

From the London Gazette. At the Court at St. James's, the 15th day of November, 1834, present, His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, His Grace was this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn in by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 21st day of November, 1834, present, His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lubbock Esq.; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by His Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Devonshire, by the Duke of Devonshire, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Fitzroy, Lord Grey, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Sturton, Lord Brough, Lord John Denker, Mr. Plims.

The Duke of Wellington's Ministry. The Duke of Wellington arrived in London on the 15th of November, and immediately proceeded to his residence at No. 10, Downing Street, and commenced business for a considerable time. His Grace has been occupied for the last few days in the execution of official duties, when twelve o'clock in the morning will be the time of his departure for the Continent. A warrant was yesterday sent to the Chief Clerk to be prepared, for the recalling the Marquis Wellesley to the Government of Ireland, by order of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington's Ministry. On Monday the King came to St. James's Palace, and received the formal resignations of the late Ministers. The Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by His Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal departments of the State, with the assistance of the Under-Secretaries, until definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therefore, pro tempore First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary of War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests. He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, except in any other way proposed, that may be deemed necessary until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The office of Secretary of State in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then, at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things, we believe, is unprecedented.

It is not doubtful that arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Presuming, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention that it is rumored, and almost expected, that Lord Lyndhurst will be Lord Chancellor, Lord John Brough Lord Chief Baron (with a Peck), Sir Charles M. Sutton Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Leader of the Commons, Foreign Secretary, Lord Ellenborough Marquis of Glendoe Lord Cowley, Earl of Rosslyn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Henry Bouverie Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir C. Wheatcroft Lord Ambassador to France, Earl of Aberdeen Governor Gen. of India, Lord Sturton de Redmayne or Lord Muncaster Governor of Madras, Lord Maryborough Master of the Horse, Sir Edward Sugden Attorney General, Mr. Follen or Mr. Peckolt, Solicitor-General.

Mr. Goulburn is to be the candidate for the Speakership, and the Standard intimates, that if the reformed House of Commons should resolve to install him at the Duke's residence, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence. Until Sir Robert Peel shall return, the most important question, as well as when the dissolution will take place, if at all, will not be determined.

From the Times, Nov. 18. "Measure, not man," is a phrase of attachment or opposition, is a motto which has often been severely censured, inasmuch as in a country ruled by party combinations, certain men are regarded as guarantees, and they are frequently the best guarantees, for particular measures. But when the reign of party is utterly at an end, when the "people" are no longer unknown to Darko as to his time, to any text book of the English constitution—when the public has become its own proprietor, when the essential power of the State, the representation of the people in Parliament, has devolved upon themselves, and on their own free choice, and when no given number of individuals or families can by any means, however skilful, or determined, however tried, present the least effectual barrier to the declared wishes and resolutions of the "people," minus become, as we have already stated, in a comparison between the French and English Governments, a mass become as such a mass appearing to indifference in England, because of its real supremacy of the nation—as they do in France, from the abolition of the Crown. The Duke of Wellington, therefore, whose Conservatism has hitherto shown itself to be of a somewhat mitigated colour, is now met with that of many of his supporters—the Duke, we say, must have the consequence of a freely chosen House of Commons for his entire policy, and for each separate measure by which it is illustrated, or he must from the hour at which that consequence is withdrawn from him cease to be Minister of Great Britain. To imagine the Duke of Wellington, or any other man with a title of his capacity, could undertake the administration of a country so pervaded as this is by a universal consciousness that the application of the reform principle to many gross abuses of the Church and State still remains unexecuted, and that without the further aid of systematic security made in altogether insecure—the image, we say, that the Duke of Wellington would undertake, in his present office is the expectation of being able to obstruct the regular advancement of the reform principle, and in doing so, to resist the whole intellectual and moral force of England, would stamp him for a monster.

The downfall of the Melbourne Ministry is now ir- retrievable, and the nation must determine coolly what is to be done.—One course, and one alone, is possible: it is to support, under all changes of men and circumstances, the practical reform of every definite and accessible abuse. On this point there can be no retrogression, there can be no stagnation. Every grievance unredressed—every source of corruption unpurged—every unassured step in any one of her national institutions is a depository of the seeds, and an assurance of the return of that malady which the Reform Bill itself was destined to extinguish—the pestilence of unjust government.

