England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

(From Liverpool Papers of the 7th and 8th January.)

"SOUND AN ALARM."—Parliament is to meet in less than one month from this time. It is probable that the great battle between the public of these kingdoms and the chartered merchants called the East India Company, will be fought and determined this session. *Free Trade* to an incalculable extent, or *monopoly* for another long term of years, will be sanctioned by our legislators. Up, then, and be stirring! ye who would promote your individual welfare, and the prosperity of your country. The friends of monopoly, though few, are powerful and active. Two separate, and, in some respects, remote instances, have come to our knowledge, in which the advocates of the East India Company have said,—"Struggle as you please, the *China Trade* we *must* and *will* retain!" This we know is their principal and most profitable monopoly; without this, we believe their Indian Empire itself would be of little value to them. It is "the prop" which doth sustain their "house;" and for this reason let the public of England, as one man, demand *Free Trade to China*. The Company have not the least right to monopolize *that* trade. As Mr. John Smith observed, on a recent public occasion, "whatever intricacy there may be with respect to the intercourse with *India*, connected as it is with the territorial claims of the Company, there is none whatever relating to that with *China*. In that vast country, the English must be considered as a degraded nation; there we have lost *caste* among the nations of the world, for having suffered ourselves to be the only people excluded from a large and profitable market. There the East India Company have neither the shadow of sovereignty, nor any 'vested interests' for which to claim indemnity." Let this be constantly borne in mind, and let every town and every village in the kingdom petition, and petition, and petition, till justice be done to the necessities, the capabilities, and the *rights* of the British people!—*Mercury.*

Constitution of the Legislature.—At the last meeting of the London Radical Reform Association, Mr. Grady, in speaking of the improbability of any measure of permanent relief for the country being obtained from Parliament, as at present constituted, thus described the two Houses:—"In the Upper House there are 5 Princes of the Blood Royal, of whom there is 1 admiral of the fleet, and general of the marines; 3 field-marshals and colonels, and one nothing at all! each of these has the royal allowance of £18,000 a year. There are 19 Dukes, among whom are 1 field-marshal, 1 admiral, 5 colonels, 6 civil offices, bringing in large salaries. 18 Marquises, of whom 2 are generals, 1 an admiral, 2 colonels, 5 civil offices, bringing in large salaries. 104 Earls, among whom are 1 field marshal, 6 generals, 18 colonels, 2 captains, 1 admiral, 2 clergymen, 24 civil offices. 22 Viscounts, of whom 4 are generals, 4 colonels, 2 admirals, 7 civil offices, bringing in salaries. 164 Barons, among whom are 10 generals, 14 colonels, 1 captain, 1 cornet, 3 admirals, 4 captains, (navy), 24 civil offices, bringing in salaries.—In the Lower House are about 20 generals, 49 colonels, 8 majors, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 7 admirals, 15 captains (navy), about 80 civil offices, bringing in salaries.—*Ib.*

Bankruptcies.—We have the pleasure to find, on examining the *London Gazette*, that the number of bankruptcies in the year 1829, as compared with the numbers in the distressing year of 1826, is little more than one half:

Bankruptcies in 1826	2583
in 1829	1680
Decrease	903

THE REVENUE.—The Quarter's Revenue will not be made up until a late hour to-night, and we, therefore, decline entering into a statement of the particular items, as their amount must vary every succeeding hour. We can, however, state, that the present Quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year exhibits (up to three o'clock) but a very trifling decrease. The total amount of the Revenue for the past year, as compared with the year 1828 however, shows a deficiency of something more than one million. The principal deficiency is in the Excise. In the Customs there is an improvement.—*Sun.*

