# BRITISH NEWS.

*London, Dec. 21.*—After very serious deliberation, it has, we believe, been decided that the balance of public convenience is in favor of a dissolution of the existing Parliament. We of course are not aware of those reasons the predominance of which has led to this conclusion; we therefore cannot give any opinion beyond what we have more than once stated—that we at least are not aware of the absolute necessity of such a proceeding. We lose no time however in stating what we believe to be true—that the dissolution will take place in a very few days, most probably before the end of next week.—[Times of Friday.]

It is now understood that the dissolution is to take place on Friday next. The Standard says, "Parliament will be dissolved about the last day of the year."

The new Administration is nearly completed.—Further appointments have been made. The Master of the Mint is not yet named.

Mr. J. Pollock, Attorney-General.

Sir George Clerk and Sir T. Freemouth, joint Secretaries to the Treasury.

Lord Mahon, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. M. G. Dawson, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Boneham, Storekeeper to the Ordnance.

Mr. Winthrop Praed, Secretary to the Board of Control.

Serjeant Pennefather, will be Attorney General, and Mr. Devonshire Jackson, Solicitor General for Ireland. Sir W. Gossett is likely to continue under Secretary. Sir W. Rae resumes his place of Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Earl Howe, Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

Earl Denbeigh, Queen's Master of the Horse.

Lord Maryborough, Post-Master General.

Lord Lowther, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

The Marquis of Chandos declined a seat in the Cabinet, in consequence, it is said, of Sir R. Peel's refusal to repeal the malt tax, to which the Marquis, unhappily for himself, is pledged to the boors of Buckinghamshire.

It does not appear that the slightest notice has been taken of the Duke of Richmond, in any of the negotiations of arrangements. Mr. Pemberton was offered the place of Solicitor General, but was compelled to decline it, being unable to procure a seat in the next Parliament. Sir Charles Wetherell seems to have been laid on the shelf, as too honest for his party.

Col. Perceval, it is said, will succeed Mr. Creevey as Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Lord Edward Somerset will be Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Londonderry is to be sent Ambassador to St. Petersburgh. It will be recollected that he once figured in the same capacity at Vienna. The Morning Chronicle remarks, that the noble Marquis will be as well in Russia, and equally as useful as in the Upper House of Parliament. Perhaps the new Premier and the Duke of Wellington are of the same opinion.

The London Gazette, of Friday night, contains additional official appointments: of Sir John Beckett to the office of Judge Advocate General; Lord Ellenborough, with Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. John Sullivan, and Mr. John Planta, to be Members of the India Board.

By the elevation of Sir E. Sugden and Sir C. Pepys, a practice of upwards of £20,000 per annum will devolve on the Equity Bar.

The London Gazette says that the Right Hon. Stapleton Viscount Combermere; the Right Hon. James Archibald, Lord Wharncliffe; the Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.; Sir James Scarlett, Knight; Sir Edward Sugden, Knight; and Alexander Baring, were, by command of his Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

Earle de Grey, will be First Lord of the Admiralty in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen, who will be Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Mr. Pendleton has declined the offer of the Solicitor-Generalship, solely from a doubt whether his health would bear the great labour of constant attendance in Parliament in addition to the arduous duties of his office and profession. An offer of the Solicitor-Generalship will be made, without delay, to Mr. Follett.—This statement as regards the appointments of Lords de Grey and Aberdeen, is believed to be correct. The Earl of Haddington, who was the personal and political friend of Mr. Canning, will, it is said, have the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Granville Somerset will be first Commissioner of Woods and Forests.—Mr. Follett has accepted the Office of Solicitor General.

The Duke of Buccleugh goes as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, and receives the Vacant blue ribbon.

Fitzroy Somerset, does not resign, we presume; but we regret to say we have not yet heard that Worcester is to return to the Admiralty. Moreover, there is no want of young Somersetts coming up, either suckling in the nursery, or spelling in the horn-book.

It is stated that Cobbett is already turning against the Peel administration. The Morning Chronicle says his tone is very much changed.

