

BRITISH NEWS.

From the Bristol Daily Advertiser, March 31.
LONDON, 29th March.—By the Ship Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have received London papers to Sunday, Feb. 19, and Liverpool papers of the 20th. The alarm occasioned by the appearance of the Cholera at London had in a great measure subsided. The whole number of cases, which had appeared, was 33, and the number of deaths was 19. Of the deaths five occurred on the 18th. There were no new cases reported on that day. There had been no case in Liverpool, and one in Paris. The appearance of the disease at Paris, together with the news of its existence in London, had caused considerable alarm on the Continent. There had been 18 cases and 11 deaths at Glasgow. Some of the physicians, to account for the failure of proofs of the contagiousness of the disease at London and elsewhere in England, had advanced the opinion that it was not the Asiatic Cholera.

It appears from a paragraph in the London Courier that the conference of Ministers on the affairs of Greece had nominated Prince Otto, second son to the King of Bavaria, to be king of that country. He is said to be a young man of excellent character, of good acquirements, but he is only seventeen years of age. It is suggested that each of the three powers who are parties to the conference, Great Britain, France and Russia, will send a counsellor to assist the young king in his government.

The Wellington steam vessel which took emigrants to Belle Isle to join Don Pedro's expedition had returned to England. The expedition sailed from Belle Isle on the 10th, and consisted of 2000 seamen, mostly Englishmen, and offered by Englishmen, the whole in high spirits.

Count Orloff, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has been charged with a mission from the Emperor to the Netherlands, to attempt a settlement of the differences between that Country and the Allied Powers.

A Committee of the House of Lords has reported an important measure for the pacification of Ireland. It proposes an entire extinction of the tithe system in that Kingdom. To effect this object the Government is to be authorized to advance to incumbent Parishes, who have not received their tithes, sums of money proportionate to their respective incomes for 1831. The title also by being thus converted into a debt to the Government, will be enforced in a less obnoxious manner than before. For the funding it is proposed to substitute an equivalent for the tithe either in the form of a tax on land, or an exchange in land.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 18, half past seven.—A private express from Paris has brought us all the papers of Thursday, and a letter from our own correspondent dated Thursday evening. The chief object which seemed to attract attention in the French capital was the mission of the Russian Count Orloff to the Hague. It was well known, amongst the best informed persons, that he was sent expressly by the Emperor Nicholas, to endeavout to prevail upon the King of Holland to consent to the treaty framed by the London conference; but it was thought that, if the object of the King could be reduced to minor details, the Emperor would take upon him to obtain the necessary modifications in the treaty in question. The news of the cholera having reached London appears to have created great alarm in Paris, and this was considerably increased on Thursday, by its becoming known, that the epidemic Cholera had just occurred in the French capital, in one of which death had already ensued. It appears certain, that a telegraphic dispatch had been sent by the French government to London, with orders that the expedition to Italy should not sail. This was in consequence of an assurance made by Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, that the Roman States would be immediately evacuated by the Austrian troops. One of the opposition papers admits, however, that the expedition had not been recalled, though it expresses a belief, that, on its arrival, the evacuation of the Austrian will have taken place. The funds in Paris have been slightly depressed. The 3 per cents closed on Thursday at 66 60.

The French Government has made a highly satisfactory concession to English trade. It has agreed to diminish the tonnage duty on English ships in French ports from four francs to two francs, on a ton of 2000 lbs, or from about 5s. 5d. to 1s. 3d. We have, of course, accepted the proposition with pleasure, as a near approximation to the duty paid by French shipping in our ports, (which is 1s) and an earnest of final perfect reciprocity.

From the London Sunday Times, Feb. 19.
The foreign news of the week is of little importance. We find the French Deputies have been rigidly examining the Ministers' Budget, and demanding retrenchment under every head of expenditure.

The French squadron, which had been ordered for Ancona is now to proceed to the Morea, there to cooperate in carrying into effect the decision come to, with respect to the future destiny of Greece, by the Five Great Powers. The Austrians have wholly, or nearly so, withdrawn from Romagna, and the Papal States are likely to be restored to tranquillity.