The Duke of Wellington must be well aware that such is the feeling which animates the great bulk of the community, and in the teeth of it we are in our own minds, satisfied that he will never venture to act. We stated yesterday, as the allegation of the Duke of Wellington's friends, that he is deeply impressed with the necessity of a thorough Church reform. If his Grace be so convinced with regard to the Church of England, how much more profoundly must he entertain the conviction as to what concerns the Irish Church! In pursuing ourselves, however, that the Duke mediates a reform, we must wait for action before their sufficiency can be tested, and if they fall short of what the will requires, if they touch but the surface and leave the root unexcised, the country will soon display its sense of the failure by taking the remedy into its own hands. In respecting con-

tinuity at home and in our distant possessions,—so, for reform of the manifold abuses of our corporations,—so, with what is wanting towards a better arrangement of the criminal law, and the law of real property. If the Duke of Wellington proceeds with these in sympathy with the people, and in a spirit of good faith, there is no man from whom Englishmen will accept a benefit more cordially or gratefully than from him who has already served them. If he abandons the duty prescribed to him by his country, the result is clear,—either the people nor the press will maintain an alliance with him, and his Ministry draws to an end.

As relates to the affairs of Ireland generally,—if there be standing grievances to be removed, so is there a lawless and intolerable power to be subjugated—a power which aims at the public ruin, for the sake of selfish and unwholesome gain. That power, we say, must be crushed; and either Government and society can exist in justice-peace with it; the English nation, and the best part of the Irish nation, concur in denouncing it as the master-curse of Ireland. The first mode, however, of eradicating this monstrous evil is to remove the real grievances which oppress that wretched people, and drive them, to check at once that frightful evil, the starvation of the poor, by introducing a system of compulsory relief.

Our own resolution respecting the Duke of Wellington is to deal with him as we have done with Lord Grey, and with Lord Grey's successor—to watch him closely,—to oppose him vigorously, though not factiously, when he deserves what we conceive to be his duty; and when difficulties beset him in the faithful performance of his duty, to help him with every power.

A reform Minister he must be, or no Minister of William the IV. His Grace will specify first that he has no longer a thorough Parliament to deal with. The popular Ministers have been dismissed, and the restriction of the country thereof is general. What more need be said, except that power has been placed in the hands of the one man in whom all England, and all Europe, has more confidence than in any one else. Every one feels that whatever is undertaken by the Duke of Wellington will be done well. While he holds the reins of government "there will be no mistake." His prudence and his courage are never separated. He sees clearly what are his available means for carrying on the King's government. He is a keen sagacity, equal, if not superior, to that of any man who ever lived, in choosing the most judicious mode for each department. The constitution, altered as it has been by recent enactments, is still the rule by which he is to proceed, and we repeat that the country is satisfied that he will proceed with zeal, with honour, and with success.

One of the London papers remarks,— "The commercial and moneyed interests in the city appear to view with comparative little alarm the present state of things, as the opinion is general that the Duke of Wellington must adopt one of two courses, if he has the least expectation of continuing in power, and must come forward with a liberal line of policy, and reform the abuses of the Church. Capitalists, at least, who are perhaps conservative to a greater degree than most of the great parties in the City, are not displeased at the changes, entertaining an opinion that every exertion would be made by a Cabinet formed by the Duke of Wellington to maintain the value of the Public Securities, and that no attempt will be made to reduce the interest of the Public Debt. It is owing to this feeling, more perhaps than to any other cause, that the British Securities have this week undergone an improvement of full 1 per cent. on the depression of this day week, when Consols for Account were reduced to 50½, on the announcement of the fact that the King had dismissed the late Cabinet."

Sir R. Peel.—From the Times of Nov. 22. The rumors of this day have produced a feeling of anxiety, being nothing more than the purpose, if not the object, of the letter addressed to Sir Robert Peel by the Duke of Wellington. Of course we cannot vouch for its accuracy. The letter, or extract of the letter, is said to be in these terms:—"I have received your Sovereign's commands to form a new Administration, which I promptly obeyed. My opinion has been and still is, that the office of Premier should be held by a member of the House of Commons, and not of the House of Lords. I cordially admit that no one is so proper as yourself to hold that situation; therefore beg your immediate return, and that you will accept this office. In respect to myself, I have no wish for office at all, but if I can be of any use to my Sovereign and my country, and if it shall be your wish, I will fill any office under your Administration that you may point out."

