

ENGLAND.

THE LAST SESSION.—The most remarkable feature in the proceedings of the House of Lords, perhaps in the whole history of the present Session, was the speech of Lord Lyndhurst, on Thursday night, involving a rapid but a searching review of the acts of the Administration, as contrasted with their promises in his Majesty's opening speech. The address of the noble and learned lord was by the acknowledgment of all who heard it, regarded as one of the most effective appeals to the understanding that ever was delivered within the walls of Parliament. In clearness of style, condensation of thought, felicity of illustration, and vigour of expression, it would be difficult to find its equal—useless to look for its superior. But its excellence was not merely of a literary character—that would be but small praise:—it grappled with facts, exposed misrepresentations, and vindicated truth. We may mention it as one of the felicitous circumstances attending this able effort, that being an attack, and an astounding attack upon the Ministers, it was not an unprovoked one. Day after day, and night after night, it was the practice of the Whig-Radicals, both in and out of Parliament, to charge the majority of the House of Lords with factious opposition. The charge was easily made; but how has it been supported? In the luminous history of the Session, contained in Lord Lyndhurst's speech, the whole question, or rather the whole succession of questions, has been distinctly and fairly met; and if ever the tables were turned upon a set of men who thought to establish themselves by the mere dint of assertion, they were turned last night upon those who held the Government in their hands without knowing how to conduct it. We will not spoil the effect of his Lordship's eloquence by any attempt of our own, either to paraphrase or contrast it. We will, therefore, at once refer our readers to the report. They will find, it not merely eloquent, not merely argumentative, but manly, straightforward, and irresistible. Both the speech and the motion go directly to the issue before the public:—here are the two Houses—unfortunately rival Houses—contending for your confidence, judge us by our acts; they are these. The whole case of the contending parties is now before the public. It is placed upon its true footing, and the public in determining who are its true friends, will take the facts into account.—*Herald.*

Lord Lyndhurst's vindication of the course which he and his friends in the House of Lords have pursued throughout the session, has naturally surrounded him with a degree of attention which even his indefatigable exertions in Parliament could hardly have procured. His speech—which was distinguished by great ability employed to the best advantage in an exhibition of lucid misstatements—is regarded by his own party as a master-piece of eloquence, and as a triumphant vindication not only of his opinions, but of the wisdom of his successful policy in paralyzing the legislation of the Lower House: while the opposite party consider it to be at least indelicate so far as it concerned the review of his own labours, and injudicious so far as it exulted in the hostile position which the House of Lords has taken up towards the country. * The accusation consists in charging his Majesty's Government with not having fulfilled the promises they made at the opening of the session in the King's speech. Such an indictment at the hands of Lord Lyndhurst could scarcely have been anticipated. It is true that his Majesty's Government have not fulfilled their promises. But why have they not fulfilled them? Because Lord Lyndhurst and his friends threw out every bill they introduced. Even bills of which they themselves approved in the Lower House, were strangled by them in the Upper House. Yet Lord Lyndhurst accuses ministers of not fulfilling their promises. We are mistaken, if that charge will hold good against them in the next session of Parliament.—*Atlas.*

It is settled beyond the reach of cavil, that the King is convinced of the justice and impartiality of the system of government which has been pursued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in unison, of course, with the wishes, and in accordance with the directions, of the Cabinet here. His Majesty has declared it; and we attach importance to the declaration, not because we had previously doubted the fact, but because the unprincipled Swiss in the pay and livery of the Carlton Club have been diligently employed for several months in maligning the Irish government, and misrepresenting the feelings of the King towards his lieutenant. In the emphatic eulogium of his Sovereign

Lord Melbourne has his great revenge upon those who are his unrelenting enemies, because he is the friend of Ireland, and has earned for himself the glorious title of tranquilliser of that country; and his Excellency will also be encouraged by it, to persevere in that "just and impartial system of Government," which has won his Majesty's cordial approbation, and produced that tranquillity and diminution of crime in Ireland, which have been to the King "a source of the most lively gratification."—*Morning Chronicle.*

The parliamentary session of 1836 is at an end, to the great joy of the community, among whom the feeling had become nearly universal, that there was much greater cause of fear than of hope in the protracted labours of the legislature. It is admitted on all hands to have been a very tiresome and a very unproductive session. Of the various subjects of legislation which Ministers promised in the Royal Speech, at the commencement of the session, to submit to the consideration of Parliament, some have been entirely neglected, others have been brought forward in a way calculated, if not intended to insure that nothing whatever should be done; and with respect to those subjects of national importance which were recommended to the early attention of Parliament in His Majesty's speech, and upon which legislation has taken place, the measures finally adopted by Parliament are in most instances entirely different from those which His Majesty's Ministers introduced. * * * * We sincerely believe, that no session of Parliament was ever brought to a conclusion in Great Britain when the House of Lords enjoyed a larger share of the best and most valuable kind of popularity.—*Morning Post.*