From the New-York Daily Sentinel, March 30.
LONDON, 29th March.—By the packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, arrived last evening from Liverpool. London papers to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th Feb. have been received. The news is not of much importance.

The alarm respecting the cholera in London had almost entirely subsided. Most persons did not believe the disease in question to be cholera, and it was a fact that during the fortnight after its appearance, out of a population of nearly a million, only forty-five cases had occurred, and twenty-eight deaths.

The total number of cases of Cholera in England and Scotland to the 20th Feb. (exclusive of London), was 3064—deaths 1390.

Cholera in Edinburgh.—There have been seven cases of cholera since our last, four of which have proved fatal. Three of the cases are in a family from St. Leonard street, of the name of Elliot. The father and son, who were both labouring under the disease, were removed to the Drammont-street hospital on Thursday forenoon. The former died soon after being conveyed there; the son is recovering.—Edinburgh Courier.

The different clauses of the Reform Bill had passed through a committee of the House of Commons; that body, however, was still occupied with the Schedule of the Bill, which contain the names of the places to be disfranchised or enfranchised, and of course afford sufficient room for objections on the part of the anti-reformers. The ministers have still large majorities in the lower house, and carefully abstain from making their intentions known as to the manner in which they intend to carry the Bill through the House of Peers.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 24.)
In conclusion, we cannot better show the exaggerated nature of the cholera-phobia, now prevalent, than by a reference to the report of the Central Board of Health, dated Wednesday, from which it appears that though this alleged terrific and contagious disease has now been in London, or said to have been there, for more than a fortnight, out of a population of nearly two millions, only forty-two cases had occurred; that there were then only five cases remaining; and that the total amount of cases remaining in England and Scotland was 123. The total number of deaths, since the commencement of the disease, is only 1496, and supposing these to have been every one cases of cholera, which is more than doubtful, the result is by no means such as should "fright the idle from its propriety," since it is certain that, even in ordinary times, a far greater number fell victims to the typhus fever, and other malarial diseases of the country.

PARLIAMENT, Monday, Feb. 21.—Cholera in London.—Colonel Evans gave notice that he would on Tuesday present a petition from several medical gentlemen, praying for an inquiry into the alleged existence of the cholera in London.

Mr. Robinson moved that, as considerable doubts existed in the city, and also amongst medical men, whether the cholera had really made its appearance in London at all, and also whether it was a contagious disease, some facility should be afforded at the custom house in giving bills of health to vessels quitting the port of London.

Mr. F. Thompson would not take upon himself to decide whether the cholera existed in London or not, but Ministers had adopted every mode of obtaining accurate information on the subject, by consulting the

ablest medical men who had seen the disease in India, and they could not, with propriety, do food to the countries, have pursued any other course than that which they had taken.

REFORM.—The Times of the 22d says—"In the delate last night, Sir R. Peel, with great address, drew out about respecting the creation of peers, which was assailed by Mr. Stanley; but we confess that we should have been better pleased had the Ministers, instead of displaying their skill, met the question boldly and decidedly. Having cart blanche from the king to create any peers as are necessary to secure the success of the bill, why do they not avow their intentions in such an emphatic manner as to cut off the hopes and paralyze the exertions of their now confident and active opponents?"

The Liverpool Mercury of the 24th says—"Ministers have only one way of securing the measure from the machinations of both its avowed enemies and its pretended friends, and that is by such a creation of Peers as may secure its passing unaverted through the House of Lords. They are deeply pledged to the public, and we trust that having the consciousness that they are supported by a patriotic monarch, and by the almost unanimous voice of the people, they will not a second time endanger the success of the measure by neglecting the means necessary to secure it. We are strengthened in this hope by the declarations made by Earl Grey, in the course of a speech delivered at the Mansion House dinner on Saturday last. He said that in originating the great question of Reform, he was aware that he had incurred a great responsibility, but he could no more do the propriety of so important a measure than he could do that the great measure would be eventually crowned with success. He was aware of the anxiety felt on this subject by the public; and he would not allow himself to doubt that their wishes would be realized—for the great measure was advancing steadily to a certain and successful issue. They might rest assured that no effort on the part of himself or his colleagues would be spared to aid in perfecting that great work. It had experienced some delays, the fault was not in them. They had ever used their best endeavors to accelerate its progress, and he hoped the time was not far distant when they should be enabled to congratulate each other on its completion."

