By the overland mail we have received advices from Melbourne to the 12th of November, and Sydney to the 8th, being one month later advices than those brought by the Marco Polo. The following is an extract from the Sydney Empire of November 8:—

The general condition of these colonies remains marly unaltered. The specific condition of a locality is affected by the quality and numbers of its arrivals and departures. The authenticated accounts of Victoria, and particularly of Melbourne, are most distressing, and they are confirmed by all the private testimonies we receive. The Government is destitute of vigour and wisdom. The arrivals are too ripid and too numerous to be suddenly provided with homes and employment. The golden idea has excited cupidity to a pitch so extreme, that there is the utmost insecurity both of person and property. The more respectable diggers and dealers are swamped by the vast crowds of disreputable adventurers who have no stake in the colony no interest in its welfare, no concern with its final success, nor any moral principle to keep them from the most atrocious outrages. But the general state is best indicated by the universal recklessness of high prices in every branch, showing that neither political economy nor moral discretion at present obtains, in any appreciable degree, in the mass of the people collected in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

The case, although very far otherwise than as

cofficient in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

The case, although very far otherwise than as it should be, is still exceedingly different in New South Wales. What it might have been, had we been inundated with so sudden and so reckless a throng as that which has for a time inundated Victoria, it is hard to say. The money spent in drunkenness is enormous. The largest wages create the worst habits. Men were far more steady and prosperous generally at half their present wages than they are now. The wealth acquired at every handicraft does not so much fill churches and reading-rooms as public houses. Little good in point of morals has yet been derived from the immigration that is going on. The ship generally proves a bad place for moral training, and on arriving, the influted minds of the immigrants are rarely capable of settling down to the sober duties of industrious and orderly life. Such is certainly the general state of the case, albeit distinguished by honorable exceptions. The gold fever must be allayed, or the number of persons not affected by it must be largely increased, before the ordinary course of industry will offer so much the stronger inducements as they furnish the best means of securing a good moral and religious state of mind.

The religious denominations are not wanting

it were better that the matter should be revoked at once, and that we should fall back on private chips. The Sydney will be at least 100 days in reaching us, come when she may, and the Australian was 95. Surely these are not the signs of progress. We are looking with great saxiety for the opening of other lines, more especially that by Panama. It is now demonstrably certain that nothing short of this will do for New South Wales. There is likely to be a great lack of coasting steamers in our colonial traffic; and this want is the more severely felt on account of the state of our roads, and is another result of the state of our roads, and is another result of the want of labour.

REGISTRIED LETTINGS BY THE AUSTRALIAS MALL. The extraordinary number of \$300 registered letters passed through the London chief postofice, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the day of the arrival of the Australian steamer. Most of these letters, undoubtedly, contained remittances; and several of them were so weighty, that the postages amounted, in not a few instances, to the sum of \$27s\$, per letter, the single rate being 1s. only. The mail itself was the heaviest yet received in London from that interesting portion of the globe.

The Frence Navy.—No less than twenty ships of the linear new heiding in the Ferred doc.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—No less than twenty ships of the line are now building in the French dockyards, and for the greater number of them crews have been ordered. In addition to these there are 18 frigates and 15 other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws.

A CLYDE SHIPBUILDER AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that Mr. Napier, the eminent shipbuilder, recently received an order for six first-class steam-frigates, which he found emanated from the French Government. He at once communicated with the Admiralty, leaving it with them to decide the course he should take. He was advised not to account the order, at the same time being commissioned with an order to build six similar vessels for the British Government.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.—The screw steam-ship Great Britain, Captain Mathews, which sailed from Liverpool with the mails, &c. for the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, reached Melbourne on the 10th of November last, having made the run from the Cape to Melbourne in 244 days. The whole voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, including detention occupied 81 days. She was to leave Melbourne on her return voyage the 1st of January.

HASZARD'S GARETTE.

System, at the opening of the present Legislative Session.

