

ENGLAND.

THE ELECTIONS, AND PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

From Bell's Messenger Jan. 25.

The Dukes of Sutherland and Hamilton have sent their adhesion to the present ministry, that is to say, these noblemen, looking to the extreme lengths to which the opposition have declared their intention of going, and considering the very advocacy of such principles as tending, not to the reform, but the subversion of all government—have resolved to stand by the present ministry and try them by their measures. Thus perishes all the hopes of an unfair opposition to Sir C. M. Sutton's resuming the Speaker's chair, and the factious threat of stopping the supplies.

The counties of England have responded to our expectations, and selected men of great public and private worth, of large property and moral influence, sound principles and steady practice, to represent them in this the most important session of a reformed House of Commons. We speak within limit when we assert, that the number of Whigs and Radicals displaced by Conservatives up to the present moment exceeds ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR.

County Returns.—The county returns, which are now nearly completed, scarcely any but those of Ireland remaining undetermined, will be found to add very greatly to the strength of the ministers; nearly all the English counties having returned, some two, some three and some four Conservatives, to the new parliament. These results, which were certainly not expected by the warmest friends of the administration, at least in so great a degree, are to be attributed in the first instance to the common feeling amongst the country gentlemen, that it has become necessary to rally around the institutions of the kingdom, and particularly, as we think, to make a stand against the strength, the virulence, and the unalloyed malignity of the Radicals. The next cause is that the Marquess of Chandos's clause, as it is called, in the Reform Act, has had its full and free operation, and has enabled the landed gentlemen to exercise their just influence upon their tenants, and thus to procure returns in accordance with the wishes of the landlords. One inference, indeed, is indisputable, namely, that the favourable result of these elections for the ministers proves that the opinions and good wishes of the landed interest, that is, of the country gentlemen and clergy, are with the administration; that the very great majority of them has become indisposed to the Whigs, and desire to see a change of men and measures.

For our own parts, we hail this change in public opinion with much satisfaction, not from any predilection for individuals, and assuredly not from any party feelings (to which we have never been liable); but for reasons which we shall be always proud to profess. Feeling nothing of the excitement of faction, or any immoderate sympathy either in the triumph of the Tories or in the discomfiture of the Whigs, we repeat that we have still a very lively satisfaction in seeing the general character of the recent returns. Our satisfaction arises from the success of that principle which is essentially founded on justice, and which should always govern men in their political capacity; the principle which declares, that the servants of the crown should not be condemned without a fair hearing; that they should be tried by their measures, and not run down by the selfish opposition of a party. For who can entertain a doubt that the opposition with which they are now threatened, and which is laboriously getting up against them, has no other motive than that of supplanting one party by the other; that of displacing the Tories to replace the Whigs. Both parties of their opponents the Whigs and the Radicals, unite in this common object, though from very different motives, the Whigs, in order that they may recover their lost office, the Radicals, that they may throw every thing into confusion, and indulge in that general opposition to government which constitutes their sole aim. It is enough for the Whigs that the new administration keeps the late one out of place; it is enough for the radical opposition that they are the King's ministers.

The present ministers have promised popular measures, the reform of the church and municipal corporations, and a further prosecution of the work of public retrenchment. Why not give them a fair trial? Why not see what are the particular measures which they promise? It is evident that the country, as we see by the returns, are very nearly equally divided between the two systems of the two parties; is it not, therefore a reasonable concession, in such a divided state of public opinion, to see and weigh the real character and operation of the measures proposed by a ministry so powerfully supported? Let us give them a fair trial, let us hear how they propose to reform the church without violating the first principles of property and establishment; let us see how they seek to conciliate the Dissenters without holding a bonus to dissent to a populace always indifferent to their religious obligations; let us see what they will do for agriculture, commerce and manufactures; let us see what they will do to reform the intolerable abuses of municipal corporations. We conclude by putting forward the principle that it is an Englishman's birthright to have a fair trial. Upon the part of the Ministers we challenge this impartial hearing for them, and nothing else but an impudent conspiracy of faction, of Radicals, and ultra-Whigs, can refuse them this trial. Let them stand or fall by their measures.

SPEECH OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.
At a Dinner given by him to his Friends at Tamworth after his Election.