From the London Courier, Feb. 22.
We were able to state exclusively on Saturday, upon the authority of our Paris Correspondent, that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had signified to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, the determination of the French Government not to permit the King of Spain to send troops to the assistance of Don Miguel. We are now informed from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a note to a similar effect, and in almost as strong terms, has been sent by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Zea Bermudez, the Spanish Minister at this Court.

The last despatches from Madrid left no doubt of the existence of a treaty between Ferdinand and Don Miguel, by which they bound themselves mutually to assist each other. Up to that time, however, Ferdinand had not openly sent any troops into Portugal, the arrangements for sending them were limited to a few companies of the King's troops, and the fact has been formally communicated to Lord Palmerston and Gen. Sebastian.

Don Pedro.—During the stay of Don Pedro in Paris, he received the offer of a Polish Legion for his expedition against the Usurper. It has been accepted, the arrangements are making, and about thirty Polish officers and several hundred privates to Terceira.

There has been disturbance of a partial nature in several parts of France. Paris was quiet. Much alarm had been excited about cholera in Paris, and papers and letters from England were furnished.

An article from Vienna states that the typhus fever, much more destructive in its effects than the cholera, has broken out in Galicia.

Died, on Sunday, at Wiverton-hall, near Bingham, aged 45, Mary, wife of John Musters, Esq., of Cambridge, and Annesley Halls. Mrs. Musters is the lady to whom Lord Byron's early poems are addressed, and to whom he was so passionately attached. She preferred, however, Mr. Musters to the lame beautiful boy Lord, and on her marriage he took her maiden name, that of Chaworth, of which ancient Nottinghamshire-house she was heiress. On the death of the late Mr. Musters they resumed the name, and the name of Chaworth ceased in the county. On the occasion of her sailing to Calcutta, she had a letter from her son, Mr. Musters, who was at home, and took refuge in the shrubbery. Since that period she has never recovered her health.—Nottingham Review.

Such is the mildness of the season, that in some parts of the neighbourhood of Chard, primroses already give the hedges a vernal appearance.

The gallant officer and humane man Col. Brereton, was the son of Mrs. John Kemble by her first husband, Mr. Brereton, the Comedian, of Drury Lane Theatre.

The Scilly Islands, after having been for nearly 200 years under the sway of the noble houses of Godolphin and Osborne, have again passed to the crown, on the expiration of the lease granted to the Duke of Leeds, who thereby resigns his title of Governor and Lord Proprietor of Scilly. At present the Islands are held by the Duke of Cornwall, but what their ultimate destination may be is not known.

It is stated in a foreign journal that the flattering picture of the prosperity of the United States, given by President Jackson in his Message to Congress, has produced such an effect in Hesse Darmstadt, and in other parts of Germany, that numbers of families are making preparations to quit their country for ever, and settle in the United States.

It is stated that the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon's son) was near to be married at Vienna to the Arch Duchess Theresa.

From Canton.—We are indebted to a friend for the Chinese Courier to Dec. 8. The Courier of the 8th announces the arrival at Canton of the British Government ship Challenger, as an event curious of the British fleet. This event is said to have caused some degree of excitement among the Europeans, but the Chinese did not seem to apprehend any serious disturbance. It is stated that on no previous occasion has so formidable a demonstration been made by the officers of the British Government, and that the officer in command of the fleet is not one from whom the Chinese can expect much concession, or in whose counsels they may have any reason to place confidence. It is stated that the Chinese appear to anticipate a favorable issue to the controversy. It remarks—

The season is nearly finished, and less commercial inconvenience is now to be dreaded by the Company, than at the period when it was formerly contemplated to stop the trade. Let not the Chinese boast that they violated the treaty of the British Factory, insulted the national flag, and repulsed a force despatched expressly to extort redress for the multiplied insults and indignities which they have so long inflicted on all foreigners with impunity."

