

with so much vigor, ability and success in his hands. This course must still be pursued and I have no doubt it will meet with the concurrence of your lordships, and finally give that satisfaction which the public have a right to anticipate.

The noble lord also referred to the necessity of resisting the encroachments of democracy. I am quite ready to unite with him in resisting the encroachments of democracy, or any other encroachments of an illegal character; but I am at a loss to see where this democracy exists. I look in vain for any such indications of encroachments at the present moment. On the contrary, I should say I never recollect the time when this country was more tranquil, more contented, less abounding in subjects of danger and alarm, than at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) And this prosperity, this contentment, and happiness, I believe to be mainly owing to the system which Sir Robert Peel established and which it is our business to uphold and extend. (Hear, hear.) No doubt speculative men and thoughtful men have at all times, in this country, in their closets, come to the conclusion that a democratic form of government might be preferable to a monarchical form of government; but these are not the men who overturn States, and are, therefore, not dangerous. In a state of society like ours, that there must always be men reckless, violent, and unprincipled, ready for any excess, and outrage, is but too true; but at the same time, I repeat, I feel there is less reason to entertain such apprehensions at the present moment than I ever felt in the course of my life. (Hear, hear.) I have great confidence in the people of this country, and I do believe that the imputation of even the existence of any cause for alarm, at this moment, is almost a libel on the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I regret that the noble earl should have spoken in a tone which indicated hostility to her Majesty's government. I regret it deeply, because I well know the vast powers of the noble earl, I am well aware of all that he is able to do. But I believe that we have a good cause, and I trust, if it can only be made clearly manifest that we are sincerely animated by a real desire to promote the welfare of the great body of the people, that we shall have the support of country, as I am sure we shall have the approbation of your lordships. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I beg to move that the house at its rising do adjourn to Thursday the 10th of February.

The EARL OF DERBY said that the noble Earl opposite might be assured of the conciliations, if not the cordial support of himself and friends. When he had last addressed the House, he felt bound to state the responsibility which had devolved upon him, and he found that the present government did all they could have done to overthrow the government. That government had a majority in the house of Parliament, but by a combination of parties the government had been placed in a minority. But after the statement of the noble Earl, he would not continue to charge the noble Earl with a factious combination. After the general election he had found a right honorable Baronet (Sir James Graham) returning after a great deal of tergiversation—returning to his old friends, with whom he had been on familiar terms. (Cheers.) After that general election, that right honorable Baronet had himself stated the whole course of proceedings of the different parties, which showed that a semi-conspiracy existed. It was stated that there was no combination or conspiracy, and yet every word of Sir John Graham's speech showed that there was. (The noble earl then went through all the particulars detailed by Sir James Graham the other day.) He had not made use of the word conspiracy, but of the word combination. The present government had agreed to the policy of his (Lord Derby's) Government, with the exception of the policy of free trade, to which his government had assented, and after that he thought the new government had abandoned their principles and had shown that they had determined to embarrass the government which he had formed and carried on. He believed the object of the opposition was to displace the government, and upon that principle they had acted. He would not then enter into the merits of the budget which had been submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had no confidence in the present administration, and principally because he found in it two persons—Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston—whose foreign policy was diametrically opposite. In short, the noble earl appeared to him on the whole to be a liberal conservative and a conservative liberal. (Cheers.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the City of London.—Gentlemen—Having contributed by my vote to the overthrow of the administration of Lord Derby, I have considered it my duty to assist, when called upon by my sovereign, in the formation of a new ministry. I have felt it incumbent upon me, in order to give the country the full advantage of a liberal policy, to sink those personal pretensions which my position might have entitled me to form. I have consequently accepted office under the Earl of Aberdeen, upon whose upright character and enlightened views I have the greatest reliance. My seat is therefore vacant.

I have little of novelty to add to the declarations I addressed to you on the 22d of May, previously to the late general election. I then said I could have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely,

and conclusively, the contest between protection and free trade. That contest has been decided, finally and conclusively, in favor of free trade. I then said, and I now repeat, that the commercial policy of the last ten years was not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened and upheld. I adverted at the same time to the legal difficulties and expenses which clogged the transfer of land, the complicated machinery of the Customs department, and the remaining burdens on the shipping interest.

Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of those impediments to the increase of our prosperity.

Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow subjects who are still excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavour.

I then stated that the progress of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power, while I was aware how difficult a task it is to adjust, in any plan of representation, the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence.

To this task the Ministry of the earl of Aberdeen will anxiously apply themselves. A matter of so much importance requires from the government the most deliberate consideration before any measures are submitted to Parliament.

By joining the administration of Lord Aberdeen I believe that I shall best promote the cause to which my political life has been devoted—that of rational and enlightened progress. It is to progress that all our efforts will be directed.