STOCK-HOLDERS.—By the latest returns to Parliament, the number of stock-holders, or lenders to the nation, amounted to 288,481, who are entitled to dividends annually as follow: 90,223 of 10*l.*; 40,33 of 20*l.*; 101,274 of 100*l.*; 26,410 of 200*l.*; 15,604 of 400*l.*; 5178 of 600*l.*; 3260 of 1000*l.*; 1741 of 2000*l.*; 490 of 4000*l.*; and exceeding 4000*l.* 213. The above does not include the investments made by the Commissioners for Savings Banks, but it embraces the amount held by foreigners, which however, by a late return, was only equal to 12,486,918*l.* stock, and 5791 terminable annuities—about one sixty-fourth part of the whole debt.—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

COBBETT'S LECTURES.—Mr. Cobbett delivered his second Lecture on Thursday, and his concluding one on Saturday evening last. The Hall was not so well attended on either of these evenings as on Tuesday, still the numbers were considerable. On Thursday the lecturer took up the subject where he left off on Tuesday, and went into various details respecting his views of the effects consequent upon the change in the currency. On Saturday he submitted his well known remedies at great length, and concluded by pledging himself to bring them forward in parliament where he positively asserted he would be within six months!—*Ib.*

We are much concerned to state, that the indisposition of Mr. Visey Fitzgerald is likely to deprive the public of his valuable services, at all events, for a considerable period.—*Sun.*

Agricultural Distress.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held last week at Ely, at which a petition to Parliament setting forth the distress of the petitioners, and praying relief, was agreed to. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the disbursements on the arable farms in the neighbourhood exceed the returns by 6s. per acre; and that the parochial outgoings and tradesmen's bills generally exceed three or four times the amount paid prior to the late war at the time when corn averaged the present prices. It was also stated that the Isle of Ely rate levied for the last seven years, (exclusive of the sums paid for the Sessions House) amounted in many parishes to 15 times the sum paid from 1790 to 1798.

GUNPOWDER PLOT IN NEWGATE.—Of all the plans laid by persons situated as those convicts who have so long waited the result of the Recorder's report, perhaps the following is the most novel in its invention and sanguinary in its principle. The plan of escape was to blast the wall of the press yard, which joins Newgate-street, by gunpowder; and in order to carry it into execution, the mortar which cements the stones was to be taken out, so as to obtain a recess in which to deposit a quantity of powder in different parts, and then to lay a train from each of the depots or magazines; this train was to extend to the great staircase leading to the upper condemned room, which the convicts were to ascend, in order to avoid the effects of the explosion; and when an aperture was made, they were to take the advantage, and escape during the general confusion. Strict search is always made of persons who visit condemned and other prisoners; but in order to introduce the gunpowder, the plan was for a halfpenny to be thrown over the wall from Newgate-street into the press-yard, which was to act as a signal that in a few minutes a parcel of powder was to be thrown over, and before the plot was discovered, two parcels of about half a pound each were thus introduced to the prison. Sandford, one of the young men who has recently suffered, was one of those engaged in the intended mischief. Had the scheme succeeded, and in the day time too, as it must have been, the consequences must have been dreadful; as at the time of day when the convicts have access to the yard, persons are continually passing in numbers by that part of the prison, the wall of which, strange as it may appear, seems more vulnerable than any other exterior part of the prison.

