BRITISH NEWS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, January 3.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New-York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser of Thursday contains extracts from Paris papers to December 10, brought by the packet ship Silvia de Grassee, and from London papers to the 8th, brought by the London packet Montreal, both which ships arrived off the Hook on the preceding day. The following extracts embrace all the intelligence of importance thus furnished to us:—

The French Chambers had been occupied since the 5th, in hearing the explanations of the Ministers regarding the recent schism in the cabinet, and in defence of the policy they had hitherto pursued. We do not find in a hasty perusal any allusion to the subject of the American treaty in this discussion.

Sir Robert Peel was expected to reach London on the evening of the 8th, and it was understood he would accept the office offered him. He had arrived at Canterburg.

News from Lisbon to the 2d Dec. had just reached London. The marriage of the young Queen to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, took place (by proxy) on the 1st. The country was quiet.

The papers contain advices from Madrid to the 1st of Dec., but no news of interest.

DOVER, Dec. 4.—Mr. Hudson, who conveyed the despatches of the secession from office of the late Ministers, to Sir Robt. Peel, returned in an open boat this afternoon from Calais, having made the most unprecedented journey to Rome and back upon record. He was the bearer of despatches to the Duke of Wellington.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated the 25th ult.—"The late accounts from France and England relative to the Ministerial changes have produced considerable and continual variations in our Funds."

The Leipsic Gazette has the following from Berlin of the 24th ult.:—"The presence of the Emperor of Russia in Berlin, has given rise to many political combinations, which have been discussed in the meetings of the Privy Council.—To support the cause of legitimacy in Europe, it is proposed to acknowledge Don Carlos, and to menace France with decisive measures, in case its Cabinet should intervene. A second point of discussion respects Holland, which can no longer support the expensive armaments which now oppress that country. To afford more substantial assistance than mere demonstrations, seems to be a prominent object of the policy of the North. The powers only wait for the renewal of the Conferences in London to make categorical demands which, in case the Wellington Ministry should continue, will be certain of success, inasmuch as France, deprived of its best ally, can oppose no serious resistance.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 2 o'clock.—There being no news of interest, Consols remain at 92 to 92½ for account.

Lord Brougham was treated with great attention at Paris.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces that, to protect the entrance of a convoy of clothing coming from Tudela, Mina executed on the 28th of November, a movement which stopped Zumalacarreguy in his march upon the Bastan, and made him retrograde towards the Amoscoas.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of Dec. 2d, has the following of the 30th November, from Bayonne:—"We learn from a traveller who left Berra yesterday that a sanguinary action took place on the day before, between the Queen's troops and the Carlists, in which the latter were defeated. It was said that Zumalacarreguy was in the field, but this fact is not authenticated. The loss of the Carlists is estimated at 1500 men, but both parties are apt to exaggerate their advantages.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th Nov. has the following:—"It is generally thought here that the conferences of the Northern Powers were relative to the affairs of Holland, and that the King of that country will arrive here. More has been done within these few days in his behalf than for the last two years. A second point under consideration related to the Spanish question. Prussia is resolved not to acknowledge the Governments *de facto* which exist in Spain and Portugal. The names of the reigning houses of those countries are omitted in the official almanack, published under the inspection of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Now that Wellington is at the head of the English Ministry, it is considered that no obstacles exist to the acknowledgment of Don Carlos."

A Portuguese corvette, with the Duke of Leuchtenburgh on board, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 16th November.

It appears that the intelligence of the Wellington administration has greatly inspirited the King of Holland, and revived his hopes in relation to Belgium. He is said to be employed in strengthening his army and making warlike preparations.