Notwithstanding the ominous predictions of our inability to carry on the Government,

I own to you that I do entertain the greatest confidence that those predictions will not be verified, and that the Representatives of the country will not refuse to give to the King's Ministers a FAIR TRIAL. (Great cheering.) A few weeks only can elapse before the experiment will be made. I am not alarmed at the lists that are published, dividing the members of Parliament into "Conservatives" and "Reformers." I cannot but think that many of those who are classed as Reformers entertain opinions not far different from my own; and every hour that passes will, I doubt not, increase the disposition to take a calmer view of the principles upon which we propose to act. (Cheers.) If the public and the Representatives of this country are convinced that we are desirous of maintaining our national institutions, and of improving them, with a view to their maintenance, I do not believe they will lend themselves to any factious opposition to the King's Government. (Great cheering.) The people of England are anxious, I believe, to preserve in their full integrity the prerogatives of their ancient Monarchy. They are anxious to maintain the free and independent action of every branch of the Legislature; they are anxious to maintain the Church and its connection with the state, less for any civil or secular object, than because they believe the maintenance of the Established Church to be the best security for the maintenance of that faith which they profess, and the surest bulwark against infidelity on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other. They will support the Church on high grounds of religious feeling and principle, in which even many, who do not conform to all the doctrines of the church, may cordially and zealously concur. This object, I for one, am determined to maintain. (Rapturous applause.) But, it is quite consistent with that object to relieve any real grievance, and to remove any civil disadvantage under which those who do not concur in the doctrines of the Established Church may labour. My opinion is that, with that course, coupled with a sincere desire to promote rational and well-matured improvement, the people of England will be content; nay more, that of that course they will cordially approve. As for myself, whatever may be the result, I regard it without any feelings of anxiety or apprehension. I have no object of personal ambition to gratify, and whatever else I may lose, I cannot lose the consolation of having acted on a sense of public duty at a period of great difficulty. If I succeed, I shall have the satisfaction of thinking that I have succeeded against great obstacles, and amidst the most confident predictions of failure. I BELIEVE THAT I SHALL SUCCEED! (Thunders of applause.) I have that confidence in a good cause. I have that confidence in the success of good intentions; that I believe a majority of the Representatives of England will be satisfied with the measures which I shall propose, and that they will lend their support and co-operation in carrying them into effect. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, if I am mistaken—if, after having exerted myself to the utmost in that great cause in which I am engaged—if, having nothing to upbraid myself with, I shall notwithstanding fail, then I do assure you, so far as my personal feelings are concerned, I shall relinquish the powers, the emoluments, and distinctions of office with any feelings rather than those of mortification and regret. (Great cheering.) I shall find ample compensation for the loss of office. I shall return to pursuits quite congenial to my taste and feelings as the cares and labours of office. I shall feel that the angry contentions and collisions of political life, will but bind me the more to this place, not indeed the place of my nativity, but dearer to me than the place of my nativity—by every day recollection and association, and by the formation of those friendships, which have remained uninterrupted to this hour. I shall return here, to do what good I can in a more limited sphere, and with humbler powers of action, to encourage local improvement, to enjoy the opportunities of friendly intercourse, and to unite with you, in promoting good fellowship, and a spirit of conciliation and mutual good-will in society, to the bottom of which I shall return.

CHURCH REFORM.

From the Standard, Tory paper.

The end to be proposed in any plan of church reform, must be the extension of the means of religious instruction and consolation to the whole people. The only means by which this end can be accomplished, humanly speaking, is the providing an efficient minister for every parish in the kingdom; and in the use of the word parish, we rather mean what parishes ought to be than what many are. By every parish in the kingdom, we mean every district, be it great or small, the spiritual wants of the population of which a minister can supply. The providing of a resident, accessible and efficient religious teacher for every family in England and Wales, whether these families are congregating in manufacturing towns, or dispersed through agricultural districts, must be the cardinal object of every really useful church reform; and we can safely say that it is the cardinal object of the plan now under consideration with ministers.

The multitudes in our manufacturing districts, who receive their first religious impressions from Dissenters, necessarily retain them, with all their peculiarities of creed, and of notions of discipline through after life, whithersoever they may remove: the manufacturing districts consequently supply a perennial fountain of dissent for the whole island. One of the leading provisions of the plan under contemplation will be directed, we have reason to believe, to affording an ample supply of religious instruction in the church, to all the manufacturing districts.

So much for what we consider, and what, we doubt not, the country will consider, the cardinal object of the proposed reform—the providing adequate religious instruction for

the whole population, by the residence of an efficient minister in every parish or district. This is an object which cannot be accomplished without involving extensive changes. An efficient minister cannot be had, nor, indeed, whatever his pious or self-denying disposition, cannot maintain his efficiency without a competent income. It was well said, long ago, that "scandalous livings would provide scandalous ministers;" and the reform which should merely provide 10,000 or 15,000 ministers, or whatever the numbers, without securing those teachers from want of dependence, will ill deserve the name; it would destroy the efficiency of the church where it is efficient, without supplying its inadequacies in any case. But how is a considerable increased number of ministers to be provided for, without violating existing interests, and, of course, existing interests must be protected from violation; for a church reform, involving robbery, would inflict more moral evil by its example than could ever be repaired by its arrangements? The first step, then, to increasing the efficiency of the church, must be a provision for the ultimate extinction, and for the present diminution, as far as respect for existing interests will permit, of the practice of pluralism. We trust that the very name of pluralism, will, ere long, be known to our church only as a matter of historical reference.

