

with the two preceding; the duty upon these articles was trifling, it was not felt by the consumer, and it would probably be as well to let it remain for if taken off additional duties must be imposed on new articles under the subject of taxation. The duty of 1-2 per cent upon British Merchandise realized less this year, than the one proceeding by near £2000; this may be accounted for, by the limited importation of British Goods during the past year, owing to temporary embargoes...

The duties upon raw sugar, dry fruit, coffee, and articles of foreign production, as compared with the two preceding years, have also considerably increased. As regards the article of tobacco, he should suggest for the consideration of the committee, the expediency of altering the mode of taking duties upon articles producing a specific duty of so much per pound, instead of an advance on the present rate of 5 per cent; this he thought desirable, when he saw such a difference in the importer's manifest. It might be true there is a great difference of value, but where the importer has only to pay a specific duty per pound, he would probably bring in the best articles. As regards the duty upon cattle, horses, &c. he would observe that the duties upon horses, &c. were lowered in 1835, at the suggestion of the committee, and the result was, that the revenue from that source was increased, inasmuch as the former duty of 10s. per head, was an inducement to evade the duty. The duty in 1835, however, was not intended to be a permanent one, but a temporary one, and he thought it would be well to consider the expediency of adopting some mode, by which all the duties imposed upon articles of foreign production by any Act of the Imperial Parliament, should be paid in the Province where they were consumed. At present he understood that a considerable quantity of Spanish Brandy and foreign Sugar had been imported into the Province, which had not been paid the Parliamentary duty there, consequently the duty was lost to the consumer. If such was the case, a remedy ought to be provided, to prevent such a course. He should suggest that in addition to our Provincial duties, the duties payable to the King, being under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, should also be paid, inasmuch as some custom houses within the Province, he would add, that if the suggestion which he made to the committee, was adopted, an ample revenue would be raised to meet the appropriations, which he thought desirable; leaving the casual revenue fund to be funded; and in the event of any untoward circumstances, the public mind would be improved, and the country would be advanced, without embarrasment. As regards the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. John, relative to a duty on tea, he thought it was not required; he should therefore oppose it, as an overbearing revenue he thought was not desirable; encouragement to schools, and to improve the roads was all that was required; and for all other purposes he thought the present scale would be ample. If the committee should concur in this view he had taken, he would after other members had expressed their opinions, submit two Resolutions embracing those views.

Mr. Woodard defended the ad valorem duty on Wines at some length, which he considered the most fair and equitable way of collecting a revenue on that article, and also upon tobacco. He was opposed to imposing a duty on Wines, which was an article of general consumption, and might almost be considered as a necessary of life; particularly at a time when it was not desirable to increase the Revenue. Few people he said would drink sufficient to injure themselves; while rum for which it was a substitute, was injurious in its effects, not only upon the constitution of man, but was every where the fruitful parent of vice and misery. He fully concurred in all that was urged against the use of a pernicious beverage; and was happy to see that its consumption was of late materially decreased, and altho' the revenue might be reduced in that particular, yet the province was materially benefited by an increase of industry, and individual and general prosperity. [To be continued.]

Mr. Woodard from the Select Committee appointed on the 10th day of January last, to take into consideration the Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor upon the subject of the Provincial Board of Audit, submitted their Report, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's table, where it was read as follows:—The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Despatch of the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, of the 6th September, 1836, relative to the formation of an efficient Office of Audit within the Province, of the Revenues raised and expended in it, having duly deliberated on that important subject, beg leave to submit the following Report:—The Committee cannot discover that any complaint has existed either antecedently or subsequently to the Address of the Assembly to the Throne in 1836, against the system then in force for many years adopted by the Assembly on the auditing of the Provincial accounts. The Committee therefore deem it of importance, in order that Her Majesty's Government should be rightly informed on the subject, to show in what manner the accounts of the different Revenues are audited.

Two Revenues derived from different sources, are collected and expended in the Province; the one known as the Casual and Territorial, and the other as the Provincial Revenue. The accounts of the former have never been introduced into the House of Assembly, and are under the management of the Crown Officers, responsible to the Lords of the Treasury, while the accounts of the latter have for many years been most satisfactorily examined by a Committee of the Assembly.

The several Provincial Acts of Appropriation point out the mode of expending, and require the accounts thereof to be laid before the Assembly at the next ensuing Session; upon such returns being laid before the House, they are referred to a Select Committee who examine the same most minutely and report thereon. That Report is then taken into consideration by the House, and is adopted or modified as the circumstances may require. This course has been found much more effectual and satisfactory than the examination of the accounts by the Provincial Auditors, who have been temporarily appointed in two instances.

The Committee would here observe that by far the greater proportion of the Provincial Appropriations are for the improvement of the Great West and Bay Roads throughout the Province; and as every member brings with him some knowledge of the manner in which such purposes have been expended, the Committee of accounts have at all times the greatest facilities of investigating those expenditures; and by reference to the reports of those Committees it will be seen that their investigations have been most minute and searching.

