

viewed the most horrible designs with respect to the prince royal. The wretch has not yet been apprehended.

Commercial letters of the 15th ult. have been received from Petersburg. They speak of some slight improvement in Trade, and state that the ravages of the Cholera Morbus are subsiding generally throughout Russia. The letters from Odessa state that place to continue quite free from the disorder, and that it had ceased in the northern provinces.

It is said the Coronation will take place in the spring. A report has been current for some days passed, that the office of Master General of the Ordnance is to be abolished. It does not appear, that up to the present time, any decision has been come to on the subject.

LIVERPOOL.—The contest for the representation of this town terminated on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th ult. in favor of Mr. Ewart.

The arrival of two high diplomatists from the two great continental powers, Russia and Austria within the last few days has created a great sensation at the west-end of the town, as it is stated that they are invested with unlimited powers upon the important subject of the future government of Belgium.

It is reported that it is in contemplation to elect Prince Leopold, King of the Netherlands.

The present Ministry will endeavor to go on without a dissolution of Parliament as long as they can, but there is a possibility that they may be driven to the necessity of that measure in the spring; nor is it to be wondered at when it is to be recollected that the government boroughs are in the hands of the partisans of the late Administration.

THE NETHERLANDS.—It is stated that General Chasse has received orders from the Dutch King, to hold the citadel of Antwerp at all hazards; so that, if this be true, a renewal of the frightful conflict which has already nearly laid the city in ruins, may be anticipated.

Great excesses have been committed at Louvaine by the mob. The national Congress at Brussels was to assemble on Monday last, to decide on the form of the new constitution. De Potter has declined being a member of it. He has published what he calls a profession of his political faith, in which he condemns a hereditary form of government, recommends a republic, with a president, for three or five years, and protests against any member of the House of Nassau, or any foreign prince, or stranger, being at the head of it. Every day seems to widen the breach between Holland and Belgium. The States General of the Hague in their address to the King, insist on the necessity of a total separation, and they have passed a law for the repression of sedition, one clause of which enacts, that every Belgian holding Office of any kind in Holland shall be displaced.

SPAIN.—On the 26th ult. Gen. Valdez, after a sanguinary conflict with an everwhelming force in the neighbourhood of Vera, which place he had occupied by the direction of Mina, was completely routed, and fled with his surviving followers across the French frontier, whither they were pursued by the Royalist's forces. Several of the Constitutionists were taken prisoners, and in violation of the rights of nations shut on French ground. Intelligence from Bayonne to the 30th states that Mina with a slender force of a few hundred men, had been completely routed. Mina escaped with a few followers.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Times.—The country has at length obtained an administration pledged spontaneously, but most solemnly, to three great principles of policy, domestic and foreign. Lord Grey has announced, as the grounds on which he means to rest the claims of his government to the national approbation and support:—1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament. 2. An unsparring retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments. 3. A complete system of non-interference on all those questions which were now disturbing and distracting the continent of Europe, so far as the national honour would permit. We conceive that, directly, or indirectly, every duty of a Minister, and every right and interest of the nation, may be comprehended and provided for under the above three heads.

THE LATE MINISTRY.

MORNING HERALD.—If his grace possess any feeling, the circumstances under which his resignation has become necessary, must be to him a subject on which he cannot reflect without pain, and we are not, therefore, disposed to dwell at this time on the signal blunders, to say nothing worse of them, by which he has succeeded, in a few weeks, in erasing from the memory of the people of England the gratitude they entertained towards him for accomplishing a great task of the pacification of Ireland, his conscientious Disensions, and the blow which he struck at monopoly and ministerial tyranny in the Peer Bill of last session. We were first disgusted with his ministry when we found him embarked with Sir James Scarlett in an irritating crusade against the press. Had he from that time a sort of fatality seems to have attended his ministry.

