

say the office he has accepted will require the whole of his powers. At this period, however, it would be unfair not to remember, that he has frequently done justice to the venerable and upright Earl of Eldon, a man he has only to imitate to render himself worthy of the position to which he has been so unexpectedly preferred. We are, besides, sorely prepared to admire the policy which has called Lord Althorpe and Mr. Charles Grant to the prominent situation they occupy—especially when we recollect that Mr. Sadler and Sir Henry Parnell are left out of view.

The Principal measures of the new Cabinet are professedly—retrenchment, reform, and non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations. These are what might have been expected from the Whig party who have entered office. We do not believe, however, that they will proceed to any extent in their principles—at least to the extent which the Whig party out of office, have all along demanded. They know their situation too well to risk such extreme measures; and, if we are entitled to judge from their conduct during Fox's short lived administration, they will be chiefly distinguished by their forbearance on the great public questions, which they are in the habit of agitating, chiefly for the purpose of keeping party alive. For our own part, far from anticipating violence or outrage from the men who have just gained the ascendant, we rather think, that by doing only a tythe of what they profess, they will ruin their character as politicians for ever. This, to be sure, would be a consummation which might not excite much regret in our minds, and in the minds of a great majority of the country; but it cannot be doubted, that at present, there is an absolute necessity that some Government should arise, the very reverse of the late fluctuating and very indecisive Ministry. If the new men have courage and principle enough to supply this desideratum, we shall offer no factious opposition at least to their measures. But if we are disappointed in them,—that is, if they forsake the cause of the country (which few understand in its right sense); they shall incur our most relentless hatred. They may depend upon it that Whiggery is too much despised—too much detested to stand long with the people of Britain; and that course must at once and for ever be given up.

In regard to the principles of their conduct which the new Ministry mean to pursue, we can only say that the country is ready to go along with them in any reasonable measure, either of retrenchment or reform. But care must be taken lest the new lights lead the people astray in these matters. There may come a time—and it is generally considered as not far distant—when the Whigs will be compelled to resume their old relations—to sink into the opposition. But, meanwhile, they may be enabled to carry such measures as will not be easily remedied when they are once more thrown out of office. To prevent such a result, caution, above all, in regard to the new men, is absolutely indispensable. We know not yet what they mean by reform, though we guess that it will turn out any thing but revolution. If Mr. Brougham meant that his views were really moderate, we have not much to fear. We expect that the Scotch burghs will be destroyed—a system of representation which invests men, who may have neither property nor talent, with a power of election which has generally been most injudiciously exercised. The representation of large towns is a point of some delicacy; but, we trust, from the admixture of the aristocracy and the landed interest which we find in the Cabinet, that the manufacturing and commercial population already strong, will not be rendered imperative and overwhelming. For ourselves, we have always been in favour of a moderate reform, ever since the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, the infamous tool of the party that had just been disgraced: and, if this is what we are now to have, we shall receive it as a boon and a benefit.

Retrenchment is another affair. The country is loud in favour of any measure which may tend to relieve the labouring classes. Let us by all means then adopt retrenchment. It is expected of the Whigs; and, in the first place, they must one and all, sacrifice the surplus revenues of official plunder. It is not the mere salaries alone that should be touched; the PERQUISITES, which come from the country must be abridged. But if the new Ministers profess that economy will relieve the country, they will find themselves, in the end very much mistaken. No, no, they must look a little deeper into things. The Currency Bill must be instantly repealed: and the MARKET OPENED TO LABOUR AND WEALTH OF ALL KINDS. The mere capitalist must be reduced to his proper footing; he is at present the only tyrant and oppressor of whom the country complains. Political

Economy and Free Trade must be abandoned; and the tax-ridden country must no longer be sacrificed to foreign prosperity, or to speculative ignorance: We desire retrenchment, however, as a preliminary. As to the non-interference in foreign affairs, proposed by the Grey Administration, we are certainly desirous that the close system should be eschewed. Not, however, that we conceive there is any policy in being open-mouthed. Unjust and unnecessary war is a great evil at all times. Peace is wanted; and the people will keep it as long as they can. But it must be remembered that there are two ways of provoking hostile aggression. A timid policy never fails to excite boldness in other nations—perhaps more readily than an uncalled for act of interference. We know not the views of the Ministers on these points; but as they are yet wholly untried, they require to be watched. The whole nation must be their centinels.

The joy which we have experienced in contemplating the downfall of the Wellington government, may have induced us to soften our tone towards the now dominant party. Besides, we are ready to second the desires of the King,—and we see no reason why we should commence any formal opposition to the new government. Nevertheless we must remark, in conclusion, that it is not without distrust and misgivings that we compare their past with what may be their future career. We, therefore, express ourselves ready to afford their exertions "a clear stage," but meanwhile we must add, "a little favour."

AMERICA.

United States.

MASSACHUSETTS.—"The census shows an increase of population in the last ten years of 86,855, or about 17 per cent. The census of 1790 gave a population of 378,787; 1800, 432,845; 1810, 472,040; 1820, 523,159. The ratio of increase since the last census is greater than during either of the preceding intervals. There is an increase of the number of coloured persons of 229. Males, 294,499; Females, 302,559; Coloured, 7,006. Total, 610,014."

BOSTON. THE SNOW STORM.—Within the recollection of the oldest citizen, we do not believe that there has ever been experienced, a storm that has blocked up the roads so much in so short a time. It seems not to have been felt much in Maine towards the East. But South, North, and West, it has extended far and wide. Having been called last week on business towards the North West, and having attempted to return Saturday, we can speak very feelingly on the subject, though we encountered it coolly. It cannot be better described than by saying that the streets of this city afford a specimen of the aspect for 100 miles North West of Boston.

