

From the English Papers.
THE COALITION MINISTRY.

None but a violent and thoughtless party could find subject of unmixed exultation in the present parliamentary condition of the Coalition Ministry. However degrading to the Government, it is still more dangerous to the State. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the conclusion, that, if persisted in, the Constitution of this country must receive a great shock, and that the government of public opinion, through the agency of parties, which has hitherto been our security against violent political revolution, must gradually cease. The first effect of this change will probably be to throw the Administration of the country into the hands of cowards, and, with a popular disreputable Court, the inevitable injury to public spirit and peril to public liberty of such a course may not immediately be recognised. But the process of degradation or disorder is certain. Either a powerful centralised Government will be established, and its resources of multiplied corruption brought to bear upon members of Parliament in detail, or the House of Commons, wrestling with the Courts, and seeking refuge in an unconstitutional organisation, will resolve itself into committees, and invade the various offices of the Executive. The most corrupt form of government in the world is that which combines a centralised Administration with a popular Chamber, as was seen recently in France; and the most offensive and tyrannical form is that which invests a popular assembly with executive as well as legislative duties, as was felt two centuries ago in England. Yet there are the possible alternatives, which may be offered, and even soon, to the only quantity in which parliamentary government has succeeded, and which, only so far back as 1811, gave, by its agency, to Sir Robert Peel the most powerful administration of the century. It is clear, therefore, that it was not the Reform Act of 1832 that destroyed, or even impaired party government in England.

We are far from supposing that the members of the present Cabinet are blind to these evils, or not disengaged by them. Many of them are men of great station in the country, who have risen to the public eminence in the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and who, we doubt not, highly appreciate our system of public life. Although the clustered ambition of Lord John Russell has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present lamentable state of affairs, it is quite impossible that such a man, now that the heat and fever of upsetting the ministry of Lord Derby have passed, should be insensible to the errors which he has committed, and not feel that, with a little patience and constitutional restraint, he might perhaps at this moment have been first minister of the Crown, at the head of the homogeneous party. Lord Aberdeen himself has never sat in the House of Commons, and, never taken, until his present sorry display, a leading part in the other house. No one ever imputed to him any fayid administration of our parliamentary system. His mind was formed in the Austrian Chancery; he has always been a votary of political, and not public life, of power without responsibility, and therefore as little as possible in the public gaze. He is now advanced in years, ambitious, quite unprincipled, and very vain. There is nothing which he will not do to retain the position which count luttine, and not parliamentary following, gave him. He will make war with or for Russia, oppose parliamentary reform of propose universal suffrage; become a brother of the Oratory, and seek refuge in that Free Kirk which his blundering legislation called into existence. The cleverest thing that Lord Aberdeen ever did was to persuade the Whigs that he meant to abdicate at the first session of the Coalition. It was an act of the most adroit deception since the election of Pope Sixtus. Such a man will not have any twinges about the fate of the English Constitution, and we doubt not, is quite prepared to close his career as one of those courtier ministers with which his country has so prodigiously furnished us, and add another to the resplendent list of the Catts, the Hays, and the Butes. Nothing, however, will persuade us that English Sydney Herbert, statesman educated in the House of Commons, parliament men, can however sure may be his countenances in public, contemplate the present state of affairs without great disquietude and ill-approvement.

It is difficult to comprehend how, individually, they can endure it. Take the instances of one who was described the other night by a rebellious Liberal as "the popular member of the Cabinet." Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State, in his department has this session, had to prepare, and to introduce into Parliament, a larger number of bills on important questions than any other member of the Administration. This Secretary himself, who has been tried, convicted, and punished for high treason, and on bended knee, presented his Majesty with the following speech, which her Majesty read in a manner that must have excited the admiration of all:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—

I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—

In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks, and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war without any addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—

In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention, but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have performed various important matters, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

You have not only passed an act for opening the existing trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the legislative restrictions upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to mercantile shipping.

The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have contributed to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvement you have made in the forms of proceeding in the superior courts of common law. The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford,

Commons, and to aid up and encourage the cause of the inefficiency of the public services. This will never do. It is not true that the House of Commons, like the Ministry, has done nothing. The House of Commons, this session, has done a great deal, it has stopped parliamentary reform; it has vindicated the Protestant character of the Constitution; it has checked centralisation; it has given another blow to the scheme of secular education, which is continually brought forward in so many malignant forms. These are not mere services; and a grateful country will, on reflection, not fail to recognise that it is indebted to the House of Commons, but to that spirit of party disinterestedness, and I hope that it may prove effective, in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

It is my earnest desire that on returning to your respective Counties to-day, you preserve a spirit of union and concord. We are more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country. Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination.

The Chronicle

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 6, 1854.

The latest intelligence from Europe is by telegraph from New-York, the Africa having arrived there yesterday. The cholera was fast subsiding among the allied troops, the accounts were exaggerated by last steamer, not half the number of deaths occurred as reported.

Borod, Sept. 7.—The Africa arrived this morning.

The Allies were negotiating with Sweden to occupy Aaland with 20,000 Swedish troops.

If negotiations fail, Bonnecour would be evacuated and fortifications blown up.

No operations announced either in the Baltic or Black Sea, and no immediate prospect of battle on land.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th.

The Russian Troops were concentrating on the Pruth.

Expedition to Crimea not yet arrived.

Lyverpool, 25th.—Decline on wheat, and on flour. Indian Corn unchanged. Moderate business doing. Weather fine, and harvest accounts favorable. The Overland Mail from India telegraphed.

THE ABERDEEN MINISTRY.

The London papers received by the last mail contain strong evidence of growing discontent among the people at the vacillating policy of the Ministry in reference to the Russian war. Turkey, it appears, after driving the Russians across the Danube, alone and unpaid, and wresting the Principalities out of their hands, has been prevailed upon by British influence to hand them over to Austria, and it required two men constantly at the pump to keep a sufficient supply of water for the steam engines.

It is owing to the perseverance and assistance of Mr. Thomas Marston, 6, St. George's-street, Lincoln's Inn, that Mr. Jeffries was enabled to patent and perfect his simple plan for consuming smoke, which there can be no doubt will be found admirably calculated to extinguish the smoke of large ships under every circumstance, and prove a great benefit to the country.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament on Saturday, August 12th, with the usual formality.

The royal assent having been given to the bill for appropriating the sums voted for the service of the year, as also to the Customs Bill, and to the Russian government securities bill, the Lord Chancellor presented her Majesty with the following speech, which her Majesty read in a manner that must have excited the admiration of all:

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mination.—*George Massie.*

The author should be placed at the head of a column of the *Advertiser of Ministry*.

Next week we will insert a well written article on this subject from an English journal.

CONTINUATION.

Mr. Editor.—I was much gratified to learn, that the medium of your paper, that step we about being taken to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of that friend of the sick and destitute—George Massie.

I shall take it as a favor if you will permit me, through the columns of your highly-valued and unflinching *Loyal and Protestant Journal*, (*The Chronicle*), to express my feelings upon the subject. So, let me add the appeal to the citizens to come forward and subscribe their mite towards erecting a monument to the memory of the hero who so bravely sacrificed his life administering to the wants of his afflicted neighbours, during the prevalence of cholera at St. John and Portland, I was sorry that the sum was not extended to the country, as well as the town, as I feel confident there are many persons in the country who would like to subscribe towards so laudable an undertaking.

All good Protestants, however, may take the hint, and members of the Loyal Orange Association, in particular, should come forward with their mites; and I particularly request the members of my District (No. 2, Kings) to assemble at their Lodge Rooms for the purpose of voting such sums towards the erection of the Monument as they may feel warranted in giving, and forward the same to the *Chronicle* Office. Masters of Lodges, I rely upon your clarity in this matter. Let it not be said that such a man as a brother's brother lost his life through his noble exertions to save others, and that no monumental pile shall mark the spot where he is laid; let it not be said indeed

that—Poor Man's

Lost his life for little thanks."

I am, Sirs, your very obedient, D. M.

Success Vale, Sept. 6, 1854.

Editor, *Courier*, 25th Aug. 1854.

Mr. Editor.—I send you the *New-Brunswick* of last week, the Act of Congress, as passed by the Senate of the United States, for carrying into effect so far as that country is concerned, the so-called Reciprocal treaty entered into between Lord Elgin on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Marcy on that of the United States, and it is most deeply regret that I observe that altho' it is acknowledged on all hands that this Treaty is one-sided, and unfair, it is still the very neccessary instrument of peace which disarranged the relations of the two countries.

Four days ago yesterday the forces of the *Ariel* vessel, in the East India import dock, at Blackwall, and they were stoked in a small boat, named *Longan*, swam to the small island above the Falls and held on for some time to a rock, the being obliged to let go the main for the shore. Getting up on the rock, the men were saved, and, after a hard struggle, got into a boat, and were picked up by a boat of the Royal Engineers.

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Four days

WHAT GAVE IT A
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we sacrifice, &c., before
Aug. 16th, 1854.

MANUFACTURERS.—
We have made
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N. B., 22 years of age,

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influence of the

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by several clerks,

in papers in portfolios,

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