Capt. Freemantle, the commander of the Challenger, it is stated, was intrusted with an official communication from the Governor General of India, to the Governor of Canton, which was intrusted to deliver to his Excellency in person. It was anticipated that Chinese pride would recoil at this breach of etiquette, and that the Governor would refuse to receive the despatch from the hands of an officer inferior in rank to himself.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Gale at Manila.—The most destructive gale took place at Manila on the 13th Nov., by which nearly all the vessels in the harbor were driven on shore; in the vicinity of the city it was computed that 10,000 houses were blown down and that 70,000 men, women and children were homeless. The convents have given \$25,000 for the relief of the sufferers."

UNITED STATES.
Twenty-two Emigrants, on their way to the Oregon territory, have arrived in Baltimore from Boston. They have with them the necessary travelling and camp equipments, and are about to take up their line of march, through the West to that distant land.

At Savannah, Georgia, on the night of the 14th of March, "a killing frost" occurred, by which ice was formed as thick as a dollar, and the peaches and such vegetables as were above ground, were cut off. The weather on the 18th was still more severe, ice being formed half an inch thick.

There are now finished, in progress, and projected in the United States, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight miles of Rail Roads.

The whole amount of money expended on the public buildings at Washington, up to 1830, is stated to be 3,228,879 dollars. Of this the Capitol alone has cost 2,492,844 dollars.

Contrary to the expectation of many, the rise of the Ohio was not followed by an inundation at New Orleans.

The number of sleep in the United States is estimated at 20,000,000.

The militia force of the State of New-York, according to the returns for 1831, is 189,034.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.—By the Brig Eagle, Capt. Wade, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, we have received the British Packet and Argentine News of Feb. 4th, which states, that a decree was published the day previous providing, that no printing office shall be established without the previous permission of the Government, that no periodical whatsoever shall be published without such permission, nor without the name of the Editor being attached to each number; and that only citizens of the Republic shall receive such permission.

The paper contains an account of illuminations and other demonstrations of joy for the conclusion of the civil war in all the Republic.—Boston D. Adc.

THE OBSERVER.
ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1832.

Our English advices this week are down to the 22d of February from London, and 24th from Liverpool, received by way of New-York. Very little of importance is furnished by them. Doubts began to be entertained in London as to the real nature of the disease which had appeared in certain parts of that city, under the terrific form of Asiatic Cholera—very few additional cases having occurred, and the alarm of infection having in great measure subsided. The next accounts will probably decide the question, and unveil the extent of the danger.—There had been several new cases in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and from the latter city the disease had spread to the manufacturing town of Paisley, where previous to the 19th Feb., 26 cases had occurred, 16 of which proved fatal.—This fearful scourge of nations is also stated to have made its way to the French capital.

A general excitement was caused in our mercantile community last week, by the current report of an inaccuracy or error having been detected in the recently enacted Revenue Law of this Province, by which it was feared every article of Food, &c. not "of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom," imported into this Province, would be subjected to a Provincial duty of ten per cent.—Had this construction been correct, the produce of our Sister Colonies, as well as the imports of Tea, and various articles of Food, from the United States and elsewhere, would have been burthened with this heavy and obnoxious impost.—Petitions to the Executive were in course of preparation, praying the suspension of the clauses by which a fruitful branch of our Commerce was exposed to sudden blight, when fortunately on a second reading of the Act, and consideration of the objects contemplated by the Legislature, the claim was found to be groundless, and the ten per cent. was construed to bear only upon those articles to which the Imperial duty applied, the chief or only one of which, we believe is American Wheat Flour. It is satisfactory that the misinterpretation has been corrected before any interruption has been suffered in the trade.—The additional tax upon wheat flour about to go into operation will have a tendency to give further protection to the Agriculture of the country, and will in a great measure be felt only by a class well able to bear it: while Rye Flour, Corn Meal, and Colonial produce, will still be admitted duty free.