SPAIN.—The Memorial des Pyrennees states a rumor of a sanguinary engagement between the forces of Mina and Zumalacarreguy, in which the former was only saved by a vigorous charge, from being made prisoner. The news of the dismissal of the remnant of Whigs and adventurers from power in England, produced a panic among the Queenites in Madrid.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Meeting of the London Common Council.—A special Court of Common Council was held yesterday for the purpose of considering what steps the present state of the political world required it to take. The Lord Mayor, Winchester, took the chair. Mr. Ashurst, after some observations against the Duke of Wellington, read resolutions, the substance of which was—to thank his Majesty for the measures of reform which had been carried, and to express their deep sorrow at the appointment of the present Ministers, who had always been most strenuously opposed to those measures of reform which had been recommended by his Majesty for the benefit of the people; and stating they could not feel confidence that the present Ministers would ever carry out the object of the Reform Bill.—(Cheers) Mr. Stevens seconded the motion, and condemned the change of principles in the *Times*. Mr. Alderman Brown could not see any real cause of alarm; he believed that a greater part of his fellow citizens were against addressing his Majesty on the occasion.—(Loud cries of names.) The Reform Bill was now a law of the land, and every Minister who would govern the country must govern it in the spirit of the Reform Bill. The Duke of Wellington was a man of high honor, and in his hands the country would be safe. He regretted the discussion of such a subject in that Court, and he thought that they would be better at home minding their own private business. [Great laughter, and loud cries of hear, hear.] In conclusion, he moved that the Court do now adjourn. [Great uproar, and cries of no, and question.] The Lord Mayor having put the question, about a dozen hands were held up for the adjournment, and a vast number against it. The Lord Mayor decided that the Noes had it. Mr. Williams, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stacy, Mr. Jupp, Mr. R. Tickner, Mr. Galloway, and other members addressed the Court upon the necessity for reform, the unfitness of the Duke of Wellington for a minister, and the great importance of the voice of the Common Council as an example to all other parts of the empire. The Lord Mayor called Mr. Taylor to order when speaking against the Duke of Wellington, which occasioned much confusion and uproar. On a division there appeared for the amendment 60; for the original motion 109; majority 49. An address, founded on the resolutions, was then moved by Mr. Ashurst, on the reading of which the Court was cleared after much confusion. During the absence of the reporters, it was understood the address was agreed to without a division. The address is to be presented by the whole Court, the Sheriffs being ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when it would be his pleasure to receive the address.

Mr. Deputy Price moved a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, for his able conduct during his Mayoralty. Mr. Jupp seconded the motion. Mr. Prichard opposed the motion, on the ground that the late Lord Mayor had usurped the power of the court, which he was not warranted in doing, and had conducted himself unworthy of his high office, when requisitions calling public meetings had been sent to him. The Hon. Member in conclusion proposed as an amendment—a vote of censure on the conduct of the late Lord Mayor. Several gentlemen rose to address the court, but the cries of "Question, question," resounding from all parts of the room, a show of hands was taken which preponderated in a ratio of more than six to one in favor of the amendment. Upon the Court dividing, the numbers were found to be for the vote of censure 88; for the original motion 44; majority 44. After some further observations on the conduct of the late Lord Mayor, the Court adjourned. Some conversation took place on the present Lord Mayor's having refused to call an assembly as required to do by the Livery.—but his Lordship expressed his determination to act on such occasions to the best of his judgment, unswayed by the taunts or insinuations of any individuals.—*Albion.*

The following is His Majesty's answer to the address of the London Corporation:

"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 that the Ministers I may appoint will be successful prosecutors of this, the first wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and obtain that of my people."

Meeting at Liverpool.—On Monday, Nov. 24th, a meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool was held in Clayton-square, "to express their undiminished attachment to the principles of peace, economy, and reform, and their alarm and regret at the recent changes in his Majesty's Councils."—From twelve to fifteen thousand persons were present. It was the most numerous as well as the most respectable meeting ever held in the town of Liverpool. Viscount Molyneux, M. P. took the chair, amidst thunders of applause. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by Colonel Williams, M. P., by Mr. Ewart, M. P., by Mr. Sheil, M. P., and by Messrs. Currie, T. Smith, H. Booth, Blackburn, T. Bolton, W. Earle, Dr. Collins, &c. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this assembly cannot contemplate without the deepest alarm the recall to His Majesty's Councils of that party who have been constantly opposed to improvement and reform, and who cannot conduct the business of the Government without either a resolute support of all existing abuses, or a total abandonment of their own avowed principles." An address to the King founded on the resolution, was then agreed to. A vote of thanks to Earl Durham was also agreed to.

