

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Presumed attempt to assassinate two of the Cabinet Ministers.—On Monday afternoon, shortly after the guests had sat down to the agricultural dinner in Mr. Lucas's Repository, a person named John Griffith Evans presented himself for admittance at the side door, which leads from the yard to the Repository, and was then open, almost opposite where the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley sat, surrounded by a number of distinguished persons, among whom was his Grace the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Derbyshire stood at the door, and Evans inquired of him where were Mr. Stanley and the Duke of Richmond, as he wanted to see them. Derbyshire very properly refused to admit him, and Evans became resolute in his determination to enter. Some slight confusion arose, on which Mr. Wilson, the constable, came upon, searched Evans, and was about carrying him off to Bridewell. Evans resisted, and pulled out a loaded horse-pistol. Of this weapon he was instantly deprived, on which he put his hand into his pocket, and produced two knives rudely forced from "superannuated" razors.

It appeared, on inquiry, that Evans had repeatedly called at the Golden Lion Inn and the Cattle Show-yard, during the early part of the day, inquiring for Mr. Stanley and the Duke of Richmond. This, coupled with his conduct, and the fact of his carrying deadly weapons about his person, naturally led to suspicions of the worst kind. On Tuesday he was brought up for private examination before the Magistrate, and remanded until the next day. He then stated, in defence, that his sole object was to present a letter to Mr. Stanley, as Colonial Secretary, respecting some claims to the amount of some hundred thousand pounds, which sum he alleged was due to his late father by government. He attempted to explain the fact of carrying a loaded pistol with him, by stating that he was in the habit of practising at the Shooting gallery, which we believe he was.

Under all the circumstances, the Magistrate felt themselves justified in holding Evans to bail (himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each), in default thereof, to be committed for twelve months to the borough goal. Bail was not forthcoming, and he was removed to prison, where he is likely to continue.

Evans is a Welchman. He is well known upon town by the length of his beard and his eccentric habits. His father was a legal officer abroad, and at his death it is said to have left all his property to a woman with whom he lived. It is said that since that event, which so materially changed his prospects, the prisoner has been mentally deranged. Indeed, we have heard that he has been confined in Mr. Squire's lunatic asylum in Walton.—*Lin. Journal.*

RESISTANCE TO THE ASSESSED TAXES.—The inhabitants, or, more correctly speaking, the ten-pounders of London, seem resolved to follow up the celebrated advice of Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam, and Mr. William Brougham, brother of the Lord Chancellor, with regard to the non-payment of the King's taxes. A system of passive (that is, the most active) resistance to the collection of the assessed taxes has been commenced. A man of the name of Cousins, a printer, has fairly succeeded in the attempt, having driven off the broker who had seized some portion of his furniture in lieu of payment. The means which Cousins adopted are of the most approved Whig and Radical description. He stuck placards over the front of his shop, calling upon his neighbours to assist him in defeating the agents of the Government, and recommending them to imitate his patriotic example. Crowds accordingly collected to aid the recusant in his laudable exertions; nor have ministers, nor any of their myrmidons, again ventured to look near the doorway of man of types. The consequence will be, no doubt, that Cousins will in future be regarded as a privileged person, whom it would be sacrilege in the tax-gatherer to visit. There are many individuals in the country quite willing to stand in the same predicament, nor will they be slow to pursue the course which Cousins has so triumphantly adopted. Indeed, regular societies have been formed in the metropolis for the purpose of resisting the house and window taxes. The government is openly defied; the law is spurned and trampled upon; nor is there the slightest prospect that the Cockney conspirators will be put down or punished. We admit that they are merely acting upon the opinions and suggestions of some eminent members of the Whig party, who were undesignatedly countenanced at the time by the present ministers; but as we reprobated the conduct of these individuals when the reform mania was at its height, we must equally condemn the influence of the radicals who are now engaged in carrying into practice the pernicious principles of making it a matter of individual option whether the law shall be executed or not. Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. William Brougham, together with their abettors and supporters, were guilty of sedition, and ought accordingly to have been punished. Why should Mr. Cousins and his friends be judged differently? But neither Earl Fitzwilliam nor Mr. William Brougham have been visited with the penalties of the law. Ah! there it is; the present ministry can never get over the most stubborn fact. They dare not punish Mr. Cousins for the very same offence which they applauded when it was committed to serve their own purposes. In all similar matters the present government must always remain powerless. From the direct and unequal manner in which they are levied—houses of equal rent being charged upon different scales, and the tax-gatherer being constantly present to the tax-payer—it is impossible that they should not be obnoxious and unpopular. There is both justice and expediency in the argument for their repeal. It may be true that ministers cannot do without the sum which is raised from the house and window tax; but we are confident that, let them tax what they like, they will not fix upon a more thoroughly objectionable means of keeping up the revenue of the country. So far we coincide with Cousins. But his object, it is plain, is to resist all taxation whatsoever, which no doubt he may do successfully under the shelter of the plea of Mr. Lord Fitzwilliam.—*Evening Post.*

