

in Charlotte Town; the officers and men occupy barracks within an enclosure at the lower end of the town, on a very pleasant situation.

The residence of the Lieutenant Governor was said to be a little out of Charlotte Town, on a most beautiful site. The house is of wood but exceedingly neat and pretty, with as fine a hall and staircase as could be found in a house of the kind in the Colonies.

The Constitution of the Colony was stated to be similar to our own. The Lieutenant Governor has a salary of £1000 sterling per annum. There is an Executive Council of nine members, and a Legislative Council also consisting of nine members; the House of Assembly consists of eighteen members, four from each of the Counties, and two from each of the towns and Royalities.

The Courts of the Island consists of a Court of Chancery, over which the Lieutenant Governor presides in person as Chancellor; and the supreme Court, over which the Chief Justice, the Hon. Edward J. Jarvis presides, assisted by three puisne Judges, who are not members of the legal profession. The Supreme Court is not stationary as with us, but sits twice a year, in each of the Counties; wherever the Court meets, it is full Term.—There are also Commissioners Courts for the recovery of small debts, and also for trying assault and battery cases.

The Lecturer stated that there were 80 places of worship in the Island, and one hundred and twenty five School-houses. The parish schools are supported in part by grants from the Legislature, and they are watched over carefully by a school inspector, who visits the schools regularly, and reports their state and condition every six months.—The Rector of Charlotte Town, as Ecclesiastical Commissary, manages the affairs of the Episcopal Church; and a Bishop, and Seven Priests, watch over the spiritual welfare of the Catholics, who number upwards of 20,000 and are divided into 24 congregations.

The Lecturer proceeded to describe Pownall Bay, the Vernon River, and Murray Harbour. The latter was described as a fine piece of water, but unfortunately with a bar at its entrance having only 11 feet of water. The settlers at Murray Harbour were stated to be chiefly persons of British descent, attracted there by the facilities for carrying on shipbuilding. This branch of business is carried on to a considerable extent in various parts of the Island, vessels of large size being occasionally built, but the generally being schooners intended for the Newfoundland fisheries, for sealing, and for the coasting trade with the other North American Colonies.

George Town was described as being (like Charlotte Town) situate at the confluence of three rivers, the Carrigan, the Brudenell, and the Mautague—and like the Capital, the streets were laid out at right angles. The harbour

The harbour was said to be one of the finest in the Gulf, well sheltered by Boughton and Panmure islands, and to be much frequented by American fishing vessels, which sought shelter within its waters in stormy weather. The fishing in the vicinity of this harbour is excellent; and it only needed capital and enterprise to render it one of the most important fishing ports in the Gulf.—The public buildings are the Gaol and Court House, and two Churches; the town comprised about sixty houses, which have sprung up within a few years, chiefly through the enterprise of a St. John Merchant, who had a trading establishment there.

A number of bays and harbours from George Town to East Cape were pointed out, as Boughton Bay, Fortune Bay, Souris, and Rollo Bay, all harbours for boats and fishing vessels. Souris was mentioned as a ship-building station, where good vessels were built, there being larch or hackmatack in its vicinity. East Cape was described as a long, low sandy point, stretching out into the Gulf, and much exposed to the bleak winds which sweep over it. The soil of this part of the Island is light and sandy, much inferior to that in the western division of the Colony; nevertheless an industrious population succeeded in raising good crops of oats and potatoes, of superior quality.

Saint Peter's Bay was next described as being about eight miles long, and from one to three miles in width, very narrow at its entrance from the Gulf. The fly-fishing in this bay and in the river Morel, was described as something very superior, the fish being large sea trout found in great numbers. The Lecturer being himself a noted flyfisher, dilated on this part of his subject with great gusto, and much particularity.

The north side of the Island was stated to be guarded by a long narrow Island, and picturesque sand hills, thrown up by the severe gales of the Gulf. Savage Harbour was described as a fine piece of water, but only navigable for boats. Tracadie was pointed out as a harbour having ten feet of water, and as being principally settled by Highlanders of the Clan MacDonald; their Chief, Donald MacDonald, resides here, and is thence called "Tracadie," in conformity with Scottish custom. Rustico was mentioned as a tolerably good harbour, and as being the head-quarters of the French population of the Island, who carry on both fishing and farming. Grenville Bay, more to the westward, was said to be one of the most considerable harbours in the Island. The land around it is chiefly settled by persons of British descent, who carry on a thriving trade with Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Here ended the description of the Bays and Harbours, and the Lecturer said, that in addition to abundance of fish of every description, they furnished a variety of marine manures highly valuable to the farmer, especially the muscle mud, which in its fertilizing power,

was said to be only second to Guano. This is a bluish clay, very stiff and tenacious, full of muscle shells in various stages of decomposition, which is found at low water in most of the shallow bays and coves. When spread on the ground as a top-dressing, its good effects are felt for ten or twelve years, and when ploughed into soils adapted to retain it, its good effects were said to be felt for twenty years.

