

must say I, for one, am prepared to co-operate with those who feel the present social condition of the people in respect to the tenure of land, and the relation between landlord and tenant, to be one that demands our immediate and most cautious consideration. I think it may be impossible, by legislation, to apply any immediate remedy to the state of things which unfortunately prevails in that country; but, even if the benefit is remote, it is of a permanent character, so far from being deterred from measures calculated to afford a remedy, the distant period at which the benefit may be derived ought to operate as no discouragement to us to apply our minds most sedulously and impartially to the consideration of the subject. Again, with respect to legislation on all those matters connected with the tenure of land and the relation of landlord and tenant—while upholding the rights of property, which I believe you will find no advantage in violating, yet, on the whole, I think the course we have taken during this session of extreme pressure of public business is a sufficient proof that there has been no disinclination on our part to consider that subject. Neither will there be any disinclination to co-operate with those to whom the practical administration of affairs may be committed. Sir, I have reason to believe that the noble lord the member for the city of London has been commanded by her Majesty to repair to her for the purpose of rendering his assistance in the formation of a government. Sir, I presume the general principle upon which the government formed by the noble lord will act, so far as a commercial policy is concerned, will be the continued application of those principles which tend to give us a freer commercial intercourse with other countries. If that be the policy which will be pursued, as I confidently expect it will, I shall feel it to be my duty to give to that government, in pursuance and execution of that policy, my cordial support. I presume, therefore, that her Majesty's government will adopt that policy—and that, if other countries choose to buy in the dearest market, it will be no discouragement to them to permit us to buy in the cheapest. I trust that they will not resume the policy which they and we have felt most inconvenient, namely, haggling with foreign countries, instead of taking that independent course which we believe to be conducive to our own interests—trusting to the influence of public opinion in other countries, that our example, with the practical benefits we derive from it, will at no remote period insure the adoption of the same course, rather than hoping to obtain commercial privileges as an equivalent for the reduction of particular duties. Sir, when I say that I presume that these general principles will influence their commercial policy I do not, of course, mean to say that the adoption of these principles is at once to overrule every moral consideration and at once to subject every part of the inhabitants of this empire to unequal competition with other nations. I speak generally as to the tendency of our commercial policy, and I trust that every step that is taken will be towards the relaxation of the restrictions on trade. I, for one, shall not urge upon them a hasty and precipitate adoption of principles sound in themselves, if they are likely to incur the risk of a great derangement of the great social system. I shall bear in mind that great experiments have been recently made under the present administration; that the surplus mount of revenue is smaller than I could wish it to be consistently with the permanent interests of the country, and while I offer a cordial support in enforcing the general principle of commercial policy which have received the sanction of Parliament in the present session, I shall not urge them to any such simultaneous and precipitate adoption of them as may be either really injurious to interests, from special circumstances entitled to some continued protection; nor shall I urge them to any such rash and precipitate adoption of them as would incur the risk of deranging the finances of the country. Speaking thus, I am bound to say that I am rather indicating my own intentions and the course shall pursue, than that I have had the opportunity of conferring with others and of speaking their sentiments. I cannot doubt, however, that those who gave their cordial concurrence to the measures which I proposed will be ready to give their general acquiescence and support to measures of a similar character to be proposed. Sir, I do not know that it is necessary that I should make any other declaration than those I have made. I wish to draw no invidious contrast; I wish to make no unseemly allusions; but I cannot surrender power without making at least this observation—that I do hope, during the five years for which power has been committed to our hands, neither the interests nor the honour of this country have been compromised. I think I may say with truth, that many restrictions upon commerce injuriously affecting the trade of this country have been removed. I think I may say that, without at all interfering with legitimate speculation; without at all deranging or paralysing the credit of the country, stability has been given to the monetary system of this country—through the cordial support which again (without reference to party distinctions) the measures I proposed with regard to the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the private banks of this country received in 1843.

[Remainder next week.]

Colonial News.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Morning Post, July 17.
Last Act of Lord Falkland.—We are

rejoiced to learn that her Majesty's Government, upon the strong recommendation of Lord Falkland, have abolished the oaths required to be taken in this Province which are offensive to our Catholic brethren, and that a commission was received by last mail, dispensing with such in future.

Lamentable Accident.—On Friday, the 3rd instant, Mr Hector Sutherland, of Tatamagouche, having gone into the woods to cut timber, was followed by one of his children—a boy about four years old, who seated himself on the root of a tree which had blown down. The father not seeing the child, cut off the tree near the root, when the latter being the smaller portion, and relieved of the weight of the trunk, instantly righted and crushed the poor little child beneath it!

Mysterious and Important!—A French Frigate—La Busolle, from Brest, arrived at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, on the 4th instant. She is reported to have on board a vast quantity of specie, and is ordered to cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for one month, and then proceed according to sealed instructions.