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[In our last paper we published the address of the Grand Jury to Judge PARKER, and his Honor's reply thereto.—We now subjoin the Correspondence which passed between the Petit Jury and his Honor on Wednesday:]—

TO HIS HONOR JUDGE PARKER.

*May it please your Honor:*

We the undersigned Jurors attendant upon the Court at the present Term, beg leave at its close to approach your Honor with feelings of marked respect, while we congratulate you on your elevation to the honorable and highly responsible situation to which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to call you.

While we respond to the feelings expressed to your Honour by the Grand Inquest of this City and County, and in which we feel assured every good Citizen joins, we have particularly to thank your Honor, for the very clear and impartial manner in which you have directed our judgment, on the several cases brought for our decision, and we most sincerely and fervently hope, that it may please the Almighty disposer of events, long to continue you happy, and useful to this your Native Country. We are, your Honor's

Respectful and ob'dt. servants,

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|---|---|---|
| T. L. Nicholson, | R. Summers. | Wm. Hammond, |
| Wm. McCannon, | John Moves, | John Owens, |
| G. A. Nagel, | G. E. Frink, | John Elliott, |
| W. M. Hall, | A. S. Perkins, | Wm. Flaherty, |
| Robert Ray, | G. T. Ray, | N. S. Demill, |
| James Keator, | W. O. Smith, | Thos. Nisbet, Jr. |
| Geo. Murray, | Sol. Hersey. | |

St. John, 21st January, 1835.

JUDGE PARKER'S REPLY.

Be assured, Gentlemen, no man can more deeply feel, than I do, the token of regard contained in your affectionate congratulations on my recent advancement; and of approval with which you, who have discharged the onerous but important duty of Jurors, have been pleased to notice my judicial conduct while presiding at the Circuit Court for this City and County.

Well aware of the responsibility of the trust committed to me by His Majesty's gracious appointment; it was not without the most anxious solicitude I entered upon the execution of my office, in this my native place, among my fellow citizens; and I cannot express to you the gratification I derive from the reflection that nothing has occurred to disturb that perfect harmony and mutual confidence, which when preserved between the Court and the Jury by strict attention to their respective duties, are so important to the great end we have view—*the administration of Justice according to Law, indifferently to rich and poor.*

In the faithful performance of these and our other duties as fellow men and fellow christians, I earnestly pray we may continue useful to each other and the Community in which our lot is cast, continually bearing in mind our accountability to the Great Giver and Judge of all, for the proper employment of the various talents he has committed into our hands.

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*Saint John Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society.*—According to previous notice, preparatory Sermons were preached last Sunday, in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, and in Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, of St. Stephens; Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of St. Andrews, and Rev. Mr. Daniel, of Sussex Vale. On Monday evening, an interesting Missionary Meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this City, which was continued in Portland on Tuesday evening, and concluded in Carleton on Wednesday evening.

An outline of the Societies' operations, taken from the last General Report was read, and several animated and impressive speeches were delivered upon the occasion. The collections made in the different congregations prove that this community deeply sympathize with those portions of the human family, who have long been deprived of the blessings of a preached gospel.

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| Collected in the City Chapel, | £20 | 10 0 |
| Do. " Portland, | 10 | 0 0 |
| Do. " Carleton, | 7 | 0 0 |

[*Christian Reporter.*]

KING'S COLLEGE—FREDERICTON.

Five years have elapsed since this Institution was organized under His Majesty's Charter, and put into effective operation. During that period, it has received by matriculation thirty-one Undergraduate Students, and admitted by incorporation five Graduates, who had previously belonged to another University. Within the same period, it has conferred sixteen Degrees—two of Doctor in Divinity, two of Doctor and one of Bachelor in Civil Law, and eleven of Bachelor of Arts. It now reckons among its members, exclusive of the College Council and Professors, two Doctors in Divinity, a Doctor and a Bachelor in Civil Law, two Masters, and thirteen Bachelors of Arts, one examined Student, and eleven Undergraduates who are keeping Term for their Degree. The entire Academical body consists of forty-one actual members. The numbers must, of course, appear but small, compared with those of similar institutions in older and more populous communities; they are, however, when all the circumstances are taken into view, by no means inconsiderable, and perhaps exceed the expectations which could have been reasonably entertained. By lowering the standard from the character of an University to that of a School, the College might certainly have filled its walls; but in that case it would merely have superseded the proper business of the Grammar Schools, and the want would have still remained which this institution was created to supply:—the Province would have contained no appropriate place of education for its youth, from their departure from school to their entrance on the active engagements of life.