Weather.—The weather continues remarkably cold for the season; the thermometer yesterday morning standing at 14, which is certainly very low for this advanced period of the year. The travelling on the Kennebecak River is said to be yet perfectly safe.—There is every appearance of a very backward spring, and in Nova Scotia, we learn, prospects are equally unfavourable.—Last Tuesday night and Wednesday forenoon, we were visited with a snow storm, almost as severe as any we have had during the last winter.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—It is understood from good authority, that the Rifle Brigade, at present on service in the Garrisons of Fredericton, St. John, and St. Andrews, will be removed to Halifax about the month of June next, and will be succeeded in this Province by the 34th Regt., at present in Nova Scotia.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—An half yearly dividend of five per cent by the Bank of New-Brunswick, payable on the 13th instant; and four per cent by the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared.

Crown Lands.—A list of new Rules and Regulations, respecting future grants of Land in this Province, is copied into this paper, from the last Royal Gazette. It is accompanied, (in the Gazette) by forms of Petition, &c. which may be obtained by parties making application, from the Agent of Emigrants in this city.

Grammar School.—The distribution of prizes to the Scholars most distinguished at the late semi-annual examination, took place this morning.

The brig James Lawes, arrived this morning from Cork, with 20 passengers, all in good health and comfortable condition. The Visiting Physician, however, as a precautionary measure, has directed the vessel to be detained at the Quarantine ground, until the passengers have scalded and washed their clothes, bedding, &c.

Schr. Edward, Sneden, hence for New York, put into Digby last evening, with 4 feet water in her hold; and some of the crew frost bitten.—Vessel discharging.

The supposed case of Cholera at Topham, State of Maine, an account of which we gave in our last paper, turns out to be of mere ordinary sickness. The Physicians who visited the patient have denied its being a case of Cholera, and state that "the family and neighbourhood are wholly free from every thing like infectious disease, and that no cause of alarm exists."

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the Meeting of the Society, on the evening of Monday the 2d instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Officers—Benevolence for the ensuing year:—

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, President, JOHN V. THURGOOD, Esquire, Vice-President, THOMAS SANDALL, Esquire, Treasurer, JOHN J. ROBERTS, Esquire, Secretary, Committee.—NEVILLE PARKER, Esquire, Mr. GEORGE BRADY, Mr. ANTHONY R. TREBO. [Courier.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Pursuant to Public Notice, a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, was held at the Exchange Coffee-House on Friday, at noon.

A Report of the proceedings of the Committee for the past year, prepared according to the Rules of the Society, was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed. After the retiring of L. DONALDSON, Esq. from the Chair, it was taken by Wm. WALKER, Esq., and on motion of JAMES T. HANFORD, Esq. seconded by JOHN ROBERTSON, Esquire:—

Resolved unanimously, That the Chamber of Commerce cannot witness the retirement of L. DONALDSON, Esq. from the Chair of the Committee of this Society, of which he has been the able and indefatigable Chairman for the last three years, without sincere regret at the loss which his resignation compels them to sustain, and the expression of their thanks for his valuable services.

The Members then proceeded to elect a Committee, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:—

WILLIAM WALKER, Chairman, JAMES KIRK, Deputy Chairman, JOHN ROBERTSON, Secretary, I. WOODWARD, Jr., Secretary, WILLIAM LEVITT, JOHN V. THURGOOD, JAMES T. HANFORD, E. DEW. RATHBORN, A. MCKENZIE.

Together with the Members of the Legislative Assembly for this City and County, (being the non-elective part,) compose the Committee for the ensuing year.

ANNUAL REPORT.
THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, before retiring from office, have prepared the following Report of their proceedings during the past year, according to the Rules of the Society, which they beg leave to submit:—

A request having been made by the Province Agents in London, for a statement of the value of the Lumber produced at each, its value at the ports of shipment, the extent of the Province concerned, and dependent on the Timber trade, and the number of persons in the Province concerned in the manufacture of Timber and Deals. Your Committee collected the information from Gentlemen residing in various parts of the Province, and forwarded a full report to the North American Colonial Association. That statement, at one view, points out the vital importance of the Timber and Deal Trades to this Colony; like documents having been found in Canada, we earnestly hope arguments will be found, on the consideration of those papers, to induce His Majesty's Government to pause before it adopts such a Resolution in such Colonies as import into Great Britain from the North American Colonies, as will eventuate in their mercantile ruin.

