

LATEST NEWS.

**ST. ANDREWS, MAY 30, 1855.**  
By the arrival of the ship Princess Victoria, Capt. Paul, we have received London dates to the 27th April.—A complete list of the Members of the Cabinet, and of the other public appointments so far as yet known, will be found below.

LIST OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

**THE CABINET.**  
First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Melbourne, President of the Council—Lord Lansdowne, First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Auckland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Holland, Woods, Works, and Privy Seal—Lord Duncannon, Home Secretary—Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary—Lord Palmerston, Colonial Secretary—Mr. Charles Grant, India Board—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Secretary at War—Lord Howick, Board of Trade—Mr. P. P. Thompson, Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Spring Rice.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Joint Secretaries of the Admiralty—Mr. F. Barne, Treasury, Mr. E. J. Stanley, Attorney General—Sir John Campbell, Solicitor General—Mr. Rolfe, Judge Advocate General—Mr. C. Ferguson, Postmaster General—Earl of Minto, Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy—Sir H. Parnell, Clerk of the Ordnance—Colonel L. Hay, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Mulgrave, Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Perrin, Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. O'Loughlin, Lord Advocate of Scotland—Mr. J. A. Murray, Solicitor General for Scotland—Mr. Cunningham, Lords of the Treasury—Lord Seymour, Mr. Ord, and Mr. R. Stewart, Lords of the Admiralty—Lord Dalmeny, Admiral Adam, Admiral Sir W. Parker, and Hon. Captain Elliot, R. N., Irish Secretary—Lord Marpleth, Under Secretary for Home Department—Hon. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of the Colonies—Sir Geo. Gray, Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. Labouchere, Secretaries of the Board of Control—Mr. Robert Gordon, and Mr. Vernon Smith, Surveyors Gen. of Ordnance—Sir Rufane Donkin.

Lord J. Russell left Queen-street, May-fair, on Thursday morning, to attend his election for South Devon.—Lady J. Russell, who had returned with her Lord from Wolbur Abbey, accompanied his Lordship, Lord John Russell will return to town about the 30th inst. to resume his official duties as Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord Melbourne has appointed J. Young, Esq. to be his Lordship's private Secretary. Mr. Stanley, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. Geo. Arbuthnot to be his private Secretary. There will, we understand, be no opposition offered to the return of Mr. Spring Rice for Cambridge. Sir John Campbell will be returned for Edinburgh without opposition. No less than nine of the new Ministry are representatives of Scotch constituencies. It is reported that E. L. Bulcher, Esq. is shortly to be created a Baronet.

**IRISH CHURCH.**—Mr. Shiel gave notice that on the first day, on going into a committee of supply, he would move a resolution to this effect—That no person who should hereafter be appointed to, and enter upon an ecclesiastical benefice in Ireland shall be deemed to have a vested interest in it, entitling him to compensation in the event of its being suppressed. Sir R. Inglis would also beg to give notice that on the 10th inst. he would move that motion, (the Sir, H. L.) would move that the number of persons members who taken should be read.—[Great cheering from the opposition.]

The House then adjourned, at half-past four till Tuesday the 12th May.

**RECALL OF SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.**—Col. Sir George Berkeley, Baronet, is said to be about to receive the appointment of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and, therefore, Sir Howard Douglas will be recalled before he can have entered on the duties of his office.—*Morning Herald*, April 20.

**MR. LIVINGSTON.**—A letter from Paris, dated April 22d, states that Mr. Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to England or Belgium.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity bill, has occasioned at least one duel, between two of the members; they exchanged a couple of shots, without effect, when the seconds interfered.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**EX-MINISTERS.**—There are at this moment as many as eight Ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer living:—Lord Sidmouth, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Bexley, (who held that office 11 years,) Earl Ripon, Mr. Hurrus, Mr. Goulburn, Earl Spencer, and Sir Robert Peel. The number of persons living, who have held the office of Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury, is six:—Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel's administration was the shortest known in England, at least since 1720; it lasted only 118 days.

It lasted only 118 days; the other short ones during that period were that of Lord Shelburne in 1782, which lasted five days longer, that of Mr. Canning, the duration of which was 135, and of the Earl of Ripon, which was 132 days. The duration of Lord Melbourne's first administration was 186 days.