For some twenty miles our horses were pioneers. In many places the roads were blocked up above the fences and utterly impassable by horses. In some places, the stage was taken over the walls and passed along the fields, whence the snow had drifted into the road. In others the horses were taken out and the stage drawn by the passengers. In Townsend fifty odd miles from the city, on Monday, we met a body of people and about 20 yoke of oxen in a line breaking open the road. Thence, we found "delectable travelling." In Cambridge our stage had a "regular built" turn over, but the snow was so very yielding that it produced nothing but merriment. The Eastern mail arrived last evening in due time. At this hour (11 o'clock P. M. Tuesday) two mails are due from New York, and three from all south of New York.

BANKS.—It appears from the abstract of returns prepared for the use of the Legislature, that there are 63 Banks in the State—that the capital stock paid in is \$19,295,000; bills in circulation, \$5,424,000; net profits on hand, \$544,498 62; balances due to other banks, \$2,128,576 35; cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest, \$3,574,957 4; cash deposited, bearing interest, \$2,864,266; due from the banks, \$33,323,793 44; gold, silver, &c. in banks, \$1,253,444 5; real estate, \$621,152 34; bills of banks in this State, \$914,097 60; bills of banks elsewhere, \$479,759 3; balances due from other banks, \$2,191,087 62; due to banks, excepting bal. \$27,937,234 9; total resources of the banks, \$33,366,142 61; amount of last dividend, \$500,925; amount of received profits, \$393,763 74; debts secured by pledge of stock, \$901,823 53; debts due, and considered doubtful, \$462,045 6; rate of dividend on amount of capital of all the banks, as existing when dividend was made, 2,52-100 per cent. Several banks, whose capital has been reduced, return thereto and amount of dividend on their former capital—Bos Trans.

WASHINGTON.—The violent gale and Snow Storm which commenced on Friday night of last week, and continued, with an abatement of the wind, until Sunday night, has not been equalled here or in the neighbouring places for many years. The Mails have been so impeded and interrupted as to quite put a stop to the current of news. On Wednesday morning three were due from the East and four from the South at the same time.

The Philadelphia papers describe many of their streets as effectually blocked up; and in this city they have nearly approached that condition. So much snow is said not to have fallen in Philadelphia at any time since 1761. One of the papers, on Monday, gave the following, among other statements:

Many stages that have started from the city have been compelled to put back. The contractors for the eastern mail started with a sleigh and horse to meet the mail from New York. They met the stage about three miles above Holmesburgh, took out three or four of the mail bags, and put them in the sleigh; but the sleigh stuck fast in a snow bank, and the horses broke loose. The mail bags were then fastened to the traces of the horses, and in this manner dragged through the snow to Holmesburgh. The Union Line stages were, at the date of the last advices, sticking in the snow above Bristol. On Sunday morning the stage left the Buck Tavern at 8 o'clock, and arrived in the city about sunset, travelling at the rate of less than a mile an hour. The mail that left this city for the Eastward on Saturday afternoon was stopped by a snow bank, this side of Bristol, in the evening. The guard spent the night in the coach, and the journey was resumed in the morning."

A paper of Wednesday inform us that 20,000 men had been employed to clear the streets. We have at present no accounts of the storm further South.

From Albany we learn that the snow fell to the depth of 13 inches to 2 feet.

At Providence the streets were so obstructed on Sunday that the Churches were not opened.

The Boston Gazette of Monday says—"We believe it is many years since we experienced so severe a snow storm. For thirty hours or more the wind blew with great violence, and part of the time a perfect hurricane."—Similar accounts are received from Salem.

The Steamboat Macdonough and the Revenue Cutter Rush went ashore in Long Island Sound during the gale.

Colonial.

ST. ANDREWS.—THE PETITION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—To the Right Honorable and Honorable, the Common Council of Parliament, In Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, at St. Andrews, New-Brunswick.

Humbly Sheweth, That your Petitioners have reason to fear that the views of His Majesty's Ministers, are directed to a reduction of duties on Baltic and other Foreign Timber, on importation into Great-Britain, which, if carried into effect, will eventually ruin the Trade of the North American Colonies in that Article.

Your Petitioners respectfully beg leave to state to your Honorable House, their reasons for giving this decided opinion, which will, at once appear, by reference to the proximity of the Continental ports in the Baltic to Great-Britain, comparison with these Colonies, which enables Foreign shipping of cheap construction, and navigated at a trifling cost to carry their productions, at one third the Freight required for the protection of the Trade to these Provinces.

Your Petitioners beg leave to remind your Honorable House, that the consumers of Wood, are chiefly the respectable and wealthy classes of the community, and it not being like exciseable commodities, indispensable for the daily comfort and support of the poor.—And that the carrying trade from hence is entirely in the hands of British subjects, employing fully one fourth of the tonnage of the Empire.

That the Mercantile Body in these Provinces, have lately been kept in a continual state of agitation, and alarm, from the ready attention paid to the application of Foreigners, to any alteration in the Colonial Trade, without being desired by any class of British Subjects.

Your Petitioners further wish to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that the Trade of these Colonies, as respects the imports in Manufactured goods is virtually confined to Great-Britain, by excessive duties imposed on Manufactured Goods of other countries by Acts of Parliament. And that to reduce the protective duties on their principal article of export to the Parent Country, whilst they labour under such restriction, would be a manifest act of injustice.

Your Petitioners, with all due deference for what they have given to understand are the views of Government on the