

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

(From the London Times)
Viscount Palmerston has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and has thereupon ceased, within the last 49 hours, whatever may be the surprise which this announcement may excite in the public mind, that surprise will be considerably augmented when the cause which has induced Lord Palmerston to withdraw from the present Administration is accurately known. That cause, we may confidently state, is unconnected with the foreign policy of the government, it has not arisen out of the difficulties of the Eastern question, nor is it true that differences of opinion on that subject have manifested themselves with such force as to lead to the retirement of any number of the administration. The ground on which Lord Palmerston is said to rest his inability to remain in the present cabinet, and to share in the responsibility of the measures of the approaching session, is distinctly and exclusively his decided opposition to the Reform bill which has been prepared under the direction of Lord Russell, and assented to by the other members of the government. It has been understood for some weeks past that the projected measure of parliamentary reform had been referred to a committee of five members of the cabinet of whom Lord Palmerston was one; and, as his opposition to schemes of parliamentary reform was no secret, he was placed on that committee in order that he might have ample opportunity for stating his objections to the bill. Lord Palmerston, we understand, to that committee the able and vigorous assistance and assistance which he is so well known to possess in public affairs, but it seems from the result, that his objections to the principle of the measure were not to be diminished or overcome. He stated them to his colleagues in a manly and straightforward manner, but it appeared that no measure of parliamentary reform such as would meet the expectations of the country was likely to obtain Lord Palmerston's support. It may be necessary here to state distinctly for the information of that class of democrats and politicians who have frequently claimed Lord Palmerston as the representative of their own opinions, that his objection to that measure now in contemplation is not that the provisions of the bill are too restricted, or the amount of reform insufficient. On the contrary, Lord Palmerston, like Mr. Pitt, to which he belongs by the traditions of his whole political life, is not a parliamentary reformer, and, although he bore a part in Lord Grey's great reform of 1832, no statesman of the present day has shown less disposition to alter that settlement, to disfranchise the small boroughs, or to make those concessions which the liberal party have never ceased to demand. It is the more necessary to be perfectly explicit on this point, because it is commonly supposed, and not only in this country and abroad, that the reformer sympathies professed by Lord Palmerston for extreme liberal opinions in some foreign countries is combined with an equal zeal for liberal measures at home. No greater fallacy can be entertained as to any public man, and his retirement from office on the present occasion, rather than accede to Lord Russell's scheme of reform, is a conclusive demonstration on that point.

We repeat, it is on this ground, however, and not on the ground which has been ascribed to him, that Lord Palmerston has decided to resign his office. We do not affect to disguise the regret with which we have heard his determination, or to undervalue the loss which the government sustains. On the contrary, although the opinion of Lord Palmerston reform is at variance with our own, and with that of a majority of the intelligent classes of England, we do not hesitate to avow that there never was a time at which her Majesty's government could less afford to lose the advantage of his great abilities and experience, nor was there ever a time when it was more essential to the interests and dignity of the nation that the ministry should preserve a firm and united attitude. In that government Lord Palmerston has not only proved himself, as Home Secretary, a most efficient administrator, but he has given in a liberal spirit the benefit of his advice and his judgment in the discussion of all the important questions of foreign policy which the last twelve-month has brought under the consideration of the ministers of the crown. That Lord Palmerston was known to be a party to it was unquestionably an additional pledge to the country that the policy of the government in the East was firm and honourable. To impugn and misrepresent that policy the enemies of the government resorted long ago to the fiction of supposed divisions in the ministry; those divisions have, unhappily, at length occurred; but not, as was erroneously by reported, on the contrary to be pursued towards Turkey and Russia, but on the measure of reform to be applied to the electoral franchise, and to the close boroughs. It would, however, be a great and mischievous error if it were of Lord Palmerston from office on this issue for which the voluntary resignation is given, to which any objection on the part of the cabinet or which any will still be felt. It does, we think, only tend to impair the influence which this country may exercise in Europe. What ministry is exposed to a session of this kind at the very moment when it would be most essential for us to be acting as one united front, or to prosecute a war, and such an event or to succumb to it, would be a disaster which it is not possible to estimate as it is admissible to cause distinctly persons at the formation of the cabinet.