In the next place, respect being still had to existing interests, the funds of chapters, and other collegiate institutions not connected with the Universities, may be rendered available to a certain extent; still reserving enough to provide for the rewards of learning, exertion, and piety. If, in the end, these funds do not prove sufficient, the fact will be made obvious to a people at length satisfied that the revenue provided for the church of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, may prove inadequate to the church of 15,000,000. So far we may expect that the ministerial measure of reform, to be brought forward by Sir R. Peel's government, will secure, if the thing is possible, a resident and competent clergy. But the efficiency of the clergy must always, more or less, depend upon the superintending care of the bishops. In order, however, to enable these Fathers of the Church to exercise their superintending care with useful effect, some provision still respecting existing interests must be made to equalise the labours of the several prelates, and to adjust their incomes in due proportion to these equalised duties. It is impossible that any plan of real church reform can leave a bishopric of Chester, for example, and others, that might be named, so inadequately provided for as they are, and so over loaded with duty. The practice of supplying to inadequate bishoprics the means of decent support, by grants of *commendations*, is attended with many inconveniences; it renders the bishop in appearance, though commonly in appearance only, less independent than he ought to be before the country; it protects the anomalous existence of bishoprics so unequally provided for, and it withdraws so much from the income distributable amongst the subordinate clergy. Respect being had still to existing interests, we believe that it is intended to provide against the possible grant of *commendations* hereafter; an indirect, but an extremely valuable consequence of the proposed equalisation of duties, and the corresponding adjustment of income amongst bishops, will be both an apparent and a real addition to the independence of the right reverend order.

Among bishoprics equally provided for, as respects income, or if not certainly equalised by the balance of income and labour, the hope of translation can have little influence. We have this laid before our readers an outline, which we believe to be a faithful one, of the ministerial plan of church reform; and we recommend it to the most serious consideration of every churchman. We might remind the members of the church that this plan is the alternative of some measure of church mutilation, or church robbery, sure to be proposed by the Destructive faction. But we do not like to put the recommendation of it upon a footing so unworthy.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The American Treaty has not been acted upon yet in the Chambers, but has been referred to a committee.

We annex the following extract of a letter from the highly respectable American house of Messrs. Welles, at Paris, dated Jan. 22d, addressed to Messrs. W. & J. Brown, of Liverpool, the copy of which was furnished by a passenger in the Independence. This letter doubtless gives intelligence that may be relied upon, as to the true state of the case.

"The American question is what we follow here with great attention, and we shall be happy to give you any information in our power upon that subject. The documents in this affair were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies, and thence have been sent to the Committee. It is uncertain how soon their report will be made, but from present appearances it may be in three or four weeks. We consider the great result is now before this chamber—if they execute the treaty in voting the subsidies, it will end there; if they refuse them, the consequence, at least, will be an interruption of the intercourse between France and the U. States, and probably end in a war. The Ministry here is making every effort to carry this question, and our opinion is that they will succeed in doing it."

The Paris correspondent of the London Courier states, in a letter of the 20th, that it is perfectly well understood Ministers will have a majority on the American question, and yet the same paper contains information that on the preceding day war risks were taken at Lloyd's on ships and cargoes on French account, which were previously insured against sea risk only, at an additional premium of three per cent. for three

months. The language, however, of some of the ministerial papers differs from the Journal, and the editors entertain fears that the bill will again be rejected. M. Hyde de Neuville, by a letter published in the Echo Francaise, in opposition to the treaty, has aggravated the hostility to it, and it is supposed it may afford some trouble to the ministers to disprove his statements, which the Journal des Debats promises shall be done.

Several papers have been seized, one of them the Quotidienne, for an article in opposition to the treaty.

The Paris National of the 22d, containing an article adverse to the treaty, and reiterating the insinuation that the King was interested in it, was seized at the office.