Your Committee have much satisfaction in stating, that the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, in bringing under the view of the Legislature the serious effects produced on the Province, by the enormous Law Fees charged on suits brought in Court in this Province, have, at length, led to the appointment of a Commission, by the Lieutenant-Governor, to inquire into, and report on, the state of the Law Fees, &c. &c. by October next; and from the professional talent of the Gentlemen appointed, no doubt can exist that such a full statement and recommendation will be made on all matters connected with these important subjects, as by leading to a great alteration in existing regulations, and simplifying the whole, will satisfy the public, and do honor to themselves.—Copies of the Report of the Law Fees, &c. &c. by the Board, are ordered to be laid before these Gentlemen.

The sediment and alluvial soil brought by the vast body of water which falls from the River St. John into the Bay of Fundy at this Port, has led to the increase of some Sand Banks near its entrance; the attention of the Legislature has been drawn to the subject, and the proper authorities, and such measures will, we doubt not, be adopted, as may prevent an increase of the evil.

It is with the highest satisfaction, that your Committee advert to the manner in which the shores of Nova-Scotia in this Province, from Cape Sable and the North American Lines up to Saint John, are now lighted, and the fact of the Government, that no appropriations have ever been made by the Province, which have given such entire satisfaction, as the sums expended in those useful, and so long delayed, undertakings.

A communication was sent to London, urging that inquiries should be made as to the authority under which American vessels are of late, admitted into the Ports of this Province, and that the Government requesting, that if no Order in Council under the 6th Geo. 4, c. 114, s. 3 & 4, or 6th Geo. 4, c. 109, s. 11, had issued, endeavours should be used to put a stop to a practice, which materially affects a small but growing trade, that has arisen between this Port and those of the United States, and which is known here, and we doubt the existence of any such.

The same communication drew the attention of Mr. BAINBRIDGE to the fact, that British Consuls in the United States, are in the habit of charging fees on British vessels, which the 6th Geo. 4, cap. 87, never contemplated, and that the British Consuls, in return, should be allowed to have such practices put an end to.—Not only on the same vessel, are paid at the same port, at different times.—Copies of the Consul's bills were sent with the letter making the statement.

So many complaints have reached your Committee, regarding the illicit trade carried on at and near the American Lines in this Bay, and stating the loss which results to the Revenue and the fair trader, both here and in Nova-Scotia, from the introduction, without payment of duty, of all sorts of American Goods, into various ports in both the Provinces, that it was deemed advisable to call the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to the subject, who stated that he would intimate the whole to the Governor of Nova-Scotia. When the Legislature of this Province is next assembled, it is your Committee's recommendation that they should be desired to recommend their successors not to lose sight of a matter of such consequence; as, not only do the funds of these Colonies, and the fair traders, suffer deeply by such illicit trade, but the great benefit which might arise to the Provinces from their possession of vast quantities of American Goods, is thereby lost, and the revenue in Provincial vessels, to those ports of the United States, where they are in greatest demand, is lost, by their being exchanged from small Pleasure vessels at the Lines, for contraband Goods, and admitted articles, on which no duty is paid. It is calculated that the direct loss to the Revenue of the Provinces, is not less than £7000 annually, besides the long freight to our vessels.—This is one of the most important interests of the Colony; but it is, and ever has been, most lamentably mismanaged, owing in a great measure, perhaps, to the want of a combined system between this and the neighbouring Province, to crush such trade—either of the Provinces being unable, from their relative situation, to stop it, though both could.