It is a source of high gratification to Members of Parliament, on returning from the business of the Session to mix with their constituents, to find them in a state of unexampled prosperity. Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures, were never more flourishing than at present, and Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it has laboured for some years. The poor are in general well employed, well paid, and well contented, and the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, admit that they never had a more sound trade, with a better prospect of permanency. In such a state of things, our neighbour, Lord Wharfedale, may talk as long as he likes about the suspicion with which he and his compatriots view the measures of the present Ministry; the only suspicion that the country feels arises from the fear lest, in the chapter of accidents, his Lordship and his Tory friends should again find their way into power, and, by the blighting influence of their Anti-Reform policy, damage the general prosperity. We do not say that the passing of the Reform Bill and the prevailing prosperity of the country, commercial, financial, and political, are cause and effect; but we do aver that, since the passing of that ever memorable act, the country has gradually risen to such a state of prosperity and contentment as it never before attained.—*Leeds Mercury.*

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Between the close of the late session and the next meeting of Parliament, there will be time for deliberating on the course to be taken to meet the difficulty. Nothing must be precipitated; but at the same time respect must be had to the feelings of a great and enlightened nation disappointed in its best founded expectations by the Peers, who seem determined to allow no measures to pass which conduce to the promotion of the interests of the people. The next session will be a trying one for the Ministers. During the present, there has been an understanding to give the Lords full scope, to go no faster than Ministers proposed to go. It was understood that the Lords were to have a fair trial. But the constituencies will in their turn be heard. They will no doubt inform their representatives that the object for which they were sent to Parliament requires that something should be done to remove the constitutional obstruction. When there is an admitted evil, a remedy must be sought for. We may assume, then, that a large portion at least of the Reform Members will be anxious to bring matters to an issue with the Lords, that a new spirit may be infused into that body. It is quite clear that ultimately Lords as well as Commons must be made responsible to the nation. In some way or other, the wishes and indications of the people must be brought to bear directly upon the Peers. * * * There are few, we believe, who carry their notions of reform so far as to dispense with the Lords altogether. The advantage of having every measure canvassed by a second body prior to its becoming law is generally felt. In fact, the Lords at present very skillfully avail themselves of the persuasion that the Commons is irresponsible; as if the necessity for subjecting the measures which pass the Commons to a revision, proved that the revision could only be performed by a House of Lords constituted as the present is. We must, therefore, have two Houses; but not two Houses actuated by opposite views, and impelled by a different spirit. We may still, therefore, have a House of Lords, but a House of Lords so modified as to be responsible to the nation.—*Chronicle.*

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.—The constitution of 1812 consists of a great number of articles, the most material of which may be shortly described. It takes for its basis a declaration that Spain belongs to the people, and is not the patrimony of any family. The deputies are elected by an indirect election, but by a sort of universal suffrage, as all the citizens first voting in their districts choose electors, who again choose other electors to

meet in the capital of the Province and elect deputies for the Cortes. The Cortes meet every year on the 1st of March, without being convoked by Royal authority. Their Session lasts three months, and may be prolonged one month if two-thirds of the deputies concur in such a vote. The duration of the Cortes is two years. In opening the Cortes the Sovereign must come without a guard. No deputy can accept any reward, honour or pension from the Sovereign. The Sovereign cannot refuse assent to bills, nor declare war, nor make peace, nor negotiate treaties, without the consent of the Council of State; and when any vacancy arises in the Council of State, the Cortes present three names to the Sovereign, one of which must be chosen to fill the vacant place. The Cortes consists only of one chamber, and this has been the subject of much objection, on the ground that such a system is unfavorable to the due consideration of legislative measures. But the fact is, that the constitution does contain a provision which seems to be a very efficient contrivance for securing due deliberation. The Sovereign cannot refuse assent by a simple negative, the reasons for withholding it must be assigned. If the reasons are not given within thirty days, the measure may be introduced next session, and if rejected then, it may be brought forward a third time in the following session, and on being passed the third time, it becomes law without any reference to the royal assent. As there is a new election every two years, it follows that a measure which thus passes three times must have been agreed to by two different sets of deputies. We have not the original document before us, but we believe it also contains a provision for the revision and amendment of the Constitution at the expiration of a certain period, 7 or 10 years.—*Times.*