Lord Melbourne did not resign. The London Times gives the following as from Lord Melbourne's Private Secretary:—"We have authority to declare on our part, for all that any reports which may have gone abroad to the effect that Lord Melbourne resigned his office, or expressed any unwillingness to continue to hold it, or stated that the Cabinet must break up of itself either before or soon after the opening of Parliament, or gave any advice with respect to his successor, are FALSE, UNFOUNDED, AND CONTRARY TO THE FACT."

The Liverpool Albion of November 24th, gives the following account of what are supposed to have been the circumstances under which Lord Melbourne was dismissed. The dialogue is doubtless a fanciful one, but probably correctly represents the temper of the king and of the minister:—"A whole week has now elapsed since the Melbourne ministry was most abruptly dismissed by the king; yet, singular as it may appear, though the newspapers teem with speculations and reasoning on the subject, the world is just about as wise to day as it was last Monday, touching the proximate cause of the Royal Act. The Spectator of the 22nd says: 'From all the information we can gather by perusing the different versions given by our contemporaries, who are supposed to be in the confidence either of the ousted ministers or of those who hope to succeed them, we are led to conclude, either that the king acted upon a sudden impulse—a capricious resolve; or, that he merely seized what he considered a favourable opportunity of executing a plan previously determined on.' Now, it so happens that we can, we flatter ourselves, throw some light on this important subject; that we can, in fact, give a pretty accurate report of the conversation which took place between the King and Lord Melbourne, at the Pavilion, Brighton. From the source whence we received it, we have no doubt, it conveys a very accurate sketch of what occurred at that important interview."

The King, having previously made up his mind to dismiss his ministers, affected to suppose, that the Premier had come to announce his own resignation and the resignation of his colleagues. His Majesty, it will be seen, would "take no denial," and the pertinacity with which he sticks to his first supposition is, to say the least of it, highly ludicrous.

Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty, I am anxious to lay before you the decision— The King.—Aye, aye, you're right, you're right. I see you have decided on resigning. I know the difficulties you have had to manage, but I think your decision right—quite right.

Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty, I was going to explain how— The King.—You needn't, you needn't. You have done quite right—quite right. I think your decision was right—quite right.

Lord Melbourne.—For myself, please your Majesty, I have— The King.—Aye, aye, I know it. You could do nothing else—quite right—quite right. But, my dear Melbourne, you and I are good friends, I have always had a high regard for you. I am sorry for it, but I know you could not help it. So there is no use your now in parting yourself out of the very

You could not help it, my dear Melbourne. It's late now; stop and dine with me, and you can take a note from me to the Duke of Wellington to-morrow.

We need scarcely add, that, to use a military phrase, Lord Melbourne was "taken all aback" by the King's dogged pertinacity in affecting to believe that his lordship had come to announce the resignation of his Cabinet. Something like the following thoughts darted across his mind:—

Lord Melbourne (sobs).—What can all this mean? The King is in a strange temper. Shall I stay to dinner? It's late now. I cannot reach town to-night. I may as well accept the King's invitation, and proceed to town in the morning.

Accordingly Lord Melbourne stayed to dinner at the Pavilion. The royal party were in high spirits. Neither the King nor his Prime Minister gave the least hint of the extraordinary interview which had taken place between them in the royal closet. Lord Melbourne could not, of course as may naturally be supposed, help pondering the matter in his mind, nor refrain from reflecting on the course which he and his colleagues ought to follow under the circumstances in which the King's resolve had placed the ministry.

Whether any, and what, concession took place between the King and Lord Melbourne subsequently, we know not. Suffice it to say, that his lordship left the Pavilion on Friday forenoon, bringing with him a letter from the King to the Duke of Wellington, which His Majesty forced on him, and which he, as a good subject, obliged the King by despatching to its destination.