LABRADOR FISHERIES.—A statement regarding these fisheries has been furnished by a gentleman, who has passed a large portion of his life as a resident on the coast of Labrador, and whose pursuits, abilities, and close observation, enable him to form probably as correct a judgement on the subject as any person. From other statements, we have no doubt it is a great approximation to the truth. Compared with past years, the trade seems not to have diminished. It has annually been as great, at least since 1817. The total value of the Labrador, fisheries on the spot, without the consideration of subsequent carriage and profits, is thus estimated at £1,100,000, Halifax currency, or somewhat more than the average estimated value of the exports from both the Canadas and the bordering American territory. They employ 2,108 vessels, and the extraordinary number of 24,100 seamen, while the whole of the Canada trade employs 9000; the average tonnage of the vessels does not probably exceed 70 tons, giving 146,760 tons, for 150,000 tons in the Canada trade. It is well known that no occupation is so well calculated to form hardy seamen as deep sea-fishing. Both therefore as a source of wealth to Great-Britain, and of power to its military navy, this trade may be of immense importance. But it appears that all the British North American colonies, with Great Britain itself, had actually engaged in the trade, during 1829, only 608 vessels, manned by 9,110 men, producing 678,000 cwt. of fish, and 6,730 hhds. of oil, *whilst the United States* had 1,500 vessels, manned by 15,000 men, producing 1,100,000 cwt. of fish, and 11,000 hhds. of oil, or on a general average of ships, men, and produce, more than one half more. The superiority has been acquired too by the United States, under *disadvantageous circumstances*, not having the priviliges of drying their fish on land, nor fishing nearer than a league from the shore, nor taking shelter in the harbours, and having a longer voyage to perform, than the British colonial vessels. We think that our loss of this trade can be ascribed to a want of enterprize, intelligence, and economy, in our people engaged in it, but chiefly to bad commercial regulations, and to a fatal restriction of the colonial trade. We have not the information to enter largely upon the proof of this view of the subject, but can merely state that the American fishing vessels are manned by men, paid in proportion to the catch and success of the adventure, that their vessels are more cheaply found in materials and provisions, that the personal interest of the crew makes them more enterprizing and industrious, that the markets of the whole world are open to them, to exchange or sell, and return directly or circuitously with cargoes of specie, as interest may suggest.—Those who know the importance of these advantages, must acknowledge them of great consequence. We are almost ashamed to state our own share in the benefits of trade. Lower Canada figures at having eight vessels of 2,100 tons manned by 150 men out of 2,110 vessels employed by others. We trust that among the efforts made by Great Britain to enhance the value of her colonies, and to increase her own power, she will give a portion of her attention to her North American fisheries. A Committee of the House of Commons could not be better employed than in taking extended evidence on the subject.—*Gore's Adv.*

CANAL EXCAVATION BY THE PLOUGH IN LIEU OF MANUAL LABOUR.—It is remarkable that England, which usually sets the example to Europe in the application of machinery as a substitute for manual labour, should have been anticipated by the small state of Wirtemburgh. An extensive line of canal having been projected and sanctioned by the Government, an eminent engineer constructed a set of ploughs, of various forms, to suit the nature of the soil to be intersected, which, by the aid of from eight to twelve horses, excavated the line of canal at less than a fourth of the price which would have been expended in manual labour. It is yet more worthy of notice, that there could be no want of hands, as this small kingdom possesses a greater population, in proportion to its extent, than any District in Europe.

ADVANCE OF FORTUNE.—The present Lord Mayor of London was formerly a journeyman Printer; by those gradations in wealth and rank which industry and honesty always beget, he became proprietor of a Newspaper, and hence through all other advances, to the highest office in his native city.—*London pap.*

Free Press in a Slave Colony.—The friends of freedom, and especially those who interest themselves on behalf of the coloured inhabitants of our colonies, will derive much satisfaction from learning that the free people of colour in Jamaica have recently set on foot a newspaper, under the title of *The Watchman and Jamaica Free Press.* It exhibits a fair portion of talent, and is conducted with much moderation, and may be considered as the organ of the sentiments of a body of individuals in Jamaica, amounting to about 40,000, nearly three times the number of the whites, and probably holding in their hands property equal, if not superior in its amount to that possessed by the whites actually resident in the island.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

The Siamese Twins.—These interesting youths have learned a good deal of English since their arrival, and speak it very nearly alike. They have also been taught to play at whist, and when they play against each other they most honorably abstain from looking into each other's hands. On a recent indiposition by which they were both affected they took medicine together, and were both affected the same way; but when one only took it, it had no influence on the other. Not long ago it was observed that one of them was very much disturbed in his sleep, whilst the other was so much agitated that he screamed aloud. On being awoke the first said that he had been dreaming that he saw his mother, and the other that he dreamed that somebody was cutting off his hair, which is a valued ornament with them. This is a curious exemplification of their separate state. If one be tickled so as to cause laughter the other knows it, though he does not feel it nor see the person who tickles his brother.