Serious difficulties and hardships being sustained by the trade of this Colony, and we believe by all the other North American Provinces, for want of a Law to compare Search, in cases of disputes concerning wages, to bring their actions in a more summary and less expensive Court than that of the Admiralty: Your Committee petitioned the Legislature that an Act similar to the 25th Geo. 3d, cap. 58, and which is found to answer so well in Great Britain, should be enacted here. Such a Law did pass the House of Assembly, but in the Council, and the same fate attended a like Law of the year previous.—Owing to the low price of ardent spirits in this Colony, Seamen, who conduct themselves with the utmost propriety in other countries, become grossly negligent and troublesome in this; and not only are vessels retarded in their loading, and their expenses greatly increased thereby, but even when ready for sea, often on lay days, that ships are either thrown into the enormously expensive and tedious Vice Admiralty Court, or their masters have to submit to gross injustice, in order to keep out of it,—to which the whole matter is disposed of in a small amount, or very trifling nature. Your Committee are of no greater evil than this, on the trade and mercantile character of the Province, and recommend

their successors to persevere in bringing the remedy before the Legislature, year after year, until a enact is applied.

The duty on Wines imported into the Province, being the same on every quality, and supposing a reduction in that on the lowest quality, not only is more correct in principle, but might also encourage a trade to arise with Countries producing such, and from which our Fish, &c. are, by the very high duty now existing on inferior Wines, virtually excluded: Your Committee prayed the Legislature to alter the whole scale, and substitute, in a great degree, an ad-valorem duty.—The House of Assembly, however, thought it better to retain the charges as they have heretofore existed.

A Petition, praying that no duty should be laid on British Goods, was also forwarded to the City and County Representatives; but though much was said on this head during the preceding session of the Legislature, no motion was this year made on the subject, and we are happy to say, the matter seems to have passed over for some time to come.

Application has been made to the Corporation of this City, praying that the number of persons appointed Inspectors of Pickled Fish, may, in future, be limited to a very few, and that those parties who are appointed, may be selected with great care, as serious loss has arisen, during the past year, from the bad state in which Gasparous were landed in the West India. No doubt this request will be attended to, the more especially as it is found that the Province Law is inadequate to secure the desired object, and as this becomes, consequently, the only mode by which so serious an evil can at present be remedied.

The duties on Coals exported from Great Britain to her Colonies, and to Foreign States, having been altered during the last year; and your Committee, being desirous that liberty should be given to export from this Province, any Foreign State, British Coals in British Vessels, on the payment of the like export duty, as the Colonial Custom House, as they have been exacted in Great Britain, on such Coals being sent direct from Great Britain to such Foreign Countries—petitioned Lord GODFREY, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that such an alteration should be made, as would do away with the restrictive clause in 6th Geo. 4, cap. 114.—A few vessels arriving from Great Britain with Coals, as ballast, from an overstock in this market, frequently find themselves unable to dispose of the same without loss; and your Committee think, if the restriction before noted was taken off, it would not only promote trade, but it would become the interest of very many vessels, resorting to this Colony for Timber and Deals, to bring out Coals, and thus not only the shipping employed in the direct trade between Great Britain and the Colony be advantaged, but profitable employment also be afforded to the small vessels owned in the Colony, transporting such Coals to various parts of the United States.—Copies of the before named Petition were forwarded through His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and through the North American Colonial Association.

No satisfactory answer has yet been received to the Petition sent to Great Britain on the subject of the Tea Ship; but, as the Charter of the East India Company expires in 1834, we sincerely hope that some part of it as respects the trade with China will be done away, and thus another shackle be removed from British subjects, wishing to carry on a fair and useful trade with a friendly State.

In all communications with the Executive of this Province, as well as that of Nova-Scotia, your Committee have met with prompt attention; and they have much pleasure in stating the fact, in letters thereby to encourage their successors in applying to the respective Governors for the promotion of any good, or to remedy any existing mercantile evil.—they are also happy to state the friendly correspondence, and ready co-operation, which have been kept up between them and other Associations of a similar nature in the Sister Colonies, and with the North American Colonial Association in London, and would earnestly recommend to their successors the continuance of such friendly intercourse. They would beg to observe, that they have much gratification in stating the particular and prompt manner in which all communications of the past year have been attended to by the President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, and they think it a duty to name it, as that Gentleman having retired from the situation; and that they feel confident of receiving similar attentions from his successor in office, Hon. S. CUNNINGHAM.