The Journal des Debats (Ministerial) has this paragraph deprecating of war with America:

War between France and the United States.—We do not hesitate to say that of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most gauche, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at Saint Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States. Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labour to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the Revolution of July in a struggle against the Republic of the United States—when they saw those two people, who, in the Old and New World represent the cause of liberty stupidly warring against each other. What intrigues would be set on foot against us at home, whilst we were occupied with brother feuds abroad.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A serious claim has been made on France, by the Emperor of Russia, as King of Poland, for a debt due him, acknowledged to be at least 20,000,000. The Paris Constitutionnel of 23d asserts that, though the Ministers will leave no means untried to carry the American bill for the payment of the 25,000,000, they do not intend to make its adoption a Cabinet question, and that, should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject that measure, they will retain their places. The same journal intimates that the supporters of Ministers need not be deterred from voting against the bill by the fear of endangering the existence of the present Administration.

The London Times of the 26th, publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent, of which the following is an extract:

The claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia, as King of Poland, in the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, against the present Government of France, in virtue of a convention for the reciprocal adjustment of claims and counter claims between the two countries, concluded on the 27th of September, 1816, is likely to become a stumbling block in the way of the settlement of the American question, from the fear that is entertained lest the recognition of the one debt should be regarded as a precedent for the acknowledgment of the other.

M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the U. States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the President in his late message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time, the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavours to embroil the affair still further by the suggestion of claims from other quarters to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being.

CORONER'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of July next, at the Court House in Burton, in the County of Sanbury, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of A. Charles Hazen, Esq. in and to a certain Lot of Land, situate on the Ormocto Island, in the Parish of Maugeville, formerly conveyed by George Hayward, Sen; bounded on the north east by Land of Samuel Nevins, Jun; on the lower side by Land of said Nevins; on the upper side by Land of Thomas Sewell; and on the other side by the River St. John's—containing Four Acres, more or less: The above Property having been seized and taken under and by virtue of two Executions issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province at the suit of Ralph M. Jarvis.

GEORGE B. COVERT, CORONER.
Maugeville, January 20th, 1836.

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FREDERICTON, MARCH 13, 1835.

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HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Mr. THOS. PICKARD.
Discount Day, - - THURSDAY.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
Mr. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } F. P. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.

By Authority.



The business of the Legislature having been yesterday brought to a close, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by the principal Officers of Government, came down to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to a number of important Bills; after which, His Excellency closed the Session with the following Speech:—

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Having given my assent to all the Bills which you have passed, I have only to express my extreme regret, that I am under the necessity of closing the Session without there being any appropriations for the year."

His Honor the President of the Legislative Council then said—

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's will and pleasure, that this General Assembly be prorogued until the third Tuesday in May next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the third Tuesday in May, then here to be holden."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, March 14.
Message from the Assembly, by Mr. L. A. Wilnot, with a Bill, intitled "A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the Ordinary Services of the Province, and for the other services therein mentioned," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Read the said Bill a first time.
Ordered, That the Twenty third Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards this Bill; and it was read a second time.

The following Resolution was moved and seconded:—

Resolved, That this Bill contains a grant which was not concurred in by this House, when sent up in the form of a Resolution of Appropriation, and that the combining an Appropriation upon which this House had passed its negative voice, in the same Bill of Supply with the Appropriations in which this House had concurred, is an invasion of the right of free deliberation in this House, which cannot under any circumstances be submitted to, without sacrificing the principles of the Constitution and the independence of this House.

And upon the question whether the Resolution be passed, the House divided—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
Mr. Chief Justice.	Mr. Black.
Mr. Bailie.	Mr. Shore.
Mr. F. P. Robinson.	Mr. Simonds.
Mr. Conrad.	Mr. Attorney General.
Mr. Allanshaw.	
Mr. W. H. Robinson.	
Mr. Botsford.	
Mr. Hazen.	
Mr. Lee.	

And it passed in the affirmative.
It was then moved and seconded, that the further consideration of the said Bill should be postponed for three months, upon which question the House divided—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
Mr. Chief Justice.	Mr. Black.
Mr. Shore.	Mr. Simonds.
Mr. Bailie.	
Mr. F. P. Robinson.	
Mr. Conrad.	
Mr. Allanshaw.	
Mr. W. H. Robinson.	
Mr. Botsford.	
Mr. Attorney General.	
Mr. Hazen.	
Mr. Lee.	

And it passed in the affirmative.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday March 11.

On motion of Mr. Brown,
Whereas the House of Assembly of this Province possess the sole right of granting public monies; and of modelling the Supplies, as they think proper; and whereas as an annual sum for defraying the expenses of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, while attending the General Assembly, has invariably been granted and allowed, and agreed to by both Branches of the Legislature for a period of more than thirty-five years; and whereas the discontinuance of such annual allow-