Expected Dissolution of Parliament.—We advise our brother Reformers to be on the watch—a new election is at hand. The Parliament is only prorogued for three weeks, and before that time expires, a dissolution will take place—at a moment's notice. Let our countrymen look to it, that the King's proclamation—like the dismissal of the reform Ministry—may not take them by surprise. Unity, good order, and salutary reform in church and state, be our motto.—There must be no halting in a good cause.—Sun.

The Liverpool Albion of Nov. 24, says:—"The Reformers of Liverpool are summoned to meet this day, at noon, in Clayton Square, to take into consideration the present state of public affairs, and to promote economy, retrenchment, and reform." Lord Melbourne, M. P., will be in the chair."

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. The French Cabinet has been again formed. The following is the list:—Duke de Trevis (Marshall Mortier), President of the Council, and Minister of War; Admiral de Riguy, Foreign Affairs; M. Thiers, Interior; M. Guizot, Public Instruction; M. Delesclaux, Commerce; M. Persil, Justice; M. Lemaire, Finance.—With two exceptions only, the Ministers who composed the Cabinet previous to the appointment of the Duke of Basano, are to resume their seats.

HALIFAX, DEC. 31. The fast sailing Ship Jean Hastie arrived at one o'clock this afternoon from Greenock.—She sailed on the 1st Dec. put into Rosbeg Bay, and left that place on the 11th. She brought Greenock Papers to the 1st Dec. we have however only been able to obtain those of the 24th and 29th ult. from which we have hastily made the following extracts:—

LONDON, NOV. 26. No appointments of Ministers have yet been made, and the Commission necessarily issued from the Treasury is wholly temporary—even the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst, as Lord Chancellor, is only provisional. No appointments will be made until the return of Sir R. Peel, in whose hands the Duke of Wellington wishes to place the task of forming the Cabinet.

The British Packet, takes the next Mail to America. Sir R. Peel is expected home on Friday or Saturday, and if so, the finishing arrangements will soon be made.

Several Meetings have been held in the City, and resolutions adopted in favor of the formation of a Whig Ministry. Parliament has been prorogued to the 13th December.

The Provisions of the Insurance Act have been proclaimed to be in force in the borough of Canliff, the parishes of Castle Town, Killypatrick, and Ballinacree, Ireland.

There is scarcely a word of Foreign News of any interest. Since the above was put in type, we were favoured with a Paper of the 1st Dec.—The only thing of any interest which we notice in it is an offer of Lord Brougham to join the new Administration as Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Dreadful catastrophes at Liverpool. On Monday afternoon, Nov. 17th, about 300 people assembled on the Cheviote side of the river Mersey, near Bromborough Pool, Liverpool, to witness a patriotic exhibition between two men, named Fee and Robinson, for two guineas a side. The fight began a little after twelve o'clock, and lasted upwards of three quarters of an hour. When finished a number of persons embarked in boats, about two o'clock, to return to Liverpool. At this hour there was a remarkably strong ebb-tide, the current of the river in the return described being very powerful. The distance between the opposite shores at this point may be estimated two miles. The boats were heavily laden, containing it is said, about thirty persons each—a dangerous number to be carried with safety in the description of ferry boats—light four oared gigs, about twelve feet long, and very cranky, most in use on the Mersey. The boat which left the rocky ferry first, had approached within half a mile of her destination, laboring with her cargo of human beings, and contending against a strong north-west breeze, when she suddenly sunk, and all on board were precipitated into the foaming sea. Those who could not swim were anxious to seize upon those who could, and the latter being prevented from using their limbs freely, lost their self-possession, became suffocated in the desperate struggle to preserve life, and sunk to rise no more. Boats were immediately despatched, but, notwithstanding all the exertions made, only a few were saved. Another boat sailed soon after the preceding, and still more heavily laden, sunk in the river, midway between the rocky ferry and the Queen's pier-head. Here the destruction of life was dreadful, and the unfortunate beings were further removed from those who could render them assistance. Not less than twenty human creatures belonging to the last boat have found a watery grave. A great many of the persons in the boats were much intoxicated. The number lost is estimated by some at fifty, by others at forty, but perhaps the exact number will never be accurately ascertained.