The course of instruction combines, as far as circumstances admit, the systems pursued at Oxford and Cambridge, with a partial introduction of the method adopted in Scotch Universities.—*Royal Gazette.*

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Fredericton,
Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1834.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER, &c.

*(From a Correspondent of the Courier.)*

At an early hour, Judge CARTER attended, and administered the State oaths to all the Members present, except Mr. WOODWARD, who, having refused to take an oath, was permitted to affirm.—Precisely at 12 o' clock, the hour appointed, His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, and immediately required the attendance of the Assembly. As soon as the Members had returned from the Council Chamber, and resumed their seats, they proceeded to elect a Speaker.

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Colonel ALLEN nominated HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, an old and respectable Member of that House, and one whose experience and standing in the community justly entitle him to the confidence of the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON then declined being put in nomination, and stated, that he was so situated, in consequence of communications which he had made to another Honorable Member, who would be offered for the Chair, that he could not consent to become a candidate.

Mr. CHANDLER denied the right of any Member to disqualify himself: he hoped the House would not be influenced by any personal pledges of Hon. Members. If the Country had claims upon the Member for Queen's, he (Mr. C.) contended he had no right, by any private arrangement, to disqualify himself. The House were not to regard what passed in private; and he hoped any understanding of that kind would have no influence.

Mr. JOHNSTON was of opinion that the case was now greatly altered: he had assured the Hon. Member alluded to, and others, that he would not oppose him. He could not, in justice to himself, therefore, become a candidate; for, having lost friends by the private pledges they had voluntarily made to the Hon. Member, he could not contend upon any thing like even terms.

Colonel WYER then proposed CHARLES SIMONDS, Esquire; whom, from his general knowledge, and from his acquaintance with the customs of Parliament and the usages of the House, he was of opinion, was well qualified to discharge the duties of Speaker.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT seconded the nomination of Mr. S.

Here, some question having arisen relative to order,—

Mr. PARTELOW referred to what occurred in the former House, when two gentlemen were nominated. He also alluded to the difficulty of Mr. JOHNSTON'S situation, but said that the House could not amend it.

Mr. CHANDLER stated that it was both according to the theory and practice of Parliament, for Members to decline the situation of Speaker, when offered them.

Mr. JOHNSTON stated that his declining was not merely *formal*, but *substantial*; and he could not consent to be put in nomination.

Mr. STREET intimated the propriety of the first motion's being withdrawn.

Mr. WELDON hoped it would not be withdrawn.

Mr. J. M. WILMOT hoped if the question was taken, the House would fully understand it.

Colonel ALLEN having withdrawn his motion,

Mr. CHANDLER proposed Colonel ALLEN, as a candidate for the Chair. He stated that he was the oldest Member in the House—that he belonged to no party,—he was what was generally called a moderate man. He was of opinion that the gentleman who filled the Chair should be a moderate man, and one who would not take any decided part in the proceedings of any party. He (Mr. C.) made these observations without reference to any other gentleman.

Colonel ALLEN stated that the Speakership was an honor he did not aspire to; that he never had expected to attain it; and had never given his time, or turned his attention, to the acquisition of that description of knowledge the Speaker should possess. He thanked the hon. gentleman for nominating him, but must withdraw all pretensions to the Chair.

