

forth his hand upon the rock; he overturneth the mountains by the roots. Lo! these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance: 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and 6d. every subsequent publication: from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Mr Editor,—I am directed by the Buctouche Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance, to send you the enclosed Address presented to the Rev. R. A. Temple, P. W. P., on his vacating the Chair of the Division, together with his Reply thereto, and request that you will have the kindness to publish them in the Gleaner.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE POWELL, R. S.

Buctouche, Jan. 17, 1853.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. R. A. Temple, P. W. P., Buctouche Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance.

Rev. Sir, and Worthy Brother,—We, the Officers and Members of Buctouche Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance, desire to offer you this Address on your being relieved from the arduous duties of W. P. of this Division.

During the period in which you have presided over this Division, we have witnessed your untiring zeal, and your very efficient services in the promotion of its best interests. While, therefore, we cannot but regret your retirement from the Chair, we are consoled with the reflection that your connexion with us will be yet prolonged.

The deep interest you have uniformly taken in the prosperity and advancement of this infant Division, will long be remembered by its Members; nor can we forget the promptitude with which you repaired to our weekly meetings, the lively sympathy you always evinced, and the timely aid you so readily afforded to the Officers and Brethren. Kindnesses so courteously bestowed, and services so efficiently performed, merit our warmest thanks.

In conclusion, we wish you health, happiness, and prosperity, not only in your connection with our Order, but also in relation to the higher and more sacred duties of your special calling; and long will the Sons of "71" cherish the memory of your philanthropic efforts and your disinterested benevolence.

In behalf of the Division.

NEHEMIAH BACKWITH, W. P.

Buctouche, Jan. 6, 1853.

REPLY.

To the W. P., Officers and Members of Buctouche Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance.

Brethren,—It is with feelings which I am unable to describe, that I receive this expression of your fraternal regard.

Interested, as I am, in all that relates to the welfare of this Division, and identified as my own interests are, in a great measure, with its interests, to witness its prosperity is an ample compensation for any expenditure of time and labor that it has occasioned me.

My association with you, brethren, in endeavoring to advance our common cause, and my participation with you in the cares, anxieties, and labors incident to a great enterprise, whose progress exhibits all the features of a contest, has originated an interest in this Division, which no length of time nor change of situation, will be able to diminish. The past progress and the present state of our Division, are powerfully suggestive of our obligations to the fostering care of an over-ruling Providence. Results have proved the groundlessness of those apprehensions which regarded the contemplated organization of a Division in Buctouche, as a visionary project. We have already passed our novitiate. Our Journals record the triumphs of our principles. We possess the elements of a great moral power, which are daily acquiring new strength. Fidelity on our part will enable us to exert an influence which neither the antagonism of interested hostility shall be able to neutralize, nor the assumptions of inveterate prejudice resist.

The term of my presidency over this Division, though fraught with much perplexity from a consciousness of inefficiency arising from the comparative infancy and immaturity of my experience as a Son of Temperance, will long be a period of pleasing recollection, from its having constantly furnished illustrations of your forbearance and benevolence. If the responsible duties of my office have been discharged in such a manner as to merit your approbation, it has been owing not so much to efficiency on my part, as to co-operation and support on yours.

I thank you, Brethren, for your kind wishes for my future prosperity. In the new relation which I sustain to the Division, I shall still endeavor to do all in my power, in conjunction with yourselves, to "promote its harmony, and advance its interests;" and when my connexion therewith shall cease, whatever may be the sphere of labor which Divine Providence shall assign me, I do assure you, Brethren, that my intercourse with you, not only in the Division Room, but also in other circles, will ever remain among the cherished recollections of the past.

With the strongest assurance of fraternal regard, I am, &c.,

R. ALDER TEMPLE, P. W. P.

Buctouche, Jan. 6, 1853.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL EXHIBITION AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The General Exhibition and Annual Meeting of the above highly useful and thriving Society, took place at Newcastle, on Wednesday last, with their wonted *clat*, but as we intend to commence the publication of the able Report of the Secretary, next week, in the Gleaner, and also in Pamphlet form, it is unnecessary that we do more at present than merely give the names of the Board of Directors, and this we do, because by an advertisement in another part of this day's paper, it will be seen that the newly elected body are to meet at Chatham on Saturday next.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1853-4.

President.—John Wright, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—Richard Sutton and John M. Johnson, Esqrs.

Treasurer.—George Kerr, Esq.

Secretary.—James Caie.

Directors.—Wm. Salter, Henry Cunard, Robinson Crocker, John Porter, Michael Searle, Alex. Goodfellow, Alex. Jessamin, P. Mitchell, W. J. Fraser, David Steel, Wm. Russell, Richard Coulard, Daniel Weatherall.

BRITISH NEWS.

The American Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the 11th instant, with dates to the 29th December; and the new British mail steamer Arabia, put into Halifax on Thursday the 13th instant, having experienced very boisterous weather. Her dates are to the 1st of the month.

