mr. Bourne, besides Mr. Tierney, Mr. Brougham, and many of the opposition.

We omit Mr. Peel, because we insist upon it that he will not oppose Mr. Canning in Parliament upon any question but Catholic Emancipation—he is too noble in his nature to join any faction whatever.

But we are assured that Mr. Canning has lost more of the aristocracy than he has gained. Let us see how that matter stands. Lost. Duke of Wellington, Lord Melville, Earl of Westmoreland, Duke of Montrose, Duke of Dorset. Gained. Duke of Cambridge, the King's brother. Duke of Clarence, ditto, and Heir Presumptive, Duke of Portland, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Leeds, The Marquis of Anglesea, and the Paget Family.

Against the great Tory families, the Lowthers, the Rutlands, the Newcastles, &c. we put the Marquis of Lansdown, the Russells, the Duke of Buckingham, and many other powerful families, possessing rank, fortune, and talent, equal to any in the kingdom. Now we call upon those who say Mr. Canning is deficient in aristocratic support, to point out where that deficiency lies. To the above let us add the KING himself, and the great families immediately about his person—the extensive, indeed prodigious patronage of the government—the PRESS and the PEOPLE.

With respect to the House of Commons, it is generally supposed that the high Tory interest influence one-third of its members, the government one third, and the opposition one third. Now we say, that as the Whigs have promised Mr. Canning their support, they cannot—in fact, dare not—in the present state of popular affection for Canning, vote against him in any question of a liberal tendency which may be opposed by the ultra Tories. Neither can the Tories well oppose him in any measure which the opposition may dislike; so that between the two extreme parties (always, of course, retaining his own) he will be able in our opinion, to secure a majority in Parliament.

We understand, from a source upon which we place the utmost confidence, that the right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, with his characteristic concern for the temporal and eternal welfare of the rising generation, and his unremitting zeal to promote the general improvement of these Provinces proposes to set on foot a classical school at the healthy and central town of Three Rivers, and has already taken steps to procure from one of the English Universities, a gentleman of the first qualifications, to take charge of the establishment. So far as we have learned, the outlines of the plan are as follows:—The most scrupulous attention will be paid to the religious conduct as well as the manners and private habits of the scholars. To accomplish this end in the most

disirable way, it is proposed to secure to the master a salary of £500 per annum for five years, and for this sum the Lord Bishop proposes to make himself responsible, in the expectation, that, with the assistance of sixteen subscribers at £25 each, in addition to £100 from his own private purse, he may be enabled to meet it. Each subscriber for £25 a year (for tuition only) is to have the privilege of sending one pupil, who shall be entitled to the full advantage of the Seminary. It is presumed that a proposal in which the benefit of the public and the credit of the Province are so nearly concerned, and which tend to supersede the mortifying and burdensome necessity which some parents at different periods have felt of sending their children to Europe or to the United States, for their Education, will meet with the warmest acceptance and support from a number of the respectable families in the Province. Views so disinterested and so praiseworthy cannot fail to experience the attention and gratitude of the public in general.—Old Montreal Gazette.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received per Ships Marchioness of Queensbury from Liverpool, and Ward from London, a handsome assortment of British Merchandize, among which are the following, viz:—

INDIA and Shirting Cottons, unbleached do. do., 4 4 and 6 4 plain and twilled Sheetings, 38 In. Irish, do., bleached Dowlas, Fustian, Moleskin, Black Striped Russels for Pantaloons, Brown Russia Drill, fashionable Striped Jean, Buff and White, do., Green, Straw coloured and white Persian, Elastic Book Muslin, figured and plain, 13 pss. Muslin Trimming assorted, Ladies sew'd Collars, and Book Muslin Frills, Green, Black, and White Crapes, Canton Crape Dresses, Ladies White Cotton Stockings, Maids do. do., Childrens do. do., Gentlemens Colourea White Cotton Socks, Diaper, Brown Holland, Ravens Duck, Osnaburgh, Canvas, Padding, Gentlemen's Lambs Wool Drawers, Tapes, Thread and Cotton Balls, Silk & Cotton Hankerchiefs, White Stay Binding, London Mixed Pins, Sewing Silk, Black and Blue Florentine Buttons, Suspenders, Womens Black Worsted Hose, Summer Slips Assorted, Casks 4d, 6d, 10d, and 20d fine Rose Nails, 7 9 8-10 and 10 12 Window Glass, Cast Iron Pots & Bake Ovens, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, London Mould and Dipped Candles, Boxes Soap, English & Swedes Iron, German & Blister'd Steel, 1 Hhd. Assorted Delph, 1 Crate Brown Jars from 1 to 3 Gallons, Beer and Ale Corks, which, with a number of other articles Imported this season and their former Stock on Hand, they will sell at the Lowest prices for Cash or short Credit, at their Store in Queen-Street opposite the Officers Barracks.

FISHER, WALKER, & Co.

Frederickton, 5th June, 1827. ON HAND, Jamaica Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Best Cognac Brandy, and Hollands Gin.

DRESS MAKING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Frederickton, and its vicinity, that she has commenced business as a DRESS MAKER, in the house of Mr Wm MILLER; and having been regularly instructed in every part of her business, by one of the foremost persons in that line in the City of St. John, she flatters herself that those Ladies who may be pleased to favor her with their commands will find their Dresses made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner. ISABELLA BOONE. Frederickton, 25th June, 1827.