Mr. END fully concurred in what had fallen from Mr. CHANDLER: he had justly stated what should be the governing principles of the Speaker: that he should be free from all party spirit. They had all come from the elections, where many difficulties had arisen, which they were compelled to explain, and much prejudice might have been excited that would require time to wear away. That in the election of a gentleman to fill the highest elective office in the Country, much greater caution was required. He did not wish to see the slave of a faction, nor the pander of a party, elected as the organ of the House. He would therefore propose WILLIAM CRANE, Esquire; a gentleman who had filled the Chair for four years, with credit to himself, and with honour to the House. He (Mr. E.) wished to know wherein that gentleman had offended against any rule of that House, or forfeited the good opinion of the people of the Province. He would support a man whose politics were the politics of the Province, and who would fairly represent the feelings of the inhabitants generally.

Mr. HAYWARD concurred in what had fallen from Mr. END: he was anxious that the Chair should be filled by a gentleman who represented the opinions and feelings of the Province; and he was satisfied, that, in supporting Mr. SIMONDS, he was expressing the unanimous opinion of the people of New-Brunswick. If honest zeal, if ability, if integrity, and if persevering industry were required, the Hon. Member from Saint John possessed all these qualifications in a high degree.

[When Mr. H. sat down, there was an expression of feeling on the part of the audience in the lower lobby, to which Messrs. PARTELOW, CHANDLER, and END alluded; the latter gentleman assuring the House, that he cared not for the *feet*, the *hands*, nor the *heads* of the spectators. There can be but one sentiment as to the propriety of all expressions of opinion, manifested by spectators,—that they are very improper. If a member can be cheered to-day, he may be hissed to-morrow; and such is the nature of such popularity, that a member may be applauded in the commencement of the session, and snowballed at the conclusion. It requires but little discernment to see, that such conduct is a direct attack upon the freedom of debate. I am aware it is an opinion, that cheering is tolerated in the House of Commons: it is true that cheering is there frequent in any stirring debate, but it is confined solely to the members of the House.]

Mr. CRANE said, that having had the honour of filling the Chair for four years, he did, immediately after the election, commence a canvass, when he heard that Mr. Johnston was to be a Candidate, and having full confidence in the integrity and abilities of that gentleman, he had come to the House fully determined to support him.—He returned his thanks to his friends for proposing him, but declined being put in nomination, assuring them he felt deeply grateful for the honour they had done him.

Mr. END would be sorry to see no opposition to the honorable member for Saint John.—Any unanimous feeling upon the subject would have a bad effect; it would lead the world to suppose that the politics of Mr. Simonds were the politics of New-Brunswick. He wished to know what obligation they were under to Mr. Simonds. He would not regret that his opposition was not personal, but arose on public grounds; he hoped Mr. Crane would reconsider the subject.

Mr. WELDON proposed Edward B. Chandler, Esquire. If talent, if integrity, if persevering industry, and if a knowledge of the law were any recommendation, then he (Mr. W.) was sure that the honorable member for Westmoreland was justly entitled to the confidence of the House.

Mr. CRANE seconded the nomination of Mr. Chandler with pleasure.

Colonel ALLEN then alluded to the point to which all tended, and hoped the House would understand the question about to be put.

Mr. PARTELOW called upon Mr. Chandler not to allow himself to be sacrificed by his friends; he hoped he would not divide the House, as he should be compelled to vote against him;—after all other efforts had failed, he was taken as the dernier resort.

Mr. CHANDLER had not expected to be put in nomination till that moment; and he did not think it would be proper for him to stand: he therefore pressed upon his friends the propriety of withdrawing the motion. He agreed with Mr. End that the vote should not be unanimous, and it would not be unanimous.

Mr. END contended that Mr. C. was public property, and could not withdraw.

Mr. CHANDLER said, he had as much right to withdraw as any of the other honorable gentlemen.

All the motions being withdrawn, but that relating to Mr. Simonds, he made the usual parliamentary request, that the House would elect a gentleman better qualified.

Mr. END stated that he would second that motion.

Colonel WYER and Mr. J. M. WILMOT then lead Mr. Simonds to the Chair, when he tendered his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and avowed his determination of discharging the duties of Speaker faithfully.

Mr. CHANDLER assured him his opposition was not of a private but public nature, and that he would render him all the assistance he could.

