

chie, Simonds, and Tilley, (who felt themselves left in a false position by the result of this election,) resigned their seats in the Assembly. The opposition became so much weakened by the loss of these gentlemen, that it was unable to resist the Government during the remaining three years of the existence of the House.

"In June last, the General Elections came on and as soon as the returns were ascertained, it was evident that a majority of the members were liberal men, and would consequently take ground against the present Government. We are unable to state what negotiations took place if any, but we believe that nothing definite was settled until the opening of the present session. When the members reached Fredericton, the first question to settle was the Speakership.—The only candidate who had announced himself was Mr Hannington. Mr Fisher had been spoken of, and although he had declined to move in the matter himself, it was believed that he was not unwilling to take the situation. To this however, many of his friends, and the liberal members generally, had strong objections. It was thought by some, that as he was expected to be the Attorney General in the event of Judge Street's retirement, that he was anxious to place himself out of the immediate conflict of parties; on this account, and with a view of ulterior proceedings, the liberal party expressed themselves so decidedly, that he declined to become a candidate.

"The next question to settle was, whether Mr Hannington should be supported. The objection to him was, that he holds an office under the Government. Several of the liberal members, otherwise willing to support him, were compelled, on principle, to oppose him. Meetings were held and the subject was fully discussed; no decision was come to, and the members voted irrespective of politics. In the event of Mr Hannington not having a majority, it was the wish of many that Mr Ritchie should be proposed, and the strength of parties thus tested. In that case, Messrs. Tilley, Fisher, and others, who voted for Mr Hannington from personal considerations, would have voted for Mr Ritchie who would doubtless have been elected although personally indifferent about it.

"These preliminary meetings had brought together that section of the House which holds liberal views, and the question came up, whether it was not their duty to seek without delay for a change in the Government. The difficulty appeared to be, the want of uniformity of action previously on the part of the leaders of the party. Messrs. L. A. Wilnot and Fisher had offended some of their associates by joining the coalition in 1843; the latter gentleman was known still to hold his opinions on this point, and was expected to become the head of a new Government formed on similar principles. As he had done so much service to liberalism in times past, it was desired, if possible, to induce him to yield his views on this collateral point. On the other hand, Mr Ritchie, had opposed Messrs. Wilnot and Fisher's connection with the Government, and had been the leader of the opposition in the last House.

"It was believed that as these two gentlemen—Messrs. Fisher and Ritchie—held exactly similar views, and were each equally honest in urging them, that they could and should unite heartily in defence of their principles. This result was obtained without the least difficulty.—Both gentlemen were found to be willing to work together in any way that their party wished.—There was no dispute about precedence. Mr Ritchie required no office, and offered to do anything to carry out the views of his party.—Mr Fisher's friends were satisfied with the recognition of his claims, and it was decided to organize a regular opposition, and to attack the Government.

"The present appeared to be the proper time for such a proceeding. A new Governor had just arrived, and it was thought really necessary that he should be at once advised of the dissatisfaction felt by a part of the House, with the course taken by the Executive during the last four years. It was felt that breach after breach of the Constitution had been committed, and that the Executive had over-riden every principle of Constitutional Government which had ever been conceded or established in New Brunswick. It was determined to take a stand in defence of these principles; to bring the subject fully and specifically before the people of the province; to inform the public mind of those substantial grounds of complaint which really existed. There was no necessity for any claptrap; the past four years were believed to furnish abundant reasons why the new House should proceed without delay to trial and judgment.

"The Address in answer to the Speech was to be moved as usual on the first day of the session. It was decided to take that opportunity of testing the strength of the Government. Accordingly an amendment was prepared, embodying the main grounds of objection to the Government, and directly censuring their conduct in the Administration for the last four years.—This amendment was laid on the table on Saturday by Mr Fisher, and the Government were duly notified that they would be called upon for their defence. It may be well to state, that there were other grounds for complaint which were urged during the long discussion that has since taken place. All these will however appear in a full report of the discussion, which we

hope will be printed in pamphlet form, under the direction of the House, and distributed throughout the Province."

The Fredericton Reporter of the 27th says: "On the 5th paragraph of the Address being read, Mr Fisher rose, and in a speech which occupied four hours, promulgated the principal grievances which the country had sustained for the last four years. He dwelt at large upon the violation of the Provincial Constitution connected with the judicial appointments consequent upon the resignation of the late Chief Justice Chipman—the part which himself had sustained as a member of the Government through these transactions—the injustice with which he had been treated, and the private circumstances—now for the first time brought before the public—of his resignation as a member of the Executive. Those explanations were listened to with the utmost profound attention, and elicited several exclamations of approval from persons who had never before understood the position he had occupied."