GLOBE.—With the exception of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, the Ministry consisted of persons, some of them positively unpopular, none of them possessed of positive weight or striking aptitude. Whether the Duke of Wellington purposely recruited himself to such auxiliaries, it is difficult to say; it is possible that he was more attentive to the qualities of obedience and dispatch, which made the transaction of official business easy than to those qualities, which commanded the assent of Parliament and the country. But it is no small proof of the respectability of his own character, that he held together so long a ministry composed of such materials.

The ministry has fallen in consequence of the suspicion which it laboured under of being inclined to interference with continental politics—of the declared opposition of the premier to reform—of the belief that the cabinet was coquetting with the most prejudiced and corrupt and terrific parts of the aristocracy, and that it was hesitating, to say the least of it, in its economical reforms. It was foretold from the common strain of their pamphleteers, that the ministry would receive an accession from the Tories and alarmists of the old leaven, for humoring some of these, it has lost its hold of the country. A ministry will, therefore, be now looked for free from the objections which were fatal to the last—a ministry free from the suspicion of an intention to interfere with foreign quarrels—a ministry friendly to parliamentary reform—a ministry resolved, above all things, to proceed sparingly to cut down our corrupt and profuse expenditure, for this is the first want and cry of the country. Such a ministry will have many honest means of popularity, and it will have a source of strength in the confidence of a King whose chief ambition seems to be to retain and deserve the affection of the people. The dangers to be avoided will be compromise and coalition for the temporary purpose of patching up a strong party in Parliament.

STANDARD.—The Duke of Wellington has ceased to be minister.—So ends our enmity. It is no longer in his power to injure the country which his skill and valour saved; and ungenerous indeed would they be who should now willingly recollect any thing but his splendid services. Without canvassing, however ill-naturedly, the civil conduct and character of the man during the two unhappy years of his administration, we may endeavour to expose a delusion industriously raised for dishonest purposes as to the causes and circumstances of the minister's fall from office. It is said that the minister owes his political ruin to the tenor of the King's speech, and to his own declaration; the minister lost his remaining supporters; but these were supporters whom he could not hope to retain, without going the whole length of revolution, and who, had he retained them, would have failed to sustain him against the strong and indignant displeasure of the gained, instead of losing, influence, by his avowed hostility to liberalism and radicalism; let them recollect, also, that the last session, and the latter half of the preceding session, presented nothing but a series of retreats or reverses on the part of the minister—that at the elections he was so unpopular that Mr. Brougham truly said of him at the Leeds election dinner, among the infinite variety of claims to public favour put forward by candidates throughout the kingdom, no man ventured to ask for support on the ground of his attachment to the minister. When these things are considered, it must be pain that it is only in the sense in which the final plunge might be called the cause of ruin to him who has long run a headlong course of destruction, that the King's speech, or the great body of the people. The history of his grace's brief political career is soon told; he encouraged, was supported by, and deceived in turn, every great party in the community; first, the high Tories—secondly, the Whigs—thirdly, the radicals. The lowest and most contemptible were, in the proper order of degradation, his grace's allies having lost them he had exhausted all—and fell, not through their special displeasure alone, but because in displeasing them, he had reached the fullness of his unpopularity. Let any who entertain the opinion that this party was strong enough to crush the minister, recollect that Mr. Canning, in the very crisis of his struggle for power, declared against them in far stronger language than was used in either the King's speech or the Duke of Wellington's late declaration, and that Mr. Canning's declaration, can be said to have caused the fall of the Duke of Wellington. The day that his grace abandoned his principles, he sealed his political ruin, though he has been able to postpone its consummation for a few months by temporising and all the arts of shuffling.

HALIFAX.—EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—By a copious selection we have, in this number, essayed to put our readers in possession of the sentiments and opinions of the leading British Journals—upon the three engrossing topics of the day—The dismissal of the late Administration—the character and probable measures of the present Ministry—the state of Continental Europe—and the prospects and probabilities of peace or war. These articles, we are satisfied, will be read with deep interest—the signs of the times are worth studying.