Mr. END assured him that his opposition only related to his passage to the Chair, and now that he filled it, he would afford him all the assistance in his power.

Mr. CRANE said, that although the circumstances connected with his former election to the Chair, might have created some unpleasant feeling in the mind of the present Speaker, yet he had at all times received from him advice, assistance, and support, and he owed it to the honorable Speaker thus publicly to state it, and he should afford him now his warmest support at all times.

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During the day, considerable conversation ensued in consequence of an observation made by Mr. END, relative to Reporting. He (Mr. E.) said that the country expected a full and impartial report of the proceedings of the House, and he knew of no other method to obtain it, except by employing a Reporter at the expense of the Province;—that hitherto the debates had not been fairly taken, and he felt convinced never would be, till the Reporter was paid by the Province; that if the boxes were filled by any more such Reporters, he would move an everlasting rule for their being turned out.

Mr. CHANDLER was not prepared to give any opinion upon the subject. There was a general impression that the debates were not fairly taken; whether that impression was correct or not was not for him to say. He was anxious their proceedings should be as public as possible.

Mr. JOHNSTON thought there would be a great difficulty in hiring a Reporter for the House; that the evils already complained of would greatly increase.

Mr. STREET was of opinion that the difficulties might all be met. In Upper Canada, there was a Reporter paid by the Province, and no evils had originated therefrom.

Mr. CONNELL was opposed to a Reporter being paid by the Province; he thought the better way would be by private subscription—that the people of Carleton were endeavouring to raise their proportion of the sum originally proposed.

Mr. END said some of the speeches of honorable members had been very improperly commented and criticised upon in the reports of last year.

Mr. L. A. WILMOT thought that if a Reporter was to be paid by the House, members had better take three or four pounds from their pay, and give it. It would be impossible for the House to appoint a Reporter that would give the public a fair report of their speeches. Gentlemen must expect to have their speeches a little curtailed. Of the two gentlemen who filled the boxes last session, only one wrote short hand, and it was impossible for him to give every word that fell from honorable members. If any Reporter, paid by public subscription, had criticised the speeches of any honorable member, he thought it was highly improper.

Mr. CHANDLER did not know who had criticised upon the speeches of the honorable member for Kent; it was not Mr. Blatch, for he was sick at the time.

Mr. END gave notice, that he should move the House upon the subject at an early day.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

*Tuesday, 20th January, 1835.*

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter and amend the Laws now in force for the Election of Members to serve in General Assembly.—Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Weldon,—*Resolved*, That a Committee of Privilege be appointed, to whom may be referred all matters which may hereafter arise, that may in any way be supposed to affect the Privileges of this House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Weldon, Johnston, Street, Allen, and Chandler, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee be appointed to examine and report upon Public and Private Accounts.—Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Robinson, Woodward, Taylor, and Stewart, be a Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are near expiring, and report thereon to the House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Street, Chandler, and Robinson, be the Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Wilmot,—*Resolved*, That a Committee of Trade be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of the Province.—Ordered, That Messrs. J. M. Wilmot, Wyer, Burns, Robinson, Stewart, and Woodward, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. End,—*Resolved*, That the Reverend Doctor Somerville, be the Chaplain of this House.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—*Resolved*, That no Petition be received or Bill brought in after the 18th day of February next, except by special leave of the House.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,—*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province and to report the same to the House, and also to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving as well the Great Roads as Bye Roads.—Ordered, That Messrs. Taylor, Connell, Partelow, Crane, End, Johnston, Clinch, Weldon, Miles, Freeze, and Street, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses within the Province, and report thereon from time to time to the House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Wyer, M'Leod, Johnston, Palmer, Robinson, Stewart, and Woodward, be a Committee therefor.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the state of the Finances of the Province and report thereon to this House.—Ordered, That Messrs. Brown, Crane, and Partelow, be a Committee therefor.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to perfect the title of the Trustees of Saint Andrew's Church, in the City of Saint John, to certain Lands and Tenements belonging to that Corporation in the said City.—The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