Several meetings have been lately held in various parts of the metropolis

for the avowed purpose of organising a system of resistance to the assessed taxes. Two more were held on Monday evening, one in Westminster, and the other in Lambeth, to devise the best means of abolishing these taxes, when they came to the unanimous resolution of forming associations in each district, in order to employ every constitutional means to effect their immediate and total repeal, and to solicit subscriptions to defray the unavoidable expenses connected with the carrying such object to a successful issue.

In consequence of there being no less than 2000 housekeepers in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, who have failed to pay up their assessed taxes, from Mr. Leggett, the Solicitor of Taxes, informing them, that if the arrears be not paid up before the 24th instant, His Majesty's Commissioners will direct immediate process to issue for the recovery of the same.

Fourteen Exchequer writs have during the last few days been served upon the inhabitants of Marylebone, for the non-payment of the Assessed Taxes. The Marylebone Association have intimated their intention of carrying the defendants down to the King's Bench in a triumphal car, preceded by a band of music.

By the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to secure open places as public walks and places of exercise around London, or, to use Sheridan's simile as respects Hyde Park, "to open the lungs of London." It appears that in 1750, the population was 676,250; in 1801, 900,000; and in the present moment, it amounts to 1,500,000; thus, in the course of eighty years, the population has increased upwards of 800,000.

There are sixty members of the House of Commons holding places, and receiving emoluments from civil offices, pensions, &c., to the amount of £36,291; 64 members holding commissions in the army, the emoluments of which are returned as 25,492; nineteen members holding commissions in the navy, the emoluments of which are stated to be £5,030; and forty-five members in the militia and yeomanry, who receive no pay or emoluments unless their corps should be called out on service. The amount of public money, therefore, annually received by various members of the House of Commons, is according to returns £114,853.

It is very generally believed on all hands that the Marquis of Wiltshire will be the last of Ireland's Viceroy, as government is determined on abolishing the office.

The Bishop of Hereford, brother of Earl Grey, is gazetted to the stall in Westminster, vacated by the death of the Rev. William Tounay, D.D.

Earl Grey has, within these few days, appointed one of his nephews, Mr. C. Grey, to the situation of Clerk in the Treasury.

The Dublin merchants are beginning to take advantage of the opening of the East India trade; the house of Bewley & Sons have announced the first ship, the *Duncan*, direct from Dublin to Bombay.

Great efforts are making to increase the French navy. There never were so many vessels on the stocks. There are upwards of seventy, of which more than twenty are ships of the line, now in a very forward state.

Prince Talleyrand must be speedily replaced, as he is breaking rapidly in health, and sometimes appears to be affected in mind.

FALMOUTH, OCTOBER 5.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the effect, and Oporto to the 26th Sept. These accounts, it seems that Marshal Dom Miguel, after making other attack on the city on the 14th ult., in which he was again defeated, tendered his resignation of the command of Don Miguel's army, as did also the majority of the French Officers in the service of the usurper, whose army is stated at 15,000 men, now commanded by a General, a mild, who is said to be directed a retrograde movement. The great mass of the inhabitants it would appear are enthusiastic in favour of the young Queen, and if a similar feeling should pervade the Portuguese generally, of which, however, we want some proof, Don Miguel cannot long maintain himself in the country. But there is, we believe, a strong party still attached to the fortunes of Miguel, who obtains the influence of the Priesthood, which will enable him to prolong the contest for a considerable period, to the great injury of the interests of the people, who are in a state of profound ignorance, and consequently a fit state to be misled by the religious teachers. Don Pedro has aggravated into determined enemies of Donna Maria by sequestrating, in some instances, the property of the church, and by threatened reforms in the administration of the state of religion. Miguel, on the contrary, has increased his popularity by his military successes, and recruits daily flock to his camp, by which his ranks are kept in such numerical force that Don Pedro dares not attack him in the open field. Lisbon however has been rendered impregnable to any force, and has been besieged since the 17th ult. by a force of 10,000 men, and from 25,000 to 30,000 armed men are now within the city, of whom one half are regularly disciplined troops.

A Council of State has been named at Lisbon, of which the Duke of Palmella is appointed President, and the Marquis of Funchal one of the members. Don Pedro is indisputable in his military success, and gains the confidence of the people daily. We suspect, from the little said in the accounts from Lisbon, of the attack on the 14th, that it was a very partial affair. It is conjectured that Miguel's troops could not be made to obey completely, if so, Bourmont's retreat is at once accounted for.

The government of Louis Philippe has entered into the views of the British Ministry, with regard to the suppression of the slave trade, and has granted, by treaty, to England the privilege of a mutual right of search.

QUEBEC, NOV. 1.—The Quarantine and Telegraph establishments are now discontinued. Capt. Reid, Commandant, and the other Officers of the station, with the troops and others, having arrived yesterday in the station schooner *Amelia*. Dr. Fortier, Health Officer, had arrived.

In reverting to the use of the establishment, we cannot but think that, upon the whole, it was prudently renewed by the Government, on the law of last year having expired. It is an undoubted fact, that several vessels, on board of which a number of deaths by cholera had occurred during the passage, arrived at the station this summer; and we believe one or two deaths by the real Asiatic cholera, actually took place at the station about six weeks ago. It is, indeed, very probable, that had not the strictest precautionary measures been taken, that disease, which has been pretty fatal in many of the large towns in Great Britain last summer, would have re-appeared here. The average cost, and the delay to vessels, (upon an average of not more than a few hours), are not to be counterbalanced by the risk of the introduction of the malarial; while, in reality, the landing and cleanliness enforced among the emigrants, have been rather thought an advantage even by themselves; this saving, and permitting, as every one has remarked, their immediate departure on their route after reaching this port.—*Gazette.*

Nov. 4.—The weather for the last four days has been dry but cold. No snow appears anywhere about Quebec it is only

the country with another year's Government under the old system!! We shall preserve the Department another year in violation, we shall prevent the settlement of the Secretary's salary, and as a special favor to the People, allow him to receive not much exceeding £2000 of their money in salary, fees, &c. &c. And moreover we shall disapprove those noisy cavillers, the Members of the House of Assembly, and show them that we can arrest the progress of rational reform, at least for a time. These are the councils of the present paternal Government, and the Province is to reap a rich harvest from them.

The office-holders, and those who are now obsequiously seeking office, those who are sycophants by nature, and all tale carriers, say that the Representatives of the people are a very unworthy set of men, and are striving to change the present prosperous state of the country, to a state of anarchy and confusion! Now, surely Mr. Editor, it is undoubtedly the interest of all these worthies, to make the people believe so, and there can be no doubt but their assertions against the House of Assembly will have great influence on the minds of the people, may they induce the good people of the Province to withdraw their confidence from their Representatives, and give it to these office-holders, office-seekers, sycophants, and tale-carriers, then indeed we should have piping times, and this happy Province would be viewed with envy by all her sister Colonies.

In fact, Mr. Editor, the House of Assembly ought to lose the confidence of the People, because they have discovered an important secret, by which they are enabled to convey the truth to His Majesty's Government without the accompaniment of a rebuttal. Oh, this horrible Deputation, any the gentry above alluded to, and so they would have all the People say.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,
A COLONIST.

COMMUNICATION.
[For the Courier.]

Mr. Editor.—There is at length a dawn of hope breaking "ahwart the gloom," which has so deeply obscured the political affairs of the Province; a prospect of better days has opened upon us, and hereafter we may expect a bright and continued sunshine.

