GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—In all places, and upon all occasions, this question meets us, and it is therefore a point of general interest to collect the reports and their authorities, and by weighing them together, and by due allowance for the circumstances of expediency, to endeavour to arrive at a reasonable conclusion. In all questions of this nature, the first enquiry is, what is the common sense and common prudence of the case? and when we can arrive at a clear comprehension and understanding upon this point, it is almost a necessary inference, that the persons who have to decide will act accordingly. Let us endeavour, therefore, to make this part of the subject as perspicuous as our materials will allow us.

It is a matter of notoriety that a dissolution is always an extreme remedy, and is attended, even under the best circumstances, with such an interruption to public business, such an excitement of public passions, with so much heavy pecuniary cost, and necessary embarrassment to the estates and fortunes of individuals, many of whom are necessarily immediately and personally connected with the Ministers themselves, and many more of them their ordinary friends and supporters, that there is always a strong reluctance in all cabinets to resort to a remedy so violent, uncertain, and attended with such inevitable sacrifices in its operations. It may therefore be assumed, as a political principle observed amongst all parties and persons, that every thing is to be tried before resorting to a dissolution; that the limb is to be saved at every other cost than the certain mortality of the body. Every other means, every other remedy, is to be first tried. A dissolution cuts double,—it costs the friends of ministers as much as it costs the adversaries. It fines a county member to the tune of ten or twenty thousand pounds; perhaps, in violent times, to nearly thirty. It is purse against purse, in which they both suffer nearly alike. In towns and boroughs the issue is necessarily very uncertain; in counties the contest is ruinously costly.

Under such circumstances, it has always been the first effort of a new ministry, succeeding to place under a state of things like the present, to ply every means and effort to win over an existing House of Commons, and above all, to use the most effectual of all means, the menace of a dissolution. Very few of us are old enough to remember how most powerfully and effectually this menace operated in the early part of Mr. Pitt's administration, and to what extent it was carried by that provident and firm minister. We have every reason to believe, indeed, we have no doubt of the matter, that the same means are now in actual operation, and we have heard, seen, and daily still hear and see enough to convince us, that these means are producing much of their expected effect. Every day brings new adhesions, and promises of support, within certain limits at least, to the existing administration, and we understand that so many have already come over as to create a strong expectation in the Duke of Wellington, that he will succeed in gaining a majority even in the present parliament. We understand, indeed, that the fact is so,—namely, that the Duke encourages a very strong expectation amongst those around him, that a dissolution will not be necessary,—and therefore that so far as his own opinion and his own will are concerned, he is for making the attempt to go on with the present House of Commons. On the other hand, we must not disguise that other facts, and particularly some cicumstances which singly amount to nothing, but collectively become of great weight, and which indeed are entitled to so much more consideration, because their single non-importance suffers them to escape unconsciously from the parties concerned, but which lead to a very contrary inference even as to the purpose of the Duke in our own minds,—in plain words, we think there is at the present time an actual purpose to dissolve,—an actual conviction that nothing less than this strong measure will enable the Tory Ministry to hold together.

Finally, however, speaking as to the fact of the case, it is our opinion that the Duke will dissolve.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

London, Saturday evening, Dec. 6.—The extraordinary firmness of the British Securities during the past ten days, has strongly and singularly illustrated the general confidence which has prevailed among the capitalists of this country with regard to the future prospects of the community and our foreign policy under the embryo Administration, and this confidence appears to have increased with the approximation of the time when these important political changes are about to be consummated. The British Stocks, which during the past week have shewn every disposition to firmness, to-day have rather improved upon yesterday's quotations. Consols for the opening began at 92½, and after being done at 92⅜, closed sellers at 92¼.

The King in his reply to an address from the City (London) Corporation gave the following answer:—

"It has been, and ever will be the object of my earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country. I trust the Ministers I may appoint will, by the successful prosecution of this, the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my people."

This is considered by many as an assurance that the new Ministry will not be formed to prevent those reforms which its predecessors were preparing, or pare them down to such dimensions as may accord with the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.

The short history of Lord Melbourne's short administration, will form a singular chapter in our future annals. Suppose the historian summing up its most striking features in the following words:—"This brief administration was only remarkable for the Grey and Durham dinners, for the Brougham and Durham controversy, and for the destruction by fire of the both houses of parliament."—*Post.*

The Earl of Rosslyn, announced for the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, is a General in the army, and colonel of the 9th or Queen's Lancers—and his Chief Secretary to be in the Irish government, Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, is colonel of the 97th regiment, an officer of distinguished abilities, who some years ago filled the same office.

We state from unquestionable authority that several Whig members of parliament have intimated to the Duke of Wellington their intention of supporting his government. This is most important at the present moment.—*Northampton Herald.*

The opinion is gaining ground that Sir Edward Sugden will be appointed to the Chancellorship of Ireland.—*Morning Herald.*

The self-styled Princess Olive of Cumberland, who, a few years since, was almost daily before the public, in endeavouring to establish her claim to royalty, died on Friday night, the 21st inst.

Progress of Roman Catholicism in England.—A map has been published by the Reformation Society, exhibiting the situation of Roman Catholic chapels, colleges and seminaries in the several counties of England, Scotland and Wales, up to Jan. 1834. From this it appears that the total number of Catholic chapels in England and Wales in 1833 was 423; and in Scotland 74, being an increase in England and Wales, since 1824, of 65; and in Scotland, since 1829, of 23 Rom. Cath. places of worship. The counties in England possessing the greater number of Catholic chaples are:—Lancanshire, 87; Yorkshire 52; Staffordshire, 25; Northumberland, and Middlesex, each 19; Warwickshire, and Durham, each 11; Hampshire, 12; and Lincolnshire 11.