Taking this fact, and Guizot's decided stand taken in France relative to war with Mexico, we should not doubt if that part of this continent be ultimately her destination. Cash is part of the sinews of war. Mexico wants it badly, and France is inclined to help her.

We shall see!

The Southern Mail.

Halifax Sun, July 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Steamship Britannia, arrived yesterday morning from Boston. Being considerably behind her time, much anxiety was felt for her safety. Her arrival, of course, dispelled all fear—yet, we regret to state that she met with a serious accident. So dense was the fog on her nearing the harbour, that she shot past it, and on Saturday at about 4 o'clock, struck on the Ledges at Jedore, (as is supposed) where she remained for about an hour. The exact amount of damage done, it was difficult to ascertain—we believe it was considerable. Soon after her arrival an examination took place—and the necessary repairs made. She proceeded on her voyage at 12 o'clock last night, completely filled with passengers, among whom was Sir Allen McNab, late Speaker of the Canadian House of Assembly. The news by the Britannia is of little import. Many important rumours from Mexico are given, the truth of which is not vouched for.

Among these we find it stated, that the Mexican forces had recently retired from Linares, and are concentrating at Monterey which they are actively employed in fortifying.

It is also said that Herrera has superseded Paredes in the Presidency, and that the latter, in company with Generals Urrea and Cartas, is marching to the frontier with a respectable force. The impression throughout the country is, that Herrera will endeavour to bring the existing difficulties to an honourable conclusion.

The Reville says that letters received in Matamoras contain the information that El Conde Del Jural, a rich Mexican, has given to the government two millions of dollars and one thousand horses, to aid in prosecuting the war; and that the Mexican churches have furnished a sufficient amount of money to equip and pay an army of twenty thousand men for six months.

The weather has been extremely hot in many parts of the United States. In the early part of this month, the thermometer ranged at 98° or 100° in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. Thirty-seven persons died in the city of New York and the suburbs, from exposure in the sun or over exertion. Outdoor employments had to be suspended from eleven o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon.

Another Great Fire!—One Third of Nantucket in Ruins!—About seven o'clock on Monday night, 13th July, a fire broke out in the hat store of Mr William H. Geary, from whence it diverged with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts; and notwithstanding that about thirty buildings were blown up, the flames still raged, until between three and four hundred buildings in the business part of the town were destroyed, embracing nearly all the provision, grocery, and dry goods stores, seven oil factories, and a large number of mechanics' shops; thus rendering hundreds of families homeless, and at the same time destitute. The loss of property is variously estimated at from nine hundred thousand to a million of dollars, on which there was but a small amount of insurance.

From the St. John Herald.

Accident.—On Monday, a horse became frightened, and, with a dray at his heels, dashed furiously through Water street, Dock street, and down towards Adams' slip, where he drove a child over the wharf and it was drowned; he also ran over a little girl in Dock street and killed her, ripping open her abdomen, and mangling her frightfully.

From the St. Andrew's Standard.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Master George Colebrooke, son of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when visiting the steam saw mill at St. Andrews, on Tuesday morning, met with a severe accident, by falling from the slip and fracturing his leg. He was immediately conveyed to the hotel, and medical aid procured. We have the most favourable hopes that the accident will not result in any permanent injury.

New Brunswick Boundary.—The last Mail brought out authority and instructions from the British Government to Capt. Pipon, Lieut. Henderson, Royal Engineers, and the Honble. J. W. Johnston, Attorney General of this Province, for the adjustment of the disputed Boundary between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. The terms in which we understand the Secretary of State speaks of the scientific knowledge and talents of the two former gentlemen to whom the exploration of the ground is confided, and of the ability and impartiality of Mr. Johnston, who is united with them as Law Commissioner in the subsequent duty of reporting upon the conflicting claims and the most proper line of division between the two Provinces, no less than the high and responsible nature of the confidence reposed, are highly flattering to the gentlemen employed.

The selection of the Attorney General to a trust exhibiting so much confidence in his talents and integrity by the spontaneous act of the Imperial Government, not only without solicitation, but without any previous suggestion or knowledge on this side of the water, (as we have reason to know,) is a very conclusive mark of the estimation in which his public and private character are held in the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and must be very gratifying to the personal and political friends of that gentleman.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

Indisposition has compelled us to leave home for three or four weeks—we therefore crave the indulgence of our readers for that short space.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamer Cambria, with the first July mail, arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday week, in the short passage of 11½ days. The news is important, and numerous extracts will be found under the proper head, copied principally from Willmer and Smith's European Times.

EXPECTED VISITORS.—In the course of next month, His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, and His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton may be expected on a visit to Miramichi.

