

quired additional support, and the country have lost an able advocate in the person of Mr Stewart. Mr Stewart is a Lawyer and once was a Whig!! J. O. C. Doyle is representative for Isle Madame. He is a Catholic and also a member of the Bar. Doyle is, I think between thirty one and thirty two years of age; rather stout, of a pale complexion, careless and plain in his dress, and has a cast of countenance inclining, as we say, to good nature. He usually addresses the chair near the head of the Bench on the Speaker's left. Doyle's politics are liberal. His conduct thus far has been strictly consistent. No man in the House comes to the attack more fearlessly than the Member for Isle Madame. He has struggled with the abuses of Government during the whole of his career, and in him the friends of Reform have found an able and unflinching advocate. He has invariably declaimed against the propriety of H. M. Council debating with closed doors; the House was hardly organized this Session before he formally brought the matter under its notice; and he also is the author of that popular measure the *Quadrennial Parliament Bill*. The member for Isle Madame is decidedly the most humorous debater in the House. Many a fell swoop his occasional sallies of wit make upon the long visaged seriousness of important debate. The gravity of Religion here's is no proof against the electrification of his *bona mots*, for her devotees are often among the first to "hold fast their sides." He seldom makes what is called a *sermo*, and is pithy and laconic in his spirited replies. He has a shrill, clear voice, more action in debate than many of his competitors, and never addresses empty benches. On the question to rescind, Doyle differed with the majority: he declared himself prepared to return to his constituents, and thought there was no honourable alternative. He first voted with the minority on his own motion to adhere to the resolutions; but on the second division when the question was, whether the offensive part only of the resolution which accused some of the Council of self-interested legislation should be rescinded, or the whole eleven, he voted with the majority. Doyle is, and always was, a Radical.

From the *Novascotian*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Ways and Means.

On the 21st March, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of Ways and Means, the committee came to the following Resolutions.

1st. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the year 1837, the amount to be paid for the Tavern License shall be the sum of £5 10.

2d. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the year 1837, the amount to be paid for a Shop License shall be £3.

3d. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that every holder of a Shop License shall be allowed to sell liquor in quantities as low as a quart.

4th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in future no Licenses called Wine and Beer Licences shall be granted or allowed.

5th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, of the several Counties or Districts in this Province, upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury, but not otherwise, to grant a License gratis, or upon payment of such less duty or tax than is hereby imposed, as may seem to them proper, to any person or persons living on roads, which are little frequented, for the encouragement of such persons keeping Houses of Entertainment on such public Roads, for the accommodation of travellers.

6th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no Magistrate or person holding His Majesty's Commission as Justice of the Peace, in and throughout the different Counties in this Province, (the Town of Halifax excepted,) shall be allowed or considered eligible to hold, or to take out, any Tavern License, for the retail of Ardent Spirits.

7th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the amount to be paid for a Tavern License, in the Town of Halifax, be £5 10.

8th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum to be paid for a Shop License, in the Town of Halifax, be £2.

9th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum to be paid for the Shop and General License in the town of Halifax, be £6 10.

10th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of Halifax, should receive for each Tavern License, five shillings—for each Shop License, five shillings—and for each Shop and General License, jointly, five shillings.

11th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Clerk of the Licenses in the Town of Halifax, should receive for each Tavern License, five shillings

—for each Shop License, five shillings—and for each Shop and General License, jointly, five shillings.

The Chairman of the Committee having reported to the House the foregoing Resolutions, Mr Chipman moved that—"Whereas, The first five Resolutions were injurious to the general interest and prosperity of the Temperance Cause within the Province—they should not be received, but be committed, for the purpose of fixing the rate of License Duties for the year 1837, the same as last year; which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve; against it, twenty five.

For the Motion—Messrs Chipman, Morton, John Young, Dewolf, Allison, Upham, McLellan, Holland, McDonald, Holdsworth, D'Key, and Whitman.

Against it—Messrs Howe, Taylor, Thorne, Spearwater, Archibald, Kavanagh, McDougall, Annand, B Smith, Lewis, Benjamin, DesBarres, Fairbanks, Huntington, Dodd, Rudolf, Umacke, Clements, Heckman, Miller, Forrester, W. Young, G. Smith, Stewart, and Goudge.

A Bill, embodying these Resolutions subsequently passed the House and Council, and received the assent of the Governor.

The sum granted for the service of roads and bridges for the present year, will be applied as follows:—

Halifax 960, Hants 795, King's 790, Annapolis 850, Shelburne, 460, Yarmouth 460, Queen's 520, Lunenburg 730, Colchester 730, Cumberland 630, Pictou 790, Sydney 410, Guysborough 410, Cape Breton 525, Richmond 420, *Juste au Corps* 440 Total £10,000

Thursday, March, 30—An engrossed Bill to prohibit the exportation of Grain and Potatoes out of this Province, was read a third time; and thereupon, Mr J. Young moved, that the following clause do pass, and be added to the Bill by way of Rider, viz:—

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if the holder of any Merchantable Oats and Potatoes shall prove, by the oath of two or more credible witnesses, to the satisfaction of any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that he has bona fide and truly endeavoured to sell such Oats and Potatoes, and has been, and is, unable to obtain for the Oats 2s. 6d., and for the Potatoes 2s per Bushel—the said Justices shall grant him a Certificate to that effect, under their Hands and Seals; on presenting which Certificate to the Collector of the Customs at the nearest Port, such Collector, if he shall be satisfied therewith, and that the prices of the Oats and Potatoes at the place where the same are intended to be shipped, are really and truly at or below 2s 6d and 2s, respectively, per bushel, shall permit the same to be exported, and grant the necessary papers therefore; which, being seconded and debated was put and lost, 18 to 24.