At a meeting of the Bristol Taverners, held on Thursday evening at the Full Moon Tavern, Broad-street, it was unanimously resolved to commence a subscription in this city, for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Lord J. Russell, in token of the admiration which the reformers of this city feel for the manly integrity and able generalship displayed by this illustrious Nobleman during the debates in the present Parliament. In order to make this testimonial as general as the feeling which prevails, it has been resolved to limit the subscription to six pence each person.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Earl Amherst, his Majesty's Commissioner to Canada, accompanied by his nephew the Earl of Hillsborough, and his Secretary Mr. Elliott, will embark for that colony on the 30th inst. His Lordship and suite will take their passage in the Pique, 39 guns, a new frigate, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Rous. The mission of the Noble Earl will be temporary, as he is expected to return in eight or ten months, and the Countess and Lady Sarah Amherst therefore will not accompany his Lordship.

Lord John Russell was this morning at eleven o'clock, married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to Lady Ribblesdale. The happy pair afterwards set off for Wolbur Abbey.

**Presbytery of Glasgow.**—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery on Wednesday, the Rev. D. Lorne gave notice of an overture for appointing a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, on account of the past sins and disaffection of the church; and for expressing thanks to Almighty God for the pleasing prospects that are now before them of its extension and improvement.

**His Majesty's State Coach.**—This splendid carriage was designed by Sir Williams Chambers, and executed under his direction. The carving was the work of Wilson; the painting by Cipriani; the closing by Ott; the coachwork by Baker; the embroidery by Barrett; the gilding, which is triple throughout, by Bujoles; the varnishing by Ansel; and the harness by Kingstead. The total cost was £7,661 17s. 5d.; but the sums which have been, from time to time, expended in keeping it in repair, and preserving its splendour unimpaired, are immense. The carriage, drawn by eight noble horses, superbly caparisoned, forms the most magnificent equipage in Europe.

A splendid carriage is being built in this country for the Grand Duchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon. It is to be painted green, and is to be embellished with chased silver. Suitable harness for six horses is also being manufactured.

**The late General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart.**—General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., Colonel of the 5th Foot, died on Wednesday week at Bath. He entered the service in 1761, as an Ensign in the 28th Foot, and has been nearly three-quarters of a century in the King's service. He served during the seven years' war, and got his company in 1763. Under Sir W. Howe he served in America, and remained in that country, under Lord Cornwallis, until the capitulation of the British army, when he returned to England. The first regiment he got was the 51st Foot in 1788. He served on the staff in Ireland during the rebellion of that time, and commanded at the battle of New Ross, where he had two horses shot under him. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Ross Castle. In 1818 he was created a Baronet, and next year obtained the 5th Regiment. Sir H. Johnson was second senior General Officer, ranking after Sir James Stewart.

It is in contemplation to fit out by subscription an expedition to explore the unknown parts of Southern and Central Africa, extending between Latooka (Litakua) and the so-called Mountains of the Moon, including in its intended route some of the confluent if not the actual source and course of the Congo and Zaire. It is proposed that this expedition shall proceed from the Cape of Good Hope in the south, and attempt to egress, by way of the great Lake Tchad, at some part on the shores of the Mediterranean in the north.

The following is a copy of the Address from the Bankers, Merchants, &c. &c. of London.  
To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P. First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, &c.

Sir.—We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, desire respectfully to convey to you at this time, the expression of our unfeigned admiration of the transcendent ability, unflinching integrity and the consummate prudence with which you are now administering the high functions to which you have been called.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should not, Sir, have felt ourselves called upon to offer to you this expression of our sentiments, had not the position of public affairs at this moment appeared to us so extraordinary as to call for extraordinary demonstrations of the public feeling.

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Far from having given the slightest justification for the hostility with which you are assailed, either by the manner of your late elevation to power or by your measures during the short period of your Ministry, we feel ourselves bound, with thankfulness to acknowledge the determined, able and judicious manner in which you have applied yourself to works of useful reform; and our earnest conviction that, by your continuance in office, will be the safe guaranty of beneficial reform be most effectually secured.