In the course of the Lecture, it was stated that there were 86 grist mills, 82 saw mills, and eleven carding machines in the Island, and the Lecturer concluded with some general observations on the soil and climate of the Colony, its general capabilities for producing grain, the abundance of wealth which surrounded its shores in the immense quantities of the fishy tribe, its numerous natural advantages, and the great want of energy and enterprise among its inhabitants, who, either from the peculiarity of the land tenure, or other causes, by no means availed themselves of the numerous bounties which Providence had bestowed upon this favored Island.

The Lecture occupied an hour and a quarter, and was altogether extemporaneous. It was received throughout with great applause, and we congratulate the learned Lecturer on the marked approbation which his endeavours to diffuse correct information respecting these Colonies have been received by the Institute, and by the public generally.

LONDON.

Some idea of the magnitude of the "Great Metropolis," may be formed, by the following extract from a late periodical:—

"It is a point of inter-communication between colonies which stretch almost from the North Pole—from Canada to the Cape of Good Hope—and which bring the Indigo of India, and the wool of Australia from the antipodes to enrich the manufacturers of Leeds. It is the seat of a commerce that would seem fabulous to the merchants of Venice, Tyre, and Carthage in the olden times! You have a population which has doubled since 1801; it was then 888,000 souls—it is now by the census of 1841, 2,532,000. You have a town which is five miles and a half long, take it where you will, but if you measure it from Blackwall to Chelsea, it is seven and a half miles long. It reaches from north to south, three and a half miles; it is a perfect German principality—a Coburg if you please or a Hesse Homburgh in brick. You have spent five millions sterling on your bridges alone. You have docks to hold all the ships of the world. The London Dock alone covers 100 acres of ground, and the vaults hold 65,000 pipes of wine. The West India Docks cover 290 acres, and can hold 500 large merchantmen with ease. The Commercial Dock covers 59 acres, and is, I believe, exclusively confined to the Baltic trade. There are 2,950 ships of the port of London alone, of 581,000 tons total burthen, and manned by 32,000 seamen.

The vessels engaged in the Colonial, Irish, and coasting trades, including the colliers, and also 360 British vessels which entered this port in 1840, from Russia, Sweden, Germany, France, the Mediterranean, China, and the United States, amounted to 4,167,175 tons. Upon an average of the last ten years, London alone has paid £11,000,000 in customs duties, out of the £23,500,000, which the whole revenue of that department amounts to. There are 2,600 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. You have 100,000 houses of business, probably half of which have shops attached to them. All the details connected with London are upon the same gigantic scale. The water companies supply 237,000,000 hogsheds every year, and the gas companies furnish 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. In Smithfield market there were 180,750 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 sheep, in round numbers, sold in the year 1839. Your very paving and sewer rates amount to £630,000 a year. The London newspapers consume 10,600,000 stamps annually. The steamboats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 100 miles of railway, stretching from London into every part of the kingdom, and bringing its population into contact with all the great cities of the country, completed at an expense of nearly £5,000,000 sterling. There are 59 canals, which cost £45,000,000. The monthly business conducted by the London bankers alone averages £75,000,000, and has amounted to £87,000,000 in one month.

M. GUIZOT.

THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.

The Parisian correspondent of the New York Observer, in a sketch of some of the leading political orators of France, examines the prominent traits, and the parliamentary physiognomy of the celebrated Guizot, after the following fashion:—

M. Guizot, born in 1787 at Nismes, has been for about thirty years on the political stage. Devoted to the Government of Louis XVIII, only because he regarded the restoration of the Bourbons as the pledge of the restoration of order and liberty to France, he joined the Opposition so soon as the Crown made imprudent concessions to the nobles and the clergy.—But M. Guizot, even in his resistance to the Government, preserved great moderation. He never partook of the opinions and feelings of radicalism; he would not under Charles X. enter into the conspiracies of the warm democrats. In his view a political constitution should secure the organization and authority of the middle classes. He rejects, on the one hand, the rules of the nobles, and on the other, the

domination of the lower classes of the people. He wishes for a middle power, equally removed from the privileges of the ancient government, and the excesses of the Revolution. He does not admit the sovereignty of numbers, he only admits the sovereignty of reason. His political notions are perhaps a little vague and obscure—this indeed is M. Guizot's reproach by all parties.

As an orator, he has obtained a high rank; he is first of all in some respects. For, while many others do not know what they want, or do not think what they say, M. Guizot shows great firmness in critical moments, and goes straight to the point with unshaken firmness. Thus, he draws after him, by an irresistible force, those vacillating, timid, irresolute men, who form the majorities in political assemblies, and who look to be directed.

M. Guizot is small in stature, but has a manly and commanding countenance. His eye is penetrating, and when he directs it upon the Opposition, there are few who can meet its glance. Everything in him is stamped with austerity. He is pale; his gestures have something lofty and severe; his voice is grave and sonorous; his language is always correct and pure. He is perhaps the only one of our orators whose effusions can bear to be read coolly in the closet; for he possesses and employs in the happiest manner, the richness of the French language. You would know him to be a man of letters and a professor, before he begins to speak.

