

can assure your Lordships that future reductions will be made with all the care and diligence which we can apply to the subject. Connected with the questions of economy and retrenchment is doubtless that of maintaining the public credit; and on this I will merely observe, that it is at once our interest and our duty as it shall be our object to support public credit by all means in our power. The only other point which it remains for me to explain is our resolution with respect to Foreign Powers. On this as on the other branches into which I have divided my statement, I must say hitherto we have had no means of knowing what has been done upon this subject by our predecessors. But, my Lords, I now repeat in office what I before stated as my opinion, that the first object, interest and duty of the British Government should be to maintain, by all means consistent with the honour of the country, the preservation of peace. [hear, hear.] The true policy of this country is to maintain universal peace, and therefore the first object of this country ought to be non-interference. [hear, hear.] I cannot say more, not knowing what has been the course pursued by my predecessors; but in looking to the means by which peace may be preserved, we must also look to the maintenance of our connection with the Powers with whom we are in alliance. (hear, hear.) It must be the care of the new government, as I have no doubt it was that of the old, to maintain a proper connection with our allies, for the purpose of keeping unbroken the peace of Europe.

With France, I trust we shall be able to hold the most friendly relations. Between two great and powerful nations, standing on the same principles of public liberty, the union arising from community of sentiment and feeling ought to be the closest and the most enduring; it should teach them to seek and to promote each the welfare and the happiness of the other, and cautiously to avoid all views of aggrandizement and ambition, which might endanger the stability of empires, and disturb the peace of the world. (cheers.) My Lords, to sum up in a few words, the principles on which I stand, will, I trust, be found to be these—Amelioration of Abuses—Promotion of Economy—and the endeavour to preserve peace consistently with the honour of the country. (hear, hear.) Under these principles, I have undertaken a task, to which I have not the affectation or presumption to consider myself equal. At my advanced age, retirement and repose would be more fitted to the circumstances under which I am placed, than that active and anxious exertion to which I shall be subjected in the high office to which my gracious sovereign has been pleased to call me. But, my Lords, the fact, that I am now here, arises from merits of his own: it may rather be considered as founded upon accident. My Lords, I remember my age and my limited capabilities, but I knew that if I declined the task which had been allotted to me, there was reason to fear the attempt to form an administration might have failed altogether. Urged, therefore, my Lords, by my public duty to attempt that to which I am not equal, my only trust is in the support of this House and of the Public, and above all, in the gracious kindness and confidence of his Majesty, which alone can carry me through. With this support I am ready to attempt all things for the service of the country—looking always to the principles on which I have demanded this support and claiming now that indulgence which may be well and justly accorded to an administration formed under such circumstances and so recently completed. (cheers.) If hereafter it shall be found that I cannot execute what I have undertaken—if I cannot conduct the public affairs in a manner satisfactory to those from whom I claim support—if it be proven that I am unable to bear the load I have essayed to carry, I shall be ready to resign into his Majesty's hands that power which he has so graciously, so kindly, and so confidently submitted to me. (hear, hear.) It is not necessary for me to repeat my gratitude at the confidence of his most gracious Majesty, which alone enabled me to form an administration so rapidly, and under such peculiar circumstances. It was only this day week, when I was listening on the other side of the house to the speech of the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack, and little did I then suppose that such an event would come to pass. It is only by the gracious confidence of the sovereign, that I have been within this short space of time, enabled to assemble around me, with a view of parliamentary influence, and without any view except the efficiency of the persons, the friends with whom I act. My Lords, the Administration stands before you and the public. You know the persons—you have heard our principles; and for the maintenance of them, we throw ourselves upon the confidence and support of our Sovereign, the House, and the Country.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF THE METROPOLIS.—THE ROYAL VISIT POSTPONED.

The intended visit of their Majesties to the City is postponed!!!

The rumours then, which prevailed for some days past—rumours too vague and improbable not to be scoffed by all rational men—have had but too good a foundation. The Ministers have advised the King not to visit the city!

