

1856, because it is unaccompanied by the triumph of chicanery and cheating; and because it has inflicted upon Russia a moral defeat which will do her more damage than the loss of Sebastopol. She may rebuild a broken fortress, but she can never wipe from the remembrance of living men, or from the page of history, the fact that she attempted to regain by fraud what she had lost by the hazard of war; and that she was foiled by the force of honesty as completely as she had previously been foiled by the force of arms. So may it ever be with the wrong-doer, both among nations and among individuals!

And while this cloud has blown from the horizon, another, which threatened storm has likewise passed away. Means have been discovered to save the not very valuable dignity of the King of Prussia, without doing violence to the rights or to the feelings of the Swiss people—a matter of infinitely more serious concern to every body in Europe.—The question of Neuchâtel and its sovereignty has been finally disposed of, and there is an end to all apprehension in that quarter.—But, grateful as the nations must be for the removal of one source of disquietude, it behoves the Governments of Europe, ere they make too sure of the peace which seem dawning upon them, to consider carefully whether the danger is at an end elsewhere. No one suspected a few months ago that any question relative to Switzerland would arise to disturb the peace of the world; and there may be many agencies, both popular and dynastic, at work in Europe, which may quite as unexpectedly imperil the new-born peace at which all good men are now rejoicing. At present the most obvious danger is in Italy; and, unfortunately, the good understanding which we have so lately re-established with Austria is not likely to produce any durable results: If the Italians would be satisfied with reforms, and with a moderate degree of constitutional liberty, our influence might be favourably exerted with Austria in furtherance of such objects. But the Italians naturally desire independence; and Austria is not likely to grant it to them unless at the sword's point. This is the existing danger of Europe, and it will, we fear, continue to be a danger for a long time. The fire smoulders, and will one day break out. The Powers of Europe should look to it, now that their hands are free, or there may yet come a conflagration which may involve them all.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

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This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 2nd February, 1857, £401 19 5
Withdrawn including Interest, 3rd, 125 3 3

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon Last Qr. 15th, 10h 7m P.M.—HIGH WATER.

15 S.	Saragesima Sunday	9 20	6 42
16 M.		10	2 10 33
17 Tu.		10 58	11 39
18 W.			0 19
19 Th.	Galileo born 1564	1 7	1 55
20 F.	Voltaire born 1694	2 28	3 20
21 S.		3 48	4 14

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h 30m—Bathurst, 2h 45m—Dalhousie, 2h 50m from the above.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Legislature of this Province met for the despatch of business on the 5th instant. We give the Governor's opening Speech below.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary, Solicitor General, Mr Howe, and Wm. Caldwell, Esq., were sworn in and took their seats. No sooner did the members of the lower house return to their own Chamber, than the Hon. Mr Johnston de-

clared war against the existing Government, by proposing the following Resolution. It was laid on the table, and was to be taken up at an early day, as an amendment to the answer to the Address. Mr Marshall seconded the Resolution.

"That it is essential to the satisfactory result of the deliberations of this House and the important measures submitted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech, for its consideration on other matters of public interest, that her Majesty's Executive Council should enjoy the confidence of this House; and therefore this House feels it to be respectful to his Excellency, and due to the people we represent, to declare, before these subjects are brought under debate, in answer to his Excellency's speech, that the present Executive Council of his Excellency do not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people—and that it is the humble duty of this House respectfully to inform his Excellency that the confidence of this House, so essential to the public welfare, and the harmonious co-operation of this House with the administration of public affairs, is not enjoyed by his Excellency's present constitutional advisers."

The following is a copy of his Excellency's Speech.

"Mr President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"I meet you again in Parliament with feelings of undiminished pleasure, and I trust that your deliberations will result in measures promotive of the best interests of this thriving and loyal Province.

"Animated by true British feeling, and warmly interested in the conduct and progress of the late War, though happily exempted from its disasters and burthens, the people of this country in common with their fellow subjects in every part of the Empire, have reason to be deeply grateful for its successful termination, and I am sure will unite with us in a fervent prayer that the benign and sustaining influences of peace may long continue to advance and extend the prosperity and happiness of the nation at large.

"Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"The Accounts for the past, and the estimates for the current year, will be forthwith submitted to you.

"Mr President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

"Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"Our exemption from pestilence of every kind during the past year, through the protection of a merciful Providence, demands our deepest gratitude.

"The labors of the husbandman within our borders in the past season, have been richly rewarded; and the ready sales and remunerating prices of all kinds of farm stock and produce, I am happy to find, have contributed largely to his well being and comfort.

"I confidently feel that the recent importations of improved stock will result in general advantage to the farming classes, and hope that you will be disposed to encourage, by liberal grants, an object of such vital importance to the agriculture of this Province.