We have not, at present, time to analyze the Speech with which His Excellency opened the present Legislative Session. Were it our determination and purpose "to do nothing but oppose, theert, and obstruct the legislative manure" of the present administration, we should, very likely, feel disposed to give an unfavorable colouring to some parts of it,—and might even succeed in the attempt. But we honestly disclaim any such intention; and, as the Speech distinctly indicates the purpose of the Government to bring forward such measures of relief, as are most loudly and most justly called forsuch measures as, we hope, will receive the sympathy and support of all chasses and parties in the Colony—we are very glad to be able to any, most sincerely, that we think the speech, as a whole, and the reforming, but conservative, spirit which pervades it, such as ought to afford—any, such as will afford, abundant satisfaction to every one in the country, who, regardless of party objects and mere individual hopes of profit and distinction, to accrue to himself, through the overthrow of the present Government, has his truly patriotic heart set upon nothing political, so much as the advancement of the general welfare and common interests of the people at large.

In our politics we are, we believe, both truly liberal and truly conservative. Our object is not to write a certain body of men into, and another set out of, power and office. But we desire to see brought into practical recognition what we esteem to be sound and constitutional principles; and the men, be they who they may, who, when in power, honestly and energotically endeavor to meet all the social wants of the community and "to keep the machine of public life in decent and 'tenantable' repair," shall always have our support, for the attainment of such objects, to the full extent of our humble abilities.

It is, indeed, true that, amongst the men at present in power and office, there are some, with

And the strategies of the control of

regularly issued, in a correct and beautiful style of typography, by the eminent publishers, LacNARD SCOTT & Co., 79, Fulton-street, New York.
From their establishment, we have to acknowladge the receipt of the last number of Blackneod. Its contents are of a very interesting character, particularly an article on Slavery and the Slave Power in the United States of America, a Review of the Life and Writings of the late Thomas Moore, and a political article on the Defeat of the late Tory Administration.

ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCRURNEY'S SPIRCH.—The Address, as usual is, with one exception, a more echo to the speech; we, therefore, think it needless to publish it. The exception consists in the Assembly's dispent from His Excllency's views concerning the scale of official salaries. His Excellency thinks that scale too low; but the Assembly reply—"Though the salaries of the public servants may appear small, in comparison with the amounts paid to officers performing similar services in the other Dependencies of the Crown, yet we do not conceive that the circumstances of the Colony, with a due regard to economy, warrant any increace of those salaries."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIEDLY, Feb. 11.

Michael Campion, Esq., elected to represent the First District of King's County, in the room of Donald Beaton, Esq., took the cathe and his seat.

The Hon. Mr. Wirelan, from the Committee on Expiring Laws, reported—
That the Act, 10 Vic., cap. 29, "for the encouragement of Education," will expire on the 3d-April next; or, if the Act, 15 Vic., cap. 13, being the Free Education Act, shall go into operation before that day, then so soon as the Act, 15 Vic., cap. 3, shall go into operation; and that the Acts "for raising a Revenue" will severally expire on the 1st May.

The draft of an Address, in answer to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session, was presented to the House by Mr. CLARK, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Adjourned.

fore, find no fault with him for baving done so, and was quite disposed to let it pass without further comment.

Hon. Mr. Colks remarked, that, had it not been for the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) and his brother Proprietors, the One-ninth Bill would have received the Royal Assent long ago. It was very well in that hon gentleman's estimation, to keep up some fluid agitation. But he (Mr. Coles) was persuaded that the majority of that flouse did not wish to keep up agitation. The Government here cannot compel the flouse Government to pass the Oss-ninth or any other Bill. But the influence of the physicient proof of this. The Colonial Office at home and the Ministers of the day were, more than ever, inclined to allow the Colonies to pass such Bills as they might think necessary for the welfare of the linhabitants. The loss of this one Bill did not, he thought, afford much cause for complaint. Canada was a powerful and influential Colony; but their Clergy Reserve Bill had been refused the Royal Assent. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had also passed Bills which had been treated in a similar manner. We ought not, therefore, to grieve over our One-ninth Bill. It is should also be remembered, that in former years it was next to impossible to get any Bill passed at home that bore in any shape upon proprietors' interests; and it was unfortunate that, in this Colony, scarcely any Bill could be passed that did not, in some way or other, clash with those interests.

Mr. Longworth thought the address went rather to far. It tells His Excellency the reason why the Bill in question had not been assented to, and it goes so far as to thank him for doing what he had not done. He should therefore certainly dissent from the passed; but here is one case that directly contradicts this statement.