Lord Stanley was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on Saturday last, by a majority of 135; the number of votes for his Lordship being 298, and for Lord Durham, 163.

At a late meeting of the Synod of Perth and Sterling, the following overture was made to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:—"Whereas certain of our Christian brethren in Scotland have under the influence of conscientious motives, left the communion of our church, and whereas certain manifestations have of late been made by them of a desire to return to its bosom, it is humbly overtured to the General Assembly to take such steps to facilitate that return as are consistent with the constitutional principles of our Church, and honourable to the feelings of those who, though long in a state of separation from its communion, have preserved an unshaken adherence to its standards.'

TO THE KING.

Dublin, 19th November, 1834.

SIR,—I was grateful to your Majesty for your assent to the Reform Bill; but I am much more grateful to you for having driven from your counsels and presence a set of servants, who have used their power, for the purpose of procuring to be passed a bill which has abrogated the greatest of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and that too, upon the express allegation by them, made that the labouring part of your subjects, when brought by misfortune into a state of indigence and want, have no right to relief out of the land upon which they were born, and which they alone make worth any thing; and upon the further allegation that even assistance to the old and the infirm was bad and mischievous, when provided for by law.

"I most humbly and heartily thank your Majesty for having dismissed from your councils a set of servants who, when the House of Commons had resolved upon a repeal of a part of the Malt Tax, threatened to quit your service, and leave your Majesty without servants, unless the vote was rescinded; a set of servants who sent out the Special Commissions of 1830 and 1831; a set of servants who have expended twenty millions of money on a project which has thrown into utter confusion the most valuable of our foreign dominions; a set of servants who have introduced bands of Commissioners, and a sort of mongrel Government, carried on in detached parcels, by creatures of their own, irresponsible as well to your Majesty as to Parliament; who have commenced making innovations in every thing, giving a shake to every institution of any standing, finishing nothing, tossing all rights and all principles of government into the air, till at last no man knows what to expect. It is uncertain what the Duke of Wellington may propose: to propose any thing worse than the other crew were enforcing is a thing impossible. It was a *pottering, dabbling, patching, pinching, muddling, poking* crew; it was a hypocritical, canting set; *Doctrinaries, Liberals, a free-trading, centralizing, concentrating, amalgamating, accumulating, emigrating, damnable crew.*"

But, may it please your Majesty, it is of the *severities* of this set of servants that I most complain. It is impossible for an Englishman to look at their deeds in almost every part of the kingdom, without shuddering; it is impossible to behold their conduct with regard to the press; with regard to other things connected with the sufferings of the people; it is impossible to look at these, or to think of these without being grateful to your Majesty for having put an end to their power. To your Majesty it belongs to choose your own servants. It is our duty to leave you the free exercise of that prerogative, and carefully to abstain from every thing like an attempt to thwart you in your choice. If that choice should unhappily, (which we ought not to presume likely) be such as to be hostile to our liberties and happiness, we must rely on our representatives in the House of Commons, to protect us against any evil which may be likely to arise from their counsels; and if we do not choose representatives that will discharge this duty towards us, the fault will be in ourselves and not in your Majesty. At any rate, the first feeling of your people, upon hearing that you have driven from your presence a set of men amongst whom he who is technically held to be keeper of your Majesty's conscience, openly and loudly declared himself a disciple of the merciless Malthus, and inculcated the justice and necessity of ruling your subjects upon the principles laid down by that barbarous man; at any rate, the first feeling due from us towards your Majesty, upon this occasion, is that of gratitude.

I am your Majesty's faithful subject,
and most humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

The tithe-war—Heavens! war to support a religion of peace—has extended to the west of the county. The Rev. Mr. Locke has military detachments, in the words of a correspondent, "continually scouring the country. Horses, cows, pigs, goats, furniture and geese, are every day arriving in Newcastle." On the days of sale, the only purchasers are the Rev. Gentlemen's immediate family and retainers. None of the neighbouring magistrates accompany the military on these foraging excursions. The only magistrate in attendance is Mr. Langford, nephew of the Rev. Mr. Locke. The collection of tithes in these parishes was, last year, marked by human blood. The unmitigated opposition of the people has therefore now given rise to serious apprehensions.—*Limerick Star.*

John M'Clintock, Esq. of Drumcar, and Robert Thomson, Esq. Annagassan, have undertaken to pay the tithes of their estates in the parish of Drumcar. Lord Viscount Ferrard, Lord Louth, Lady Bellingham, and the Rev. John Smythe, have also taken on themselves the payment of tithe composition due on their respective estates.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The Duke of Gloucester, cousin to the King, died on the 30th November. The fact was communicated to the Lord Mayor by the Duke of Wellington, in the following letter:—

"London, Dec. 1.—My Lord, it is my unpleasant duty to inform your Lordship that I have just now received the information of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, at Bagshot Park, yesterday evening, at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, after a painful illness of a fortnight's duration, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, resignation. and piety. I have the honour to be, &c. WELLINGTON."

The Duke was born on the 15th of January, 1776, and married his cousin, the Princess Mary, daughter of George III. in July, 1816. He left no issue.

Advices from Lisbon to the 2d had been received by express from Falmouth, which announced that the Queen Donna Maria was married by proxy to the Duke of Leuchtenburg, (the Duke of Terceira officiating,) on the 1st, when the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all parties in Lisbon, and the public rejoicings are described as having been general and splendid.

MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH.—On the 5th and 6th of Dec. there was an important debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, involving the approbation or condemnation of the course of policy marked out by the Ministry. It was commenced by a very long speech from M. Thiers, the Minister of the interior, who, says the London Courier, dwelt with great force and eloquence on the remarkable fact, that four years after the French Revolution, that country was in a state of great tranquility and of rapidly increasing prosperity, while Europe enjoyed general peace. He very properly observed, that if any person, immediately prior to that revolution had hinted that such things were possible, no man would have credited him. M. Thiers even ascribed the power of English Ministers to effect reform to the moderation and good sense of the French Ministry, which by preserving peace, kept the Whigs in office. As a fair deduction from such facts, the Minister praised the system, and announced that the Government would continue to act on the same policy. He stated that the system was one of firm resistance to those who sought to disturb the public tranquility, but that system needed the concurrence of the Chambers.

Several other gentlemen took part in the debate, particularly M. Sanzet, one of the persons to whom office had been tendered, and who inveighed against Ministers with all the strength of which he was capable. He was replied to by M. Persil, who in his turn was followed by M. Dupin. At length the question was taken, and the result was, 184 votes for the Ministers, and 117 against them.—Majority for Ministers, 67.

M. Charles Dupin has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the College of the 10th Arrondissement, having received 510 votes out of 864.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Little has been done to-day on 'Change, and the funds have gently followed the upward tendency which they have had for the last few days. Three per cents. opened at 77f. 25, and closed at 77f. 45. Fives opened at 106f. 94, and closed at 107.

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have been occupied to day in the appointment of Commissioners for the bills relative to the responsibility of Ministers.—relative to *majorats*—and customs. In the bureaux, where the ministerialists have a majority, they do not take the trouble to take the trouble to discuss the merits or demerits of bills. The session continued just long enough for the canvass. In the 3rd bureaux, on the contrary, where the opposition have the advantage both in number and a remarkable concentration of talent, the examination of the bill relative to the responsibility of Ministers has been rigid, and the discussion animated and thorough. M M. Derault, Pages, and Hennequin, successively took part in it.—A brilliant off hand speech of M. Mauguin, on the true principles of the responsibility of Ministers, and the best means of putting them into practice, produced a powerful impression. In this bureaux the session commenced at noon, and at three o'clock was not concluded.

A report has been circulated that M. Dupin voted for the order of the day (in the session of Dec. 6th,) that is to say, that he voted in direct contradiction to his speeches. In the Messager of the 10th, M. Dupin, under his own signature, declares positively that he voted *against* the order of the day.

SPAIN.—They write from Bayonne, under date of the 6th inst. that on the 1st or 2d of this month, Zumalacarregui attacked the garrison of Caparoso and the barracks of Falces and Peralta, which were defended by militia. The barrack were taken by assault after 24 hours resistance.—More than 300 militia men and 200 soldiers, were shot and the houses plundered.

Mina left Pampeluna on the 3d, with 700 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery. He took the direction towards Clumbier, where the main body of insurgents now are. I have not learned what was the result of this expedition.

The Carlists who beseiged Elisondo, after encountering a sortie from the garrison have, retired.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER]

MR. EDITOR.—As the Elections are over, and a new House of Assembly will shortly be organized, it is natural that the public mind should be directed towards the men who have been selected to conduct the affairs of the Province. In looking over the names of those persons upon whom the voice of the people has been fixed, we discover men who will exert themselves to the utmost to promote the interest of this thriving colony. We rejoice to behold in them genuine scions of the old stock.

But if my eyes do not deceive, I seem to espy amongst them a few of a different character: true Patriots! of course they would be thought who will struggle to the last moment of their existence in advocating their favourite measures.

They spread their canvass to catch the popular breeze, heedless of the rocks and quicksands upon which it may be hurrying their barque.

In fact, Mr. Editor, it has been a matter of no small grief to my mind, to see this country splitting into parties, and as is always the case, such parties are more bent upon carrying their private ends, than taking an enlarged and enlightened view of public affairs. I see men looking with a jealous eye, and cavilling at every recommendation of Government. It is sufficient to enkindle all the zeal of such persons against any measure, that it was directed to their consideration through the medium of the Colonial Office.

But are there any sufficient grounds for all this jealousy? Is there any just reason for supposing that Great Britain is disposed to rule her Colonies with the rod of oppression? Has not that kingdom watched over us with a parent's fondness and a parent's anxiety, since the dawn of our existence? And are we, even in our infancy, about to repay a mother's watchful care over us, by spurning her counsels from us?

From the full persuasion, that to advance the prosperity and happiness of her Colonies, always has been and still is the disposition of the Mother Country, I possess some such old fashioned opinions, that I can scarce restrain my indignation, when I hear those very persons who have been thus nurtured and trained up, venting their ire against men whom they denounce as Government men and the supporters of Government measures. Is there not a foolish infatuation taking possession of the minds of others than the lowest of the people, that Government men, as they term them, are opposed to the interests of the country?

Let the lower branch of the Legislature be but opposed to His Majesty's Council and the Executive of the Province, and then shall the men who are exerting themselves to bring about such a state of things, receive from a certain class of people the soothing appellation of the friends of freedom and liberality. In the eyes of the easily beguiled multitude they shall be esteemed the only true patriots. And how well must the machinery of Government work, when one wheel serves as a constant clog to another?