Reform Meeting in Glasgow.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow, on Friday, resolutions against the Wellington administration, and an address to his Majesty in conformity with them, were carried by acclamation. A public Meeting was afterwards held on the Green in front of the Justiciary Hall, and was attended by crowds, who poured in from all quarters, with flags and other insignia expressive of the people's sentiments. The first flag on the field was black, with two swords crossed at the top of the flagstaff. The second flag was also black, and on the one side a hand clutching a dagger, and the motto "Liberty or Death;" on the other side a hand with a dagger, ready to plunge it into a vulture. In front of the hustings was a banner which was loudly cheered, bearing the Durham arms with the motto "the time will come."

A number of the flags had spears, swords, bayonets, and other warlike instruments on the top of the flagstaffs. Amongst various mottoes on the flags we observed the following;—"We are ready"—"Liberty or Death"—"We are a free people and must have a free Government"—"Death and destruction to the cold blooded tyrants, foes of freedom"—"Disappointed but not vanquished"—"No flinching now"—"Once more unto the breach"—a sword crossed and the motto—"This, ere we want our rights." At the top of one was a two-faced mask, intended to represent the Duke, with a crown dangling therefrom.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, most of the Councillors, J. Oswald, Esq. M. P., and other gentlemen ascended the hustings, and on the motion of A. M. George, Esq. the Lord Provost was called to the chair by acclamation. Mr. Collin Dunlop, Mr. Loutherden, Mr. Duncan, Mr. H. Dunlop, Baillie Craig, and Mr. Spiers, addressed the meeting upon the present crisis, and the thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to the Provost, after which three groans were given for the Duke of Wellington, and three cheers, which made the welkin ring, for Lord Durham. The meeting then quietly dispersed.—*Glasgow Post.*

Glasgow Counter Address to the King.—At Glasgow a counter address has been transmitted to the King, expressive of the most implicit confidence in his Majesty and the Statesmen he has called to his councils for the protection of Church and State. The Glasgow Courier says—"This address was first laid upon the table at the Royal Exchange Rooms on Saturday at half past three—and this morning, Tuesday, it was dispatched to London with upwards of three thousand signatures from the most intelligent and respectable classes in the city.—As every one who subscribed it added his designation and place of abode, his Majesty has an opportunity of ascertaining whether it or the address signed by Provost Mills, and cheered by the ruffians with black flags, Death's heads, crossed bones, and daggers, represent indeed the genuine feelings of the community.—*London Albion.*

Meeting in Dublin.—On Friday there was a very crowded meeting held at the Crown Exchange in consequence of an advertisement in the morning papers, to consider the best means of combining all the friends of political amelioration in opposition to the supporters of oligarchy and monopoly in church and state.

At half past 2. Mr. O'Connell entered the room, and was greeted with the most deafening cheers, which continued for several minutes. C. A. Walker, Esq. M. P., was called to the chair.

Mr. O'Connell rose, amid enthusiastic cheers, which were continued for several minutes. He delivered a speech of great length, and concluded, amid loud cheers, by proposing the following resolutions:—

"That the intelligence of the possible formation of a Tory Administration has created in the minds of the people of Ireland sentiments of indignation and disgust; and that it is the duty of all honest and sincere reformers to bury in oblivion all differences between themselves, and to combine in one simultaneous and continued exertion to avert so awful a calamity as the restoration to power of a party devoted to oligarchy and monopoly, and gorged with the plunder of the Church and State. That it is our first duty in this momentous crisis to exert all our faculties to preserve and maintain the tranquillity of Ireland during the dominion of the Tory party, so as not to afford any pretext for sanguinary oppression, or for the further organization of the fell Orange faction—a faction so long countenanced by many amongst ourselves—in direct defiance of the law."—Mr. A. C. O'Dwyer seconded the resolutions, which passed unanimously.—*Dublin Journal.*

Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and other cities have followed those examples in the most enthusiastic manner.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Carlist papers in France have lately assumed a tone which may be greatly mischievous to their unfortunate country, and draw still greater calamity upon the unhappy part of the exiled family. They seem to think that the new English Administration is likely to vary from the policy of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, to the extent of countenancing attempts to disturb the present order established in France. No delusion was ever more gross. If we know any thing of the policy to be expected from the future Cabinet, that policy will be as decidedly and as absolutely pacific as it can be without compromising the honor or the interests of Great Britain. Is it forgotten that Louis Phillip and the new order established in his person were cheerfully acknowledged by the British Government of August, 1830? Is it forgotten that Conservatives respect treaties both in the spirit and in the letter, and that we are bound by the treaty to be faithful allies of Louis Phillip? We respect loyalty—we certainly should respect the loyalty of the Carlists more if there were fewer Jesuits amongst them. To allow the Carlists, therefore, to draw any hope from the late change were the greatest cruelty.—*Standard.*

It is generally believed that the Duke of Wellington has some reform measures in contemplation, and which he means to submit either to the present or to another Parliament. We never, indeed, doubted for a moment that he would see the necessity of adopting this course; and that the old ultra Tory faction would find that they had miscalculated in supposing that he was the man to espouse their cause, or to fight their battles. But we can assure his Grace, that no half measures will do. He is suspected and distrusted by a very large portion of the public; and to obviate this feeling, he must show that he is impressed with the necessity of carrying some very radical Reforms into effect, and that he is determined to act on this conviction. Much more will be required at his hands than from those of an old and tried friend of liberal principles. It is only by conciliating the support of moderate constitutional reformers that he can expect to maintain his ground.—*Courier.*

Horace Twiss has offered a new coat on the strength of the late change. The Duke, it is said, only intends to *turn his!*—*Globe.*

A list of the Duke's disqualifications is given, as follows: His well known avowal of arbitrary principles: his speech against all reform: his protest against the Reform Bill; his repeated advocacy of tithes and Coercion acts; his being the friend of foreign tyrants: his support of arbitrary power on the Continent, and the probable consequences of such principles: his incompetency, if he act according to his principles, to govern England except by the sword, which has never been and never will be submitted to by Britons.

Sir Robert Peel is certainly a very interesting person at the present moment. Twenty-four millions of our countrymen, (besides Hindoos, negroes, &c.,) are waiting in breathless anxiety to know whether the Right Hon. Baronet means to govern them or not.

The gallant Admiral, Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy (Nelson's Flag Captain, and the present Governor of Greenwich Hospital,) will, it is said, at the especial wish of the King, retain his seat at the Board of Admiralty, notwithstanding the change in the administration.

The Royal William steamer (Quebec built) has been purchased for the use of the young Queen of Spain, and has been armed for the protection of the north coast of that country.

A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane at Dominica. The Committee of West India Merchants has subscribed £2000, and the Bishop of Barbadoes £25.

A liberal donation of £500 has been made to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late hurricane in Dominica, from his Majesty's privy purse.

SCOTLAND.

At this moment there are not less than forty Churches in connexion with the Establishment, building, or about to be built in Scotland, independent altogether of those in Glasgow, being more than for the last twenty years.—*Scottish Guardian.*

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The election for Lord Rector has terminated in favour of Lord Stanley by a majority of 135 over Lord Durham.

FRANCE.