Our exchanges put us in possession of copious extracts from the papers, from which we have made some selections.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Late British papers put us in possession of the proceedings in Parliament, from which it appears that the Derby Administration died game. It is said that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr D'Istael, was one of the most brilliant ever listened to in the House of Commons. The London papers say that for three hours he held the undivided attention of the members, and an immense audience, and was greeted throughout with an applause, hitherto unknown in Parliament. It is reported fully by the Times, and occupies seven columns of that paper. Conscious of defeat, it appears he poured out all the strong vindictiveness of his powerful intellect, and was urged on by continued cheers, which frequently proceeded from the opposition benches.

The following are the concluding passages:—

I have been told to withdraw my Budget—(Hear and laughter.) I was told that Mr Pitt withdrew his Budget, and that more recently other persons had done so to.—(Laughter.) Now I do not aspire to the fame of Mr Pitt, but I will not submit to the degradation of others. (Loud cheers) No, sir, I have seen the consequences of a Government not being able to pass their measures—consequences not honorable to the Government, not advantageous to the country, and not, in my opinion, conducive to the reputation of the House, which is most dear to me (Loud cheers.)

I remember a budget which was withdrawn and re-withdrawn, and withdrawn again (Laughter) in the year 1843. What was the consequence of the Government existing upon sufferance? Why, that ignominious transaction respecting the commutation of the window and house duty which now I am obliged to re-adjust. (Cheers.) The grievance

is deeper than mere party questions of party consideration. When parties are balanced—when a Government cannot pass its measures—the highest principle of public life, the most important dogmas of politics, degenerate into party questions. (Hear.)

Look at this question of direct taxation, the most important question of the day. It is a question which must sooner or later force itself upon everybody's attention; and I see before me many who sympathize, so far as that important principle is concerned, with the policy of the Government. Well, direct taxes, although applied with wisdom, temperance, and prudence, become a party question. Talk of administrative reform! Talk of issuing commissions to inquire into our dockyards! Why, if it were, which is not impossible, by intense labor, to bring forward a scheme which might save a million to this country, administrative reform would be a party question to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) Yes, I know what I have to face. I have to face a coalition. (Cheers.)

The combination may be successful. A coalition has before this been successful. But coalitions, although successful, have always found this, that their triumph has been very brief. (Loud cheers.) This I know, that England does not love coalitions. I appeal from that coalition to the public opinion which governs this country—to that public opinion whose wise and irresistible influence can control even the decrees of Parliament, and without whose support the most august and ancient institutions are but 'the baseless fabric of a vision.'

Below we give extracts from the speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords on the 27th December, in which he informs that body of his appointment of Premier, and the course which he and his colleagues intend to pursue. Also the speech of the Earl of Derby in reply, and the Address of Lord John Russell to the Electors of the City of London.

The perusal of these documents will enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of the causes which led to the defeat of the Derby Administration, and also of the political views of the present Premier, and the course of policy which the present Ministry intend to follow.

In the House of Lords on the 27th ult. the Earl of Aberdeen, at ten minutes after five o'clock, rose, and having laid some papers on the table of the House, proceeded to address their lordships nearly as follows:—

My Lords—In moving the adjournment of the House, it is my duty, as it is my desire, to give your lordships the requisite information respecting the construction of Her Majesty's government, and to indicate, although very briefly, the principal objects which will occupy our attention, and the general policy we intend to pursue. It has been usual for men who are placed in the situation in which I have now the honor or standing, to profess the diffidence and reluctance with which they have undertaken the task which has been thrown upon them. I doubt not they have done so in perfect truthfulness and sincerity. But if this has been the case with others, your lordships may easily imagine how much more largely I must share in those feelings. Your lordships must be aware that I have taken little part in the proceedings of this house except on such occasions when the subjects were connected with the departments which I have had the honor to fill, and you may readily believe that my tastes and habits precluded me from taking any very active part in your discussions. Arrived at the very verge of that period which has been assigned to human life, it may well be believed that other thoughts and other aspirations would more naturally occupy my attention. Nevertheless, I have felt it my duty to obey the commands of my sovereign. (Hear.) Before I notice the proceedings which have recently taken place, I wish to advert to a circumstance which, I understand, occurred a few days ago, when the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) in a manner not altogether usual, accused me, and those who acted with me, of having entered into a species of combination or conspiracy to overthrow his government. I believe the accusation was answered at the time by my noble friend the noble Duke near me (the Duke of Newcastle.) Nevertheless, I wish to add that my share in such a conspiracy was not for the purpose of ejecting the noble lord from office, but for the purpose of keeping him in. (Hear.) When it appeared from the equivocal and ambiguous terms of her Majesty's speech, that it was indispensably necessary some resolution should be moved—some declaration made of the advantages of free trade—my own anxiety was that the terms of that resolution should be such as the noble lords and their colleagues might have accepted without doing violence to their own feelings and consistently with their retaining office. Those terms were framed and adopted, and singularly enough, had the effect intended by those who prepared them, namely, that of enabling the noble lords and their colleagues to retain the offices they held by the assistance and the votes of the very conspirators themselves. (Hear.) If any evidence were required of the nature of this conspiracy, I have to state that precisely at the time I had myself taken measures to engage a residence in the East, with the firm determination of passing the two winter months on the shores of the Mediterranean. (Hear.) So much for myself. After the debate on the budget in the House of Commons, and the resignation of the noble lord and his colleagues, I received on Saturday week a message from the Queen, desiring my attendance in the Isle