S. G. W. ARCHIBALD, Esq. has been appointed his Majesty's Attorney General, for the Province of

Nova Scotia. WM. HILL, Esq. Senior King's Counsel, succeeds him as Solicitor General. We may have a few remarks to make upon these appointments hereafter.

We have endeavored this week to lay before our readers a succinct account of the late disturbances in England, and the causes which led to the recent changes in the Ministry.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Robert Lachie, while proceeding to Baltibog on Sunday morning last, unfortunately fell through the ice, a short distance below Messrs. Galmour, Rankin, & co's Mills, and before any assistance could be rendered him, he was unfortunately drowned. Every exertion has since been made to find the body but without success.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ABERDEEN, Nov. 1.—Brig Albion, Leslie, passed through the Bay for Leith. 18th—Aberdeenshire, Oswald, passed through the Bay for Montrose, both from Miramichi. The brig Catherine, from hence has arrived at Kingston, Jam.

MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—DEATHS.—At Fredericton, Mr. Robert Payne, Sen.; at West Isles, Mr. Wm. Stewart

MARRIED.—At New-York, J. Leander Starr, Esq. of Halifax to Miss Frances Barberie Throckmorton.

A Meeting will be held at St. Andrews Church on Monday next, at 11 o'clock. The Congregations are particularly requested to attend Chatham, 11th January, 1831.

NOTICE

The Pews of St. James's Church will be sold by Public Auction, within the Church, on Saturday the 22nd inst. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. For Conditions of sale and other particulars, Apply to JAMES GILMOUR, Esq. or to WILLIAM LOCH, JAMES WRIGHT, AUCTIONEER. Newcastle, 10th January, 1831.

BASS! BASS! BASS!

A sum of money having been Subscribed for the encouragement of the BASS FISHERY in the River Miramichi, and its tributary stream; the intention of this advertisement is to give notice that that sum will be awarded as premiums to those who will bring the largest quantities of that species of Fish to this Market for Sale, exclusive of their value, & delivered within six weeks from this date. For further particulars apply to HENRY CUNARD, Esq. Miramichi, January 10.

NOTICE

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the QUEBEC & HALIFAX STEAM BOAT, will be held at Mr. Joseph Russell's, Chatham, on TUESDAY the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing proxies in Quebec, and decide on such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting. JOSEPH CUNARD, Agent in Chatham. Miramichi, January 10.

CRANE & ALLISON'S.

Have received per the Advertiser from Liverpool the FALL SUPPLY, consisting of—Blue and Drab FLUSHING, Black and Drab Coating, Rose and Point BLANKETS, White and Red Flannels, Stout Milled do. 6-4 Green Baze, Guernsey Frocks, Pea and Monkey JACKETS, S riped Cotton, Check and Homespun, Brown Down and Osmberg, Bed Ticks, Candlewick, Post, Pot, and Footcap PAPER, and Wafer—22, 25 and 27 inch Canada Stoves, and Stove pipe—4 6 8 10 20 and 30 fine Rose Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, 7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass, and Putty, Hand Frame Whip and Cross-cut Saws, Shovels, and Spades, Tea Kettles, Cass, Iron Pots, Camp Ovens Round and Open, Horse Bells, Hinges, Traces, Table Knives, and Forks, Axes and Pen Knives, Razors, Hinges, Steel Yards, Pad Locks, and Pin Locks, Curry Combs, Chalk line, Black Pepper, Mustard, Black Lead, Tobacco, Pipes in boxes, each 4 gross, Soap in boxes each 56 lbs. &c. &c.

On Hand,

BRANDY, GIN, RUM, M. Liqueur, Brown and Pale, Sogars, Irish and Quebec Pork and Beef, Flour, Tea, and Coffee, and Prime Champagne &c. which they offer for sale cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Newcastle, 15th Nov. 1830.