Treaty with the United States.—The "Courier Francais" says:—"The motive assigned by M. Bresson for declining the proffered seat in the Cabinet was the impossibility of his supporting the Government with respect to the payment of the 25 millions to the United States.—M. Bresson asserts, that when he was Secretary of Legation in the United States, he had an opportunity of knowing that the money, if awarded, would not go to the persons who had really experienced losses, and that he could not, as a Minister, support what he conceived to be contrary to the interests of France."

Galignani's Messenger of the 25th Nov. says:—"It is said to have been decided on Friday in the Council, that the Bill relative to 25 millions claimed by the United States, shall be presented to the Chambers in one of its earliest sittings. M. Thiers, it is added, affirms that he shall be able to carry it."

UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, Washington, December 24, 1834.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Parks said this resolution was in relation to a matter of peculiar interest to the citizens of Maine. As no member of the delegation from that State, in either branch of Congress, had thought it necessary to come forward with a call for information on this subject, he wished to inquire of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lincoln) what were the reasons which had induced him to offer this resolution.

Mr. Lincoln said, it would afford him pleasure to respond to the inquiry of the gentleman. The subject involved in the motion he had submitted, was one of deep interest to the people of Massachusetts, and he would be faithless to his trust, were he to suffer any opportunity to pass, to maintain and vindicate that interest. By the act of Massachusetts, whereby Maine had become a separate and independent State, there was a reservation of a right to enjoy in common, a moiety of the proceeds of the sales of unappropriated and uncultivated lands situated within the boundary of the new State, amounting to about 5,000,000 of acres. The British Government had set up a strong pretension to these lands, under the treaty of 1783, in which Massachusetts was so largely interested. The matter in dispute was finally referred to the arbitrement of the King of the Netherlands, who had merely vindicated an opinion adverse to the interests of Maine and Massachusetts. This opinion produced great excitement in the two States. The Legislature of Maine protested against it in strong language, and sent a Commissioner to the Legislature of Massachusetts, (who is now a member of this House, Mr. Parks,) calling upon that State to stand by her in preventing this encroachment upon her territory and sovereignty. Massachusetts did pledge her faith, that in all times and all circumstances, she would stand by Maine, in opposition to this decision of the King of the Netherlands, which, if carried into effect, would operate as a transfer of the citizens of a free country to the dominion of a foreign government, and a monarchy. These remonstrances were felt in the councils of the nation. [Mr. L. here read the resolutions which were submitted to the Senate of the United States on this subject.]

Mr. Lincoln referred to the last annual message of the President, in order to show that the negotiations upon the subject of this boundary line were not reopened. It was for the purpose of knowing whether this was to be done, and what was doing by the Government on this subject, that he had offered the resolution. He entered into a history of the negotiations which had taken place, and of the treatment which the citizens of Maine had received from the British authorities, particularly at Madawaska. The honor of Maine was not in his custody—but in abler hands. It was, however, time to know whether this controversy was to be settled, and in what manner. It was due to the States of Maine and Massachusetts that they should be informed on this subject. Their respective Legislatures would assemble in a few days, and they should be made acquainted with the present state of this controversy. If he knew any thing of the temper of these Governments, they would not much longer submit to tardy negotiation on this subject. It was with these views (and which he explained much more at length,) that he had been induced to offer the resolution.

Mr. Parks said, the House would perceive by this time, that the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts was of a most extraordinary character, and the reasons which he had given for bringing it forward he must say were equally extraordinary. The gentleman gives as a reason for his interference in the affairs of another state, that Massachusetts was concerned in the matter. It was true, that when the people of Maine determined to assume the rank of a free and independent community or State, she was compelled by her kind guardian mother, Massachusetts, to pay well for her liberty—to purchase her freedom at a high price. He should always remember it. What do we now see? A gentleman, from Massachusetts, coming forward, with kind parental solicitude in behalf of the rights of Maine, as if she had no one on this floor or the other branch of Congress to watch over her interests and protect her just rights! Why should the gentleman propose this inquiry merely because Massachusetts has a claim to property within our boundary? If she believes that Maine has acted improperly or with bad faith towards her, let her and the gentleman call upon Maine to answer for it; but let that State be not arraigned at the bar of this House upon any such plea.