The names of 30 persons have been given, who are ascertained to have been drowned. Few bodies had been recovered. Ten were saved from the boats which sunk.

Royal Hospitality.—The nobility and gentry who are occasionally invited to partake of their Majesties' festivities at Brighton speak of the domestic comforts of the Pavilion in terms of great admiration. Ostentatious parade, and rigid constraint are banished from the present King's table, and social intercourse is no longer paralysed by rigid forms and chilling hauteur. Ease and comfort add to the enjoyment of the company invited to the Pavilion. "A command to dine" is received with pleasure and delight, and not as an invitation to sacrifice a day to painful etiquette, restraint, unseasonal parade, and ceremonious forms. Political partisans, when they happen to meet at the King's table, which is often the case, never suffer their political feelings to disturb the general harmony of the company; and his Majesty's entertainments are, on all occasions, characterized by every thing calculated to give pleasure and satisfaction to the company.

The Duke of Wellington and the Belgian Fortresses.—On this subject the Duke of Wellington has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Acropolis Gazette, dated Walmer Castle, October 11, 1834:—

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement in the Acropolis Gazette, that a demand of mine upon the Minister of War (at Brussels I conclude) for £20,000 arrears of pay as Inspector General of the Belgian fortresses, has been received by that officer. I have seen a similar statement in other newspapers, with different details, and stating that the demand was £28,000. I do not in general pay much attention to such statements in newspapers; but several friends having written to me upon the subject of this report, it appears to me that the shortest mode of giving an answer is to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for such a report. I have no application to the Minister of War at Brussels for £20,000, or £28,000, or any other sum, on any account whatever, or upon any other officer or government, for superintending the construction of the fortresses in the Netherlands. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. WELLINGTON.

The Emperor of Russia.—His Imperial Majesty has arrived at Berlin, and performed the journey in the incredibly short time of sixty hours. His arrival created great astonishment. The Prince of Holland has also left Holland for Berlin on receiving the news of the late change of the English Ministry. There appears a singular coincidence in all these movements accompanying the Duke of Wellington's return to power.

Emigration to Jamaica.—The ship Rockery, which sailed Saturday week for Jamaica, took in her sixty-three emigrants, male and female. This will be perhaps one of the first experiments made with white labour in the West Indies for a considerable period. The emigrants were bound to the planter, Mr. Cooke, who takes them out, for three years, and the scene of their labours will be Chester Castle Estate, situated amongst the mountains, at the northwest side of the Island, the general air of which, it is supposed, will agree with the constitutions of the labourers. Should this experiment succeed, black labour will be at a considerable depreciation. At all events, it will greatly add to the security of the whites upon the island, in case of any insurrections among the negroes.—Liverpool Mercury.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY. From the N. York Albion, Dec. 27.

A debate took place in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary. We have copied the resolutions offered by Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts on the occasion, but the debate itself did not reach us in time for this day's publication.

House of Representatives, Washington, Dec. 23, 1834. The following Resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, was taken up for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House, (if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest,) any communications which may have been had between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection by the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands in reference to the establishment and "ad settlement of the North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments."

And that he also be requested to communicate any information which he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British Province of New-Brunswick, over the disputed territory, within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary, as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the government of Maine into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

Mr. Parks inquired of the mover, what were the objects of the resolution, particularly the last two clauses of it. Mr. Lincoln entered, at length, into an exposition of the state of the question to which the resolution refers, and an explanation of his object in calling for the information.

The debate was continued till 8 o'clock, by Messrs. Evans, Smith, Lincoln, Parks, and Foster, (the House adjourned at length, on the 24th, in the order of the day,) when, without taking the question on the adoption of the resolution, the House adjourned.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

We cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without exceedingly pressed for room, without expressing to all our patrons and friends the sincere acknowledgments of the season. We heartily wish to every one connected with us, and around us, a happy and a prosperous New Year, and venture also to express a hope, that the New Year, our subscription list may receive a new impulse, by the addition of a long roll of new subscribers. If every one of our present patrons would procure (and it is not much to ask,) one or two additional ones, it would materially benefit our Journal, and give us the means of constantly making it more and more worthy of their patronage. Our most anxious shall never be wanting to deserve support.