Having no object in view but the public security and tranquillity, we cannot, Sir, without dread and alarm, look to the position which public affairs are likely to assume should the country be deprived of your inestimable services. Permit us, therefore, respectfully to express our earnest hope, that, upheld by the highest considerations that can animate human spirits, you will continue in the discharge of the arduous duties which are thrown upon you, in the sure confidence that whatever opposition may still await you, you will secure to yourself the lasting gratitude of the British people. We have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful humble servants.

We fear that many of them will discover, and some perhaps too late, that all commercial towns are more or less subject to vicissitudes, and that there are many worse places than Halifax in the world.—*Novascotian*.

**Extract of a Letter from Truro, dated 21st May, 1855.**—Since I wrote you last, I have received additional letters from Chaleur Bay correspondents. On the 11th inst. at Bathurst, the snow is said to have been still three feet deep—the cattle of the French people are stated to be "dying by wholesale"—the French people themselves, next to famishing. A great deal of timber has been manufactured during the winter, and if the season prove favourable to bring it to market, it is expected that the port of Bathurst alone may land a fleet of 150 sail. My friend, Mr. Flemming, at New Mills, states that the allowance of his oxen since the 15th of February—has not exceeded four pounds of hay each, per day, and that they are in the best order of any cattle in the neighbourhood. In connection with the trouble attendant upon feeding their cattle, in the death of hay, he mentions a most melancholy occurrence which took place in his immediate vicinity, a few days before he wrote. Mr. Robert Reid, an intimate acquaintance of mine, having prepared a feed for his cows, went with his wife in the evening to give it to them, leaving their only child, about 12 months old, asleep in the cradle in the house alone—while waiting till the dishes in which the *mess* was conveyed to the cows should be emptied, a fire broke out in the house, and before they could reach it, though immediately at hand, the flames had made such progress, that all efforts to rescue the child proved unavailing. The father rushed into the midst of the fire, and was himself severely burnt, and but for the exertion of a neighbour who happened providentially to be with them at the time, he too would probably have fallen a prey to the devouring elements. The agonizing shrieks of the almost frantic mother brought more assistance, but the work of destruction was too far advanced to permit either child, house or furniture, to be saved from the flames; and nothing of any value remained but a heap of smoking ruins. Mr. R. was recovering from the effects of the burning which he had experienced.—*Novascotian*.

**MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A few days ago, the house of George Morrison, at Carrlow River, was burnt to the ground; when distressing to relate, his wife and one of his children, a boy two years old, perished in the flames. This sad accident occurred, we understand, from incautiously boiling a tar pot within the house. No assistance arrived in time to arrest the progress of the fire, to save the inmates, or any part of the property. The unhappy husband was himself severely injured, and by his exertions to penetrate the flames as to be unable to resume his occupation for a long time to come; and what reduces his condition to the extremity of distress, his unfortunate wife was in a situation which makes her fate harrowing and deplorable. We have rarely known a case which more loudly calls for public sympathy and assistance, and we trust that both will be liberally experienced by the bereaved husband and his remaining three children.—*Pictou Observer*.

**PROVINCIAL.**  
From the *Miramichi Gleaner*, May 26.  
It is to be lamented that there are men placed in power, so regardless of the interests of the Province, as to turn a deaf ear to the just and respectful remonstrances of the people, and compel them to seek for common redress, at the foot of the throne. Such persons may imagine they are acting justly, and in accordance with the spirit of their instructions; but we maintain the contrary. A man cannot be doing justice to that Sovereign, by whom he is appointed, if he perseveres in a line of conduct at variance with the interests of his nation, and by a haughty, imperious bearing, renders the government odious to them; and consequently alienates their affections from the parent state; when by a different policy he might foster and cherish those feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, which they, from their childlike interests, and from a love of their country, should advise the Government to look well to this subject—the people of this Province, generally, are loyal, and their highest ambition is to remain a scion of the parent tree—and their greatest boast, that they are subjects of that great Empire, to which—

Has withstood the battle and the breeze?  
But there are limits to endurance. The feelings of men may for a while be pent up—but if gaged on by unnecessary exactions, they will eventually burst forth—and when they do—they must, and will be heard.