[Here Mr. Lincoln explained. He disclaimed any right to vindicate the honor of Maine, &c.]

Mr. Parks continued. The gentleman seemed to be disposed to act as umpire in this matter, between the two States, because of the pecuniary interest held by Massachusetts in the result. He also calls for the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and the President. He has no such right. If Massachusetts desired this information, let her call upon the Government of Maine for it. If the former had sustained any injury by the acts of the latter, let her not be called upon in this manner to make reparation. But the gentleman had not confined himself in his call to that which merely related to the interests of Massachusetts. He also wished to know whether the British Government had not assumed practical jurisdiction within the disputed territory. What right has Massachusetts or the gentleman to interfere with this question of jurisdiction within the limits of Maine? He thanked God, that the time had gone by in which she possessed any such right. If Massachusetts, as a State, desired information in relation to this question of practical jurisdiction, there was no necessity of her seeking it here. The gentleman was well aware that she has her land agents in Maine, who could furnish her with more accurate information than was to be derived from any of the Departments here. This reason for this motion, therefore, entirely falls to the ground. Mr. P. proceeded to examine, at some length, the history of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject in controversy, and in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts in relation thereto.

Mr. Parks, in conclusion, said that he considered the motion of the member from Massachusetts as derogatory to the State of Maine, and to the members from that State in Congress. It was an unauthorised interference in their affairs and peculiar duties. The honor of Maine was not in the hands of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was in the keeping of her own representatives; and when they proved recreant to their trusts, she will send others here more worthy of her confidence. He cared not whether the resolution was adopted or not. He did not, however, wish to tolerate a precedent which would authorise a member from another State to raise a question here affecting the local and indisputable rights of a free and independent State.

The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. Evans, Parks, Lincoln, Foster and Smith, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned, to meet again on Saturday.

Saturday, Dec. 27.—The consideration of Mr. Lincoln's resolution calling for information on the North-Eastern Boundary question, was resumed. After a word or two from Mr. Parks, explaining, in reply to Mr. Lincoln, that he had not had the honor of acting as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the State of Maine, near the General Court of Massachusetts, but repaired thither in the more humble capacity of bearer of Despatches, and that the Report and Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of the Boundary question were drawn, not by him, but a much more distinguished individual, then and now a Member of that body [Mr. A. H. Everett.]—Mr. Gillet moved to lay the Resolution on the table. The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was determined in the negative, 77 to 79.—The Resolution was then adopted, yeas 86, nays 79.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1835.

On Sunday last, the December Mail arrived from England, but without adding any thing to our political information, as we have received some days' later London dates (to the 8th Dec.) via New-York.—We refer our readers to various extracts from these papers, which we have transferred to our columns; from which it will be seen, that Sir Robert Peel had arrived within a few hours journey of London, and that every-body was on the tiptoe of expectation, anxiously looking for the definitive settlement of the Ministry. The London journals are still occupied with hypotheses and speculations relative to the formation of the new Ministry and its probable policy; from which, however, as is quite natural, nothing determinate can be gathered. Nevertheless, it seems pretty evident that the late extremely ultra projects and intentions of the Whigs had rendered them generally unpopular, and that therefore the return of the Tories to power, with the example and policy of their predecessors before their eyes, and the impressive lesson now afforded them relative to popular opinion and strength, produced comparatively little excitation or fear; the mass of the population being now thoroughly convinced that ultra-toryism will not again do for England, that modification must ensue, and that all salutary and necessary reforms must be reasonably but effectually followed up. The contemplated change of Ministers in the British Cabinet, however, seems to be viewed with more anxiety by foreign powers, particularly in Spain, where liberal views and policy, under the fostering influence of our late government, had begun gradually to take root and extend. We still are of opinion, as we have previously stated, that much modification of Tory principle must be effected, and much concession to the enlightened spirit of the times must be made, to enable a conservative Cabinet to administer satisfactorily the immensely important affairs of the British Empire. Should Sir Robert Peel take the lead, we may expect, from the symptoms he has already shewn of liability to conviction and yielding temperament, that he will prudently follow up, tho' in a less rash and extravagant manner, the beneficial reformations projected by his predecessors; reformations which will not cease to be demanded by the nation, and which must, sooner or later, be consummated; but the *Duke* is tougher stuff, and it is peculiarly doubtful what might be the event of *his* resuming the prime direction of affairs. We may at least presume, that unless he can render his opinions as a private individual, subordinate and subservient to those now absolutely necessary as the guiding principles of a Prime Minister of Great Britain, he cannot expect long to regulate her councils or influence her policy.