Since our last London dates to the 23d Nov. have come to hand, via New York, and Greenock dates to the 1st Dec., by the Jean Hastie, arrived at Halifax. They fully confirm the anticipations raised by the important news which we last week laid before our readers, altho', even yet, the new Ministry is not, or at least was not at the latest dates, fully formed. It is now, however, quite certain that a Tory Ministry was in process of formation, the Duke of Wellington having become a temporary man of all work, (pending the return from the continent of Sir R. Peel, who was daily expected,) by entering upon the manifold duties of First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary of War, &c., and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests!!! His Grace was ever celebrated for activity, energy and promptitude; but truly here is a combination of important and responsible offices, requiring the eyes of Argus, the arms of Briareus, and the strength of Hercules, to discharge it will be well if his Grace do not lose his brains or cut his throat, under the pressure of such multifarious duties. We select, from the late arrivals, some of the most interesting statements and opinions of the London press relative to this peculiar state of affairs, including a hypothetical list of new ministers, placing the Duke at the helm, and Sir Robert Peel at the head of the Commons. It is, however, very generally surmised that the latter will be the Premier. Lord Lyndhurst has actually received the Great Seal; Lord Brougham retiring with his Peacocks and a pension of £2000 per annum, after five years' hard service. Our own opinions were so fully expressed, as far as speculative ideas would allow, on the new state of things, that it were needless now to repeat them. We must wait for the details of the new ministry, ere we comment on them by our writings.

The Marquis of Wellesley has been recalled from the Government of Ireland, by his brother the Duke of Wellington.

In France, the versatility of that field-marshal has again been entirely evidenced; Louis Philippe having reconstructed his ministry from the old materials,

with only two exceptions; even Guizot, with whom reconciliation was said to be impossible, having resumed his station.

THE ELECTIONS are now terminated throughout the Province, and we give below their results. It will be seen that four Counties, viz. York, Charlotte, Northumberland, and Shropshire, have made no alteration in their representation; Kent and Gloucestershire have each returned their old Member, with an additional new one, in conformity with the late Act to increase the Representation, while changes, wholly or partially, have been effected in the Counties of St. John, Westmorland, King's, Queen's, and the City of St. John. We have now, then, 18 Members who sat in the last House, and 12, (including the 2 new Members for Carleton County,) who did not. It is probable, however, that the qualifications of two of the elect, Messrs. Clegg and Hannington, may be questioned on the meeting of the House; and therefore not impossible that there may yet be changes with respect to Charlotte and Westmorland Counties; especially the former, there being another question to determine, as to whether the Poll in that County was justly kept open to its legal limit of duration. These points the House alone can decide. But, however that may be, we have now, in great measure, a new House; much of the old material has been replaced by another selection, and it remains to be proved whether the old or the new will deserve best of their constituents and their country. Wise heads among us have been already calculating the chances; such as are usual in all speculations of different interests to transpire arrived at different results. Some anticipate every possible good from the patriotic and energetic efforts of our newly elected Legislators; while others fear they will, as a body, tamely yield to the powers that be, and prove nothing but a listless, torpid, fruitless session. We are, for ourselves, inclined to neither of these opinions; but, as we have already stated on another occasion, our moderate equanimity and straightforwardness induce us to hold the even tenor of our way, by adopting a middle course in our ideas. We cannot for a moment consider that we have selected such a nameless, spiritless, and unprincipled set of provincial affairs, that they will content themselves with a mere quiet acquiescence in everything that shall be dictated or represented to them; on the other hand, we do expect, that they are suddenly going to "set the Thames on fire." Looking over the roll of the new House, we can yet see room for improvement, which, unfortunately, has not been turned to advantage; while we have to regret the loss of some with whom we are truly sorry to part. But, on the whole, we think our Legislature has, by the late elections, gained in intelligence, independence and respectability; and we expect, therefore, to reap the benefit of the improvement. One thing is certain: "Faithful but fearless," must be the unwavering motto of every man who presumes to legislate at the present moment for New-Brunswick. Matters of the most vital importance claim the attention of our Representatives; points of interest, whether few or small, demand their profound, their faithful and their scrupulous consideration; and it is now generally admitted, that the topics and subjects for legislative enquiry and settlement are at this time peculiarly important and interesting. It would be needless for us, at this late hour, to enumerate the various points of them have been repeatedly unimpaired; every individual preparing himself for legislative labours must, or ought to be, fully conversant with them; and we would merely remind them, that it is their bounden duty to go to the House perfectly acquainted with all the vital interests of the country; thoroughly informed of all the abuses which require reformation; and resolutely determined to use their utmost efforts towards promoting that reformation, reducing lavish expenditure, encouraging internal improvement, and providing in every possible way for the security, prosperity and happiness of the country. Let it be ever remembered, we require no weak, ignorant, inactive, irresolute Members in the Legislature of New-Brunswick; men of unshaken integrity, independence and activity can alone conduct our affairs. "Rebusts" and rebuffs must have no effect on the people's representatives; machinations, intrigues, recommendations, promises, insinuations, temptations, must fall equally powerless to the ground, who brought into operation against the independent integrity of Legislative minds. The people look to the new House with anxious, scrutinising eyes; information is abroad, expectation is alive; they require and expect that their representatives will effect all these salutary reforms, and procure all those internal and general benefits which have so long been called for by the united voice of the people; and the people must not be disappointed. They are thoroughly alive to their own interests; and as some of our late elections they have plainly made it known, they have spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them. Some of our representatives have heard plain truths, the plainly spoken of late; let them, then, go to the House, it is known, they have spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them. Some of our representatives have heard plain truths, the plainly spoken of late; let them, then, go to the House, it is known, they have spoken out fearlessly and unequivocally; no half-and-half milk-and-water measures will satisfy them now; though, determined, disinterested action alone will lead them.