For a specimen of this, we have only to look at the state of affairs in Lower Canada. The people are on terms of declared hostility to their rulers; and, as a necessary consequence, all exertions for the public welfare are paralyzed. The spirit of animosity and strife has banished from the people all confidence in those who are appointed over them. Every man feels himself at liberty to do what is right in his own eyes. Artful, and designing, and disaffected men have avowed such a feeling throughout the land, that the Mother country is reduced to a great strait as respects the treatment to be adopted towards a disobedient and refractory child.

If no other instruction is to be derived from this example, let us at least take warning by it, and be careful to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings and privileges we enjoy. It is an easy thing, we all know, for a few busy declaimers to disturb the tranquility of a country: but it is not so easy, when a country is thus disturbed, for a great many wise and judicious men to restore to it the spirit of peace.

A LOYALIST.

Sussex Vale, 9th January, 1835.

MR. CHUBB.—In the *Observer* of Tuesday last, I noticed a reply to a correspondent, which shocked me, pronouncing the meagre nature of an account given by a person as a eulogium of the late Bible Society Meeting. The public might gather from the Editor's hints, that the writer was actuated by wrong motives, and had written something derogatory to the reputation of the speakers. This is not the fact: the production is commendatory of the Society's operations, and of the speakers generally, as far as memory could furnish a sketch of the addresses.

A lover of truth is not afraid to be tested on what he speaks or writes. Any persons, remarkably curious about the matter, can apply to *Christianos*, who will, from his journal, read verbatim the whole sketch for their satisfaction.

Far be it from him, Mr. Chubb, to disparage the character of any advocate of a Christian cause;—far be it from him to palm any piece of writing upon the publisher of that paper, which would injure his editorial fame;—and far be it from him to place obstacles in the way of a Society with which he considers himself identified, and for the prosperity of which he will always pray.

CHRISTIANOS.

MR. CHUBB,

To heed the despicable assaults of anonymous miscreants would be worse than folly; it would be degradation. I leave Mr. Durant's junto of secret assassins, therefore, to the delectable enjoyment of their own ignorance and lies, till they honestly avow themselves *in propria persona.* For his own *editorial* observations, they are merely a repetition of those which I have already publicly stigmatized as "*positive, unblushing falsehoods.*" *This stigma has not been and cannot be removed*, and I now *repeat it*: the *onus* of *proving* his vile assertions, therefore, rests with him; and till he can effect that, I certainly shall not condescend to offer one word of further reply, for the mere gratification of him and his cowardly *incognitos*; more especially, as, in the opinion of *respectable* men,—of those most interested, and who have most right to demand it, it is wholly unnecessary. The mean, low-minded individual who could descend to *bawl after me in the open street* the petty threats of his puny vengeance, is unworthy serious consideration. I leave him, therefore, to contempt and scorn; but inasmuch as the publication of his farrago of gross lies and contemptible scurrility has already been the means of calling forth the most gratifying expressions of esteem and approbation towards myself, together with profound detestation of the despicable crew who have honored me by their impotent vituperation, from men of the highest respectability and influence in this community, I beg to return him my sincere thanks for the involuntary service he has done me. The good opinion of any one of the respectable Merchants and others who have thus gratifyingly expressed their sentiments to me, is of infinitely more importance in my eyes than all the cowardly falsehood and malice of Mr. Durant and his hidden* myrmidons. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 16, 1835. GEORGE BLATCH.

* That is, *nominally* hidden, but in reality well known.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

Since our last, the December Mail arrived from England, *via* Halifax, with London papers of the 4th and Falmouth of the 6th; and by arrivals at New-York, Havre papers of the 11th December, containing London advices to the evening of the 9th, have been received.

The *Journal of Commerce* states that Sir Robert Peel arrived in London on the afternoon of the 9th. The Premiership of England lies between him and the Duke of Wellington. All arrangements for the construction of the new Ministry had been postponed to await his arrival. Sir Robert is 47 years of age.

At a dinner given recently to Lord Palmerston, his Lordship declared that in his opinion the new Ministry had no chance of maintaining itself.

In London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, and other places, meetings had been held to petition His Majesty not to confide the Government of the Country to the Duke of Wellington. Meetings had also taken place in most of those places, at which resolutions were passed, approving of His Majesty's conduct on the occasion. To use the language of the Halifax *Times*—we see nothing in the expression of public feeling, whether at Meetings or in Addresses, which would lead us to depart from the opinion, that the new Administration can carry on the Government. The parties in England have now joined their discordant elements, and may be classed under two heads—Conservatives and Radicals. The moderate Whigs will join the Conservatives, whose intention it is to proceed with judicious reforms—the ultras will coalesce with the levellers; the results must therefore be in favour of order.

"In the Colonies the present Administration will be hailed with satisfaction; for a pledge is thereby given, that the plottings of the utilitarians will be defeated, and the true interests of Britain upheld by fostering their improvements and calling forth their resources."

We have elsewhere copied a letter which Mr. Cobbett took occasion to address to the King, on the dissolution of the late Cabinet. It is written in his usual *modest* style.

The news from France is considered important by the United States journals. The triumph gained by Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies, they look upon as nearly decisive of the bill providing for the execution of the $5,000,000 treaty. Although the bill had not been actually presented, yet the Chamber having given its adhesion to the policy of the Government by a majority of 67, the way was fairly open for its presentation, and with the best prospect of a successful issue.