"I regret to learn that the fisheries, more especially in the autumn, have disappointed the hopes of the hardy and enterprising body who derive subsistence from this great branch of Provincial industry.

"I am happy to acquaint you that the revenue has somewhat exceeded that of last year, and gives continued proof of the increasing prosperity and active industry of the people.

"The extension of the Provincial Railway has been vigorously prosecuted. The stream of eastern traffic has been tapped at the Grand Lake, and it is confidently hoped that ere the close of this year the line will be open to Windsor and Stewiacke.

"The accounts of the expenditure and liabilities incurred in these large operations will be laid before you at an early day, and will satisfy you, I trust, of the integrity and prudence with which the works have been conducted.

"The Reports and Accounts of the Lunatic Asylum, which will also be before you, will shew that the building of that Institution has favorably advanced during the past season.

"It was thought advisable that a further survey should be had of the St. Peter's Canal by an experienced Engineer. The Report of the gentleman who was employed will be presented at an early day, and I invite your attention to a subject of such prominent interest to the whole eastern section of the Province.

"Two Acts have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for assimilating the Laws affecting trade and commerce in the United Kingdom, and a Bill founded upon these, but adapted to our local Legislation, will be submitted for your approval.

"Two measures have also been prepared, and will be immediately submitted to you, the one having for its object the more efficient protection of the Crown Lands, and the other, a more easy and economical process of Escheat.

"The subject of the Mines and Minerals, I regret to say, is still unsettled, the Home Government having been hitherto unable to come to a determination on this complicated and important question. The correspondence will show that it has engaged the anxious solicitude of my government, and I entertain the hope that the great interests involved will be con-

sidered and disposed of in a manner acceptable to the people.

"Since the close of the last Session private enterprise has completed a Telegraphic union of the North American Provinces by a submarine Cable connecting Newfoundland with Cape Breton.

"A still larger experiment is about to be made for carrying telegraph communications across the Atlantic. The company by whom it was projected have entered into arrangements for conveying their messages across our territory, and the inhabitants of this Province, as well as of the other parts of the American Continent have a deep interest in their success. An intimation however, has been conveyed to me, that another Company, of adequate resources, proposes to lay down a Line from Ireland direct to Nova Scotia. Both parties will apply to you for legislative privileges, and I recommend their respective claims to your attentive consideration.

"Be assured, gentlemen, that in this, as in every other matter affecting the welfare and progress of the people whom you represent, you may rely on my cordial co-operation."

The Answer to the speech in the upper house was proposed by the Hon. Mr Bell and seconded by the Hon. Mr McKeen. In the lower house Mr McLellan moved the answer to the speech.

At the latest date the house had not come to any determination on Mr Johnston's resolution, but had been occupied several days in its discussion. A very stormy session is anticipated by all parties.

The Halifax papers state that Mr William Condon has been dismissed from the office of Gauger. The Hon. Edward Kenny has resigned his seat as President of the Legislative Council.

THE SEASON.

The Halifax Acadian Recorder thus discourses on the present season.

"The weather, for the portion of Winter which is already past, has been changeable to an unusual degree. Violent storms of snow, rain, and brief periods of fine weather follow each other in rapid succession. The most remarkable thing about the present Winter is the mildness of the weather in Halifax compared with that of almost every other place on the continent outside of Nova Scotia. Throughout the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, the cold has been painful. At Calais, Maine, Woodstock, N. B., and at several points in Canada, the mercury has not unrequently been down to 38° below zero, Fahrenheit's thermometer. The cold has been nearly as intense throughout the whole of New Brunswick, Canada, and the Northern States, whilst in Iowa the mercury has frozen. In the Middle and Southern States the cold has been, for that climate, quite severe, and there is scarcely a port north of Charleston, the navigation of which has not been impeded by ice. Here our winter has been one of only average temperature. Once, in December, the mercury was 14° below zero; and we believe it has since been as low as 8° below. This comparative mildness is of course owing to the peninsular conformation of Nova Scotia and the rarefying effect which the vicinity of the ocean has upon climate. This Province never is and never can be subject to the extremes of cold which occur in other parts of the continent near the same latitude, a fact which shows that Halifax is, in this one respect at least if not in many others, without an equal in North America in its fitness for a commercial entrepot and packet station. Boston Harbor is frozen up so firmly that people are crossing upon the ice, and a channel over five miles long had to be cut to get the English steamer out. The same operation was there performed thirteen years ago. The people of Portland, by way of maintaining the reputation of their harbor, have kept a powerful steamer plying about in it constantly during the colder weather, to keep it from freezing—or rather to keep the ice broken. Halifax harbor has not been frozen since the Cunard steamers commenced running; and it is now as open as at midsummer. We observe by the *C. B. News* that even the harbor of Sydney, so far to the North of us, is open to navigation."