Persons belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, wishing to obtain more minute information concerning the matters before noticed, for themselves or friends, may refer to the Secretary, who will at all times have pleasure in affording such—particularly as many of the minor labours of the Committee are necessarily unrecorded in this report.—The advantages which have resulted from the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, are acknowledged, and it is the opinion of your Committee, that they may still be very far extended; consequently, they earnestly call on the mercantile community liberally to support the institution, and in order that its advocates may know the labours of its members, and become more intimately conversant in its details, they recommend that a material charge take place in the list of Gentlemen composing the Committee.

Before concluding, your Committee beg to notice that the general state of the trade of the Province is good, and that, this year, they anticipate a great increase.—The reports of 87,000 tons of fish, and 100,000 of the Whale and Seal Fisheries have commenced, and we most ardently hope will succeed,—the building of Ships, to a considerable extent, is now going on,—the advantages resulting from navigation are increased,—and the general trade of the Province seems on the advance. In an extraordinary fact, that while the Canadas, with a high rate of population and capital, and a more advanced state of agriculture, export only about 376, 6d. for each person, this Colony exports about £5 10s. 10d. independent of the freights made by her vessels; clearly showing how very advantageous our situation is, as compared with other Colonies, and how fast our trade, capital, and agricultural improvements, would advance, were there not serious, though not natural difficulties, checking the advance of the Province.

ISAAC WOODWARD, Junr., Chairman, L. DONALDSON, Secretary, St. John, New-Brunswick, 6th April, 1832.

MR. EDITOR.—As an error, has been found in the Revenue Law, and owing to which, importers of Flour will have to pay 2s. 6d. per barrel more than was contemplated by them or the Bakers, when the weight of Bread was regulated on the 2d instant, I have concluded to alter the same from—

Wheat, - - - - - 2 1/2 5 to 2 1/2 4 1/2 Rye, - - - - - 3 3 1/2 to 2 11 1/2 St. John, 5th April, 1832. L. DONALDSON, Mayor.

To all the Printers.

CHARTER OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, ELECTED ON TUESDAY LAST.

KING'S WARD.—Benjamin Stinson, Alderman; Thomas Rankin, Assistant; Lewis Fisher, Alderman; Thomas Rankin, Assistant; Robert W. Smith, Constable.

QUEEN'S WARD.—Daniel Ansel, Alderman; Thomas Rankin, Assistant; Robert W. Smith, Constable.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.—James T. Hanford, Alderman; Isaac Woodward, Junr., Assistant; Benjamin Herrington, Constable.

SIXTH WARD.—Thomas Rankin, Alderman; Isaac Woodward, Assistant; John Chisholm, Constable.

SEVENTH WARD.—George Ford, Alderman; Jacob Henry, Assistant; Thomas Stinson, Constable.

At a Common Council, held on the evening, John P. Perle, Esq. was re-elected Chamberlain for the ensuing year, and the following appointments were made:—

Constables.—King's Ward.—Rowland Bunting, George Hunt, and Edward Peniston. Queen's Ward.—Lawrence Silvers, Ebenezer Herrington, and William Atkins. Duke's.—Robert Riley, and Robert M. Estey. St. John's.—John Sherratt. Sixth.—John C. Littleblade. Seventh.—Joseph Collier.

KING'S COLLEGE.—FREDERICTON.
The Right Rev. the Visitor has been pleased to nominate Mr. J. W. Dismore to a Scholarship, on the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the appointment to bear date Jan. 1st, 1832.—Royal Gazette.

At a Meeting of the Board of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held on the 24th inst., the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the Board do recommend the appointment of Mr. J. W. Dismore to a Scholarship, on the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the appointment to bear date Jan. 1st, 1832.—Royal Gazette.

Resolved, That the Board do recommend the appointment of Mr. J. W. Dismore to a Scholarship, on the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the appointment to bear date Jan. 1st, 1832.—Royal Gazette.

Resolved, That the Board do recommend the appointment of Mr