of Wight. It informed me that her Majesty had been pleased to summon my noble friend the noble marquis near me (the Marquis of Lansdowne) to attend at the same time. On communicating with my noble friend I found that in consequence of indisposition he was unable at that time to leave his house. I therefore thought it incumbent on me to await her Majesty's further commands. I received them on the next day; and, my lords, I confess it appeared to me that the time had arrived when it was possible for men whose political difference the course of events and recent legislation had almost altogether removed, and whose personal respect for each other had never been diminished—I thought the time had come when it was possible for those persons to act together in union. (Hear.) I thought that the country was tired of distinctions without meaning and which had no real effect on the conduct or principles of public men. It appeared to me that if my noble friend the member for the city of London (Lord John Russell) should entertain the same opinion and the same desire, I might attempt to undertake the task of forming an administration. Undoubtedly I had neither youth, strength, nor ability sufficient to undertake it without assistance; but by a casual meeting with my noble friend the day before I went to the Isle of Wight, I ascertained that his sentiments were entirely in accordance with mine, and I therefore had no difficulty in assuring her Majesty that I would endeavour to perform the duty which she was pleased to lay upon me. On my return I lost no time in endeavouring to fulfil that duty; and I do not say that this was attended with no difficulty; but this I will say, that I found in every quarter the greatest desire to reconcile personal objects, and cordially to unite as far as possible in the promotion of one object—the good of the country; a desire in which I admit I fully shared. (Hear.) In the course of a week I succeeded in preparing a list of an administration which had been fortunate enough to receive the approbation of the Queen, and now stands for the judgment of the country. The noble lord opposite stated that he thought I could have done this in twenty-four hours, but I can assure him and your lordships that I have lost no time in perfecting the arrangements which were necessary. (Hear.) I shall now proceed very briefly to touch on the different objects we have in view, and the policy we propose to adopt. I need not detain your lordships on the nature of our relations with foreign powers. The truth is that for the last thirty years the principle of the foreign policy of this country has never varied. There may have been differences in execution, according to the different hands entrusted with the direction of that policy; but the foundation of the foreign policy of this country for the last thirty years has been the same. It has been, to respect all independent States; a desire to abstain as much as possible from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries; an assertion of our honor and interest; and, after all, an earnest desire to secure the general peace of Europe by all such means as we have in our power. (Hear.) I will not say we may not have our sympathies excited on behalf of certain States and their endeavours to promote constitutional government; but the principle of our policy has always been to respect the independence, the entire independence, of other States, and not to interfere with their internal concerns. This, I trust, will be still the case, and that we shall retain the friendship and deserve the good will of foreign powers of all descriptions, whatever may be the nature of their government or constitution. (Hear.) And if ever it should be the fate of this country to be called on to interfere, my earnest hope is, that it may be only to exercise the blessed influence of peace and good will. Earnestly as I desire to see a continuance of peace, and anxiously as I hope to avoid hostilities, at the same time I am by no means disposed to relax in those defensive preparations which have been recently undertaken, and were perhaps too long delayed. Not that these indicate any expectations of any alarming and hostile character; on the contrary, they are adopted in the interests of peace; and as these preparations are essentially defensive, they ought not and cannot give umbrage to any power. (Hear.) But, my Lords, the great object of her Majesty's present ministers, the great characteristic of this government, and the mission with which we are peculiarly entrusted, is the maintenance and prudent extension of free trade and the commercial and financial system established by Sir Robert Peel. I do not intend to enter into any discussion of the respective merits of direct or indirect taxation. The union of both seems indispensable, and it is from the just application of those principles that we are to hope for the prosperity of the country. In our financial system a difficulty—a crisis, I may almost say—arises by the early cessation of a very large branch of the revenue. This must be met, and doubtless it will tax the ingenuity of all those concerned in the undertaking, to accomplish that great work according to the principles of justice and equity. (Hear.) There is another matter to which I must refer, as it is one in which this country is deeply interested—the great extension of national education. It is a want which this country strongly desires to see supplied, and which has engaged the attention of all who have of late years undertaken the direction of public affairs.

There is another want which I may say the people have demanded, and that has been the progress of those law reforms, which introduced by her Majesty's former government, has been taken up by the learned lord on the woolsack, and has been prosecuted