I look to the extension of education, of civil and religious liberty, of commercial freedom, and of political rights, as the true means of preserving those institutions under which we have enjoyed so much happiness.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your grateful and obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL.

Chesham Place, Dec. 27, 1852.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our contemporary of the St. John Morning News, thus concludes an article on the capabilities of this Province.

Let the Emigrant, and those disposed to emigrate from penury to plenty, but learn that here we have millions of acres of land, equally good as that where it is said—'every rood of ground maintains its man,' and that this land is within the reach of all. Not to speak of the vast tracts of Crown land, purchasable on the most advantageous terms, there are thousands and thousands of acres, belonging to the 'Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company,' lying between Fredericton and Stanley, irrigated by many a famous stream, which the Emigrant can purchase for a few shillings per acre, and covering over ten years for the full amount! It would require volumes to give in full detail the ample resources to be found here. Wages are good, provision and clothing cheap, and every inducement offered to the wealthy speculator, as to the industrious poor. If we go to the Northern portion of the Province, there we find magnificent Rivers, abounding with delicious fish, and the coasts around it literally teeming with them and its rich soil yielding its thirty and forty fold. If we come towards the South, we meet a noble River and fertile lands, commanding admiration. Talk of Egypt's land, and the fruitifying Nile—why, we have a Nile too in the St. John River, washing annually its rich banks on either side.—Then Westward, there are Counties, Carleton and Victoria, yielding abundantly. And Eastward—the broad domains of hundreds of independent Farmers, with a sufficiency of wild lands of equal value, wooing the far-off stranger to come among them and 'do likewise.'

The Agricultural, the Manufacturing, and the Commercial resources of New Brunswick are great in themselves, and it does not require a Prophet's pen to discern in the 'signs of the times'—that the day is rapidly approaching when 'New Brunswick will rise and flourish'—St. John, a great City, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Petitcodiac, Fredericton, and the towns of Miramichi, with numerous others, all challenging comparison, in wealth and population, with those of other Countries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Telegraph Despatch on Saturday morning informs us that the Legislature of this Province was opened on Friday last. The Speech as reported, does not contain anything of special importance. This is an extract:

The question of the railway communication, has received from the members of my government, that grave attention which its vital importance to the future interests of the Province demands. The negotiations for an inter-colonial line having been broken off prior to my assumption of the government, Nova Scotia was freed from previous obligations, and left at liberty to frame such measures as should be suited to her own peculiar position, and acquirements. The promulgation of a minute in Council pledging the Government, with the approbation of the Legislature, to construct certain lines upon our great thoroughfares, has induced parties to

make propositions well deserving of our careful consideration. That it might more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely upon the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided, and when the papers relating to this subject are laid before you, I think you will be satisfied that every effort has been made to prepare the way for wise and successful Legislation; while I estimate at their true value the great advantages to be derived to the public generally from the construction of railways, and while I also look confidently forward to their completion, I trust I need not remind you of the serious responsibility that rests upon you, to confine the liabilities of the Province within those limits which your revenues and resources will justify, in order that the honor and good faith of Nova Scotia may continue unquestioned and unimpaired.

THE SEASON.—The winter so far, has been rather a mild one. We have abundance of snow, and the travelling has been very indifferent in consequence. On Sunday a large quantity fell, and the Southern mail which was due on Wednesday at 8 in the morning, did not reach Chatham until noon the following day. The principal delay, however, was beyond the Bend of Petitcodiac. Friday's mail, to our astonishment, was only three or four hours behind its time. It rains to-day.

ST. JOHN.—Strenuous efforts are being made in this city, to erect a spacious Hall for the accommodation of the Sons of Temperance.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraph is now in working order between P. E. Island and Chatham. The first despatch came over the wires on Wednesday last.

PROFESSOR WILSON.—This talented individual, well known in the literary world under the cognomen of "Christopher North," and for a series of years Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, died recently in Edinburgh. Late papers contradict this statement.

The papers also report the death of Professor Simpson, at Halesbury. He was for many years Editor of the Edinburgh Review.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—List of Officers of Caledonian Division, No. 41, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1853:

George Loy, W. P.; James Wood, W. A.; George McNeil, R. S.; John McCosh, A. R. S.; James Stewart, F. S.; Wm. Stewart, T.; Thomas A. McGregor, C.; Timothy Harrington, A. C.; Angus McKillop, I. S.; John Porter, O. S.; Gavin Coplin, P. W. P.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Letter of our Richibucto Agent, with remittance, came to hand, for which we tender our thanks. There are a good many delinquents in that quarter, and he will oblige us by jogging their memories by notifying them of the circumstance.

We have been compelled to postpone the letter of Mr James until next week, and also to leave out several advertisements, to make room for the British news.