It is proclaimed in the Market-Square of our City, and even printed, that Mr. Stanley's Dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell upon the subject of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Provincial Legislature, "has been seen by every body that chose to read it!" And, "that it is public and notorious, that His Excellency, in order to answer this very dispatch, detained the packet for the purpose of making up and forwarding a permanent Civil List for the Province, to be approved by His Majesty's Government, and returned in time for the meeting of the Legislature!" Admirable!—has His Excellency then indeed detained a packet to answer a dispatch that did not require any answer, it being merely an instruction to him, how to proceed in case of a certain contingency that might hereafter happen? This is (I smile while I express it) volunteering no doubt for the good of the Province, in a very unusual way, and then for what purpose? why, Mr. Editor, to make up a permanent Civil List for the Province!! This looks well, for who, Mr. Editor, is so capable of making up a Civil List to be paid by the good people of this Province, as His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell? No doubt this same Civil List forwarded by the packet detained to take it home, is just the thing, just what the Province requires.—Surely this unsolicited exertion on the part of His Excellency demands our warmest gratitude.

But, Mr. Editor, have I been so entirely mistaken in my view of these matters, I confess that I have seen nothing in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, nor does there appear to be any thing in Mr. Stanley's Dispatch that would warrant His Excellency in making up a Civil List for the Province to be approved by His Majesty's Government. But I presume that His Excellency, bearing in mind the arduous labours of the House of Assembly at the last Session, is now anxious to save them the trouble of having any voice in establishing a Civil List for the Province. Now this is excessively kind and condescending in His Excellency, and is an earnest of better days. I was weak enough to suppose that His Majesty's Government intended to state in a Dispatch to follow that of the 3d of August, 1833, the conditions upon which the Crown would surrender its "present rights," and that these conditions would be taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who would thereupon pass a Bill providing for the Civil List, and that this bill, not His Excellency's, would be sent home for the Royal Assent. This, I confess, was my notion of the matter, but not being skilled in the science of government, as His Excellency and his advisers are, I find I was mistaken.

Rumour, ever busy, states also, in addition to what has been so publicly proclaimed and printed, that in this Civil List detained by Sir Archibald Campbell—who detained the packet to take it home—ample provision is made for the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia!! This is as it should be, this is in accordance with the anxious wishes of the People, who, so well satisfied with the excellence of our Militia System, would have felt much disappointment if His Excellency had overlooked this provision.

This Civil List, Mr. Editor, which was so promptly forwarded by His Excellency, was no doubt a work of some difficulty; but mark how quickly this was overcome by His Excellency, when the good of the Province required his exertions!! And mark the course pursued with regard to the great Timber Reserves in Gloucester and Northumberland, and we shall discover another remarkable proof of His Excellency's extreme solicitude for the good of the People. These said reserves were not thrown open to public competition until it was too late for the public to derive any benefit from them for the present season, because no doubt His Excellency saw that it would be beneficial to the Province not to open them in time for the present year or coming winter. Thus from the same motives, the most extraordinary energy was evinced in the case of the civil list, and the most unaccountable delay, apathy and delay, with respect to the Timber Reserves.

Another rumour is afloat which is said to come direct from Head-Quarters, that it is intended not to call the Legislature together till the 2d Tuesday in February! This, if true, is another most decided proof of the anxious and paternal solicitude of His Excellency for the welfare of the Province, because His Excellency well knows that by putting off the meeting to some late date, there will not be sufficient time to deliberate upon the several important matters that must come under consideration; and thus think His Excellency and his advisers, we shall at least gain time, and bless

the country with another year's Government under the old system!! We shall preserve the Department another year in violation, we shall prevent the settlement of the Secretary's salary, and as a special favor to the People, allow him to receive not much exceeding £2000 of their money in salary, fees, &c. &c. And moreover we shall disapprove those noisy cavillers, the Members of the House of Assembly, and show them that we can arrest the progress of rational reform, at least for a time. These are the councils of the present paternal Government, and the Province is to reap a rich harvest from them.

The office-holders, and those who are now obsequiously seeking office, those who are sycophants by nature, and all tale carriers, say that the Representatives of the people are a very unworthy set of men, and are striving to change the present prosperous state of the country, to a state of anarchy and confusion! Now, surely Mr. Editor, it is undoubtedly the interest of all these worthies, to make the people believe so, and there can be no doubt but their assertions against the House of Assembly will have great influence on the minds of the people, may they induce the good people of the Province to withdraw their confidence from their Representatives, and give it to these office-holders, office-seekers, sycophants, and tale-carriers, then indeed we should have piping times, and this happy Province would be viewed with envy by all her sister Colonies.