There is no doubt but that there is felt a serious alarm by Ministers. At four o'clock yesterday a Council of all the Ministers was held, which sat in deliberation upwards of two hours; and again at midnight another Council, of equal duration, was held. To this we may add that, however strange it may appear, orders have been given to put the military stations throughout the metropolis in a state of efficient defence. At the Towers the gates are ordered to be kept closed for the day, and all the troops to be under arms. Sand bags and other muniments of war proper for sustaining a siege have been sent into that fortress. The place is also provisioned for a considerable time, and every arrangement made as well to put into a condition to resist a sudden attack, as a lengthened and

more serious blockade. We understand also that reinforcements of troops have been ordered from all quarters towards town. No doubt the public will wait with much anxiety for an explanation of all this in the House of Lords to-night, and perhaps the Duke of Wellington may now admit that some little inquiry into the state of the country is necessary.

(From the Sun of Monday.)

The fact of Ministers having advised his Majesty to postpone his intended visit to the city to-morrow, forms the whole source of conversation at the West End. Groups of individuals are to be seen collected together, each one anxiously inquiring what circumstances can have arisen, or what information Government can have received, to have come to such an unlooked for determination.

Two o'Clock.—It is almost impossible to convey any idea of the state of excitement under which the city now labours. Everyone seems astonished at the crisis so unexpectedly arrived, and the reports current are of a description to excite the most fearful alarm.

Consols for account have been as low as 77 1-8 1-4; they are now 78 1-2 3-4.

With respect to Foreign Stock, there is absolutely no real price for any security.

FOREIGN.—FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

The public mind appears to be filled with expectations of war. Whatever may be the general feeling at the thought of such a calamity, we cannot but contemplate with satisfaction the calm and proud attitude of a warlike nation who can boldly look forward to events, confident on turning back to the past that there is nothing to fear for the future. It would never be alarmed at danger, and moreover, all things considered, it seems to us that every probability is still in favor of peace. Alarm, however, has been created, and particularly by an article in the Augsburg Gazette, announcing that extraordinary activity prevails in the war department of Prussia, and that numerous recruits and reserves are being sent to the army on the Rhine; that Austria is preparing large armaments; that couriers are rapidly passing and re-passing between Madrid and St. Petersburg, and that Russia urges the immediate arming of the Continental Powers. The St. Petersburg Gazette, also speaks of six corps being placed on a war-footing, and the marching of several divisions the western frontier of the empire, and of their being established in Volynia and Podolia. The Northern Courts may have been deceived by calumniators interested in the ruin of our prosperity, and news is slow in reaching those distant countries; but how the truth has penetrated even to St. Petersburg, and the dispositions of the Emperor Nicholas and King of Prussia have completely changed. A letter from Berlin dated the 16th inst. arrived by an extraordinary courier; contradicts these reports of war in the most positive manner.

A Royal Ordinance has repealed the Bourbon provisions for the instalment and allowance of Cardinals. All these gentry resident in France, lose their fat stipend, from the 1st January, 1831.

FROM THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.

We have received by express, French papers of Thursday's date, and the other Papers and Letters of Wednesday. Various rumours were afloat in the French capital. 76,000 Prussians are stated to be assembled on the frontiers—the fortifications of Nimeguen were undergoing repairs—the Emperor of Russia has collected 100,000 men in Poland, who are ordered to march southward—that insurrections had broken out at Milan—that Cadiz, Carthage, and Velantia had hoisted the tri-coloured flag, and that Arragon had risen. Now, all these we give as rumours, and we are not inclined to credit them.

The contents of the Brussel papers which have arrived, are important and satisfactory. On Monday the question, whether the government of Belgium shall be Monarchical or Republican, was put to the vote and decided as follows:—

For a Monarchy	174
For a Republic	19
Majority in favour of a Monarchy,	161

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1831.

The Courier did not arrive until 5 o'clock last evening, but did not bring the Halifax Mail. We are

unable to account for this circumstance, but give below two extracts from the Courier's Way-Bill!

From the Dorchester Way-Bill.

'No mail from Halifax this week for Dorchester, Richibucto, or Miramichi, except papers which came so confused that it was utterly impossible for me to discover where they were intended for, but I have sent a part of them to the North trusting that I have done right.'

From the Richibucto do.

'Sunday 4 o'clock P. M.

The Mail arrived and dispatched. The Novascotians mentioned within are for St. John, Fredericton, P. E. Island, and St. Andrews.'

To the politeness of J. W. Weldon, Esq. we are indebted for the Novascotian of the 5th inst. which puts us in possession of European dates to the 11th Dec. received by the Plover, packet, in 13 days passage from Falmouth.