The Barque *Liverpool*, which arrived this morning, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. and brought a paper of the 11th, with which we have been favoured. The following are the only paragraphs worth extracting:

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—The requisition, which has been in course of signature for some days past, calling on the gallant baronet to become a candidate for the representation of this borough, was on Tuesday closed, when it was found to have been signed by upwards of 3,300 individuals, a greater number of names, we believe, than has ever been before attached to a similar document.—*Gore's Advertiser, Dec.* 11.

Arrival of Sir Robert Peel.—Sir Robert Peel arrived this morning at 8 o'clock, and at eleven was visited by the Duke of Wellington. Shortly afterwards, the right hon. baronet went to St. James's to pay his respects to His Majesty, and we are confident, at the hour at which we write, that Sir R. Peel has accepted the office of Prime Minister. A King's messenger, we learn, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Knowsley, the seat of Lord Stanley, this evening. Except the confident belief, that the right hon. baronet has accepted office, it would be premature to speculate on the progress which may have been made in the formation of an administration.—*London Standard, Dec.* 9.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislative Session commences on Tuesday next. Our City and County Representatives, with Colonel WYER, one of the Members for Charlotte County, (who arrived on Thursday evening from Saint Andrews,) intend leaving town on Monday morning for the Seat of Government.

THE REPORTER.—The *quota* of the fund for defraying the expense of a Reporter at the House of Assembly, (£36,) to be raised in the Counties of St. John, King's, Queen's, and Westmorland, has been subscribed in this City and County, and will be transmitted to the Central Bank at Fredericton, so soon as accounts are received of the sums apportioned to the other Counties having been raised.—Several of those who subscribed here, did so with the understanding that all the Counties would bear their share in the expense.—There is now no time to be lost.

EXPENSE OF THE DELEGATION.—Several unfounded and exaggerated reports of the expense incurred by the Province in delegating two Members of the Representative Body to proceed to London on business connected with the interests of the Province, having been industriously circulated, we extract the subjoined paragraph from a lengthy article on the subject, in the *Weekly Observer* of Tuesday:

We have taken pains to ascertain, from the most unquestionable sources, the actual amount of the expenses of the Delegation, and we find that the *sum total* will not exceed from £500 to £600 currency, instead of £2000, as mendaciously stated by those who know nothing of the matter.—The Warrant for the Legislative appropriation, (£1000,) was taken at interest by a Mercantile house in this city, who furnished the Delegates with letters of credit on Liverpool and London.—The whole amount drawn by them on account during their absence, was about £800 sterling, a considerable part of which has to be refunded. Of this amount, the *senior* Delegate drew only about £280, out of which £70 were paid for *Books purchased for the use of the Legislature*, and which amount therefore, has nothing to do with the cost of the Delegation. The other Delegate drew a larger amount, and has not rendered his account; but when he does so, and matters are thoroughly squared, it will be found that our statements are perfectly correct, and that the whole expense to the country has been most grossly and wilfully exaggerated.

The Supreme Court was opened in this City, on Tuesday last; His Honor Mr. Justice Parker presides. We are informed that in his opening address, His Honor adverted in a very feeling manner to the demise of the late Chief Justice, and also to that of Mr. Justice Bliss.—In explaining and enforcing the duty of Grand Jurors, His Honor urged upon them the necessity of making suitable efforts for the suppression of disorderly houses: and amongst other important subjects, particularly alluded to the progress and influence of the Temperance cause, and stated that his opinion upon *that subject* was well known, and that he would always feel a pleasure in giving that cause his countenance and support.—*Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate.*

MR. ADDISON'S LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Genius, when fostered in the lap of Science, presents a claim on the public generosity of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Addison's young mind is well employed in the sublime study of Astronomy: his is a virtuous ambition, that leads "from nature up to nature's GOD!"—His Lecture on Thursday evening outstripped our most sanguine expectations. The surprising facility and accuracy with which he developed the prominent peculiarities of the Solar System, then boldly launched upon the broad basis of the Universe of Matter, was highly creditable to himself as well as highly instructive to his auditory.—We cannot now enter into minute detail—suffice it to say, we hail his auspicious commencement, and would be happy in giving a second edition of our applause. L—T.

We attended a meeting which was held on the 7th inst. in the Masonic Hall, "for the purpose of deliberating on the establishment of a *Nautical Institute.*" A respectable individual of the nautical profession being called to the chair, Mr. JOHN LEE, author of the *Proportional Formulæ*, offered a series of Resolutions, illustrating and descanting upon each successively in a very able and satisfactory manner. He observed, that *practical* knowledge can only teach us to follow those rules and tables which are made by theoretical men, while *theoretical* knowledge developes the *nature* of those tables, &c. and teaches us to *make* them. Thus, he observed, the *practical men are altogether at the mercy of the others.*—He then proposed the following Resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

1st. That this community would receive much benefit by the establishment of a Nautical Institute, wherein young men might receive such mathematical knowledge as would effectually and verily lay open the fundamental principles of Navigation.

2d. That the individuals here assembled, do pledge themselves, by signature, to use all proper exertions for the establishment of such an Institute.

3d. That an account of these proceedings be transmitted to one of the City Papers.

Mr. Lee then adverted to his recent discovery of a simple and effective method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea; he pledged himself, whenever a convenient opportunity should offer, to demonstrate the truth of his method before the proper authorities; and finally laid before the meeting the general outline of his plan, in as clear and intelligible a manner as could possibly be wished.—*City Gazette.*

SAINT JOHN FEMALE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

A year having elapsed since the nomination of the Committee of the Female House of Industry, they feel themselves called on to lay before the subscribers what has been effected, and in what manner the funds committed to their care have been expended.