But, beyond this, we are satisfied that the course which the government are prepared to adopt in the East will suffer no change, or abandonment from the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston. The news of Lord Palmerston's resignation will be received with different emotions in many different quarters—in some with astonishment—in some with incredulity—in some with exultation—in many more with regret. The meeting of parliament can alone terminate this period of excitement and uncertainty, but we have no doubt that it will fully confirm the statements we have made. Lord Palmerston will then vindicate his conduct and explain his motives; but we can conceive no occasion on which he will be more justly justified as a minister of the crown, or more faithful to the interests of the nation and of the world.

(From the London Morning Advertiser.)
The statements which we yesterday made on this subject, have created no small sensation. It would have been strange if they had not. The foreign influences which are at work in high places, will not long be able to withstand the exposure of the press. To-day we are in a position to state another "great fact," as confirming all that we have said of the confidential and favored position which the leading German parties in London occupy, both at the court and in the cabinet. It will be remembered that not a whisper relative to Lord Palmerston's resignation had been heard until the appearance of the Times on Friday morning, containing the announcement of proving that the fact of the noble Lord's accession from the government was known both in Vienna and Berlin early on Thursday. And, not only do we state the fact, but it may be as well to add, that Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, telegraphed the important intelligence to his government. It easily found its way to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin should have given expression to the exultation of their joy at the resignation of Lord Palmerston, while no one in London, beyond the outlines of the Cabinet Council room, had a suspicion of what had taken place. Chevalier Bunsen, we are further informed, agreed through the agency of those German agents at court and at the cabinet, to the fact that the Prussian Ambassador had been several times with Lord Aberdeen within the last eight days. It is not constitutional for a foreign ambassador to hold official intercourse with the Premier. All this official intercourse ought to be with the Secretary for the Foreign Department. But of this more hereafter.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK.

SEVERAL SHIPS DESTROYED!
About one o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 27th December, a fire broke out in the Norway Bakery establishment of Tidwell & Sons, No. 242 Front-street. It was completely destroyed, together with the greater part of its contents, consisting of a large amount of flour. The flames soon extended to the adjoining building, occupied by Jones & Rowland, as a provision store, and through into Water-street. The wind blew a gale from the North-west, covering the shipping at the docks with the burning cinders. The "Great Republic" was soon in flames, and burnt to the water's edge. The packet ship "Joseph Walker," of the Black Star Line, is also a total loss. The clipper "Red Rover" was towed down the river a mass of flames. The clipper "Lead Rover" was burnt out of dock in flames, and was eventually burnt to the water's edge. The packet ship De Witt Clinton, was also very seriously damaged. Many other vessels are burnt in their rigging or hulls. The ferry-boats were busy in towing out vessels into the stream, by which many were saved.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following particulars of the burning of the man-of-war "Great Republic":—"The Great Republic lay in the most exposed situation, with her immense cargo all on board, and ready to sail in the morning. The second mate, Mr. Webb, and about twenty hands, were on board, and exerted themselves faithfully to ward off the danger. The ship's fire engine was manned and the decks kept thoroughly wetted, and water was sent into the tops in buckets, buckets, however, after the fire broke out in Front-street, the temperature of the air, together with other parts of the rigging, to light the canvas like a match the moment they touched it. The fire flew almost instantaneously throughout the rigging, but was kept from the decks, and the general alarm was now rung. Captain McKay was immediately sent for and soon arrived.

The masts were then cut away, and the flames appeared to have been subdued, when, just as the danger seemed over, it was discovered that one of the topmasts had plunged entirely through one of the foremast hatches, among the cotton which was stored in that part of the ship. Cotton being one of the most unmanageable of combustibles, the fire now burst forth with terrible violence. Only three engines had arrived, and a third fire soon breaking out in St. John's Lane, in the district in which some of those belonged, they were obliged to retreat and leave the noble ship, so unprotected, to her fate. In fact, the supply of apparatus brought to bear upon the burning

ing ship was inadequate until the afternoon, when the arrival, partly in consequence of the extravagance of the price on which the freemen had to work, but chiefly on account of the first rigging where, which required a great part of the force to preserve the city.