NEW GOVERNOR.—We perceive by the the London Gazette the appointment of the Hon. W. A. Bruce to the Government of Newfoundland, in the room of Sir John Harvey, who is to be removed to Nova Scotia.

UNITED STATES.—We perceive by our exchanges, that the Potato blight has made its appearance in several districts in the neighbouring republic.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A case of Small Pox has been reported in Charlotte Town. The patient, at the latest date, was doing well.

NEWCASTLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Grammar School of Newcastle, taught by John Sivewright, A. M., was examined by the Rev. William Henderson, A. M., and Henry B. Allison, Esq., Trustees, in presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. There were 24 pupils present. The examination lasted from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 5 P. M. The pupils gave great satisfaction, and proved their own diligence and the care and abilities of their teacher. The Trustees were much pleased with the distinctness and taste with which they spelt, and gave the meanings of the words, and answered the various questions put to them on the subject of their lessons, as well as the cleanness, neatness, and correctness of their writing books. The Geographical classes gave very great satisfaction by the readiness with which they answered

the numerous questions put to them, referring at once to the positions of the places on the maps, giving an account of their size, population, and natural scenery, and of remarkable historical events connected with the various places mentioned. The recitation of short poetical extracts, referring to several of the countries described, added much to the interest of the examination. The correctness and celerity with which they executed the various questions in arithmetic, was exceedingly creditable. In the classical department also, the scholars underwent a very strict examination, and exhibited a progress alike creditable to themselves and to their Teacher.

LADY COLEBROOKE.—Although never having had the honour of any intercourse with Lady Colebrooke, yet, feeling fully satisfied that the following encomiums upon her character as richly merited, we have much pleasure in transferring them to our pages.

We copy from the Loyalist of the 10th instant.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Colebrooke and family, with Mr and Mrs Alfred Reade, arrived in this city from Fredericton, on Friday evening last, and immediately embarked on the steamer Columbia, for Saint Andrews. It is said to be their intention to remain at St. Andrews a short time for the benefit of Lady Colebrooke's health, which we regret to hear is much impaired. Whatever may have been said, or thought, of Sir William's administration, her Ladyship is highly and deservedly popular. Her pleasing and unaffected manners render her as much respected among the elite, as her urbanity and active benevolence has endeared her to the suffering poor. She has given a new tone to society in Fredericton, having made it fashionable for ladies to spend less of their time in ball rooms, and in frivolous amusement, and more of it in visiting the dwellings, and relieving the wants of the afflicted. Wherever her Ladyship shall leave this Province, long will the poor of Fredericton hold her name in grateful remembrance."

SIR JOHN HARVEY.—We also, feeling satisfied that what is said of Sir John Harvey in the said paper, if not exactly applicable is at least not very inapplicable, copy it;—it is as follows:

"Halifax papers at length confirm the report of the appointment of Sir John Harvey to the government of that colony. He is also, it is said, to be Commander in Chief of the Forces. If this be true, both Lord Falkland's and Sir Jeremiah Dickson's services will soon be dispensed with.—Lord Falkland is already preparing to take his passage for England, and the Hyacinth has been ordered to convey Sir John and Family from Newfoundland. Sir John Harvey was governor of New Brunswick from 1837 to 1841. It is generally supposed he was removed at the instance of Lord Sydenham, for having apologized to Governor Fairfield, of Maine, for the occupation of Madawaska by British troops, ordered there from Canada by Lord Sydenham; thus intermeddling with the acts of his superior, and at the same time humbling himself to an enemy. Sir John's administration in this colony has long since obtained the appellation of "THE REIGN OF HARMONY," in consequence of the excellent understanding which then existed between the Executive and Representative Branch, who appear to have "put their heads together" to assist each other in squandering the contents of the public chest. Sir John is now styled "Head Pacificator of the Colonies." To do him justice, he has succeeded admirably in quelling the wild spirit of insubordination which formerly existed in Newfoundland, and this, perhaps, accounts for his present advancement. Party-spirit in Nova Scotia, no doubt, requires softening down, although we should be sorry to see an amalgamation; but what the effects of Sir John's policy there will be, remains to be seen. He may succeed, but we much fear he is composed of material too malleable to meet the exigencies of the times."

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue, we have had, in point of temperature, a very fair preparation for the West Indies—the thermometer ranging from 84° to 94° in the shade, and not varying sufficiently even during the night season to enable us to sleep, if at all, with any degree of comfort. Several of our farmers "made their hay while the sun shone," while others, chiefly of the old school, in waiting for their grass to become "a little better seasoned," in order to guard against its shrinking, may now discover that they have waited just a little too long. It lowered towards Thursday afternoon, and in the course of the evening we enjoyed a most refreshing