In fact, Mr. Editor, the House of Assembly ought to lose the confidence of the People, because they have discovered an important secret, by which they are enabled to convey the truth to His Majesty's Government without the accompaniment of a rebuttal. Oh, this horrible Deputation, any the gentry above alluded to, and so they would have all the People say.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,
A COLONIST.

COMMUNICATION.
[For the Courier.]

Mr. Editor.—There is at length a dawn of hope breaking "ahwart the gloom," which has so deeply obscured the political affairs of the Province; a prospect of better days has opened upon us, and hereafter we may expect a bright and continued sunshine.

It is proclaimed in the Market-Square of our City, and even printed, that Mr. Stanley's Dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell upon the subject of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Provincial Legislature, "has been seen by every body that chose to read it!" And, "that it is public and notorious, that His Excellency, in order to answer this very dispatch, detained the packet for the purpose of making up and forwarding a permanent Civil List for the Province, to be approved by His Majesty's Government, and returned in time for the meeting of the Legislature!" Admirable!—has His Excellency then indeed detained a packet to answer a dispatch that did not require any answer, it being merely an instruction to him, how to proceed in case of a certain contingency that might hereafter happen? This is (I smile while I express it) volunteering no doubt for the good of the Province, in a very unusual way, and then for what purpose? why, Mr. Editor, to make up a permanent Civil List for the Province!! This looks well, for who, Mr. Editor, is so capable of making up a Civil List to be paid by the good people of this Province, as His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell? No doubt this same Civil List forwarded by the packet detained to take it home, is just the thing, just what the Province requires.—Surely this unsolicited exertion on the part of His Excellency demands our warmest gratitude.

But, Mr. Editor, have I been so entirely mistaken in my view of these matters, I confess that I have seen nothing in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, nor does there appear to be any thing in Mr. Stanley's Dispatch that would warrant His Excellency in making up a Civil List for the Province to be approved by His Majesty's Government. But I presume that His Excellency, bearing in mind the arduous labours of the House of Assembly at the last Session, is now anxious to save them the trouble of having any voice in establishing a Civil List for the Province. Now this is excessively kind and condescending in His Excellency, and is an earnest of better days. I was weak enough to suppose that His Majesty's Government intended to state in a Dispatch to follow that of the 3d of August, 1833, the conditions upon which the Crown would surrender its "present rights," and that these conditions would be taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who would thereupon pass a Bill providing for the Civil List, and that this bill, not His Excellency's, would be sent home for the Royal Assent. This, I confess, was my notion of the matter, but not being skilled in the science of government, as His Excellency and his advisers are, I find I was mistaken.

Rumour, ever busy, states also, in addition to what has been so publicly proclaimed and printed, that in this Civil List detained by Sir Archibald Campbell—who detained the packet to take it home—ample provision is made for the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia!! This is as it should be, this is in accordance with the anxious wishes of the People, who, so well satisfied with the excellence of our Militia System, would have felt much disappointment if His Excellency had overlooked this provision.

This Civil List, Mr. Editor, which was so promptly forwarded by His Excellency, was no doubt a work of some difficulty; but mark how quickly this was overcome by His Excellency, when the good of the Province required his exertions!! And mark the course pursued with regard to the great Timber Reserves in Gloucester and Northumberland, and we shall discover another remarkable proof of His Excellency's extreme solicitude for the good of the People. These said reserves were not thrown open to public competition until it was too late for the public to derive any benefit from them for the present season, because no doubt His Excellency saw that it would be beneficial to the Province not to open them in time for the present year or coming winter. Thus from the same motives, the most extraordinary energy was evinced in the case of the civil list, and the most unaccountable delay, apathy and delay, with respect to the Timber Reserves.

Another rumour is afloat which is said to come direct from Head-Quarters, that it is intended not to call the Legislature together till the 2d Tuesday in February! This, if true, is another most decided proof of the anxious and paternal solicitude of His Excellency for the welfare of the Province, because His Excellency well knows that by putting off the meeting to some late date, there will not be sufficient time to deliberate upon the several important matters that must come under consideration; and thus think His Excellency and his advisers, we shall at least gain time, and bless

the country with another year's Government under the old system!! We shall preserve the Department another year in violation, we shall prevent the settlement of the Secretary's salary, and as a special favor to the People, allow him to receive not much exceeding £2000 of their money in salary, fees, &c. &c. And moreover we shall disapprove those noisy cavillers, the Members of the House of Assembly, and show them that we can arrest the progress of rational reform, at least for a time. These are the councils of the present paternal Government, and the Province is to reap a rich harvest from them.