A Meeting of the Magistrates, Merchants, Ship-owners, and other inhabitants of Miramichi, held at Johnston's hotel, Chatham, the 20th May, 1855, to take into consideration the recent increase of duty on Timber and Logs, and the new code of Regulations, issued from the Crown Land Department respecting Licenses; and the necessity of taking steps to represent the interests of the Province, in the House of Commons, in relation to the above matters, and to result therefrom to this Province, ALEXANDER RANKIN, Esq. being called to the Chair, and GEORGE KERR appointed Secretary.

**Resolved**, unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, that the recent measures adopted by the Crown Land Department of this Province, regulating the cutting of Timber and Logs from Crown Lands, and the increase of Duty thereon, are highly objectionable, and such as must prove extremely injurious, if not altogether ruinous to the trade, and to all persons engaged therein, and have the effect of preventing the free export of timber from the country, and tend greatly to deter the erection of saw-mills, and other improvements of a like nature. And as the Petition to the Provincial Government, remonstrating against these measures, have proved unavailing, it now becomes imperative on all interested in the preservation of the Trade, to adopt the only dernier constitutional course left for them to obtain redress, by forwarding to his Majesty a humble Petition, remonstrating against the measures adopted by the Provincial Government, regarding the Timber and Lumber Trade, and praying redress.

**Resolved**, unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, that it is highly desirable, and absolutely necessary, for the interest and prosperity of the Trade of the Province, that the Crown Land Department should be placed under such restrictions, as to prevent the duty on Timber, Saw Logs, and other Lumber cut upon Crown lands, from being increased, or the regulations altered, without at least twelve months previous notice of such intended increase or alteration, and not until an order from the Home Government be first obtained.

**Resolved**, as the opinion of this meeting, that the present price charged by the Provincial Government for Wild Lands in this Province, is much too high, and greatly beyond the means and capacity of purchasers, and tends much to retard the settlement of the country.

**Resolved**, that a committee of five persons be appointed to draw up a Petition to his Majesty, founded on the two first Resolutions, and also a Petition founded on the 3d resolution.

**Resolved**, that the Hon. Joseph Cunard, J. A. Street, Wm. Carman, A. Rankin, and George Kerr, Esquires, be such Committee.

**Resolved**, that the Petition, when prepared and signed, be addressed by the Committee, to the Colonial Agents in London, and that the same be transmitted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in St. John, to be forwarded with the Petitions from the other parts of the Province on the same subject; and that the Chamber of Commerce do request the gentlemen in London, to be so kind as to co-operate with the Provincial Agents, in furthering the objects of the Petitioners.

**Resolved**, that a copy of the Petitions, with the signatures, be forwarded by the Chairman to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and William Abrams, Esq. being called thereto, Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Alexander Rankin, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

**COUNTY OF KENT.**  
On Saturday last the adjourned General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent was held at the Court House in Richibucto; but at which we regret to say the state of the weather prevented many respectable persons from distant places, who intended being present, from assisting. The proceedings however may be considered a fair sample of the general opinion of that county, for time had been afforded for ascertaining the sentiments of influential and enlightened individuals in the different settlements, and some persons attended whose opinions were highly respected, but who were not expected.

On motion of Major Kollock, John Wheten, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff, was unanimously called to the Chair, by acclamation.

Thomas Powell, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Layton, then moved the following Resolutions, which passed unanimously, and almost without one expression of dissent from any individual.

**Resolved**, That this meeting deeply regrets that the House of Assembly declining to enter into negotiations with His Majesty's Government for the Commutation of the Quit Rents; a burden which might have been reimposed in a manner better adapted to the situation of the minor class of Landholders.

**Resolved**, That the violent, declamatory language indulged in by some members of the House of Assembly, against the Government, can lead to no good result; and meets with no congenial sentiment in this County.

**Resolved**, That it is the prevailing sentiments of enlightened and thinking men in this county, that the payment of expenses to country or travelling members of the House of Assembly, to such a moderate degree as to amount to ACTUAL CHARGES.