*Wednesday, 21st January, 1835.*

Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for King's County, praying an Act may pass authorizing an Assessment to be made on the said County for erecting a new Gaol, and also that a sum may be granted towards the completing of the same; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Barlow, E. D. W. Ratchford, and others, Merchants of the City of Saint John, praying for a remission of part of the Duty on Foreign Wine, when the same is imported direct from the Country of its growth; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Walton, and 22 others of the Grand Jury, for the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Grand Jury to examine and audit the County Accounts; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from J. T. Williston, and others, of the County of Northumberland, praying that the House may adopt measures, either by a Legislative Grant or otherwise, in order that the Public may be furnished with correct Reports of the Debates; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

Mr. Ford, by leave, presented a Petition from John Wheten, and others, of the County of Kent, praying the House may adopt such measures as will secure to the Public authorized Reports of the Debates of the House; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That the Petitions of John T. Williston, and others, and John Wheten, and others, praying the House to take under their consideration the subjects of the Reports of the Debates, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.—Ordered, That Messrs. Street, Chandler, End, Crane, M'Leod, Woodward, and Clinch, be a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave notice, that he should, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, call the attention of the House to the subject of the Boundary Line, between the State of Maine and this Province, and submit certain Resolutions thereon.

Mr. Palmer, by leave, presented a Petition from James Wallace, and 16 others of the Grand Jury, for the County of Westmoreland, praying that an Act may pass, authorising the Grand Juries of the several Counties in the Province, to examine and audit the County Accounts; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

On motion of Mr. Crane,—*Resolved*, That the Petitions from the Grand Jurors for the Counties of Charlotte and Westmoreland, praying to be allowed to audit the County Accounts, be referred to a Select Committee to Report by Bill or otherwise.—On the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided.—Yeas, 9; Nays, 12. It was therefore decided in the negative.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Scott, Esquire, and others, Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, praying that an Act may pass, to erect the Western part of the said County into a separate and distinct County; which he read.—Ordered, That the Petition be received.

## NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

*Ways and Means.*—Several days of the past week were spent in Committee of ways and means, and, as a matter of course, there was an increase of duties. It was resolved, that the same scale of duties as were fixed and imposed in the last Session, be continued and imposed for the present year, with the exception of the following particulars, viz:—That there shall be imposed an additional duty of three pence per gallon upon rum; an additional duty of three pence sterling per Gallon on Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom; an additional duty of three pence sterling per gallon on brandy, gin, or other spirituous liquors, (save and except rum or spirits, distilled from molasses, grain, or fruit,) which shall be by any way or method whatsoever, manufactured, compounded or extracted, distilled or made in the Province. An additional duty of three pence sterling per gallon on rum or spirits, distilled in this Province, from molasses, grain or fruit.—It was further resolved, that the scale of duties of last year shall be continued for the present year, except on Wines and Spirituous Liquors, and with the following exceptions; also, that is to say—Anchors, grapnells, cables of hemp or iron, copper in sheets, bars and bolts, for ship building, cordage of all kinds, oakum and sail cloth, including canvass, imported from, and the manufacture of, the United Kingdom. And by the 11th resolution, 3d. per gallon additional is imposed on all wines.

Every year swells our duties, and of course not only drives trade to the neighboring Colonies, but tempts to the continuance of that illicit traffic, which every body talks about and deplores—and which defeats all the sagacity of our annual Committee of ways and means. Truly may it be said of our House that they are 'omnipotent in laying taxes.'—*Novascotian.*

*Roads and Bridges.*—A vote of £800, for Roads and Bridges and one of £300 for casualties have passed both branches.

*Foreign Trade.*—Much time has been lately occupied on the subject of Foreign Trade. Resolutions to the following effect finally passed, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an address in conformity with them: that an address to his Majesty be prepared, praying him to direct, that Lunenburg, Annapolis, Arichat, Windsor, Parrsborough, North Sydney, Cornwallis, Digby, Douglas, and Shelburne be permitted to participate in the foreign trade of the colony, foreign vessels to be permitted to enter these ports as well as those owned by British subjects, according to an expressed opinion of his Majesty's Government: that £7,144 now annually granted by the Province for the Customs Establishment, is a larger proportion than the Province ought to contribute, and is sufficient to extend the advantages of foreign trade to every port where there is a Customs Office.—*Recorder.*

*Spirit of the London Journals.*

The new administration is of a more decidedly Tory cast than was generally anticipated. The fact that Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Richmond declined taking office, is considered as auguring unfavorably for the stability of the ministry.