Eclipses, 1830.—There will be no fewer than six eclipses in the present year, but only one visible in this country: this is one of the moon, and will be total. It occurs in the month of September. The total darkness will last one hour and a half. Amongst the occultations in the year, is one of the planet Venus.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—Sir Andrew Halliday says that it is now incontrovertibly established, that madness proceeds in all cases from some real tangible bodily complaint; that it can be treated according to the known rules of practice; made amenable to the ordinary discipline of the apothecary's shop; and often more easily removed than less important diseases that have effected a temporary lodgment in the human frame.

A wealthy individual in the vicinity of Huddersfield is affording substantial aid among the distressed poor, without their having the opportunity of knowing to whom they are indebted.

Dupin, in a work lately published, with a view to promote the numbers and breeds of the live stock of France, states, that in Britain the animal power is eleven times as great as the manual power, while in France it is only four times as great; hence, French laborers receive from animals only a third part of the aid yielded by them in Britain. He also states that Great Britain consumes three times as much meat, milk, and cheese as France. The following is the number of horses for every 1000 inhabitants in the countries mentioned:—Hanover 193, Sweden 145, Canton de Vaud (Switzerland) 140, Great Britain 100, Prussia (six provinces) 95, France 79. Numbers, however, give a very imperfect idea of the relative amount of horse power, the breeds being so various in the different countries.

Turkish Justice.—A letter from Smyrna, after describing the barbarous execution of a poor Greek, says—"his trial will take place in a few days!"

SCOTLAND.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The Prospectus for the proposed New Bank is now circulated. It gives very good grounds for the undertaking. The nominal capital is now to be two millions, divided into 8000 shares at £250. The business is to begin whenever the half is subscribed. A fifth of the capital is to be called up at first; and the partners are to be allowed cash accounts equal to half the amount of the money paid up. The effective capital at the commencement will therefore be £200,000, of which £100,000 will be at the credit of the subscribers as cash accounts. We do not think the plan of the Bank the best that could be proposed; but on any tolerable plan the success of a Bank, supported by persons interested in the property of the eastern half of the city, is much to be wished.

Steam Navigation on Canals.—A series of experiments are now making upon the Aire, the object of which is to ascertain how far steam boats are applicable to the towing of vessels on the Aire and Calder Navigation. Another object probably will be to keep the rivers and canals open during periods of frost, by the powerful agency of steam.

Perth.—Almost all the friendly societies about Perth are broken up, or in progress of being so, and violent disputes are, in most cases, arising, concerning the division of the funds. This breaking up is attributed, in a great measure, to co-operative societies, which are in the course of being established.—*Scotsman.*

A hardy bather.—The *Scotsman* states that a short time ago, as a gentleman who delights in sea-bathing in December as much as other people do in June or July, was swimming a considerable distance from the pier at Leith, a sportsman mistook him for a seal, and fired at him, but, fortunately, missed his mark.

Some experiments have been made to determine the quality of the coal found in Van Diemen's Land, in order to determine its fitness for use on board of steam vessels. It is found to resemble most nearly a Scotch coal called Elgin's Wall's End, which has long been held in high estimation for purposes of steam navigation.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Barron, brother to Mr. Henry Winston Barron, has just published an address to the electors of Waterford, in which he announces himself as a candidate for the representation of the County.

ULSTER CANAL.—It is with pleasure we communicate to our readers, the welcome intelligence that the works of this great national undertaking, are now about being commenced under the superintendance of Mr. Killaly, the experienced government engineer. This gentleman is at present engaged in making out the line through the counties of Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Armagh, preparatory to the holding of inquisitions in these counties for the valuation of the lands, which this splendid work will occupy.—*Dub. Mer. Adv.*