The Committee cannot discover that the operation of the Civil List Bill will render the Audit of the Office less efficient and satisfactory than it already has been, both as regards the interests of the Crown and those of the Public, under present circumstances; therefore your Committee cannot perceive the necessity for transferring the auditing of the Provincial accounts to the Auditor General, and the mode of £2000 sterling, to be any compensation for the performance of those duties, they cannot recommend either an enlargement of that office, or an increase of expenditure for its support. All which is respectively submitted.

moment, they mistook their men, they visited with groups, those who had under wrong impressions, visited the province, while the gull parties on this side of the water were allowed to escape unscathed. One word more sir, and I have done, would it not be well for the public to extend the steps recently taken, and by a manly acknowledgement, admit that an error has been committed; that the existing law is not the best, and that a series of insults offered to the Mother country, have caused our loyalty to be suspected, and our fair fame to be tarnished. Let these things be done—those secret favourites of Papineau, and his exasperated band, be dragged in to a bon fire, seven times larger and hotter than it was wont to be; and I will guarantee that there is not a loyal inhabitant in this city, who will not willingly contribute his portion of fuel to the conflagration.

DEAR CHRONICLE.—Well! I've been to Fredericton, and seen the Auditor, and had a peep at the accounts. It is all true that you have got a year's paper—every word of it—made them sticking savages. I went to breakfast with the Speaker and the Auditor, and had a peep at the accounts. It is all true that you have got a year's paper—every word of it—made them sticking savages. I went to breakfast with the Speaker and the Auditor, and had a peep at the accounts. It is all true that you have got a year's paper—every word of it—made them sticking savages.

THOMAS MYER, J. W. WELDON, W. CRANE, Committee Room, 10th February, 1838.

Message to the House of Assembly, 20th Feb. 1838. The Lieutenant Governor represents to the House of Assembly that in the year 1835, the Judges of the Supreme Court held their regular Circuit Courts under the provisions of the Ordinance of the year 1835, after the repeal of that Ordinance, they held several special Courts by order of the Executive Government, and that they still remain without their regular Circuit Courts, and that they are unable to attend upon those Courts. The House of Assembly having heretofore objected to the payment of the salaries of the Judges, and the Lieutenant Governor, now that the Revenue is placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, apprehends that he will be able to make a grant for this purpose, which he accordingly recommends to the House of Assembly.

Mr. Editor.—The following remarks have been elicited by the burning in reply, of three of the Members of the British House of Commons, should you deem them worthy of being inserted in your paper, you will confer a favour on the writer by giving them an insertion.

The indignation of our Citizens has been excited, and expressed in a degree unprecedented, by the burning of the House of Commons, and the indignation of our Citizens has been excited, and expressed in a degree unprecedented, by the burning of the House of Commons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The following letters from Gen. Brady and Governor Mason, were read in the House of Representatives on Saturday last: HEAD QUARTERS, St. Military Dept. General, I have the honor to inform you that large bodies of men, unarmed, are in the neighborhood of Montreal, and are in possession of arms, and are in possession of arms, and are in possession of arms.

DEAR SIR, I regret to inform you, that contrary to my most confident expectations, the frontier is again thrown into a state of confusion by the appearance of a force recently disembarked from the Navy, fully equipped with the best of arms, and who are making an attempt to establish a permanent settlement on the banks of the St. Lawrence. I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, your obedient servant, H. BRADY, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. DETROIT, Feb. 11, 1838.

to keep the side of the line in a constant state of apprehension. The Patriot forces, so called, are at present scattered in detached parties, in different directions, preparatory to a movement against the Canadian frontier on the 23rd of the present month. Their arms and munitions of war are in boxes, and are conveyed through the country as merchandise. If the existing law be not altered, the Canadian frontier, on reasonable suspicion that they contain the weapons for an expedition against the dominions of the United States, might be at once invaded, and permanent tranquility restored to the frontier.

With this view, General Brady has determined to discontinue his march to Washington, and to proceed by the immediate passage, by the House of Representatives, of the bill which has recently passed the Senate for the preservation of our neutrality with foreign Powers, and to cause fully with the General in his views of the necessity of such a law, and would most earnestly and respectfully suggest you should present such considerations to the House of Representatives, so as to secure the immediate passage of the bill above referred to, and that it be transmitted to this frontier without delay.

THE CHRONICLE. ST. JOHN, MARCH 3, 1838. AMERICAN BRUTALITY. The respectable inhabitants of the town of Rochester, surrounded the coach which was conveying Lady Head and family on their way to New York, gave them personal insult, and proceeded to seize the coach for Sir Francis, although they well knew that Sir Francis had not left Canada. Sir Francis had not left Canada, although they well knew that Sir Francis had not left Canada.

At a meeting of the Paine Judges of the Supreme Court, and Barristers, held at the Judge's Room, in the Province Hall, on Wednesday 21st February, 1837. His Honor Mr. Justice Botsford, Chief Justice, presided. The Solicitor General, John Ambrose Street, The Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Alfred A. Wilnot, George J. Weldon, John W. Berton, Barth. C. Hasdley, Stephen Miller, and David S. Kerr, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Justice Carter, Resolved, That in testimony of the respect we entertain for the high judicial character and legal attainments of His Honor Chief Justice Chipman, His Honor be requested to permit his name to be placed on the list of names to be placed in such part of the new Court House, to be erected in Fredericton, as may be hereafter determined by the Council.

DEAR SIR, It affords me great satisfaction to convey to you the accounts of your communication, and I shall have great pleasure in receiving, for the subscribers, your answer thereto. Believe me, dear Sir, Sincerely and faithfully, Yours, G. F. S. BERTON. REV. DR. SOMERVILLE.

REVEREND DEAR SIR, The presence at this time in Fredericton of an Army of men, and many of your Papers in former days, of procuring your Portrait, to be placed in King's College, as a tribute to the memory of the affection and gratitude from those who delight to remember the many and continued acts of paternal kindness evinced towards them in their youth, and as a memorial of their sincere respect and esteem for your character as a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Divine, we take the liberty to request that you will gratify us by sending to Mr. Holt for your Portrait, and by appointing a time that may be most convenient to you for that purpose.

From the Frontier.—The Canada frontier, and the serious difficulties are apprehended from the same source in Michigan. A letter from Vermont under the date of Feb. 11, 1838, states that it is supposed that an incursion into the Lower Province is upon to be made, and that at the same time a general rising is to take place. The news was first given in the course of the week, and has since been confirmed by the efforts of the patriots, I think, that it is to be a general rising, and that it is to be a general rising, and that it is to be a general rising.

the province, first at five miles, they were provided with a means, but were endeavoring to liberality of the inhabitants of Ohio to cease with them.

General Scott arrived at New Orleans on Monday evening, and finding dispatches have not met at Albany, set off on Tuesday evening by express. Montreal, Feb. 17.—Ying a man named Ferib, of the parish of St. Lawrence, was lodged in goal on a charge of Treason. He was captured on the 17th of the month, and was sent to L'Annapolis after a detention during which he was wounded. It was supposed that a recent vessel had been a distance from his house, an succession of signals by a lantern, and was captured on the 17th of the month, and was sent to L'Annapolis after a detention during which he was wounded.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, HILARY TERM, 1 VICTORIA. His Honor, Mr. Justice Botsford, presided. The Solicitor General, John Ambrose Street, The Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Alfred A. Wilnot, George J. Weldon, John W. Berton, Barth. C. Hasdley, Stephen Miller, and David S. Kerr, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Paine Judges of the Supreme Court, and Barristers, held at the Judge's Room, in the Province Hall, on Wednesday 21st February, 1837. His Honor Mr. Justice Botsford, Chief Justice, presided. The Solicitor General, John Ambrose Street, The Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Alfred A. Wilnot, George J. Weldon, John W. Berton, Barth. C. Hasdley, Stephen Miller, and David S. Kerr, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Justice Carter, Resolved, That in testimony of the respect we entertain for the high judicial character and legal attainments of His Honor Chief Justice Chipman, His Honor be requested to permit his name to be placed on the list of names to be placed in such part of the new Court House, to be erected in Fredericton, as may be hereafter determined by the Council.

DEAR SIR, It affords me great satisfaction to convey to you the accounts of your communication, and I shall have great pleasure in receiving, for the subscribers, your answer thereto. Believe me, dear Sir, Sincerely and faithfully, Yours, G. F. S. BERTON. REV. DR. SOMERVILLE.

REVEREND DEAR SIR, The presence at this time in Fredericton of an Army of men, and many of your Papers in former days, of procuring your Portrait, to be placed in King's College, as a tribute to the memory of the affection and gratitude from those who delight to remember the many and continued acts of paternal kindness evinced towards them in their youth, and as a memorial of their sincere respect and esteem for your character as a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Divine, we take the liberty to request that you will gratify us by sending to Mr. Holt for your Portrait, and by appointing a time that may be most convenient to you for that purpose.

From the Frontier.—The Canada frontier, and the serious difficulties are apprehended from the same source in Michigan. A letter from Vermont under the date of Feb. 11, 1838, states that it is supposed that an incursion into the Lower Province is upon to be made, and that at the same time a general rising is to take place. The news was first given in the course of the week, and has since been confirmed by the efforts of the patriots, I think, that it is to be a general rising, and that it is to be a general rising, and that it is to be a general rising.