**Resolved**, That the appropriation of the Public Treasury, is the peculiar business of the Popular branch of the Legislature; a practice which has existed in the constitution, from time immemorial; yet in the opinion of this meeting, the mode of granting supplies in this Province for the last 35 years, has proved not only unsatisfactory to the public, but has had a high tendency to promote its best interest, a departure from which after the sanction of so long a practice, is considered not only inexpedient, but deeply injurious.

**Resolved**, That a Petition be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, expressive of the above sentiments, and praying him not to exercise his constitutional prerogative of dissolution, but to summon the house at a very early period, to enable it to repair the error which it committed, and permit it to regain the confidence of the country, by a moderate and enlightened course of conduct; and also praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to stay the collection of the Quit Rents, until the House be enabled to come to some further conclusion on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. John Mackay, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to those members of the House of Assembly who formed the honorable minority in opposition to the unwise and ruinous measure adopted by the house, of including the Members Pay in the Bill of Supply, and which occasioned the loss of that Bill. Passed unanimously.

The Chairman having read a Letter addressed to John W. Welton, Esq. from the Honorable Wm. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary, in reply to the Petition presented at the meeting of the 30th ultimo:

It was Resolved, That this meeting views with deep regret the resolution of the Government to extend additional rates of Duty on Timber and Lumber cut on Crown Lands, which they are fully convinced will operate in the most injurious manner on the interests of the County. It is proved by experience that the eastern shore of the Province cannot compete with the ports on the Bay of Fundy in the lumber business, although we are fully of opinion, that it is by no means our interest to call for privileges exclusive to the Province, having been prepared, by the largest extent of stumpage which has ever been required by individuals, has not exceeded Four Shillings a ton, and the only temptation to demand it on the one hand, and to give it on the other, was in such instances proximity to the tide waters of Richibucto harbour. Hay on this side of the Province is always more than double the price of that article on St. John's River; cattle, horses, and every article of agricultural produce, bear also prices far advanced of those in longer settled parts of the Province; labour is here considerably higher than among our western neighbours; and timber is carried to market at a greater expense than when floated down the deep and rapid waters of the Saint John; Therefore, Resolved, That the sentiments generally in the Petition presented to His Excellency, dated the 30th of last month, be adopted as the sentiments of this meeting.

The Petition in conformity to the Resolutions on the subject of the Province, having been prepared, the same was signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

**JOHN WHETEN**, Chairman.  
The answer to the petition read to the meeting was similar in all respects to the answer of the Northumberland petition, to which it indeed referred.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Brunswick, &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent, assembled in a General Meeting at the Court House in Richibucto, the 16th of May, 1855, convened by the High Sheriff.

**MOST HUMBLE SHEWETH,**  
That your Petitioners view with the deepest regret that the Assembly which has prevailed so many years since the formation of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, has at length suffered an interruption, caused as your petitioners lament to believe, by a departure from that mode of proceeding which has received the sanction of 35 years usage. Your Petitioners deeply regret that the proposition to exclude either branch of the Legislature from a separate consideration of the appropriations, meets with no congenial sentiment among us, and we are firmly of opinion that the great interests of the country would not be subserved by an overthrow of the practice of passing the supplies for the public service, adopted since the year 1811; a practice which has been found to be attended with many eminent advantages to this, as well as our sister Colonies.

Your Petitioners humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency on another subject, which vitally affects a numerous class of individuals in this County. We fully acknowledge the justice of His Majesty's claim to the Quit Rents, and small as the annual amount is, yet the arrears now about to be collected, will create a large addition to individual misery, after a winter of unparalleled endurance, peculiarly felt by the poorest classes of land-holders, who by the loss or reduction in value of their cattle, and the necessity of feeding out their usual rations of seed, are now reduced to a state of almost abject indigence, and deprived of the means of making cash payments.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to summon the Legislature at an early day, to enable the Lower House to repair the error it committed by causing the loss of the usual Supply Bill, and of some by a negotiation with your Excellency for the Commutation of the Quit Rents. And in the event of your Excellency's adopting the measure now prayed for, we trust your Excellency will be graciously pleased to suspend the collection of the Quit Rents until the Legislature may adopt a definitive measure on the subject.

And they as in duty bound will ever pray.

**JOHN WHETEN**, Chairman.  
Richibucto, May 16, 1855.

COMMUNICATIONS.