We have neither time nor space for remark but give below such a summary, of the principal items as our time and the mutilated state of the paper received would admit of.

The Colonial papers furnish nothing of local interest

HALIFAX.—His Majesty's Packet Plover, Lt. Downie, arrived last night, in the short passage of 18 days from Falmouth, bringing London Papers to the 7th, and Falmouth to the 11th December.—The intelligence they contain is of a highly satisfactory nature. The Ministry was settled, and the business in both Houses proceeding, in spite of the opposition, made by the members of the late administration and their friends. We subjoin a correct list of the new Ministry; it will be found more full and accurate, than that furnished by the papers previously received.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Lord Chancellor, Mr. Brougham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Althorp; Home Secretary, Viscount Melbourne; Under Sec. Mr. G. Lamb; Foreign Under Secretary, Sir J. Shee; Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Colonial Secretary, Viscount Goderich; Under Sec. Lord Howick; Secretary-at-War, Mr. C. Wynn; President of the Board of Trade, Lord Auckland; President of the Board of Control, Mr. C. Grant; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir J. Graham; President of the Council, Marchioness of Lansdown; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham; Chao. of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland; Master of the Mint, Sir H. Parnell; Master Gen. of the Ordnance, Sir James Kempt; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, March. of Angles; Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Stanley; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunket; Attorney General, Mr. Denman; The Solicitor General, Mr. Horne; Judge Advocate, Mr. Robert Grant; The Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire; Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Poulet Thomson; Surveyor General to the Board of Ordnance, Sir Robert Spencer; Post-Master General, Duke of Richmond; Paymaster-General of the Forces, Lord J. Russell; Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill; Attorney Gen. of Ireland, Mr. Pinfather; Solicitor Gen. of Ireland, Mr. Doherly; Seat in the Cabinet, Earl of Carlisle; Lord Stewart of His Majesty's Household, Marq. Wellesley; Master of the Horse to the King, Earl of Albemarle; Master of the Buck-hounds, Viscount Anson; Secretary Board of Control, Lord Sandon; Lords Commissioners of the Treasury—Earl Grey, Lord Nugent, R. V. Smith, Esq. Francis Baring, Esq. and the Hon. George Ponsönbly; Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Spring Rice.

On the 16th the new Lord Chancellor, who takes the title of Lord Brougham, made his first speech in the Upper House, in which he expressed his determination to maintain his principles, and endeavor, as far as lay in his power, still to work out the good of the country.—On the 2d Dec. he introduced to their Lordship's notice a Bill for establishing Courts of Local Jurisdiction, and making Law cheap, in a powerful and argumentative speech. The Debates in Parliament, from the period of the resignation, are not particularly interesting.—The disturbances still continue in different parts of England; but the Government is taking prompt and decisive measures to put them down, by the strong hand of the Law, and by a diligent application of such ameliorating measures as come within the compass of their power. The funds were still in an unsettled state, and rumours of all kinds—some of them absurd enough—were afloat upon the Exchange.

There is a report that Russia, Austria and Prussia, intend to interfere with Belgium; and to take upon themselves the care of regulating its affairs and establishing its government. It is not improbable, from the tenor of the King's Speech, that England was to have been a party to those arrangements. The present administration will no doubt draw off from any such interference. France is said to be arming—to keep peace, if possible, but to be ready for war. We throw together a few of the most interesting items we can find.

The trial of the ex-ministers will commence on the 15th. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 1st inst. M. Lafitte proposed to restore to the state, the amount of the indemnities granted by the late government to the emigrants. He assured the Chamber that the warlike preparations, so insisted on of late, had nothing in them to alarm the country, but that peace would survive the crisis caused by the affairs of Belgium—that France would negotiate in a strong attitude, and her reasonings for peace would be backed by the powerful argument of 500,000 men, and 1,000,000 national guard is ready to resent a provocation to war. How then could war be anticipated? Marshal Saur asked for 80,000 men of the conscripts of 1830, to be made ready for active service. He had no fear of war.

The Pope's nuncio in Paris is stripped of his honors; and French soldiers are no longer required to attend Mass.

PARIS.—Considerable anxiety has been created by the stated arrival of a notorious assassin named Griffin, who, it is said, has