Hon. Mr. Colks said that the hon. member (Mr. Longworth), was wrong in thinking that this House had given any reasons why the Oue-ninth Bill should

Hon. Mr. Coles said that the hon. member (Mr. Longworth), was wrpng in thinking that this House had given any reasons why the One-ninth Bill should be assented to. There had been two or three changes of Ministry and a general Election since the Bill had gone home—which was the reason why His Excellency had not fulfilled his promise.

Hon. Mr. WHELA N. Said the address did not thank His Excellency for doing what he had not done. It merely concurs in the propriety of the course he had persued.

low-proprietors to avail the lego. It was, therefore.

lege. It was, therefore, in ms of measure.

Mr. MOONEY said he was one of tected members on the floor of the It quence of his willingness, at any ristrath. It exposed him to the pitiles storm from both sides of the House, be thought, sught not to take credit their opposition to the amendment Council to the One-ninth Bill—their being, to defeat the Bill in toto. He prophecy of the hon, and learned mottetewn (Mr. Palmer), in 1848, the House weight draw an old house by their interference in this matter, well remembered; and to use the wo

by their interference in this matter, well remembered; and to use the wo Grattan, he had watched over the cand he feared he would have to folloom. The question was then put on the by the Chairman, and agreed to,—M. Mooney, Montgimery, and Havilan negative.

by the Chairman, and agreed to,—M. Mooney, Montgimery, and Havilanegative.

The paragraphs in the Address is portions of His Excellency's Speciment the House to abstain from the measures on the subject of the Fish which might embarrass or infipedent in progress between the flower of the Britain and America, being read—

The Hou. Mr. Palmer and by preceding the past of the address. One of the proposed to be an answer, read as formal the subject of the proposed to be an answer, read as for the proposed to be an answer, read as for the proposed to the answer, read as for the proposed to the answer, read as for the proposed to be an answer, read as for the proposed to the answer, read as for the proposed to the answer, read as for the proposed to the formal the formal the proposed to the proposed to the formal the formal the finess the same penioped by Her Majesty's subjects as a leaseholders,—large portions of found to be within the limits of the The House should be cautions in go of these parties, but His Excellence and the rights of the parties he alluded to speaks of American fishermen being footing, with respect to these Resubjects. He has, it is true, not ace de this, but he has thrown out amounts to an ivitation to the British of the Prities of the parties of the British o subjects. He has, it is true, not aced this, but he has thrown out amounts to an ivitation to the Britis to do so. He (Mr. P.) wished the Members of the Government wheth the thing the subject on the same footing? If so whether reciprocal trade with the Le deemed a sufficient equivalent would sustain by the parties intere was now difficult to guard our Bays, &c., it would be tenfold mowere British and American subject on the subject to the power to exercise the right of control of the subject of t

unsettled, it would be observed, ly marking His Excellency's opi printed in Italics. In this Islam contending with adverse circums tarist has long and loadly compl gislature has been endeavouring trade with the United States, as means of bettering the condition inhabitants. And under the impsomething valuable to give in exthe Legislature passed an Addreing for the removal of the restrict 1818, as far as the Island is confree trade with the American Reto the inhabitants of this Island, also admit Vessels built in this Istry and fish duty free. The Ge is merely desirous of following House of Assembly. Does the Palmara, wish to prevent respective to the inhabitants of the Island is not can make the property of the Palmara, wish to prevent respective to the inhabitants. If allowed to come is pose of carrying on a fair trade one, as at present is, in too mas Every port in the Island is not cans and very little additional has been incurred thereby; an rive the full benefits of reciprose ted States, we must be content citizen in these respects on the tish subjects. He hoped this I fluenced by the same narrow policy as the Nova Scotians an appeared to be governed by a first, agreed to throw open the ricans, but now appear to be of them even go the length of the pat the right to do so eith thought there was not a farm would not be pleased to see an alongside of him, for the purposery, and who is not prepared purpose, the same privilege at loss were sustained by any part concession of such a privilege sufficient compensation would the authors the susplicit and definite as explicit and definite as explicit and definite as a explicit and definite as a caption propose of regulating a The Hos. Mr. Palmar said with his knowledge, that the woreriginal grants, possessed two distributed and that the woreriginal grants, possessed two distributed and that the woreriginal grants possessed two distributed and that the woreriginal grants possessed two distributed and the there was not a farm would not be pleased to see an along the propose of regulating a The Hos. Mr. Palmar said with his knowledge, that the woreriginal grants possessed two distributed and the them was not the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the prop