M. Guizot is rarely pathetic. He does not know to move, to melt, and electrify the soul. In this respect he is quite inferior to M. Berryer. When he has not a particular question to solve, he deals in generalities, and his harangues resemble sometimes an academic thesis, more than a political speech. His method is this: he selects an important idea; he puts it into the shape of an axiom; then upon this axiom he constructs the edifice of his reasoning. He reverts to it continually, presents the same idea in all points of view, illustrates it, and imprisits it deeply on the minds of his hearers. This is the method of Royer Collard, his old instructor; and if you would find something analogous in another sort of eloquence, read the sermons of Dr. Chalmers. The Scotch preacher is in the habit of taking a single idea, which he turns over and over, illustrates, sometimes by metaphors, sometimes by metaphors and comparisons, till he has produced in those who listen to him an irresistible conviction.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Steamer Acadia, with the December mail, arrived at Halifax on Thursday week. She had a very boisterous passage of over fourteen days. She encountered a very severe gale on the 11th instant, which lasted two days, during which time she sustained some damage, having her fore stanchions and quarter boats carried away, and shipped several heavy seas, which filled her cabins with water. She was compelled to lay-to for eight hours.

The intelligence which has thus come to hand, adds but little to our previous stock of European news. We are happy to perceive that the trade and commerce of the Mother Country still continues in a prosperous state. On this subject Charles Willmer's American News Letter remarks:—

"The colonial and general produce markets have been steady, and are likely to be favorably influenced by the comparatively easy state of the money market. Considering the time of the year the business doing has, however, been extensive, though a fair amount of business has been transacted at previous prices, for the most part all for home consumption, and by public sale. Our imports have been light and chiefly from the Baltic; exports very slender. The stocks of produce in first hands is generally very large, and there is not much business advertised onward.

"Never, perhaps, in the history of this country, can we point to a period when the trade of the kingdom was in a more flourishing condition. In the cotton branch most of our spinners and manufacturers are full of orders for months to come, and at a season when trade has, heretofore, been exceedingly flat. The employment for the working classes arising out of this happy state of things dispels all fears of suffering for the approaching winter.

"The quantity of available capital in the market continues much the same, and so do the rates of discount, being 2½ to 6 and 8 on bills.

"The bullion in both departments of the Bank is £14,365,500, against £14,231,242, being an increase during the week of £134,338."

We have copied under our European head, a very copious selection of extracts, which embrace all the news which the papers furnish.

REPEAL MEETING.

A Meeting of the Miramichi Repeal Association, was held at the Large Hall in the Commercial Building, Chatham, on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mr MICHAEL DUNNE, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions being proposed and seconded, were passed unanimously:—

1st. Resolved—In viewing transactions of the past year relative to Repeal, we, in common with the repealers in all other places, have cause to be proud, and to congratulate ourselves on the near approach of the accomplishment of that great event, the Repeal of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

2nd. Resolved—That in furtherance of so glorious an event, now so near realized, we, the Repealers of Chatham, do hereby pledge ourselves to all constitutional means in our power to further so glorious a cause, and that we will not relax our efforts until that glorious Act, which makes a draw-fund on our beloved country, is cancelled forever blotted out from the Statute Book.

3rd. Resolved—That we congratulate the illustrious O'Connell, and his brave martyrs, on their release from captivity, being the triumph of every thing noble and sublime, over every thing low and contemptible; and injured and suffering nation, over its enemies, being in our opinion no less than an interposition of Providence in their behalf.

4th. Resolved—That our thanks and gratitude are hereby tendered to Lords Denman, Campbell, and Campbell, the three illustrious individuals who had the honest manliness to expose, condemn, and nullify the proceedings of a verdict, in fraud and injustice, and subvert everything dear, and of paramount importance to every one living under the British Crown, namely—Trial by jury, and for having vindicated and upheld the majesty of the law in the face of shameless transgressors.

5th. Resolved—That as the Repeal Association places the Irish in a sure way of attaining her just we, the Repealers of this district, all our efforts to second the same, give practical proof of it, we proceed to pay down our money for the purpose of aiding the great and good O'Connell, in carrying out these intentions.

6th. Resolved—That the money collected be forthwith sent to the Repeal Association, to be transmitted to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, with as little delay as possible.

7th. Resolved—That the proceeds of this meeting be forwarded to the Halifax Register for publication, and that Mr Pierce be requested to publish the same in the Gleaner.

8th. Resolved—That the Repeal Association be given to Mr Dunne, his impartial conduct in the chair. Three cheers were then given to Queen, three cheers for Daniel O'Connell, three cheers for Smith O'Brien, Repeal of the Union; and the separated in the most orderly manner.

The sum of £35 was collected on this occasion.

ANDREW O'NEIL, Secretary.

CANADA.—Nothing of consequence perceived by our Canada Exchange, transpired in the Legislature, other disturbances have taken place in Montreal.

HAVANNA.—The United States state, that General O'Donnell, of this Island, has issued a Proclamation declaring that all vessels arriving in the Island, with slaves on board, after January next, will be confiscated.

BISHOP FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.—English papers state, that the Prebendary Medley, Vicar of St. Andrew in the Diocese of Ely, has received appointment to the Bishopric of New Brunswick.

THE DETAINED MAILS.—The report that the mail officer of the Atlantic, has been fully sustained by the Court in the part he took respecting the