In consequence of the difficulties attendant on procuring a suitable house, the Committee were for some time unable to carry their plans into execution, and it was not till the 27th February, that the Cottage, rented by them, was ready for the reception of the objects of charity contemplated to be admitted. They agreed to pay to the proprietor £30 per annum for the house and potatoe field adjoining, and in consideration of the repairs necessary to render it habitable, no rent was charged for the time previous to the 1st of May.

For the first two months the time of the women was almost entirely devoted to making articles necessary for the use of the House. The following scale will shew the number of inmates during each month since the establishment of the Institution, and the work which has been performed by them, not including that done for the use of the House.

SCALE.

Months.	Number of Women in the House.	Number of Children.	No. of Children attending School.	Whole Number of Inmates.	Amount received from Earnings of Inmates. £	s.	d.
January, -	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
February,	2	5	2	7	,,	,,	
March, -	7	18	10	25	1	0	3½
April, -	7	17	10	24	4	17	7½
May, - -	10	17	10	27	5	14	4
June, - -	18	18	11	36	7	13	7
July, - -	16	15	11	31	12	1	6
August, -	13	18	12	31	12	5	2
September	15	18	12	33	9	17	0
October, -	14	16	10	30	11	14	6
November	11	15	10	26	9	4	8
December,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	3	
Total--					£84	11	8

Of those who have left the House eight women, four girls, and one boy have been placed out as servants,—these women and their children have left with the permission of the Committee, and one has been dismissed.

Much difficulty has been experienced in forming the women to habits of Industry; many on coming into the House were unacquainted with the commonest sorts of work, or accustomed only to perform their daily tasks in the most slovenly manner. In every department of work a very manifest improvement has taken place, ideas of order and regularity have in some degree been infused into their minds, and individuals who once were contented to pass their time in idleness begin to experience the pleasure as well as the profit of constant occupation.

In fixing the price of work the Committee have been anxious to avoid the two extremes of charging so low as to injure those who without assistance are struggling for their own support, or so high as to deprive themselves of the patronage of the public,—they have therefore in general charged the amount which was known to be usually paid for the particular service performed. For the last two months, when more work has been sent to the House than could immediately be accomplished, it has been given out to be done, by which means they have given occasional employment to twenty-one women, and it is their desire to continue and extend this department of their labour.

THE CHILDREN.

Three infants, two of them very sickly when admitted, have died;—the health of the other children has in general been good, and their improvement in other respects highly satisfactory.

The Superintendent usually devotes from two to three hours to their instruction in reading and writing, and the Committee have much pleasure in testifying their approbation of the diligence and fidelity which he displays in this and every other department of the Institution. Two Members of the Committee have kindly undertaken the care of attending to the religious instruction of the children on Sabbath evening, in addition to the time devoted by the Superintendent to this purpose on the morning of that day.

A small sum has, from the commencement of the Institution, been allowed by the Poor Master for the support of some of the children, whose mothers were taken from the Poor House. In September an application was made to the Justices of Sessions, by whom an allowanee of 1s 6d per week for each child under 10 years of age was granted.

In reviewing the labors of the past year, the Committee feel their conviction of the necessity and utility of such an Institution as the Female House of Industry greatly strengthened. If it be objected that the good which has been done bears no proportion to the Amount expended, they desire it may be remembered that a very large sum has this year been expended in furniture, and that from the inexperience of all parties connected with the management of the establishment the first year is likely to be less productive and more expensive than any succeeding one.

Adequately to meet the wants of the community, the Committee are convinced that an institution similar in its nature, but on a much more extensive scale, and supported by legal enactments, is necessary, and the hope of seeing such an institution ere long established among us encourages them in prosecuting their feeble efforts for the benefit of the destitute portion of their own sex.

Managers of the House of Industry, for the present year.

Mrs. R. PARKER, President,
Mrs. I. W. D. GRAY, } Vice-Presidents,
Mrs. MILLIDGE, }
F. A. KINNEAR, Esq. Treasurer,
C. SIMONDS, Esq. Secretary.

Mrs. SIMONDS,	Mrs. HAMILTON SMITH,
Mrs. STREET,	Mrs. PERLEY,
Mrs. WILSON,	Mrs. RATCHFORD,
Mrs. T. HANFORD,	Miss DEBLOIS,
Mrs. RANKIN,	Miss FARLEY,
Mrs. J. PADDOCK,	Miss WALLACE.

On the evening of Friday the 9th instant, the *Carleton and Lancaster Temperance Society* held a General Meeting in the National School House at Carleton—the President, Rev. Mr. COSTER, in the Chair. Mr. PAYNE, Secretary of the Portland Society, was present, and kindly took part in the proceedings of the evening. The meeting was attended by a very respectable audience, greatly exceeding in point of number, that of any former occasion. At the close of the business, thirty-four new members were enrolled, and two re-admitted, making the present state of the Society as follows:—Members resident, 184; Members non-resident, 41; Persons who have ceased to be Members, 21—Total, 246.—*Obs.*

On Monday evening last, at six o'clock, the Norton Temperance Society met at the School-House in the vicinity of the Church, where about eighty persons assembled, a great part of whom came from a considerable distance.

This Society was formed in April, 1830, and now amounts in number to 214 of both sexes, twenty-six of whom have joined within this present month. This may be considered no inconsiderable number, when we take under view the local situation of the Society and the difficulties and objections it has to contend with, in a thinly settled population. It is, however, gratifying to find that these difficulties and objections are wearing away; and as the information of the proceedings of Societies in almost every part of the world, with their *great* success, which it is evident nothing but an over-ruling power and the unerring hand of Providence could accomplish, becomes more known, there is great reason to believe that the Temperance cause will receive general support, and the use of ardent spirits, that greatest of all scourges, be done away with altogether.