The office-holders, and those who are now obsequiously seeking office, those who are sycophants by nature, and all tale carriers, say that the Representatives of the people are a very unworthy set of men, and are striving to change the present prosperous state of the country, to a state of anarchy and confusion! Now, surely Mr. Editor, it is undoubtedly the interest of all these worthies, to make the people believe so, and there can be no doubt but their assertions against the House of Assembly will have great influence on the minds of the people, may they induce the good people of the Province to withdraw their confidence from their Representatives, and give it to these office-holders, office-seekers, sycophants, and tale-carriers, then indeed we should have piping times, and this happy Province would be viewed with envy by all her sister Colonies.

In fact, Mr. Editor, the House of Assembly ought to lose the confidence of the People, because they have discovered an important secret, by which they are enabled to convey the truth to His Majesty's Government without the accompaniment of a rebuttal. Oh, this horrible Deputation, any the gentry above alluded to, and so they would have all the People say.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,
A COLONIST.

COMMUNICATION.
[For the Courier.]

Mr. Editor.—There is at length a dawn of hope breaking "ahwart the gloom," which has so deeply obscured the political affairs of the Province; a prospect of better days has opened upon us, and hereafter we may expect a bright and continued sunshine.

It is proclaimed in the Market-Square of our City, and even printed, that Mr. Stanley's Dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell upon the subject of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Provincial Legislature, "has been seen by every body that chose to read it!" And, "that it is public and notorious, that His Excellency, in order to answer this very dispatch, detained the packet for the purpose of making up and forwarding a permanent Civil List for the Province, to be approved by His Majesty's Government, and returned in time for the meeting of the Legislature!" Admirable!—has His Excellency then indeed detained a packet to answer a dispatch that did not require any answer, it being merely an instruction to him, how to proceed in case of a certain contingency that might hereafter happen? This is (I smile while I express it) volunteering no doubt for the good of the Province, in a very unusual way, and then for what purpose? why, Mr. Editor, to make up a permanent Civil List for the Province!! This looks well, for who, Mr. Editor, is so capable of making up a Civil List to be paid by the good people of this Province, as His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell? No doubt this same Civil List forwarded by the packet detained to take it home, is just the thing, just what the Province requires.—Surely this unsolicited exertion on the part of His Excellency demands our warmest gratitude.

But, Mr. Editor, have I been so entirely mistaken in my view of these matters, I confess that I have seen nothing in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, nor does there appear to be any thing in Mr. Stanley's Dispatch that would warrant His Excellency in making up a Civil List for the Province to be approved by His Majesty's Government. But I presume that His Excellency, bearing in mind the arduous labours of the House of Assembly at the last Session, is now anxious to save them the trouble of having any voice in establishing a Civil List for the Province. Now this is excessively kind and condescending in His Excellency, and is an earnest of better days. I was weak enough to suppose that His Majesty's Government intended to state in a Dispatch to follow that of the 3d of August, 1833, the conditions upon which the Crown would surrender its "present rights," and that these conditions would be taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who would thereupon pass a Bill providing for the Civil List, and that this bill, not His Excellency's, would be sent home for the Royal Assent. This, I confess, was my notion of the matter, but not being skilled in the science of government, as His Excellency and his advisers are, I find I was mistaken.

Rumour, ever busy, states also, in addition to what has been so publicly proclaimed and printed, that in this Civil List detained by Sir Archibald Campbell—who detained the packet to take it home—ample provision is made for the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia!! This is as it should be, this is in accordance with the anxious wishes of the People, who, so well satisfied with the excellence of our Militia System, would have felt much disappointment if His Excellency had overlooked this provision.

This Civil List, Mr. Editor, which was so promptly forwarded by His Excellency, was no doubt a work of some difficulty; but mark how quickly this was overcome by His Excellency, when the good of the Province required his exertions!! And mark the course pursued with regard to the great Timber Reserves in Gloucester and Northumberland, and we shall discover another remarkable proof of His Excellency's extreme solicitude for the good of the People. These said reserves were not thrown open to public competition until it was too late for the public to derive any benefit from them for the present season, because no doubt His Excellency saw that it would be beneficial to the Province not to open them in time for the present year or coming winter. Thus from the same motives, the most extraordinary energy was evinced in the case of the civil list, and the most unaccountable delay, apathy and delay, with respect to the Timber Reserves.