We should like on the opening of the navigation, to publish TWICE A WEEK, on a sheet somewhat larger than half the size of our paper. To procure a suitable Press, and other necessary materials, would involve an expense of about £200. Will our subscribers, who are the parties to be benefited by the arrangement, make an effort to put us in possession of the necessary funds? A small percentage on what is due by them, would enable us to carry out our wishes.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MIRAMICHI NEWS ROOM.

ST. JOHN, January 22.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 7 a.m., with 36 passengers. The steamer Niagara arrived home on the 3rd inst., and the Arctic on the 5th. The Herman put back to Cowes considerably damaged. The news by the Europa is unimportant. The Cotton market was unchanged, except for fair Mobile, which was advanced. Breadstuffs were less active at a decline of 6d. per barrel on flour, and 6d. per quarter on corn. Sugar in good demand at full prices, in some cases, an advance of 6d. realized. Tea, a limited business, but prices fully maintained. Iron market firm. The bank of England has raised the minimum rate of interest on discounts to 2½. Freighters dull, and lower rates are taken.

Fearful Catastrophe at Sea.—A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship Orlando, Captain White, at Havre, from Mobile, on the 24th December. The St. George sailed from Liverpool for New York with 127 passengers, mostly Irish, a crew of 25 men, and a valuable cargo, on the morning of the 24th December. In lat. 46, 12; long 25, 30, the ship was discovered to be on fire; notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to subdue it, in which

seven or eight persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out from the deck, and being unable to do more, Captain Brainson mustered the women and children on the poop, to save as large a number as possible from the terrible death that stared them in the face; fortunately at this moment, the Orlando hove in sight, and bore down to render assistance. The sea ran so high that the ships boats were swamped, and none floated but the life boat, which carried only five at a time, but by means of which after 46 hours incessant labor, seventy-six of the passengers and crew were placed on board the Orlando. The storm by this time had increased into a tempest, and the Orlando had just got clear from the burning ship, when the latter sank. About 15 men were drowned in trying to make the Orlando: 8 were suffocated by smoke, and 28 were burnt or lost with the ship. Some hours afterwards the Orlando had most of her sails blown away, it was however, determined to bear up for a port, and in 11 days succeeded in making Havre. A subscription was immediately opened in the behalf of the survivors. The conduct of Captain White and the crew of the Orlando, was above all praise.

The elections to Parliament, consequent accepting office, are mostly over, and the former members have been re-elected. Mr Cardwell finds a seat for Oxford city. Sir William Jardine opposes Lord Drumlanrig for Dumfries, and Mr Percival opposes Mr Gladstone for Oxford University. The Advertiser says—before long Lord Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign office. The Manchester Commercial Association had petitioned the foregoing office to remonstrate against the Emperor of Morocco's arbitrary interference with their trade on his coasts.

Anxiety is felt for the arrival of the mail steamer Australian, from Sidney, with one million of gold on board, and now past due. Mr Heald, Lola Montez's husband, is not drowned, as was reported at Lisbon. The quarterly returns of the revenue shew an increase on the year of £97,000; and on the quarter of £70,300, being an increase of every item of revenue, except Customs. In France things move on smoothly.

Deaths.

On the 13th Instant, at his residence, in Newcastle, after a protracted illness, HIRSH FISH, aged 37 years, leaving a widow and eight children to lament his loss, and universally regretted by the community.

At his residence, in the Parish of Newcastle, on Monday, the 17th Instant, Mr JAMES GRANT, aged 66 years, Mr Grant was a native of Murrayshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this place in 1810, where he has ever since resided. His quiet and obliging disposition, had endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom, with his bereaved widow and family his death will be long deplored.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the newly elected Board of the NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place at Kelly's Hotel, Chatham, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the President,

JAMES CALE, Secretary.

20th January, 1853.

N. B.—A meeting of the LOCAL COMMITTEE for the Late PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, will take place immediately after the above meeting has adjourned.

J. C.

CROWN LAND NOTICES.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

January 17, 1853.

The Mining Rights secured by the Crown in the Grants of the undermentioned Lands, containing in the whole 1,760 acres, will be offered for sale by Public auction, at this Office, on Monday the 21st day of March next, at noon, agreeably to the accompanying Regulations:—

In the Parish of Dundas, County of Kent.—The part of the Grant to Humphry Gilbert and others which lies north of Cocagne River.

The first Tract in the Grant to James Peters, Junr., and others, north of Cocagne River.

The first Tract in the Grant to Milliscent Nevers, north of Cocagne River.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

Legislative Notice.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Tuesday, 6th April, 1852.

Ordered. That the Fortieth Standing Order of this House be for three months previous to the next meeting of the Legislature published in the Royal Gazette, and also in a newspaper in each County in which a newspaper is published.

That no Bill, Resolution or other Proceeding, founded upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly.