Lord, and that when they were called to another world they might be enabled to cast their crowns before the Lord and say—"Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be the glory for thy mercy and thy truth's sake," and then to hear their gracious Lord reply, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me." "Enter ye into the joy of your Lord."

Mr. A. said that the resolution further called upon the meeting to acknowledge the services of the various district associations to which allusion had been made in the Report, that he had seen some of the reports which had been made by these associations which showed that there were those connected with them who were earnest in the cause, and he regretted that there should be any associations in the Province in a languid or inoperative state, and called upon the merchants and men of business of St. John, who surrounded him, and had connection with all parts of the Province, to use their influence in those neighborhoods, in which they were known, to stir them up to take hold of the Bible cause with zeal and steadfastness; adding, that it was the bounden duty of all Christians to labour much for eternity, for God, and for souls—and to assist the cause of Christ their master in heaven, by their prayers, their counsel, their property and their personal services.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Though the name of Earl Aberdeen is one of great public familiarity, it is no detraction from the noble Premier's general character, and his probable future usefulness to say, that except on questions relating to foreign policy, and on one Irish subject, his personal opinions are imperfectly known. The heartiness with which the noble earl, since 1845, accepted Free-trade views and legislation, has, indeed, thrown an atmosphere of considerable liberality about his recent conduct and supposed views; the infrequency with which he has obtruded his opinions on other matters upon the attention of Parliament has exempted him from any serious present difficulties and embarrassments, such as the activity of other public men have involved them in. The suavity and courtesy of his manners have lately rendered him generally accessible to intelligent and informed men of all parties; and the favour and confidence manifested towards him on more than one occasion by the court, where character and capacity are very carefully estimated and properly appreciated, bespeak for Lord Aberdeen a respectful and attentive consideration in his new and more elevated position. Still it is important at this crisis not entirely to overlook the past; for at Lord Aberdeen's age, not even a Prime Minister can start afresh, as if all behind him were a *tabula rasa*.

The first peculiarity that occurs in his lordship's somewhat extended career, is not one of very encouraging character. Not only has Lord Aberdeen never been a member of the popular branch of the Legislature, and never learnt from its experience what nothing else can teach a Minister; but from his social situation, and the particular department of public affairs in which his lordship has hitherto been exclusively employed.—Lord Aberdeen is not a statesman of popular sympathies. He has never been wanting of late years in good sense, moderation, and candour; but, on the other hand, he has never been much distinguished by generosity, fervour, or zeal. Lord Aberdeen is cold, phlegmatic, austere, and logically severe. He is honest and just, but is aristocratic and reserved;—right-minded, and on emergencies not deficient in courage, but slow, and inflexible; occasionally, too, his firmness has assumed the air of obstinacy, and has become even passionate. To the Commons House of Parliament Lord Aberdeen is consequently but little known; its confidence is a plant of slow growth; and there Lord Aberdeen can personally neither expect nor hope for any enthusiasm in the support he will need and solicit.

Liberals must have their fears and apprehensions,—for of their party the Earl of Aberdeen has certainly not been in times past. The transition state in which, however, his lordship has of late been, is not on the other hand unsuggestive of hope and expectation. And in this state of suspense and doubt the best policy Liberals can adopt is "to stand by their guns," and be satisfied with nothing short of substantial progress, thankful, however, for that, whencesoever it may come.—*Daily News.*

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded the following letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, accussing Lord Derby of "unwarrantable conduct." The letter is evidently written under feelings of excitement.

"6, Carlton-gardens, Dec. 22, 1852.

"My Dear Phillimore,—It causes me no surprise to learn that the unwarrantable statement of Lord Derby in the House of Lords on Monday night, to the effect that his defeat on Thursday last was the result of a concert or combination between the friends of Sir R. Peel and other political parties, should have caused much soreness among those who supported me at the late contested election for Oxford—for they will no doubt remember that I avowed, before and during that election, a wish to find the policy and measures of the Government such as would justify me in giving them my support.

"That wish I sincerely entertained, and I am ready to show it by reference to all my subsequent acts. But the main question, one really of personal honor, as well as of political consistency, is this—Whether the concert or combination alleged to have taken place for the purpose of ejecting Lord Derby's Government from office, is a fact or a fiction?

"I have not the slightest hesitation in stating to you that it is a fiction. I give you this assurance absolutely as regards myself, and with all the confidence, as regards my immediate friends, that one man can have in the veracity of another. I shall denounce it a fiction upon every legitimate occassion that may offer itself to me, and shall complain of the propagation, from such a source, of a statement so injurous, and so entirely unsupported by legitimate evidence.

"It *was* entirely unsupported by such evidence, for the only presumption in its favour was this—that we voted against the budget of Mr. D'Israeli in strict conformity with every principle of finance we had professed through our political lives, and with the policy of former finance Ministers from the time of Mr. Pitt, against the 'new principles' and 'new policies' which Mr. D'Israeli declared at Aylesbury his intention to submit to the House of Commons—a pledge which I admit that he completely redeemed.

"You are quite at liberty to make known the purport of this letter, and especially, in its full breadth, the denial it contains.

"I remain, most sincerely yours,
"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Rob. Phillimore, Esq."

The Eruption of Etna.

The following graphic sketch of the eruption and its effect is by the correspondent of the *Athenæum*:—"Its long duration is the first point which strikes us; for beginning on the night of the 20th and 21st August, it has continued with greater or less violence down to the present moment. The indications of its approaching activity were, as usual, the drying up of wells in the neighbourhood, the duration of most dense clouds of white smoke, which rose like a vast pine tree, hollow rumbling sounds, and three violent shocks, as of an earthquake. Shortly after, towards the east, two new mouths were opened in the side which is known under the name of the Valle del Leone. At first only clouds of a very fine ash were thrown up; which completely covered all the land near the mountain, and quantities of it being taken up still higher by an impetuous wind, were carried far off into the sea. These, however, were but a small instalment of what was to follow. Immediately afterwards an immense body of lava was vomited forth; which, precipitating itself down the mountain with the violence of a torrent, divided into three streams. One of these flowed in the direction of Zaffarana, another in the direction of the Commerce of Giaria, more particularly on an estate called Milo, near Giarra. To give an idea of the immense quantity of liquid fire that was thrown out, official statements describe this river of lava as being two miles in breadth at the greatest, and ten palms deep, while the rapidity with which it moved was such as to cover in one hour a space of not less than 160 palms in extent. It seems that, in a very short time, in consequence of the increasing strength of the eruption, the new mouths were broken up so as to form one only; from which masses of rock and cinder were thrown into the air to a great height, and falling on the wide extent of country round, carried with them the most fearful ruin. The utmost intensity of the eruption, perhaps, took place on the 25th, 29th, and 30th of August, and on the 4th of Sept. The rumbling subterraneous thunders were then incessant, as was also the shaking of the ground. To this add the clouds of smoke and flame which rested like an imperial diadem on the summit, and your readers may form some faint idea of the magnificent and awful spectacle which Etna on those days presented. On the 22d of August the running lava is stated to have been eighteen palms deep, while on the 30th it had increased to two hundred and forty palms in some places. On the 31st August the eruption still continued very violent. The lava advancing on the village of Balfo, completely swallowed up several houses on that day, as also the road which divides it from Zaffarana. During the next two days it diminished in power, and hopes were entertained that one or two neighbouring villages might be saved.

On the 4th of September, however, it again burst forth with unusual fury—thundering—shaking—and vomiting forth new matter in the direction of Milo. Thus the mountain continued its activity with greater or less violence throughout the whole month. If the lava flowed in smaller quantity, denser clouds of smoke arose, and a greater quantity of ashes and sand were thrown out. During the month of October much activity was manifested, though greater hopes were entertained that the eruptions might soon cease—and, indeed, now we may say that nothing more is to be apprehended. In the neighbourhood of Zaffarana, which has suffered the most, the inhabitants at the very commencement of the eruption fled from their homes,—and despairing of ever entering them again, tore away the wood from the roofs and the door ways, in order to erect some temporary cabins on a secure site. In the cellars, the wine, which is the great article of produce of the soil, and the only resource of the inhabitants, was madly thrown about and nearly entirely lost,—from the wells, such water as remained was drawn off to prevent new disasters;—so that a country once smiling with beauty and teeming with abundance was in a few hours reduced to a mass of ruins, and, like decrepid old age, seemed to be awaiting the approach of the last fell Destroyer. The calculations of the poor people were but too sure—for shortly the whole district, glowing with the purple grape and every species of fruit, was swallowed up by the sea of fire—and the labour of years disappeared in a moment." Another writer, after describing the awful grandeur of the scene, thus concludes:—"But my head is dizzy, confounded with what I have seen and heard."

THE PRINCESS CAROLA WASA.—It appears to be certain that the breaking off of the marriage between Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa is attributable in a great measure to Austrian influence. The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Dresden, on his way to Berlin, is said to have been made with the object of concluding arrangements for his marriage with the Princess Sydonia, the sister of Prince Albert of Saxony, now the betrothed of the Princess Carola Wasa. Louis Napoleon must be completely exonerated from a charge which has been brought against him in certain quarters, of having broken his promise on account of his own improved fortunes. It is the lady who, acting of course under advice, has exercised her sex's privilege, and changed her mind. Whether, according to the practice of less exalted personages in such cases, she will send back the numerous presents which were sent her, we are not in a position to state.

INTERESTING FROM MADAGASCAR.—Letters are published in the *Cape Town Advertiser* of Nov. 6, from which it appears that the ports of Madagascar are again to be opened to the commerce of the world and for the welcome of the [illegible] The letters are written by Rev. Mr Le Brun, from Port Louis, the substance of which is, that the death of the Prime minister Raingharo had taken place, and the young prince was reigning jointly with his mother, who was anxious to make a treaty with the British. The Queen had given permission for all her subjects who had left the country to return. The missionaries were in much fear lest the French should salute the new flag first, and great desire is expressed that the British should take advantage of the wishes of the new government.

NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, by way of London, to Septr. 14th. The attractions of the Victoria gold-fields were beginning to be felt in an extended degree, many fo the small storekeepers and tradesmen being about to sail for Australia. There was, however, no movement of importance among the farming population. The new bill for a constitution for New Zealand was the chief subject in the papers; and the clause securing the payment of the New Zealand Company's debt out of the land fund of the northern province had met with unanimous condemation. A journal called the Taraneki Herald had been started at New Plymouth.

SUGAR IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We find in a late Sandwich Island paper some statistics of the cultivation of sugar, which are of considerable interest. The numbers of acres cultivated on the various islands in 1852 was 1050. In 1853 the number of acres cultivated will be 2750. Taking the average yield at one ton, or 2000 lbs. per acre, we have for this year's crop 3,300,000—the crop of 1852 will be worth $165,000, and that of 1853, $274,000.

The Observer.

Saint John, Tuesday, January 25, 1853.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, with 36 through passengers and 4 for Halifax.

In the Cotton market there is very little change to notice. The Grain market had been flat during the week, with limited transactions, and a decline of 2d. per bushel in Wheat; 6d. per barrel on flour, and 6d. per quarter on Corn. Western Canal Flour, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. Provisions firm.

A fearful storm raged over the coast of England and Ireland on Christmas eve, and Christmas morning. Immense damage was done on sea and land, too numerous to recapitulate. Many lives were lost.

The re-elections to Parliament, consequent on accepting office, are mostly over, and the former members re-elected. Mr. Cardwell finds a seat for Oxford City. Sir William Jardine, the naturalist, opposes Lord Drumlanrig, for Dumfries; and Mr. Percival Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University.

The *Advertiser* says, that before Easter, Lord Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office.

Anxiety is felt for the arrival of the Mail Steamer *Australian*, from Sydney, with £1,000,000 sterling on board, and now past due.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the merits of the Western Harbours of Ireland for trans-Atlantic steamers, have presented their report to Parliament. The contents are not yet known.

On Monday evening the 3rd, a superb banquet was given at Liverpool, to Mr. Ingersoll, by the American Chamber of Commerce. Sixty gentlemen were present, among them the Earls of Derby and Sefton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Eyre Evans. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was much applauded. Earl Derby made a long speech, conciliatory to the United States.—On the 7th, a similar banquet was given in Manchester, presided over by Robert Barnes, Esq., Mayor of that city, supported by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of influential gentlemen.

Dreadful Catastrophe at Sea.

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship *Orlando*, Capt. White, at Havre, from Mobile. On Nov. 24th, the *St. George* sailed from Liverpool for New York, with 127 passengers, mostly Irish, a crew of 25, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of Dec. 24, lat. 46 12 N., long. 25 30 W., the ship was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding stremuous efforts, in which 7 or 8 persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out from the deck, and being unabled to do more, Capt. Brainson mustered the women and children on the poop to save them as long as possible from the horrible death that stared them in the face. Fortunately at this moment the *Orlando* hove in sight and bore down to their assistance. The sea ran so high that the ship's boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the life boat, which carried only five at a time; but by means of which after 64 hours incessant labour, 76 of the passengers and the crew were placed on board the *Orlando*. The storm had by this time increased to a tempest, and the *Orlando* had but just got clear from the burning ship, when the latter sunk. About 15 men were drowned in trying to reach the *Orlando*, 8 were suffocated by smoke, and 28 were burned or sunk with the ship. Some hours afterwards the *Orlando* had most of her sails blown away; it was however determined to bear up for port, and after 11 days of anxiety, being short of water and provisions, they succeeded in reaching Havre.

A subscription was immediately commenced for the relief of the sufferers. The conduct of Captain White is above all praise. The ship *Lady of the West*, from Bristol, Dec. 13th, to New Orleans, is also reported lost. She was abandoned. The master and 14 of the crew were picked up in long boats, and carried to Falmouth. Four others, in the *Piranau*, carried to Bres.

An unusual number of minor casualties are reported. Mostly damages incurred in heavy gales along the coast.

The Ladies of Leeds have taken up the slavery question warmly, and voted an address on the subject. A meeting of American Ladies, lately held at Milan, Italy, Mrs. Catherine Howard in the chair, Jane Gray, Secretary, have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Committee, suggesting that English Ladies have reforms to accomplish at home before extending their philanthropy to America.

Mr. Heald, Lola Montes' husband, is not drowned at Lisbon, as was reported.

Right Rev. William O'Higgins, Catholic Bishop of Ardfert, died lately.

Earl St. Germains was inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, with Miss Herschel, daughter of Sir John Herschel, the astronomer royal, took place on the 9th ult.

The *Observer*, a weekly organ of Liberal principles, informs the public that the Aberdeen Government will have the support of a large majority of the House of Peers, including that of *the whole bench of bishops, without exception.*

The Revenue.—The Quarterly Revenue Return confirms every previous representation of the flourishing state of the country. There is an increase on the Quarter, under Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, Post Office, and other items, amounting to £557,759; with a trifling decrease, under Customs and Excise, arising from the reduction of duties, of £31,452. On the Year, there is a net increase in the ordinary revenue, of £759,919, notwithstanding a decrease under Customs and Taxes.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Gladstone.—The proposition to give a public dinner in this town to two of the most accomplished and eminent statesmen it has ever produced, Messrs. Cardwell and Gladstone, has been received in very influential quarters most favourably.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

THE LATE HURRICANE.—The late storm proves to have been extremely destructive both in London and the country, both by land and by sea, but especially by sea. It would seem that the effect of the hurricane was first felt on Christmas-eve, and after sweeping round the coast of Ireland, burst over [illegible] with redoubled velocity and fury of the wind far exceeded anything which has been experienced on our shores of late years; it travelled at the rate of between sixty and seventy miles an hour, while the wind gauge exhibited the extraordinary pressure of from 38 to 40 lbs. to the square foot.

At Lloyd's the "books" communicated a frightful list of casualties. The upper portion of the English Channel was the scene of most terrific weather and numerous deplorable events.—*London Patriot.*

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the *main streets!*

The Quickest Passage to Australia.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander (one of the Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s black ball line of Australian packets), arrived in the Mersey about noon on Sunday from Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever recorded. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, and made her outward run in sixty-eight days. She sailed from Melbourne on her return, on the 11th of October, and arrived off Holyhead at three p. m. and in the river as above stated, having, as will be seen, made the voyage in the unprecedented space of five months and twenty-one days. Captain Forbes is about to be presented with a handsome testimonial, by some gentlemen connected with the Australian trade. [This fine ship, the Marco Polo, was built by Mr. James Smith, of St. John..]

Australian Gold-fields.

All the accounts are exceedingly favourable. As regards the Mount Alexander deposits, it appears that they were fully maintaining their character, the totals brought down by escort during the week preceding the departure of the "Marco Polo," having been 99,000 ounces (£400,000), while it was at the same time reported that the quantity still to be forwarded was rapidly accumulating. The commencement of spring having produced a great improvement in the roads, the crowds at the mines were likely to be much larger than at any former period, and a corresponding augmentation of the supplies of gold was immediately looked for. Every day's experience was such as to lead even the most cautious persons to the conviction that the deposits are, on the average, richer and more extensively distributed than had previously been believed.

A nugget of 340 ounces, purchased by the Government of the colony of Victoria as a present for the Queen, is stated to have been brought by the "Marco Polo." The "Marco Polo" took out emigrants to Port Philip. They were immediately engaged at very high wages. Highland shepherds, with their wives and children, were readily engaged at £250 a-year and upwards; and single men at £60 and £70 a-year. The young women were mostly *fixed for life* on landing, and the diggers charmed with spinsters, even on the shady side of forty. On the arrival of the "Marco Polo," at Melbourne, she was surrounded by boats, the occupants of which threw small nuggets of gold among the passengers. The crew of the vessel having disobeyed orders, the captain had them imprisoned until his departure, when they were again shipped, and navigated the vessel home. It appears that at Melbourne, seamen could not be obtained to man the vessels at any price. The ship "Bourneuf" had advertised for thirty men, at the rate of £35 per month, but no applications were received.

FRANCE.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia have at length presented their credentials to the Emperor. The Emperor of Russia remained firm in his refusal to use the term *Brother*, and compromised by writing *Mon cher ami.*

The representatives of the United States, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony have received their credentials, and the Germanic Diet have formally decided to recognise Napoleon. The Pope, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece have already done so.

The Emperor said to the Pope's Nuncio, "I trust, under Divine Providence, to be able to develope the prosperity of France, and to secure the peace of Europe."

The Church of St. Genevieve, late the Panthicon, is opened to Divine Worship.

BELGIUM.—The ratification of the Commercial Treaty between France and Belgium, were exchanged at Brussels on 31st Dec. The force of the Belgium army is fixed for the year at 70,000 men. The police of Brussels ordered the funeral of Madame Kossuth to take place during the night, to prevent a public demonstration.

Railroad Bills Confirmed by the Queen.

Information was received at the News Room yesterday, by telegraph from Fredericton, that the Royal assent has been finally given to the Railway Bills, passed at the special Session of the Provincial Legislature last October. The intelligence was received by the last English mail, and it is presumed the Acts will be published in the *Royal Gazette* to-morrow. These Acts have therefore now become law of the land, and when Spring opens upon us, we may anticipate great activity in railroad matters, as well as in every other department of colonial industry. The introduction of a lage amount of British capital, and of great numbers of industrious operatives and settlers into the Province, the consequent stimulus to be given to every branch of industry, and the increased demand for agricultural produce, which must be the first inevitable results of the commencement of the Railroad operations, will be but a beginning to the continuous and rapidly augmenting prosperity, which we verily believe will result from the construction of these magnificent internal improvements. It is to be hoped, that the extent and duration of these great works, the certainty of good and prompt pay, the healthy climate and manifold advantages of our fine Province, will stimulate emigrants from Great Britain, and induce great numbers to direct their course to a country, where profitable employment at first, and an advantageous permanent settlement can so certainly be secured.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Freeman* remarks—"We understand that letters have also been received in the city, containing the gratifying intelligence, that the contractors are actively preparing to take the field as soon as possible and with all the force and energy which the greatness of the undertaking requires.

It is said that some difficulty is likely to be experienced in getting emigrants to come to the Province. The tide of emigration has so long been diverted into other channels, that it cannot be easy to force it back now when we want emigrants and emigration so much. But good wages will attract men anywhere, and to this healthy climate and fine country, men will flock willingly and in numbers when they learn all the inducements it now offers for settlement."

The weather contines most extraordinarily mild. To-day the atmosphere is remarkably pleasant, with bright sun, altogether more like a day in May than mid-winter. We have not yet had a day to call cold in all January. Our streets are bare of snow and in a muddy state, and wheel carriages are in use, instead of sleighs. Such an unusually mild winter our oldest inhabitants do not remember.

HALIFAX PAPERS.—We have received several numbers of the *Colonial Advocate*, a new paper recently established in Halifax,—Mr. Richey editor and proprietor. It appears to be well conducted, and classes as a Conservative paper.

We also received last week a copy of the Halifax *Weekly Colonist*, elegantly printed in quarto-form. It contains the matter of the tri-weekly *Colonist*, and has also a pretty song, "Long parted have we been," music by Henry Russell, composed for his new entertainment, "The Emigrant's Progress," words by Charles Mackay, LL.D.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, is the youngest member of the Ministry, being only in his 30th year.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Fredericton, delivered an excellent lecture on the "Patriarch Job your by the audience, which was received with much fa-

Last evening, Mr. Cuming lectured on the "Structure of the Horse, in relation to his usefulness to Man," in the course of which many interesting facts were explained.—*New-Bruns.*

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—A line of packets between this port and Liverpool has just been established by Messrs. J. & R. Reed and Messrs. W. & R. Wright, the first ship of which, the MIDDLETON, will leave Liverpool on the first of February, and one on the first of every succeeding month. Such a line of Packets was long a desideratum. Boston and New York had their several lines long in existence, and passengers to those ports who preferred sailing vessels to steamers, always could calculate on getting a passage in a first class ship. The passengers coming to St. John, on the other had no such certainty.

The ships of this line are all known to be of a superior class and good sailers, and as they are to sail at stated periods and with punctuality, they must command the trade of the port.—*Freeman.*

Coal and Black Lead.—Mr. Harper, connected with the Black Lead Mines, near the Falls, struck upon a new vein of plumbago, on Monday last, which is of a most superior description—equal, it is said, to the best English article. We understand from Mr. Allan (of the firm of Harris & Allan) that the Company intend to sink a shaft immediately, with the view of raising coal from the Mines. The article abounds there in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Province—that is according to the expressed opinion of Sir Charles Lyell.—*News.*

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following extract from the Minutes of the Common Council, containing, as it does, a well merited encomium on the talents and faithfulness of Mr. William M. Smith, who for the last fourteen years has been in charge of the Steam Ferry Boats, both as Master and Engineer. The good wishes of the members of the Civic Board for Mr. Smith's future prosperity, are heartily joined in, we feel satisfied, by the community generally.—*Courier.*

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, holden at the Council Chamber on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1853.

Mr. William Morgan Smith having tendered the resignation of his situation as Master and Engineer of the Steam Ferry Boats.

Resolved unanimously, that the Common Council, in accepting it, desire to express their high sense of the skill, carefulness and fidelity with which Mr. Smith has discharged the arduous duties of those responsible offices during a period of fourteen years, and this Board have much pleasure in offering their favorable testimony to his character and qualifications, and their best wishes for his future prosperity.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEO. WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

OUR COUNTY.—The County of Carleton holds out greater inducements for settlers at this moment, than any other county in the Province. Her ungranted lands are fertile, cheap, easy of access and plenty. Her markets are good, all kinds of produce bring cash and a fair price. The inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising, and have in many things dropped the apron strings of Government, and are busily engaged learning how to govern themselves. This is the only County in the Province that has yet accepted a charter of incorporation.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

We learn that a movement has been made in Victoria County, in favor of an application for a Charter of Incorporation. A Public Meeting has been held for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to ascertain the views of the people in the matter, and a petition is in course of signature, requesting the High Sheriff to call a Public Meeting, for the purpose of testing the question.—*Ib.*

FREDERICTON, Jan 19.—The Court of General Sessions, last week, on motion of Col. Maclauchlan, recognized by an overwhelming majority—indeed by common consent—the necessity for the erection of a new Court House in this County, and by subsequent resolution selected the site of the present Market House for the new building. We confidently trust that all differences will now be buried, and a united effort made to procure such an erection as will suit the convenience of the Courts, and be ornamental to the City.—*Head Qrs.*

OPENING OF THE MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Truly the Americans are a "go-a-head" people. No difficulties or obstacles will damp their ardour or check their energy. In a comparatively new territory, but partially populated, and that within ten years, they have built towns, reared up factories and mills; splendid steamers are plying on its rivers, and to cap the climax, they have now a *railroad* in operation. The opening of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad to Janesville was celebrated on the 6th instant, at the latter place a train of fifteen cars arrived, loaded with passengers from Milwaukie, who were received with suitable demonastrtions of joy.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—*Appointment and Ordination of Missionaries.*—Whilst the different denominations in this Colony are laudably and zealously engaged in promoting the interests of their respective Churches, in opening new Missions,—in building Churches,—in appointing Ministers,—in forming and supporting district and Missionary associations, and other good works,—it is pleasing to find that the Church of Scotland is not unmindful of her numerous members and adherents in this part of the world. A very large increase has taken place in the number of her clergymen in Nova Scotia within the last six months. Early in the month of August the Rev. Dr. Ritchie and the Rev. Wm. Sutherland arrived, as a deputation from the parent Church to the Ministers and congregations in this and the neighbouring Colonies. About the middle of Sept. the Rev. Alex. McKay arrived as missionary to his countrymen in Pictou. In the beginning of October other two missionaries reached our shores,—the Rev. Mr. Murray, appointed to Bathurst, N. B., and the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, as successor to the Rev. Robert McNair, in Charlottetown, P. E. Island. On the morning of last Lord's Day, we had the pleasure of welcoming other three young ministers, who have volunteered their services as missionaries from the Church of Scotland, to Nova Scotia; the Rev. George W. Sprott, eldest son of Rev. John Sprott, of Musquodoboit; the Rev. Alex. McLean, of the East River, Pictou; and the Rev. Allan Pollok, of Glasgow. These three Ministers have been fellow-students in the University, are all intimately acquainted with each other, and have come to this colony (the native country of two of them) with a sincere and anxious desire to promote the spiritual welfare of its inhabitants. Coming with these views, and sanctioned with full authority as Ministers of the Gospel, we have no doubt they will meet with that encouragement and support to which they are so well entitled, in all places where they may be called to labour; and we trust that through the Divine assistance and blessing, they will be instrumental in refreshing and watering many of our destitute Churches, and be honored to win many souls unto Christ.—*Halifax Colonist.*

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant opened the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Thursday last, with the following Speech, which was received on Friday, at the News Room, by telegraph:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

In meeting you for the first time, I cannot but congratulate myself in having before me those who represent an intelligent people, whose constitution is well defined, and who are accustomed, while enjoying the largest practicable measure of [illegible] Queen's prerogative and feelings of loyal attachment to the parent State.

I shall direct to be laid before you certain papers connected with the important subject of an efficient protection of the Fisheries, including correspondence between the Executive and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, with respect to the best mode in which this service should be carried out. To the zeal and experience of this distinguished officer, and to the active and cordial co-operation of the officers of the Squadron employed under his command, we are much indebted for the vigilance with which our national rights are being guarded, without, at the same time, any diminution of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between those whose common origin and mutual interests offer so many pledges for the preservation of peace.

You will be pleased to learn that the Government of the United States have at length consented to negotiate on the subject of their commercial relations with the British Empire. I shall rejoice if these negotiations result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America, and the adjustment of questions in which the Legislatures of all the Provinces have hitherto evinced a lively interest.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The public accounts and the estimates of the expenses of the current year shall be laid before you without delay.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The question of 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 this 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 requirements. The promulgation of a minute in Council, pledging the Government, with the approbation of the Legislature, to construct certain lines upon great thoroughfares, has induced parties to make propositions all deserving of our careful consideration.

That you might the more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely on the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided; and when the papers referring to this subject are laid before you, I trust that 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 by the public generally from the construction of Railroads, 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 its revenues and resources will justify in order that the honour and good faith of Nova Scotia may continue unquestionable and unimpaired.

The system by which grants of money are expended on the Great Roads of this Province is confessedly so defective, that I have instructed the members of my Government to prepare a measure for your consideration, that I hope may be approved. So large a proportion of the population of this country being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, there is no object which demands more careful investigation than the means by which their condition can be elevated and their productive power increased.

From the best information I can gather, it would appear that notwithstanding the liberality of the Legislature and the exertions of the Central Board of local Societies, there is a wide field for improvement in this department.

Your attention will be called to a revision of the existing Laws, and to the means by which finer breeds of cattle and sheep may be introduced into the Province, and sound knowledge bearing upon the pursuits of husbandry more widely diffused.

Circumstance having prevented the Legislature from revising the Common School Act during the last Session, that duty devolves upon us now, and I confidently anticipate that in maturing the measures which I shall direct to be laid before you, I shall have your enlightened co-operation.

My attention has been called to the injuries occasioned to the River Fisheries of this Province, from obstructions to the free passage of fish, by the erection of dams and setting of nets, in violation of the law. This subject is of great importance. The salmon fisheries have been gradually decreasing within the last few years, and I shall rejoice if your wisdom and local experience can avert the destruction of a valuable resource, either by an amendment of the law, should it be found defective, or by providing for its more vigorous execution.

The blessing of Divine Providence it behoves the representatives a Christian Sovereign duly to acknowledge. They are spread around us on every hand. An abundant harvest crowned the labours of the husbandman; commerce, freed from restrictions, has sought new channels; though the fishery, I regret to learn has not been so productive as usual in some localities.

In the success of every measure calculated to develope the resources and elevate the character of Nova Scotia, I shall ever take a deep interest, and you may rely upon my desire to conduct public affairs in such a manner as will [illegible] your labours, soothe the asperities incident to public life, and promote the prosperity of all classes throughout this fine country.

The Cunard Company advertise that the more Screw Steam-ships will call at Portland, Boston, for the accomodation of the Canadians as soon as the season commences, in the month of February, in event of a sufficient number offering to either ports.

The weather is extraordinary mild. It was heavily yesterday morning for a short time, looks like rain to-day. The aurora was bright on Saturday night.