Since the above was in type, we have been kindly favoured with the following telegraphs:—Both dated on the 2nd instant.

"The Government has been sustained by a vote of 19 to 9."

"Bill Ratifying Treaty passed House—will pass Council—House will be prorogued to-morrow."

THE WAR.

In those columns of our paper usually devoted to literature, will be found a full and graphic account of the first act in the great military drama which is being performed by the three mightiest nations of the world in the Crimea. A battle has been fought upon the heights of Alma, which has proved to the world that the British and French soldiery are still in possession of that prowess, skill, courage and bravery, for which their ancestors were famed in all the wars of Europe.

Centuries have elapsed since the British and French flags waved in sympathy together upon the same battlefield, in opposition to that very power they have now united to protect from the grasping claws of the Russian Bear. Since then, their arms have been directed against each other, and strange to say, never have the French been checked, conquered or subdued by their enemies, till Britain lent her helping hand and open purse, and not till then, and then only, have the French been checked in their march to victory and conquest.

The armies of France in the days of Napoleon, singly and alone, marched victorious and in triumph, through all the capitals of Europe, and it was not till Britain's flag was unfurled in opposition, that the united nations of Europe could subdue her. But there is a tide in the affairs of nations as well as of men, England and France are united in opposition to a power, who, for the last half century, has lived by the spoil and plunder of her weaker neighbours, until at last growing insolent and presumptuous, imagining she had but to say, Turkey should be no more, and one of the finest countries of the world, like Poland, would be handed to her by the trembling powers of Europe, to be cut and carved as she in her august wisdom thought proper, but she reckoned without her hosts, England and France have united together, and these well disciplined and invincible troops that were to conquer all before them, have been defeated by an inferior number of the brave array of gallant hearts now landed in the Crimea, and our hope and confidence is in the God of battles, that he will award to them a victory who fight in a just and righteous cause.

THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S PARTY.

The following letter from Dr Rae, the Arctic explorer, to Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson Bay territory, and published in the Montreal Herald, puts us in possession of the sad but satisfactory intelligence of the discovery of the celebrated but ill-fated Arctic voyagers, Sir John Franklin and his crew:

Dr. Rae started in the summer of 1853 on his expedition of exploration, and having wintered at Repulse Bay, again took up his line of march to the northward in the early spring of the present year. The following extracts from his letter are dated at York Factory, at the mouth of the Hayes river, Hudson's Bay, whither he returned after accomplishing as far as possible the objects of his expedition.

On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pel-

ly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least forty persons) had perished for want of food, some 10 or 12 days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:—

In the spring, four winters past (spring 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, was seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, by the signs the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by the ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the desruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey, (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River (named by the Esquimaux, Out-koo-hi-ca-lik), as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back.—Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been officer, as had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barreled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs containing it and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark having been left on the ice close to the beach.

There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barreled guns,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks. I purchased as many as I could obtain.

A list of the most important of these I enclose with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons.—The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. & Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the whites, nor had they ever been at the place where the dead was found, but had then the information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive."

Among the articles which were purchased by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux and said by them to have been found at the place where the party of men starved to death in the spring of 1850, were four or five chests, ten silver forks, five silver spoons, and a small silver plate. Upon four of the forks were the initials "H. D. S. G.," "A. McD.," "G. A. M.," and "J. F." A dessert spoon was marked J. F. B., or J. S. B. and upon the plate was engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B." A number of other articles of minor importance, and having no particular marks upon them by which they could be recognized, were purchased with these from the Indians.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
Gilbert Spiers, Robinson; John Tucker, Esq., Lloyds Inspector of ships, St John; Francis R. Sweany, do; John Jardine, Richibucto; Mr Smith, do; Joseph Read Esq., Fredericton; William J. Montgomery, do; John McMullin, Campbellton; J. Travis, Restigouche; Alexander Rankin, Bathurst; Alexander Gordon, do.

THE DEPUTY TREASURER.—John T. Williston, Esq. has received his Commission as Deputy Treasurer for the port of Miramichi: it bears date October 17, 1854.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 31st October, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr DAVID COOK, Blacksmith, to Miss MARY ANN COOK, both of the Parish of Nelson.

Also on Thursday, 2nd November, by the same Mr JOSEPH McDONALD, of the Parish of Chatham, to Miss ROSINA CROMOND, of the Parish of Newcastle.

On the 2nd inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. JOSEPH A. Mc-

LEOD, of Newcastle, to Miss REBECCA M. KIRKLAND, of Chatham.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr JOHN W. KIRKLAND, to Miss ELLEN EASTON, both of Chatham.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd October, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, ELIZABETH, wife of Alex. Goodfellow, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 53 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, and 7 children to mourn the irreparable loss of an affectionate wife and kind parent.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—Oct. 27.—schr Pacificque, Derrier, Quebec, general cargo, W. E. Samuel and others.

28.—schr Phantom, Ellis, P. E. Island, oats, Master; Dandy Jim, Vignian, Montreal, Flour, H. Cunard and others.

30.—schr Mary Ann, LeBlanc, Boston gen. cargo, Y. Vondy and others; Ensign, Gougan, P. E. Island, oats, Master; Mary Ann, Lang, Halifax, gen. cargo, H. Cunard, and others.

31.—brigt Anna, McKay, P. E. Island, oats, R. Crocker.

November 1.—schr Independence, McIntosh, P. E. Island, potatoes, Master; Mary Jane, Duggan, do, oats, R. Crocker; Elizabeth Ann, McLeod do, do, Master.

2.—schr Happy Return, Babin, Montreal, flour, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; Mary, Desihamp, Quebec, do, J. M'Dougall and Burke & Noonan; Raven, Downs, Boston, gen. cargo, Johnston & Mackie and others.

CLEARED.—Oct. 28.—brig Concord, Lowery, Falkirk; schr Providence, Conlombe, Quebec; brig Cadzandra, Kammeaga, Liverpool; bark Soffid, Tengelsen, Hull; schr Curlew, Essan, Halifax; brig Miriano, Jackson, Stocton; schr Phantom, Ellis P. E. Island.

31.—brigt Swift, Bryan, Arichat; schr Virgin, Bears, P. E. Island.

Nov. 2.—schr Mary, Bantillier, do; Ensign, Gougan, do, bark Faside, Walker, Port Glasgow.

3.—schr Dandy Jim, Vignean, Quebec. The Wallace, from Liverpool, with a general cargo, is in the river.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED.—Oct. 30.—schr Perseverance, Currie, Halifax, general cargo, Messrs. Ritchie & Co; schr Caledonia, Baird, Quebec, gen. cargo, Messrs. Ritchie & Co.; Elizabeth, Campbell, P. E. Island, oats, Messrs. Ritchie & Co.

Nov. 1.—bark Penningham, Patton, coals and salt, Liverpool, Wm. Hamilton; brig Edwin, Walker, Maryport, do.

CLEARED.—Nov. 2.—bark Standard, Mudge, timber, Queenston, Messrs. Ritchie; brig Recovery, Forster, timber, Cardiff, do; brig Agnes, Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, timber, Wm. Hamilton.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—Cleared, October 21, Mary Miramichi; Margaret, Richibucto. 23rd, Lady, Dalhousie; Victoria, Bathurst.

PORT OF BOSTON.—Cleared, October 19, Doeray, Richibucto. 20th, Hester, Scotia, and Jubilee, Miramichi; Mary, Flower, and Maria, Richibucto.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE. EUROPEAN NEWS.

St. John, October 31.

New York, October 30.—Pacific arrived with dates to the 19th.

Absolutely no news from the seat of War. The despatches sent as they are, being altogether conflicting, it is however authentic that up to the 9th, nothing had been accomplished. The Allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea. They occupy a strong position south of Sebastopol and have all their siege apparatus landed.

Menschikoff continues to hold the field north of Sebastopol with 30,000 men, expecting a reinforcement of 30,000 more.

Markets.—Flour advanced 3d.; Wheat 6d. Corn firm. Consols 95.

St. John, November 3.

Arabia arrived at New York. Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th of October, no details.

Omar Pacha had gone to the Crimea, no council of War, his army is expected to reinforce allies in the Crimea.

Menschikoff had been reinforced. Markets.—Wheat advanced 1s. Corn 2s. Flour, quote Western Canal 39s.; Ohio 42s. Consols 94.

Lard advanced. Freights to Liverpool largely advanced. Business in Manchester dull.

BLANKS

of all kinds for Sale at this Office.