Our worthy contemporary of the *City Gazette* has favoured us, in his last number, with some wondrously wise remarks on our domestic affairs and the extraordinary things to be done in "*the House*" the ensuing session. After some *demi-ironical* sports about "*Members' Pay*," "*Triennial Sessions*," and, as he is facetiously pleased to term it, "the Mighty Grievance"—the "*Militia System*," we are suddenly let into the most profound and important *intentions* of "some few of the *New Members*"! Yes, truly, great things are threatened! They are "*determined*," it appears, "upon informing the public of the *woeful grievances* of the late *Delegation!*—The bill of expenses is to "be brought forward, 'though long concealed,' and "the full cost of the *unfortunate mission* be published "for the *benefit of the Country*."—Tremble, Messrs. SIMONDS and CHANDLER: hide your diminished heads, unfortunate delegates; the *Gazette* has threatened you with an exposition of the "woeful grievances" resulting from your zealous discharge of a commission entrusted to you by your country, and a duty confided to you by the public voice. Moreover, some few of the new Members have "determined," in the plenitude of their patriotic zeal, to ascertain the "full cost" of your "unfortunate mission;" they will kindly inquire into the items of your expenditure during your absence from the Province; they will ascertain "for the benefit of the country," how much good English roast beef and plum-pudding you devoured in "the land of good living," how many glasses of wine you drank daily, how many extra pence you expended by having a friend to dine with you now and then, how often you ventured to indulge in a peep at the Theatre, the Zoological Gardens, the Colosseum, or the two Houses of Parliament, (for all such sights cost *something* in London,) and they will inquire of you how many times you indulged in the luxury of a hackney coach or a *cab* to convey you from Norfolk-street, in the Strand, to the all-over-the-world-celebrated Downing-street! Be prepared, then, Gentlemen, to display all your memoranda and accounts, your petty cash books and your receipts; which *latter* we hope you have carefully preserved; and woe be unto you if you have given a beggar a penny and forgotten to account for it!—But let us ask a question or two. All this inquiry and exposure is to be "*for the benefit* of the country." How will it benefit the country, now that the expense is past and paid? Will the country be one penny richer or better for having scrutinised these ridiculous *minutiæ*; will it gain any thing presently or in prospect by spending the provincial time and money, (in Legislative occupation,) in enquiring into the petty particulars of past expenditure?—We opine, that the sole results will be, to disclose that the honourable Delegates went *too economically, too parsimoniously* to work; that they did not expend enough; that they did not sufficiently support the dignity of their office and mission, and were content with too little display and parade, which every body knows has always a wondrous effect in carrying on an intercourse or negociation with exalted powers. Had they established themselves in a more fashionable and expensive residence, lived in greater style and made more pretensions to distinction, as the official organs of the Legislature of a British Province than they did, we are inclined to think that both themselves and their cause would have attracted more attention and secured more respect from the aristocratic authorities with whom they were thrown into contact. They ought to have hired a carriage during their residence in London, to have kept an establishment suitable to the dignity of Representatives of a whole country and people, to have been presented at Court, and to have assumed and maintained, in every respect, the style and bearing of independent diplomatists; and we feel confident, that so far from "the full cost" of their mission having then been dissatisfactory, the country would even cheerfully have reimbursed the overplus, had the original appropriation proved insufficient. As it *was*, however, the actual expenditure *did not amount to the sum voted*; we are enabled to state, on the very best authority, that the whole sum appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the Delegation, (£1000 only, and not £2000 as has been maliciously misrepresented,) has never been drawn by the Delegates or expended on that object, and they are therefore, at least, entitled to the credit of having restrained their disbursements considerably within their prescribed limits. As we have already said, the only fault we find with the Delegates is, that they were *too* penurious in their proceedings; that they shrouded themselves too much in the humble obscurity of private individuals, and neglected to secure, by a moderate attention to outward display, that respect and consideration which, in old countries and among men of rank and power, are invariably accorded to the adventitious advantages of style and splendour. We might add, also, while on the subject, that we have always been of opinion that they were *too much in haste to leave London*; they hurried away unreasonably soon, when they should have waited till a patient but resolute perseverance in prosecuting the objects of their mission had succeeded in extorting from the Minister greater concessions and more satisfactory advantages than were achieved. Nevertheless, they did what they could; and if they erred in judgment in such matters as these, they cannot at least be justly chargeable with extravagance or misconduct.

Since writing the above, 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 about £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 yet 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.

REPORTING.—"*More last words.*"—Our worthy friend Shakespeare says, "*If it be done, it were* WELL *done if it be done* QUICKLY," and so say we, though on a very different subject. The *twelfth* hour is approaching; the Legislature is to meet this day week, and still the arrangements for securing the services of our Reporter are incomplete. A subscription list lies in the *Courier* office, on which we find "good men and true" have subscribed about £33 15s. This amount nearly completes the proportion assigned to this section of the Province, according to the *scale* on which all parties appear now to be proceeding. As we have before said, Charlotte County has raised her £13, and York her £10; and all these amounts are ready to be transmitted to the Central Bank at Fredericton as proposed, the moment the other Counties come forward to assist in the good work: all are interested in the matter, all derive the benefit, and all ought to pay their share. Northumberland, we are quite sure, will not be behind-hand; but where are the contributions from all the other Counties in the Province? Surely they will not suffer the important practice to be discontinued for want of a trifling contribution to the expense, after having for four years enjoyed the benefit without sharing the burden! Time presses now; we know not yet what responsible individuals will undertake to make the engagement with the Reporter, and we are fully aware that he, very naturally and prudently, delays making any preparations for departure till the matter is *positively* and *certainly* effected. Will the Session, then, be allowed to commence without the benefit of his services?

In referring our Temperance Friends to the communication in another column, signed J. B., we would observe, that it appears to contain some sensible observations, and to detail some facts, which may render it well worthy the consideration of the friends of that unquestionably excellent cause, how far either Legislative or Magisterial interference, in *coercing* the march of Temperance, may not actually tend to defeat its own object. It is our impression, that the force of example, of entreaty, of argument and persuasion will prove infinitely more powerful in arresting the demoralising and depopulating progress of the monster Intemperance, than any coercive enactments or extreme application of official power. Human nature is obstinate stuff: it will yield that to kindness and persuasion, which it will fight to the very last to retain, if attempted to be wrested from it by authority or might. Unhappily, the occurrences in Westmoreland appear to have exemplified this truth: by refusing licences *in toto*, occasion has been given to the display of evil feelings and passions, and the laws both of the country and of public decency are now violated by clandestine and stratagetic indulgence in the sale and use of ardent spirits; whereas, it is most probable, that by raising the price of licences, and by a gradual restriction of their number, combined with the consistent efforts of the real friends of temperance, infinitely more good might have been done, and the present unpleasant dilemma avoided. As we believe it is contemplated to follow the example of Westmoreland in other counties, it may perhaps be worth while