Another rumour is afloat which is said to come direct from Head-Quarters, that it is intended not to call the Legislature together till the 2d Tuesday in February! This, if true, is another most decided proof of the anxious and paternal solicitude of His Excellency for the welfare of the Province, because His Excellency well knows that by putting off the meeting to some late date, there will not be sufficient time to deliberate upon the several important matters that must come under consideration; and thus think His Excellency and his advisers, we shall at least gain time, and bless

the country with another year's Government under the old system!! We shall preserve the Department another year in violation, we shall prevent the settlement of the Secretary's salary, and as a special favor to the People, allow him to receive not much exceeding £2000 of their money in salary, fees, &c. &c. And moreover we shall disapprove those noisy cavillers, the Members of the House of Assembly, and show them that we can arrest the progress of rational reform, at least for a time. These are the councils of the present paternal Government, and the Province is to reap a rich harvest from them.

The office-holders, and those who are now obsequiously seeking office, those who are sycophants by nature, and all tale carriers, say that the Representatives of the people are a very unworthy set of men, and are striving to change the present prosperous state of the country, to a state of anarchy and confusion! Now, surely Mr. Editor, it is undoubtedly the interest of all these worthies, to make the people believe so, and there can be no doubt but their assertions against the House of Assembly will have great influence on the minds of the people, may they induce the good people of the Province to withdraw their confidence from their Representatives, and give it to these office-holders, office-seekers, sycophants, and tale-carriers, then indeed we should have piping times, and this happy Province would be viewed with envy by all her sister Colonies.

In fact, Mr. Editor, the House of Assembly ought to lose the confidence of the People, because they have discovered an important secret, by which they are enabled to convey the truth to His Majesty's Government without the accompaniment of a rebuttal. Oh, this horrible Deputation, any the gentry above alluded to, and so they would have all the People say.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,
A COLONIST.

COMMUNICATION.
[For the Courier.]

Mr. Editor.—There is at length a dawn of hope breaking "ahwart the gloom," which has so deeply obscured the political affairs of the Province; a prospect of better days has opened upon us, and hereafter we may expect a bright and continued sunshine.

It is proclaimed in the Market-Square of our City, and even printed, that Mr. Stanley's Dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell upon the subject of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Provincial Legislature, "has been seen by every body that chose to read it!" And, "that it is public and notorious, that His Excellency, in order to answer this very dispatch, detained the packet for the purpose of making up and forwarding a permanent Civil List for the Province, to be approved by His Majesty's Government, and returned in time for the meeting of the Legislature!" Admirable!—has His Excellency then indeed detained a packet to answer a dispatch that did not require any answer, it being merely an instruction to him, how to proceed in case of a certain contingency that might hereafter happen? This is (I smile while I express it) volunteering no doubt for the good of the Province, in a very unusual way, and then for what purpose? why, Mr. Editor, to make up a permanent Civil List for the Province!! This looks well, for who, Mr. Editor, is so capable of making up a Civil List to be paid by the good people of this Province, as His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell? No doubt this same Civil List forwarded by the packet detained to take it home, is just the thing, just what the Province requires.—Surely this unsolicited exertion on the part of His Excellency demands our warmest gratitude.

But, Mr. Editor, have I been so entirely mistaken in my view of these matters, I confess that I have seen nothing in the proceedings of the House of Assembly, nor does there appear to be any thing in Mr. Stanley's Dispatch that would warrant His Excellency in making up a Civil List for the Province to be approved by His Majesty's Government. But I presume that His Excellency, bearing in mind the arduous labours of the House of Assembly at the last Session, is now anxious to save them the trouble of having any voice in establishing a Civil List for the Province. Now this is excessively kind and condescending in His Excellency, and is an earnest of better days. I was weak enough to suppose that His Majesty's Government intended to state in a Dispatch to follow that of the 3d of August, 1833, the conditions upon which the Crown would surrender its "present rights," and that these conditions would be taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who would thereupon pass a Bill providing for the Civil List, and that this bill, not His Excellency's, would be sent home for the Royal Assent. This, I confess, was my notion of the matter, but not being skilled in the science of government, as His Excellency and his advisers are, I find I was mistaken.

similar to that on board the schooner, and we were compelled by example, once more to "split the main brace," and with pleasure did we drink "success to enterprise, skill, and industry."