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—We observe that 10,000*l.* have been voted, "for the erection of School houses, in aid of private subscriptions for that purpose, for the education of the children of the poorer classes in certain great towns in Scotland, and for the erection of Model Schools in Scotland." As the friends of education, we rejoice in a grant to promote that object, however inadequate it may be to meet the growing necessities of the population. As the friends of all enlightened improvements in the mode of education, we rejoice also in the prospect of having Model Schools established in our large towns. We have long advocated the establishment of such institutions—conceiving them eminently serviceable to the cause of education. But why is the grant so small? It would require more than the whole sum voted to establish two Model Schools, and the country would need at least three. It must be calculated, moreover, that a large proportion of the sum will be expended in aiding private subscriptions for the erection of schools for the children of the poorer classes. We feel less disposed, however, in the meantime, to complain of the smallness of the grant for Model Schools, because we are uncertain of the principles on which they may be instituted, and because we suspect these principles will be such as no good and true friend of the Church of Scotland can approve. We should at all events be prepared for such an event, and ready to resist any aggression which may be made on the privileges of the church, as guardian of the educational institutions of the country. We believe, that if the friends of the church speak out boldly and unequivocally, they will get Model Schools instituted on proper religious principles—otherwise we can scarcely hope for it. Our reasons may be very briefly stated. We have the recent instance in the case of the University Bill, of a disposition to deprive the church of her control over her Universities, or, at all events, to vest in other bodies such powers as render any control of her's altogether valueless. We have had, besides, for several years, the Irish Educational Board, and it seems a fixed principle with the present Government, that the management and control of education should be entrusted to Boards of Commissioners. It would be quite in harmony with the principles now acted upon, in reference to education, to entrust Model Schools, in the event of their erection, to such Boards. This is what we fear—what we are almost certain will be proposed—but we shall see. Would the Church of Scotland be satisfied, that Model Schools for the training of our parochial teachers should be placed absolutely beyond her control, and the management of them entrusted to any body of any principle or of no principle? Would it be expedient that our parochial teachers should be trained in institutions like these? Would it be expedient that the example should be shown of Normal seminaries disavowed from the church? Would it not open wide the door of aggression upon all the immunities and privileges of the church, and her guardianship of education which has hitherto proved so valuable? We content ourselves at present, however, with suggesting the danger, in order that the country may be prepared to move when the fitting time comes, and to vindicate and establish her claims to the guardianship of whatever institutions may be established for the promotion of education. We have not stated these things with certainty, but they are something more than conjectured.—*Scottish Guardian.*

(From the London Courier, Sept. 10.)
ASCENT OF THE GREAT BALLOON.—On no previous occasion in the annals of aviation has public curiosity been so strongly excited as on that of the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above fashionable gardens. Although the price of admission had been increased to half a crown, long before the doors were opened, which was not until half-past one o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. On the doors being thrown open, the balloon was found already to be two thirds inflated, the

process, from the extraordinary size of the machine, having commenced a sudden change of place in the weather, and from that hour until half-past four o'clock it rained incessantly; but the ardour of the lovers of aerostatics appeared to be nothing daunted by the untoward occurrence, for they flocked into the Gardens, regardless of the pelting of the pitiless storm, many elegantly dressed women not even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon. Shortly after four o'clock a favorable change appeared on the face of the heavens, at which time the balloon assumed the form of an immense pear. About half-past four o'clock the rain having subsided, preparations for the ascent were commenced; they, however, occupied nearly two hours, the power of the balloon several times raising a large party of the L. division of police, who had hold of the netting, from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty half hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies, Lord and Lady Charleville, Count d'Osray, Sir William Abdy, Colonel and the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captain White, Ogle, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which on account of the weather had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagle's heads, was brought forward with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring to which the ropes of the netting had been fastened. Twenty four bags of ballast, each weighing fourteen pounds, were put within it, as were also six carrier pigeons and a number of other articles. At twenty minutes to six o'clock, every thing being then ready, the following persons entered the car:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Green, Mr. James Green, Captain Currie, Mr. Edwin Gye, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, Mr. Hughes, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen of the names of Sheel and Holland, as we are informed.

Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr. C. Green commenced trying the powers of the balloon, when he soon discovered he had got too much gas. After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Green, who immediately, and apparently very gladly obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the hoop, by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap. The damage was however soon repaired, and after Mr. Green had allowed some of the gas to escape, the signal gun was fired, and exactly at a quarter past six the magnificent machine quitted terra firma, amidst the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company—which at that time was computed to consist of not less than 30,000 persons—the band playing "God save the King." At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense; every spectator showed by his countenance the anxiety which he felt for the situation of the aeronauts. No praise can be too great for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green in this somewhat trying situation. He gave his directions in a manner that inspired the crew of his comparatively frail vessel with confidence in his management, and, as it were, anticipated their security from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent; directly the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was restrained, it shot with velocity from the earth, and mounted high in mid air, in the direction of Tunbridge, shifting its course from east to south east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A grander sight can hardly be conceived.