The able appeal of the Saint John Temperance Society to the Province, lately published, will undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect, and this Society is fully impressed with the necessity of obtaining and circulating, by means of small tracts, and other ways, all possible information of the progress of Societies abroad, as it has the greatest tendency to enlighten and encourage those who may feel indifferent in the cause.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1st. Moved by Mr. Michael S. Harris, seconded by Mr. Henry S. Wetmore,—

That if success in any undertaking be an evidence that God approves of it, we may surely infer that his blessing rests upon the Temperance Cause.

2d. Moved by Mr. Elias S. Wetmore, seconded by Mr. Hector Dickie, junior,—

That Ardent Spirits are in their nature and consequence prejudicial to the health of the human frame, and should therefore be discountenanced by all persons as a noxious superfluity.

3d. Moved by Mr. Ezra Frost, seconded by Mr. Michael S. Harris,—

That the melancholy fact that many members of the Temperance Society have acted inconsistently with their professional pledge is a matter of deep concern; yet at the same time so far from being permitted to operate as a discouragement, should only excite to renewed and more zealous exertions.

4th. Moved by Mr. William Morton, seconded by Mr. Jesse Raymond,—

That this Society solicit the Females of this vicinity to afford their powerful assistance by coming forward and subscribing to the Temperance cause, which promises to shed such great blessings upon our posterity.

5th. Moved by Mr. Michael S. Harris, seconded by Mr. George Deniston,—

That it is expedient for the further promotion of the Temperance Cause, that the meetings of this Society should take place monthly during the winter season, and it is therefore agreed that the same shall take place on Friday the 6th day of February, and on Friday the 6th day of March next, at this place, at six o'clock in the evening.

ELIAS S. WETMORE, *Sec'y.*

Norton, K. C. 13th January, 1835.

BATHURST, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,
Wednesday, December 10, 1834.

The Election of two Members to represent this County in General Assembly took place at the Court House to-day: the usual preliminaries having been gone through with, William End. Esq. the former member, was proposed by Joseph Read, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Joseph Doucett; and Mr. Peter Stewart, of Dalhousie, was proposed by A. Barbarie, Esq. and seconded by Henry W. Baldwin, Esq—and no other candidates appearing, Messrs. End and Stewart were declared by the High Sheriff duly elected by show of hands.

Mr. End addressed the Freeholders assembled, at some length, and, in a style perfectly independent, proceeded to explain and justify his late political career.—He said he knew he had been called a Government man; he was proud of such a distinguished appellation, and he trusted that it would ever be his lot to uphold the Government in every consistent and constitutional measure; he had always done so, and would do so again; beyond that he never had gone.

A. Barbarie, Esq. in the absence af Mr. Stewart, (the late snow storms having prevented almost the possibility of attending from a distance) spoke as follows:—