**St. John, June 1st, 1855.**  
Mr. EDWIN.—I am not in the habit of complaining, but, until lately, and during the whole of the time we had but one Bank, there was only one day for discounting in each week; and too many know the consequence of having on any day to pay six days' interest in advance in providing for notes falling due five or six days after discount day. The rule then was, to drop the notes into the tolling box on Tuesday, and if the parties drew a prize—the money—they were rejoiced, and willingly consented to pay the penalty of their having drawn a prize. On Tuesday and Fridays their discount days; and to my astonishment, I discover in the newspapers, that the Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick have lately abandoned their long practice of discounting on Wednesday, and to even with the Commercial, have come to the determination to discount twice in each week, and have selected the same days as the Commercial Bank! Let me ask why is this choice made—Is it to prevent the public meeting that accommodation which Banks are intended to supply, and which in other places their managers are glad to extend? If you cannot answer this question, perhaps it would be well to make enquiry of the industrious and well-informed "Etc. etc." Competition is thought to be the life of business, and accommodation, in my view of things, is the best means of securing a preference. The Bank of New-Brunswick, I discover also by the newspapers, will discount Warrants on the Province Treasury; and I trust it will be borne in mind that the Commercial Bank have done so from the first of their doing business, and still continue the practice. The Bank of New-Brunswick, I learn also, now take notes for collection without charge. This, Mr. Editor, shows something like reform. And very much doubt if the Directors do not before long do away with the Office of Notary, for a more unnecessary office has seldom if ever been created in this country.

**Mr. CASSEY.**—It is rather unfortunate for Mr. Hooper, the ardent and gentlemanly Editor of that valuable paper, the British Colonist, that he should select exactly those days for publication when it is evidently his interest to abstain. It is his self-will that he should have his paper published on notice the few ludicrous words which he has honourably inserted in his last evening's paper: I have ever held both that it is the duty of an Editor to be quite open in all his remarks, and that he should be free to say what he pleases, so long as he does not say anything that is worthy of notice. When I attended the late public meeting in this city, I did so on the same footing as every other citizen there present; and I exercised my unquestionable right as a freeman and a constituent of St. John, and in such places and on such occasions I shall exercise that right whenever I feel inclined, without feeling myself amenable to the interrogations of fellow citizens possessing and exercising the same privileges. I also reported the principal speeches and proceedings of that meeting, was not the exercise of another undecidable right, which every freeman has, of noting down and communicating to others the sayings and doings at public meetings on public business; and I exercised that right on my own mere motion, solely for my own use and gratification, without any expectation of remuneration from any quarter whatever; I made no reply to such queries, and I did not, in fact, have transcribed my notes so fully as I did, had not Mr. Chubb, with that spirited liberality which he generally exercises in such matters, come forward and offered to pay me for the transcript of the notes which he knew I had taken. I immediately therefore transcribed, as fully as I could, the very brief notes which I had taken, and forwarded all such of my notes as, in those happy moments of recollection, I could make sense of, to the Editor of the Colonist, in a letter of M. S. as fast as I could scrawl them out. Mr. Hooper, however, altho' no Stenographer, calls himself a Reporter, and as he was also present at the meeting, and as he was likewise exercising his functions on that occasion, for the benefit of his own newspaper, he thought proper to give a report of those proceedings, but from what appeared therein, as a reporter, he has transcribed my notes so fully as I did, had not Mr. Chubb, with that spirited liberality which he generally exercises in such matters, come forward and offered to pay me for the transcript of the notes which he knew I had taken. I immediately therefore transcribed, as fully as I could, the very brief notes which I had taken, and forwarded all such of my notes as, in those happy moments of recollection, I could make sense of, to the Editor of the Colonist, in a letter of M. S. as fast as I could scrawl them out. Mr. Hooper, however, altho' no Stenographer, calls himself a Reporter, and as he was also present at the meeting, and as he was likewise exercising his functions on that occasion, for the benefit of his own newspaper, he thought proper to give a report of those proceedings, but from what appeared therein, as a reporter, he has transcribed my notes so fully as I did, had not Mr. Chubb, with that spirited liberality which he generally exercises in such matters, come forward and offered to pay me for the transcript of the notes which he knew I had taken.