For the motion—Messrs Stewart, Morton, Clements, J. Young, D'Entremont, Whitman, W. Young, Spearwater, Holland, McLellan, Holdsworth, Elder, Allison, W. Sargent, Huntington, Bell, Thorne, Chipman.

Against the motion—Messrs Hatton, Archibald, J. Sargent, Lewis, Dewolf, Howe, B. Smith, Kavanagh, Taylor, Fairbanks, Upham, Forrester, Dodd, McDonald, DesBarres, Holmes, Umacke, Heckman, Miller, Rudolf, Benjamin, G. Smith, Doyle, Goudge.

Mr J. Young then moved as an amendment, that the words "after the first day of May next," be inserted after the words "shall prove" which was also moved and negatived.

The original Bill then passed.

The *Novascotian* of the 5th instant, furnishes the following remarks:—

On Saturday the Speaker was taken suddenly ill, and has since been confined by a severe attack of erysipelas in the face. The House, of course, was compelled to adjourn; and, on Monday, the Clerk having reported that, in the opinion of his Medical Adviser, he would not be able to attend his duties until the end of the week; and it being impossible, at this late period of the Session, to delay the business by adjourning over from day to day, it was determined to appoint a Speaker, pro tem. The Books were consulted, and the usual application made to the Executive, through the Clerk; in reply to which his Excellency informed the House that he would give a formal answer at one o'clock on Tuesday. Meanwhile a good deal of animation and excitement prevailed, in the House and out of it—various Candidates were in the field, and an active canvass commenced. Although the seat was, in all probability, only to be holden a few days, still the compliment to be paid was one of value—was in some degree an indication of the political opinions of the House—and, of course, gave the party elected a kind of claim to future consideration, in the event of an actual vacancy occurring. It was generally understood, on Monday afternoon, that the Reformers would, with one or two exceptions, support George Smith, Esq. but it was not until Tuesday morning that the determination was announced, that no candidate

was to be offered on the other side. A little after one o'clock, Sir Rupert D. George brought down a Message, commanding the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The House having attended, the Chief Justice declared the pleasure of His Excellency, that they should proceed to elect a temporary Speaker to serve during Mr Archibald's illness, and present him for His Excellency's approval. On the return of the Members to their own Chamber, George Smith, Esq. was proposed by Mr Doyle, and seconded by Mr Huntington. John Morton, Esq. was then proposed by John Young, Esq. seconded by W. Young, Esq. when a short debate arose, which was ended by Mr Young withdrawing his motion at Mr Morton's request—when the question having been put, and Mr Smith unanimously elected, he was handed to the Chair by S. Heckman, Esq. and returned thanks in a short and appropriate address. The usual formalities of presentation and approval were then gone through, and the house proceeded to business.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE SCOTSMAN.

Mr Lushington's motion declaring the inexpediency of Bishops sitting in the House of Peers, produced a short but interesting debate, on Thursday. He cited the opinions of various Episcopalian writers, Watson, Leighton, Jebb, and others, showing the two-fold mischievous effects of the practice; first, that individuals were made prelates for their political, rather than their religious qualifications; and secondly, that even when disposed to be faithful to their spiritual charge, they are withdrawn for seven or eight months of the year from the sphere of their duties. Seats in the Legislature, he observed, are not assigned to the heads of the Church in any state of Europe except Britain. It may be added, that wherever States-General or National Assemblies existed in ancient times, the representatives of the clergy we believe, with scarcely an exception, formed a component part of them; and that, as the science of Government advanced, they have been deprived of the privilege in one country after another, till in our times, the venerable barbarism of "Lords Spiritual" exists in Britain alone. Lord John Russell made a remarkably ingenious reply. It would be idle even in a Voluntary to complain of his learned defence of clerical legislators. It is plain that we are not yet ripe for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords; and an English Minister must either adopt Lord John's views, or walk out of office; for he could scarcely enjoy the privilege of being silent on a constitutional question of such importance. The most plausible argument he brought forward, was that which justifies the admission of the clergy to the Upper House, on the ground that they are excluded by positive enactment from the Lower. This exclusion rests mainly, we presume, on the principle, that they are the servants of the State, paid for the performance of a particular duty which does not permit of absence from their post; but the principle has been absurdly carried so far, that the clerical character once assumed, is held to be indelible, and no person who has been a clergyman in the English Establishment can sit in the Commons House; unless, as Horne Took said, he has first qualified himself by committing adultery, preaching infidelity, or violating some of the canons, so as to incur the penalty of deprivation! Lord John frankly admitted that every Ministry selected their own partisans for Episcopal honours; and if the bench was Tory the reason, plainly was, that the Government had been Tory for a long course of years. Accounts might balance one another in the long run under this practice, and we might have a Liberal bench in the course of a generation; but how does the system work in the diocesses? The whole enormous patronage and influence of the Bishops must be exercised on party principles, and independent conduct may bring ruin on an info-