*From the Times, Dec. 13.*—As we have nothing to tell, we shall not make "much ado about nothing." Lord Stanley is said to be on his way to town; the contents of the letter which arrived yesterday morning have not transpired, but from no additional appointment having been made it is inferred that his Lordship will not take office, however cordially he may afford his unofficial support. As the possibility of Lord Stanley's declining a seat in the Cabinet must have been contemplated, we suppose that no time will now be lost in arranging the administration. We trust that the members will be such as the public can confide in for the high integrity of their character, the soundness of their judgments, and their enlightened and liberal sentiments. The cabinet once formed should find or make some very early opportunity for a declaration of their intended policy. If that policy shall be declared to be decidedly liberal without being destructive, if it shall correspond with the reforming but not subverting spirit of all reasonable men of whatever party, then the new government may fearlessly appeal to the people, and set at naught the yells of the factious, whether radical demagogues, or high-flying fanatics. Party has had its day; let it be seen whether the machine of state cannot be worked, though its conductor may not be a mere mouth-piece of a Whig or a Tory family. At all events, we hope and believe that the constitution is strong enough to stand firm amidst the angriest shocks of conflicting parties, and will never fall beneath the blows, however furious, of profligate and desperate anarchists.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—To the amazement caused by the *coup d'etat* at Brighton, and the interregnum of the Duke, has succeeded a deep determined feeling of disgust and resentment at the impudent experiment now making of forcing back upon us the children and the champions of the old abominable systems—the Goulburns, the Herries, the Granville Somersets, the Billies Lowther and Holmes, the Dawsons, the Hardinges, and Horace Twisses—the quarter-day apostate patriots and all the offensive half forgotten, who lorded it over us in the old boroughmongering days, which we fully thought were never to return.

The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their old Master the Duke, and his colours; nor will they allow themselves to be cheated by them, under the false pretences of his demure deputy.

The elections will soon decide the question, at once and for ever. Neither force nor fraud can give these impudent adventurers an increase to their present force of more than 30 or 40 votes; and what will that strength be?—not a fourth of the total number of the House? All the counties put together, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, return only 254 members, and if these so called Conservatives had them all—what then? But some of these deluded men say they have 280 or 300 secure. It is not true; but suppose it were—what then? In the one case, the smooth faced gentleman on the Treasury Bench meets Parliament with a majority of 98; in the other, 58 against him. Did ever Minister do this before, *after a dissolution?*

Has any man a right, with such prospects, to make such an experiment? Has he a right to throw the country into confusion by the dissolution of a two-years' Parliament? Where is the precedent for such conduct?

We hope, and we believe, that the first day of the next session will not pass over without a motion of inquiry as to who dared to advise his Majesty to dismiss his last Government—who adhere to advise him to dismiss his Parliament—without cause of complaint against either the Government or the Parliament, and without any chance of administering the affairs of the country by other men, or with other measures.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We learn that Lord Stanley's answer to Sir Robert extended to nearer two sheets than two pages, and contained a full exposition of the reasons for which he neither could join or act with the Tories. One of the lying rumours of Lord Stanley has been that of his hastening to town to confer with the Tories personally. Lord Stanley has selected his route in the opposite direction, and we hear that Sir James Graham left town last night by the Glasgow mail, to join his former colleague at the inaugural occasion at Glasgow.