These vessels were built at Eastport, and are pronounced by competent judges to be as perfect in model and finish as any vessel out of the country, with a large number of passengers; while lying at the wharf, she was visited by hundreds, who partook of the hospitality of Captain Pierce.

ADVANTAGE OF A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.—The mysteries of magnetism should be unfolded to the sailor, above all men, since he is the one of all others whose safety depends on its phenomena. He should be told that on electro-magnetic principles he would materially influence the march of the needle by wiping the glass which screens it—especially with silk. It is some years since a fact was communicated to me, which may be added in illustration; it was that of a ship which arrived at Liverpool, after having been for several weeks the sport of the winds and waves; the mariner's compass having been washed overboard in a storm, their voyage was dreary and procrastinated—much caution being necessary, and despite of which, their fate, but for a fortuitous circumstance, might have been inevitably sealed. Now, had the simple fact of the extreme ease with which a mariner's needle might be made, been known to any on board, the peril might have been avoided. A sewing-needle, or the blade of a penknife, being held in an upright posture, and struck by a hammer, and subsequently floated by a cork on water, or suspended by a thread without torsion would become a magnetic needle, and point N. and S.; or the end of a poker held vertically, and passed over its surface from one extreme to the other, would impart magnetism, and which, if the needle be of steel, would be of a permanent character.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

FREE LECTURE.—The Ladies and Gentlemen of this City are respectfully informed, that the Rev. WILLIAM FORD, of Edinburgh, will deliver a preliminary Discourse on the subject of Education, preparatory to a proposed course of Astronomical Lectures, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Briggs's Public Room, corner of King and Cross-streets.

Free Tickets of Admission to this Lecture may be obtained on application at the Stores of Mr. McMillan, Prince William-street, and Mr. Blatch, Market-square.

The proposed course of Astronomical Lectures, which will be held at an Observatory, Telurium, or Seasons' Machine, and a pair of Globes, will be begun on Friday Evening, 22d inst. at 8 o'clock, and continued on Mondays and Fridays, at the same hour, until the course be completed.

Terms of admission to the course:
Ticket admitting a whole Family, £2 0 0
Do. Lady and Gentleman, 1 0 0
Do. Gentleman, 1 0 0
November 16, 1833.

PROPOSED Wesleyan Academy,
TO BE ERRECTED UPON
Maryland Hill, Fredericton, N. B.

Education based upon Christian principles, and communicated by efficient Preceptors, must always be viewed as intimately connected with the present and eternal well-being of man. It has long been the wish of many in Christian lands, to see the Wesleyan Methodists in this Province, that such an Institution should be established as might prevent the necessity of sending their offspring to any great distance, to obtain those qualifications necessary to prepare them for the respective stations which Providence has assigned to them to occupy; and also, by a liberal character, and economical terms, afford an opportunity for all who might be willing to embrace it, of placing their children under the influence of the most improved, and their intellectual improvement, would be regarded with unceasing solicitude.

Deeply impressed with the importance of such an Institution, the Wesleyan Missionaries in the New Brunswick District, at their last meeting, nominated a Committee, as their last meeting, nominated a Committee, to consider upon its practicability, and the best measures to be adopted for carrying the design into effect. This Committee met in Fredericton, on Thursday, October 3d, and having invited some of their friends to assist them in their deliberations, they were assisted by many of their friends, and after a long and anxious session, they were enabled to present a report, which was adopted by the Committee, and arrangements made to ascertain the probable amount which might be raised throughout the Province.

It has not escaped the attention of the Committee, that the improvement in the system of education, and the excitement of enquiry at the present moment, that that of manual labour. This has properly been designated physical education, and aims to secure that vigor of body, and permanent attachment to the study of letters, which are the basis of success in the other great branches of education, moral and intellectual—presenting to the student the prospect and the power of employing in his future life the acquisitions he makes at so great an expense of time and study. The body and mind are to be disciplined together. Hence it becomes a matter of very serious consideration to promote such plans of instruction