Members returned to serve in the next Assembly.

County of St. John. Alexander Rankin, Esqrs. John A. S. Street, Esqrs. County of Northumberland. William Lead, Esqrs. Samuel Freese, Esqrs. King's County. Queen's County. Hugh Johnston, Esqrs. Thomas B. B. Esqrs. County of Charlotte. George Hayward, Esqrs. Thomas O. Miles, Esqrs. Gloucester County. Westmorland. William Ed., Esqrs. P. Stewart, Esqrs. Carleton County. Jeremiah M. Connell, Esqrs. George W. B. Esqrs. County of Kent. City of St. John. John Wesley Weldon, Esqrs. Lewis Burns, Esqrs. John P. Ford, Esqrs. Isaac Woodward, Esqrs.

The subject of REPORTING has naturally occupied the attention of our Provincial journals, and the consideration of individuals of late; and as the period for the assembling of the Legislature draws rapidly nigh, it is absolutely necessary that efficient measures should be adopted to ensure a repetition of the practice of late years. We are thoroughly convinced, that the progress of our Provincial affairs has made it now more than ever important that the debates of our Legislators should be regularly reported, and we are confident that the public at large look with anxiety to the operations of the ensuing session. But it is equally certain that nothing will be done, unless the means be first positively provided. It is unreasonable to expect, that any individual will engage in the performance of so arduous a task, and neglect other affairs, and therefore, without certainty of adequate compensation, the scale proposed by the "Standard," and copied into our own paper, was reasonable and fair; the gross sum proposed to be raised, (£100), is little enough to compensate so laborious a performance, and it may be collected with the greatest ease, if proper individuals will give themselves the trouble to attend to it. Sir John will not and ought not to bear the whole burden, but we presume it will be ready with its share. We had formerly stated, that the Charlotte County quota is already anticipated and actually raised, and we are informed that it is positively guaranteed in the Province. We would therefore suggest, that the quota of individual members in each County, to make the necessary contribution, and to forward it to the Central Bank at Montreal, in proportion to what the other members, and all other members, we

cannot expect Reporter, to consider a very him previous fore absolutely torly forthwith out one.

The Four took place in M. Wilmot's assemblage of greater on the Resolutions supported by [The Res partially put time and impossible to tantly comp paper.]

After par and said the M. Wilmot's Resolutions on acc change in the ad, that if hereafter be the last session Committee Rev. Dr. G. ing them public meet their gratit The call fa.; and the following d. Praise The S The S With

Mr. Am on Sunday £12 11 6.

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