The Editor's remarks in reference to the weather experienced in Halifax, apply to this place. We have had many changes—snow storms, then heavy rains and thaws, bitter frost and high cutting north and north-west winds. In the early part of the week we had a good deal of rain, which was succeeded by a South-west wind, which reduced the snow to such an extent that the ground is visible in many places. On Wednesday and Wednesday night it blew a gale from the North-west, and the frost was most intense. We hear that many travellers were frost-bitten. The weather since has been extremely mild.

EMIGRATION.

On the important subject of encouraging Emigration to the Colonies the European makes the following sensible remarks:

"If the authorities in the British Provinces were to render liberal aid to emigrants, we should never hear the complaint, now very

common, that too many laborers come out to the Provinces. One hundred thousand dollars expended in obtaining information for emigrants, relieving their immediate wants, and assisting them to reach places where their labor is in demand, would be returned tenfold.—Hitherto, short-sighted and narrow-minded councils have prevailed, and emigrants have been actually repelled from countries where millions of acres of rich land are lying waste. Although we can conscientiously recommend British and Irish laborers and mechanics to prefer the British Provinces to the United States, we do not advise them to emigrate at all under present circumstances, unless they have friends to go to, or reliable information upon which they can safely proceed to some particular spot where their industry will be immediately available."

UNITED STATES.

It will be seen by the extracts we have made from American Journals, that the weather has been intensely cold throughout all parts of the Union, which has occasioned considerable suffering and heavy loss of life and property. It is truly distressing to read the long array of wrecks on the coast and the deaths occasioned by shipwrecks, cold, exposure and want of provisions.—The ice in Boston harbour at the latest dates from that place, had acquired the thickness of eighteen inches. Commerce was entirely stopped.—Vessels could not proceed to sea, from the ice and boisterous state of the weather, and the railway trains were stopped by the accumulation of ice and snow.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

At a public adjourned meeting held at the Court House in Dalhousie, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, pursuant to a Requisition to the High Sheriff of the County, for the purpose of taking into consideration what action should be taken to connect the Ports of the Gulf with Quebec and the terminus of the Railway at Shediac, by Steam Navigation, and what Legislative assistance should be given thereto.

JOHN L. BARBERIE, High Sheriff of the County, was called to the Chair, and Mr. JOHN BENNETT requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Adam Ferguson, Esq. seconded by Archibald Ramsay, Esq.:

Whereas, on the completion of the Railroad from Shediac to the Bend within this Province, a new route of communication will be opened up between the Ports of the Bay of Fundy, (as well as of the United States) and the Ports in the Straits of Northumberland, Gulf, and River Saint Lawrence, Newfoundland, &c.

And Whereas, the establishment of Steam Communication between the terminus of the Railroad and the Ports in the Straits of Northumberland and Bay Chaleur, within this Province, and the Port of Quebec, would greatly increase the revenue to arise from the said Railway, and also develop the resources of the Northern side of the Province, and unite more closely the commerce and intercourse between the Southern and Northern portions thereof, for their mutual benefit and advantage.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Legislature be memorialized, to grant a Liberal Subsidy towards the running of an efficient Seagoing Steamer, to ply weekly between Shediac and Quebec, to call at the intermediate Port of Gaspé.

Moved by John McMillan, Esq. and seconded by Mr. G. B. Cowper, and

Resolved, That a similar liberal subsidy be given to two other Steamers, of smaller size, to ply between Gaspé and Shediac, leaving the said Ports simultaneously, and calling at the intermediate Ports in the several Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, in this Province, and the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, in Canada.

Moved by Mr. John U. Campbell, and seconded by John Gillis, Esq. and

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons, together with the Chairman, be nominated to draft and sign a Memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, and the two branches of the Legislature, predicated on the foregoing Resolutions, and that John L. Barberie, Esq. Mr. Geo. Moffat, A. Ferguson, Esq. Mr. G. B. Cowper, John McMillan, Esq., and Archibald Ramsay, Esq. do compose said Committee.

Moved by Mr. George Moffat, and seconded by Mr. John Bennett, and

Resolved, That the Government of this Province do communicate with the Government of Canada, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the latter in connecting the two Provinces by Steam Communication, and in granting such aid as shall tend effectually to carry out the objects as set forth in the Resolutions passed by this meeting.

Moved by Mr. John Bennett, and seconded by A. Ferguson, Esq. and

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions and of the Petition, be forwarded to the Gleaner for publication.

Whereupon the Chairman vacated the chair, and John McMillan, Esq. being called thereto, a vote of thanks was given to the former for his conduct in the chair, and three cheers for the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the British North American Provinces.

J. L. BARBERIE, Chairman.
JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.