The Great Republic was situated at about daylight, but sunk only a few feet before she rested on the bottom. The tide leaving her, she was soon entirely exposed to the fury of the descending stream. At the return of the tide she floated again, and was about two-thirds filled, but continued to rise until she was almost completely submerged. The fire then burst forth from the foremast hatch, and the vessel was completely destroyed. The Post says—"Mr. McKay, the overseer of the Great Republic, arrived home yesterday. We regret to learn that his insurance was only \$210,000, instead of \$250,000, as at first stated. The forward part of the ship, as far back as the foremast, is but very little damaged; but the after part is all burnt, even below the water line. The hull might yet be raised, and would make a magnificent steamer.

REMARKABLE EVENT AND MARROW SCAPE.

At the Broadway theatres, last evening, a programme of performances, and an exhibition of eight o'clock, as usual. Mr. Drisbach entered the arena, in which were a lion, three tigers, a lioness, and a Brazilian tiger, for the purpose of exhibiting his performances, from some unforeseen cause, the tiger sprang at Mr. Drisbach. The least instantly fastened his teeth on the breast of Mr. Drisbach and his claws on other parts of his body. The lioness, observing the assault, took the part of her master, and pitched into the tiger; but in so doing she unaccountably missed the tiger and struck Mr. Drisbach's powerful arm, which she bit through. Mr. Drisbach was so severely injured, that he was obliged to leave the arena, and was conveyed to a private room, and a physician sent to attend to his wounds. When on the attack, the audience at first thought the attack of the tiger only a joke, but when they saw the tiger only act in the most remarkable manner; in a few seconds, though, they found the thing was no joke, and an alarm prevailed lest the assault should be repeated. Mr. Drisbach was so severely injured, that he was obliged to leave the arena, and was conveyed to a private room, and a physician sent to attend to his wounds. When on the attack, the audience at first thought the attack of the tiger only a joke, but when they saw the tiger only act in the most remarkable manner; in a few seconds, though, they found the thing was no joke, and an alarm prevailed lest the assault should be repeated.

Mr. Drisbach, the principal attendant during the exhibition, took the other animals back from entering into the arena, as they seemingly felt inclined to do; at the same instant he dropped the lion, and by main force dragged the tiger from the arena. He was so severely injured, that he was obliged to leave the arena, and was conveyed to a private room, and a physician sent to attend to his wounds. When on the attack, the audience at first thought the attack of the tiger only a joke, but when they saw the tiger only act in the most remarkable manner; in a few seconds, though, they found the thing was no joke, and an alarm prevailed lest the assault should be repeated.

TELEGRAPHIC AGACAFISHING, OF BOSTON.
Two Telegraphic dispatches were yesterday received by the American Consul, at this port, from Liverpool, dated the 11th inst. They were from the ship "Fisher," of Boston, which was on her way to Liverpool, and had been captured by the "Agacafish," a vessel of the Liverpool G. S. This vessel was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, and is the first of his dispatches that has yet met with a mishap. The ship was captured by the "Agacafish," a vessel of the Liverpool G. S. This vessel was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, and is the first of his dispatches that has yet met with a mishap. The ship was captured by the "Agacafish," a vessel of the Liverpool G. S. This vessel was built by Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, and is the first of his dispatches that has yet met with a mishap.

RENEWED BLAIND.
The New Brunswick Legislature is expected to meet for the purpose of business on the 23rd inst. A driving robbery was committed on the 23rd inst. in the town of St. John's, N. B., in which a man named Henry was killed. The Legislature is expected to meet for the purpose of business on the 23rd inst. A driving robbery was committed on the 23rd inst. in the town of St. John's, N. B., in which a man named Henry was killed.

ORIGIN OF THE TELEGRAPH.
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HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

THE editor of the Royal Gazette gives a gratifying review of the P. E. Island Calendar, published from this Office; and the Advertiser has taken care to reprint the criticisms. We say, in this case, gentlemen, for we are willing to admit that when any work is done in a manner which is likely to be of service to the public, it is to be commended. The Royal Gazette is a valuable work, and the Advertiser has done well to reprint the criticisms. We say, in this case, gentlemen, for we are willing to admit that when any work is done in a manner which is likely to be of service to the public, it is to be commended.

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