The Tory organs have discovered that Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham are of very little consequence to them now that they are not to be had. We well believe their accession would have disgraced themselves, without serving their tempters; but their refusal not the less shows the nakedness of the land. We understand, however, that Lord Wharncliffe intends to embark with the sinking crew!—*Globe.*

*Proposed marriage of the princess Victoria to the Son of the prince of Orange.*—Arrivals from Germany mention that a marriage has been determined on between her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress of the throne of Great Britain, and his Royal Highness Prince William Alexander Constantine, the second son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. This alliance would be the presage of the most intimate and friendly relations between the Netherlands and England. It would enhance, if possible, the splendour of the House of Orange, which is already so closely allied with the House of Brandenburg and the imperial family of Russia.

The London *Courier* has the following remarks on the proposed matrimonial alliance for the presumptive heiress to the Throne. The Brussels papers contain a report to be found in another part of our paper, of a wished for rather than an intended matrimonial alliance of the presumptive heiress to the throne of Britain. We have heard no similar rumours in England, and presume therefore that they come from the friends of the Prince of Orange and the would be bridegroom.

*Indictment of the Bishop of Winchester.*—A true bill, says a London paper, was on Wednesday found by the grand jury of Surrey, against the Bishop of Winchester and nine others, among whom are three clergymen and two magistrates, on indictment, for an assault committed upon the Rev. Cornelius Grillin, at a public meeting recently held at Epsom, on behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

The latest accounts from Spain represent Mina at the head of 11,000 men, and it was expected that a decisive battle would soon be fought.

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The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald, under date of Dec. 13th, says:

"It has been determined in the Council, that the bill for authorizing the payment of a million sterling to the United States of America, as an indemnity for the losses occasioned to subjects of the States by the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, shall be forthwith introduced into the Chamber of Deputies. The consequence will be, I am assured, its rejection once more. How the King and Admiral De Rigny, (whose brother is much interested in this matter) are to get out of the difficulty in which its rejection would once more place his Majesty and his Foreign officer, I cannot conceive: but think it possible that an attempt may be made to re-open the negotiation, and bargain with a view to reduce the composition to, at the utmost, the sum agreed to be paid by Napoleon, viz. 13 million of francs, (£520,000.")

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—When our Legislators take up the Judiciary and Civil List, they will have difficulties of no ordinary nature to contend with, for in the early settlement of the country, offices were created by the self-interested and designing, who at that time had nearly the sole management of the public business,—good care was also taken, under the specious plea of "the great dignity and responsibility" of their situations, to obtain large salaries and endless fees of office, and many have thereby enriched themselves and their families at the expense of the hard earnings of the people,—and consequently by their wealth and patronage have gained undue influence and almost unlimited power in every department of public business; while at the same time, by their selfish policy, they have established a barrier between themselves and the people, that will be found difficult to break down;—but if the general prosperity of the province is to be considered, these over grown salaries must be reduced until they bear some proportion to the actual amount of labour and services performed. Every useless office ought immediately to be done away with, and the Provincial *hive* freed of all the drones which infect it, none being suffered to remain but those who work faithfully in summer for the honey they enjoy in the winter.

In setting about this desirable object, the Legislature ought to shut their eyes upon the past, so far as *officers* are concerned,—merely viewing the general amount of public business and the duties and responsibilities attached to each office—and then proceed to fix the salaries, in exact proportion to the importance of the office, as if it were now created for the first time. The proper standard by which to regulate the fair amount of salary to be allowed to each officer, would be, by comparing their duties and income with that of individuals filling other situations in life,—as for example, in fixing the salaries of public officers connected with the law, from the Bench downwards, they should endeavour to ascertain the annual amount made by Attorneys throughout the Province. Let £200 be named as their average income; although many, by superior abilities and industry, may make much more,—then a Judge's salary ought to be £600 without fees. This sum might be objected to by place-hunters, as too small, on the ground that a Judge should be paid handsomely, and thereby placed above even suspicion of bribery or corruption; but in answer to this sage method of reasoning, it may be stated with truth, that if a man has arrived at that period of life, when age and experience ought to qualify him for discharging the important duties of the bench, he will if possessed of good abilities and prudence, have acquired almost sufficient wealth to make him independent, which with a salary of £600 yearly, would place him in perfect affluence. Such are the kind of men required to dis-