This balloon is really and truly what it has been stated to be by the proprietors of the gardens—"a beautiful and stupendous balloon." The dimensions of it are enormous, it is 157 feet in circumference; the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a peculiar manner. The gores are united by a cement invented by Mr. Green, of a nature so tenacious, as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 70,000 cubic feet of gas. The inflation was under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson. This alone is said to have cost £70. The peculiar heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up twenty people. The aeronauts all displayed the highest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowd assembled. The interest which the announcement "that a balloon would ascend, with from eight to ten persons" had created, was almost universal, and it the day had only held up fine, according to the promise of the morning, there can be but little doubt that the number of visitors on the occasion would have vastly exceeded any which had ever before assembled within the limits of these gardens. As it was, the throng in the gardens amounted to many thousands, but the numbers within bore no proportion of those which had assembled without. Every point from which a view of the gardens could be commanded was completely crowded, and many of the streets in the neighbourhood were for a time wholly impassable. On Vauxhall Bridge, Milbank, and the adjacent hills and roads, thousands were wait-

ing for hours to witness the sight. Such a numerous attendance affords a strong indication of the deep and engrossing interest which is taken by the public generally in the cause of scientific discovery, and this is, if we mistake not, the largest machine of the kind that has ever been constructed, and the only one, with a single exception, in which more than two or three persons have ventured to elevate themselves from terra firma. The balloon in which the Duke of Chartres and three other individuals (two of whom were brothers, named Roberts) ascended on the 15th of July, 1784, from the Park of St. Cloud, measured 55*ft.* in length and 34 in diameter.

DESCENT OF THE BALLOON.—The balloon with its nine passengers, descended near Cliffe, in Kent, at half past seven. Mr. E. Gye, with E. Holland, immediately proceeded to Gravesend in a cart, and having dispatched a man to the spot where the machine lay, came up to town in a post chaise without delay, leaving Mr. Green with the other passengers in charge of the balloon.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, MR. THOMAS PICKARD.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for next week:
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., MR. P. FISHER.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPT, President.
Committee for the present month:
THOMAS T. SMITH and W. D. HART.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week:
GEORGE MINCHIN, Esquire.



By Authority.

IN COUNCIL, 7th November, 1836.

Ordered, that the following Circuit Courts be and are hereby appointed to be held in the several Counties of this Province for the ensuing year, 1837, namely:—
Saint John—Second Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in August.
Charlotte—Fourth Tuesday in April and Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in October.
King's—Fourth Tuesday in January.
Kent—Last Tuesday in August.
Westmorland—First Tuesday in September.
Gloucester—Wednesday before the first Tuesday in September.
Northumberland—Second Tuesday in September.
Carlisle—Last Tuesday in September.
Sunderbury—Last Tuesday in February.
Queen's—First Tuesday in March.
By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
WM. F. ODELL.

Isaac Woodward Jouett, Esquire, to be Commissioner in the room of Philip Harry, Esquire, to explore the Road from Bois' on the Miramichi to Woodstock.

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Treasurer's Office.

No.	In whose favor.	Amount.
273,	Edward Marter,	£344 0 0
275,	John Gillies,	50 0 0
276,	George Anderson,	20 0 0
277,	James Cole,	30 0 0
278,	Charles Emslie,	5 7 2
279,	A. R. Smith,	15 0 0
281,	John M'Keel,	6 11 6
282,	Justices of the Peace for Queen's,	600 0 0
283,	J. Gilmour & A. Goodfellow,	215 0 0
284,	William Westcott,	12 0 0
285,	Trustees of Schools, Wickham,	30 0 0
286,	Comms. of Govt. House, 1000	0 0 0
287,	George Hood, Esq.,	10 0 0
288,	Trustees of Schools, Dorchester,	20 0 0
289,	" " Hopewell,	50 0 0
290,	" " Salisbury,	20 0 0
291,	" " Moncton,	50 0 0
292,	" " Botford,	30 0 0
293,	" " Sackville,	70 0 0
294,	James A. Macdonald,	1200 0 0
295,	Trustees of Schools, Fredericton,	90 0 0
296,	" " Saint Mary's,	50 0 0
297,	" " Douglas,	70 0 0
298,	" " Kingsclear,	20 0 0
299,	" " Queensbury,	40 0 0
300,	" " Prince William,	80 0 0
301,	" " Southampton,	20 0 0
302,	" " Dumfries,	20 0 0
303,	W. E. Scovil,	50 0 0
304,	Trustees of Schools, Woodstock,	80 0 0
305,	" " Wakefield,	20 0 0