St. John, Tuesday, June 2, 1855.

**THE OBSERVER.**  
St. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

We are at length enabled to present our readers with a complete list of the reports which have been received at St. Andrews. After very considerable delay, the Whigs have again organized a Cabinet, with Lord Melbourne at their head, Lord John Russell as Home Secretary, and Mr. Spring Rice as Chancellor of the Exchequer. We observe that Lord Stanley is not included in the new arrangements, nor is the high and important office of Lord Chancellor yet appropriated. This latter circumstance seems to corroborate the rumour, of an intended separation of the judicial from the Legislative functions of that office; a separation which, a more desirable reform could scarcely be carried into effect, and which, if it were the highest degree of satisfaction to see followed up, in principle, throughout the British territories. The English Judges have long since been disqualified from the exercise of legislative functions; the political partnership inseparably connected therewith, being deemed wholly incompatible with that freedom of mind and purity of decision which ought to distinguish the judicial character; and the same principle, upon representation from our Assembly, was not long since extended in operation to this Colony. Still, however, though all the other Judges were politically silenced, the anomaly was permitted to remain, of the Lord Chancellor actively presiding over and assisting in the debates of the British House of Lords, and (in humble imitation) the respective Provincial Chief Justices doing the same in all our Colonial Legislative Councils.

The great prototype of this practical evil appears now to be on the point of oblation, by the appointment of a non-judicial Chancellor to the House of Peers, and the restriction of his judicial Lordship to his duties as Chief Judge in Equity. At present, this is but rumour, but the matter is so admirable and desirable, that we fervently hope it may prove to be founded in truth. The fact is, that a more personal feeling of political contention but ill assimilate with the sacred character of a Judge, which should be pre-eminently distinguished by unruined composure, disinterestedness and philanthropy: if therefore, these very opposite characteristics, now essentially compounded together, were to be separated, the advantage must be greatly and indisputably on the side of a purer administration of justice and equity; and there can, in such case, be no possibility of refusing to extend so unqualified a reform to these Colonies. It may be true, that no positive ground for refusing to extend to any of the learned individuals who have of late years exercised these important consolidated functions, either at home or anywhere around us; but the principle is laid in itself, and its practical working is, to say the least, inconceivably objectionable. With respect to the Ministerial appointments already alluded to, we need only further observe, that although we know of no ground for apprehension on the part of the Colonies, as far as relates to the personal character of the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Grant; yet as his ideological enemy, Lord Thomson, again bears office as President of the Board of Trade, it would be well for them to be on the alert, in watching and protecting their own interests, to the utmost extent of their power.

Our Provincial Legislature is unexpectedly summoned to meet on Monday the 13th inst., for the dispatch of business. We are fully of opinion that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor would scarcely have called our Legislators together at this most peculiarly inconvenient season of the year, had he not strong grounds for believing that the Legislative Council are now prepared to yield the disputed point, as to ensure the passing of the Appropriations of last session. Should this not, however, prove the case, we think it quite certain that the lower House will not recede one inch, and this second session of the year will then only be productive of fruitless

their incor result of a the House representat the consti The Qu and Com morning, F. HAZEN Grand Jur luminous a the Jury I Should they ins the loss of received f acknowledged technical notie Last W the Vestr meeting y made; aft made by the meeting members in meeting on the eve The H Lord Am tenant G and Uppen mission w party, and as soon as announce tety in Lo Artillery were the Scotland du LIN CAM A Con His Wor Lockhart Mary stealing a party of was found prisoner James J by stealing property in his own prisoner Before Stevens's sult on a Thome Campbell Alderman state, slat By His Wor in Cl ARCHBISHOP W HIECHMIDT and the son of June se patron GVEN sio HI By His Milita comman requested Command and in on Colonel Cl in the Mil William M his son's Militia, w We en which herment Houses establish Gazette. Five in Blackste by which destroye The in season to 234,059. Depos Withd Thom Samuel this city At P Gilbert Mannin the same On St Church, A. M., to Susan Parlee, C. At Fr Binkmy risk of K Gillespie same, M Young, At W Rev. In Maria S As M Dragstick Captain Bruns