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen Freeholders.—The peculiar circumstances under which I am called upon to address you, this day, require some explanation on my part: the inclemency of the weather has prevented the Gentleman (P. Stewart, Esq.) whom you have elected, from addressing you in person. I am the only person from Dalhousie or Restigouche at this Poll to speak for the people in that section of the County, and in doing so, I trust I shall not deviate from their sentiments, as I had an opportunity, previous to my leaving there, of knowing their feeling on the all important subject of our Representation, at a public meeting convened for that purpose at Dalhousie on Thursday last. I had the honor of addressing that meeting, and I did, in the most forcible language that I was possessed of, urge the absolute necessity of our being unanimous in our choice, and I am now happy to say that my advice was followed; for had we brought forward two candidates from the upper part of the county, we would have had just reasons to fear opposition below, and in such case we should in all probability have lost our share in the representation; and I was fully persuaded that if only one offered, we should receive the support of the lower part of the county. It seemed to be the wish in this quarter that Restigouche should return one of the members; this was always talked of since the bill passed to extend the representation of this County, the final enactment of which has long been desired and has given general satisfaction to the people of Gloucester. The duties necessarily incumbent on a legislator, devolving doubly on a single representative, were far too arduous in a County embracing such an extensive sea board, an increasing population, and so wide a field for commercial enterprise. The upper section of this county has been sadly neglected: our roads (if so they may be called) are but little better than nature's original; but now, since the line from Miramichi to Bathurst has been nearly completed, which absorbed the hitherto limited grants of Provincial aid, we may, I think, hope for better things. I had the honor, Gentlemen, at the meeting alluded to, of nominating John Montgomery, Esq. of Dalhousie, a gentleman whom you all know, and one, I am sure, who would have done honor to our cause, whose known character for honorable conduct, genuine integrity, and manly independence, I have never yet heard questioned. I was satisfied he would have met your warm reception and most sanguine support, as well from the high estimation in which he is very deservedly held by the community at large, as likewise from letters received from his friends and mine at Bathurst. However, Dugald Stewart, Esq. of Dalhousie, was also proposed; but after some discussion, and to avoid a division, both these gentlemen voluntarily withdrew, and Mr. Peter Stewart, of the firm of Peter and Donald Stewart & Co. was requested to come forward for the upper section of the county, which at length being consented to on the part of Mr. Stewart, a Committee was formed to correspond with the Electors of the lower part of the County, and to solicit their concurrence and support, which was immediately agreed to by Mr. End and his friends, and this day has proved the result—I may say the happy result of unanimity; and it affords me, Gentlemen, a pleasing gratification to thank our friends here in the name of Restigouche. Let us therefore join hand in hand, remembering that "united we stand, divided we fall"—and let me not here forget to return my acknowledgements of gratitude to my friends in Dalhousie, as well as Bathurst, for the very handsome manner in which they were pleased to solicit me to come forward on this occasion, and for the very respectable support proffered me; even the very man (Mr. Peter Stewart,) whom I have this day offered to you, and who has been returned at your hands, was amongst the first and the last to urge my acceptanee. However, my ambition is not of that stamp which would teach me to consider (as many no doubt do) a seat in the House of Assembly either desirable or lucrative; but I trust my ambition will ever be to serve the people of this County, and even to sacrifice my own personal comfort if I could make myself useful; I have no particular interest to serve; I hold no office or place under Government, nor am I a seeker of either, and indeed, if I were, I have reason to believe my seeking would be in vain; as there is, generally speaking, some Court favourite nearer at hand. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to me to possess the good wishes of the community among whom I reside, and who are judges of my conduct; my only wish, then, is to merit a continuance of your good feeling. A representative of the people (especially at this critical crisis in our colonial history) has a most laborious and important duty to perform,—a duty that requires talent, time, and study to discharge, and firmness of mind to support; his ways, his sayings and doings must and will be strictly scrutinized, not only by the particular constituency which he represents, but by every one who can speak, and read, and think. I am therefore well pleased that the duty has fallen on others who are older and more competent than myself. I cannot say, as the honorable Gentleman (Mr. End) who has addressed you, what has been my Political creed, or what particular line of Politics I would pursue, nor is it here necessary for me to do so; but this much I think I may venture to affirm, as far as regards Mr. Peter Stewart, the gentleman elected; I have every reason to believe, from my personal knowledge of him, that he will be straight forward, consistent and manly, and serve us fearlessly to the best of his abilities: what more can we have, what more can we desire? Mr. Stewart's knowledge, as a Mercantile man, I have always heard highly spoken of; the localities of this county no one can know better; his integrity I never yet heard questioned. That this election has terminated thus quietly and amicably, we all have reason to be thankful. God only knows what would have been the consequences, at this inclement season of the year, had this Election been contested. People will, on these occasions especially, which is much to be regretted, indulge in excess of that destroyer of mankind, ardent spirits; besides, it would very likely have rekindled that flame of contention and party feeling, which for a long time persecuted this young and rising county, and which I now hope and trust will be forever extinguished. Gentlemen, with these remarks, I conclude: I thank you in the name of Mr. Stewart, and I trust that the confidence we have this day placed in him will be returned to us pure and unsullied.

MIRAMICHI, January 6.—*The Weather.*—The present winter, since December set in, has been very boisterous, and the frost unusually intense. The winter before last, we imagined the coldest we ever experienced, but this season, as far as it has advanced, surpasses it in severity. Our readers at a distance will be enabled to form some idea of the intensity of the frost, when we inform them that the thermometer, on Sunday morning at day-break, was thirty-six degrees below zero; and during the greater part of that day there was but a very slight abatement.—*Gleaner.*

EASTPORT, Jan. 14.—*The Weather.*—Our exchange papers contain accounts of the "extreme frigidity" of the atmosphere during the first part of last week, which beat all hollow any thing we can say on this subject, of 'Quoddy. On Sunday morning last, in this town, the mercury sank no lower than 8 deg. below *nothing!*—while at Calais it was 26; at Bangor, *forty;* at Norridgewock, 38, and at Portland, 24 below,—and as far west as Boston, 22; Concord, 27; Lowell, 24, Portsmouth, 20.—It makes us shiver to write it.—Why, our little Island has comparatively a warm climate, for which we cannot acconnt, unless it be, that the *steam* which envelopes it on your cold days, is sufficiently thick to *shut out the cold from it!*—[Sentinel.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—St. Paul's Church was last Sunday evening opened for Divine Service. His Lordship the Bishop preached on the occasion to an overflowing Congregation. The arrangement promises to be of much benefit.

A private letter from England, received by the Packet, mentions that Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn has been recalled, and appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board.—*Royal Gaz.*

The Packet has been further detained until Saturday next, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to await the arrival of the Mail Boat from Boston, which is now due.—Lady and Miss Campbell, and two younger children of His Excellency and her Ladyship, proceed to England, we understand, in the Briseis,—the health of Miss Campbell, we regret to state, being such as to render her removal to a milder climate necessary. The Hon. S. Cunard also takes passage in the packet.—*Ibid, Jan.* 14,

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—*Compliment to Captain Howard.*—On Friday evening last, Capt William A. Howard, of the Revenue Cutter *M'Lean*, on the New-Bedford station, was presented with a massy silver waiter, tea-pot, sugar, cream, and other articles to match, by a number of merchants of this city, as a token of their respect for his conduct while in command of the cutter *Hamilton*, on this station. The articles were made by Messrs. J. B. Jones & Co. and are beautiful specimens of American workmanship: they cost about $300. The ceremony of presentation took place at the Exchange Coffee-house, where a collation was prepared for the occasion. Wm. Sturgis, Esq. presided at the tables, assisted by Josiah Bradlee, and Z. Jellison, Esquires, who officiated as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Sturgis, in presenting the plate to Capt. Howard, delivered a very appropriate address, to which Captain H. responded in a neat and feeling manner.

The following is the inscription borne upon the plate:—"*Presented to Capt.* WILLIAM A.