The Canals of Canada have done a business during the past year. The tolls received during the month of [illegible] 613. Of this amount the Welland Canal produced $37,204.—*Quebec Mercury.*

It is now definitively settled by a vote of the Colonial Legislature, and the sanction of the Home Government, that a mint upon a full scale, for the coinage of sovereigns, is to be established at Sydney, N. S. Wales, as soon as the necessary staff and machinery can be sent out. Its cost will probably be about £30,000, or about half the sum allowed by the United States Congress for a mint at San Francisco.

MAMMOTH CHEESE.—Our neighbour, Craig, of the "California House," has received from Mr. Hiram Raney, of Dereham, his Christmas Cheese, weighing upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS. This is the largest cheese that has ever been made in this part of the country, and the largest that we have ever heard of. Wouldn't Barnum like to get it for his museum?—*Brant Herald.*

Among the interesting curiosities to be exhibited in the New York Crystal Palace, will be an Esquimaux Indian, the contribution of Newfoundland.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.—A circular of the House of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis, dated at Manilla, October 15, contains the following information:—

From the 16th to the 23d of Sept. we were visited by very violent earthquakes, which have done much damage to the churches, and public and private buildings. There is no record of any equally disastrous since the year 1645, when the place was nearly destroyed. We are still occasionally alarmed by slight shocks, but confidence is in a degree restored.

Beauties of Slavery!—The "Charleston Courier" publishes the following account of a sale of Slaves in that locality:—

We attended the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of the late S. Beckham, on the 22d of last month, and were somewhat astonished at the high prices paid for negroes.

Negro men brought from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, the greater number at or near the latter price. One, (a blacksmith,) brought $1,435. At a hiring which took place here, on the 1st inst., field hands averaged from $100 to $130, and a blacksmith $229 for one year.

A negro woman we had occasion to purchase the other day, cost us $1,000.

We learn from the Winnsboro' Register that on Monday the 3d inst., a large sale of negroes was made by the Commissioners in Equity for Fairfield district, principally the property of Jacob Gibson, deceased. The negroes were only tolerably likely, and averaged about $620 each. The sales were made on a credit of 12 months. In one instance a likely field hand sold for the round sum of sixteen hundred and thirty dollars. The purchases, however, were principally made by the distributees of the Estate.

Professor Wilson, (Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, and the well-known "Christopher North,") died at Edinburgh on the 30th ult. Professor Wilson wrote the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life;" the "Trials of Margaret Lindsay;" and the "Forresters."—He also wrote two poetical works—"The City of the Plague," and "The Isle of Palms."—He wrote Noctes Ambrosiane, which have been collected and published in separate volumes, both in England and America. His life of Robert Burns is a glowing tribute to the genius and independence of the Ayrshire ploughman. His latest contributions to Blackwood have been a series of papers entitled Dies Boreales, or Christopher among the mountains.

THE NEW PREMIER.—Shortly after the Act was passed, known by the name of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, one of the parishes of which His Lordship is patron became vacant. Lord Aberdeen made every exertion to procure a suitable person to fill the vacancy. But, on arriving from London, he found that the parishioners were much dissatisfied, and were threatening, by means of the new Bill, to keep out the presentee. His Lordship immediately called a meeting of the parishioners. A large attendance was the result. The patron, in due time, arrived at the parish church. His Lordship, in his own very quiet and solemn manner, said, that, as they had met for a very important purpose, the meeting should be opened with prayer. Lord Aberdeen himself opened the meeting with a most appropriate and impressive prayer. Thereafter His Lordship told the audience that he had been most anxious to secure a suitable and efficient minister for them; he regretted to hear they were not satisfied; and he added, that if they would state to him (Lord Aberdeen) why the person whom he had selected should not be settled in the parish, he would recall the presentation. The people were completely disarmed. The prayer much impressed them, and thus the very reasonable proposal made by His Lordship they could not resist. A most harmonious settlement was the consequence.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

PROSPECTIVE CHRONOLOGY *(from Punch.)*—1853. City Improvement Act passed. 1857. Temple Bar pulled down and Lord Mayor's Show abolished. 1880. Peace established with the Caffres—for a month or two. 1890. Library Catalogue of the British Museum completed—to the letter D. 1899. Sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin ceases. 1900. Colonel Sibthorp becomes Premier, by virtue of his seniority. 1901. Attempted revival of Protection fails. 1953. New National Gallery opened. 1960. Beer Monopoly ends. 1975. Westminster Bridge rebuilt, and the New Houses of Parliament finished. 1999. Railway accidents cease. 2000. Income-tax removed. Date not fixed. Prosperity of Ireland begins. Date too remote to be calculated. Publication of *Punch* ceases.