The number of charitable establishments in the city of Dublin alone, which are under the superintendence of the Catholic clergy, and of which the object is the instruction of the poor, conveys a complete refutation of the most unwarrantable charge that the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland is hostile to education.—Scarcely a single Sunday goes by without a solemn adjuration by the priest from his pulpit, to feed the poor with intellectual aliment, and to invest their minds with instruction. "I might point out many institutions (says the author of an article on Catholic Emancipation in the *New Monthly Magazine*) under the auspices of the priesthood, which furnish a splendid contradiction to this baneful misrepresentation. There is one, however, which, beyond all the rest deserves the most unqualified commendation. I refer to the Christian brotherhood, established by Mr. Edmond Price, of the city of Waterford, for the sole purpose of educating the children of the poor. This association, which is one of the religious fraternities attached by vows of celibacy and other obligations (although the members are laymen) to the Church of Rome, originated in Waterford. Its founder, Mr. Price, had acquired some property in mercantile pursuits, which, having determined to dedicate himself exclusively to religion, he applied to the education of the poor of that city. He induced others to join him. In a short time the individuals who entered into this society were enabled to establish a very considerable school. The benefits of their truly Christian labours were speedily experienced. Hundreds of children, who would have been flung out in the destitution which accompanies ignorance upon the world, acquired under the auspices of this invaluable confraternity, the rudiments of learning. With knowledge they acquired morals; and at this day there are many respectable men in business in the city where this institution was first cradled, who are surrounded with comforts, approximating to affluence, and who owe all they possess to the habits which they acquired under Edmond Price. He was enabled, by occasional donations to his establishment, and by the application of his own property, the entire of which he consecrated to this salutary end, to pread the ramifications of this society beyond the spot where it was originally planted, and every where it yielded good results. There are, at this moment, several establishments founded by this most excellent and meritorious man in different parts of Ireland. He has now 4000 boys in different schools, who are all gratuitously instructed. This single individual has done more to promote education than the whole Kildare-street Society put together; and it appears to me to be a great misapplication of the public money to confide its allocations to that demi-religious and demi-political corporation, which is beyond all doubt the object of no ordinary distrelish, instead of selecting such a society, connected with the Catholic priesthood by ties so close as to constitute a species of identity, as the medium of distribution."

The following quaint dedication is perfixed to Mr. Hood's *Comic Annual* for 1830:—"To Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. the great patron of *letters*, foreign, general, and two-penny,; distinguished alike by the fostering care of the *bell* letters, and his antiquarian regard for the *dead* letters; whose increasing efforts to forward the spread of intelligence, as a corresponding member of all societies, (and no man fills his *Post* better,) have *singly*, *doubly*, and *trebly* endeared him to every class, the first volume of the *Comic Annual* is, with *frank* permission, gratefully inscribed."

Legislature of New-Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—*February* 11.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill to alter and amend an Act for the more speedy recovery of small Debts.—Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolution,

"Resolved, that under existing circumstances, it is deemed expedient by this House to discontinue the appointment of the Province Agents in Great-Britain, and that the Speaker do communicate the same to those Gentlemen, accompanied by the thanks of this House for the zeal and ability they have uniformly displayed in the discharge of their important duties. And further resolved, that a Committee be appointed to acquaint His Majesty's Council with the above Resolution.

And upon the previous question; that the question upon the Resolution be now put, it was carried in the negative.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Honor the President, with the Address of the House, praying His Honor would be pleased to direct the Surveyor-General to order a Survey to be made, making out the dividing lines between the Counties therein mentioned; reported, His Honor was pleased to say, he would give the necessary order immediately.

Friday, February 12.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill further to continue certain Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed,—A Bill to prevent unnecessary delay and expense by removing causes from the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas.

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill to regulate the ungranted Fisheries in the Harbour of Saint John.

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr. Weldon,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of a Message from His Honor the President recommending a reconsideration of the claim by the President and Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick for interest on sums advanced in payment of Treasury Warrants.

Mr. Ward, in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had passed a Resolution which he read and is as follows.

"Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this Committee, that the interest having been paid from the 1st January, 1829, on the Warrants lodged in the Bank of New-Brunswick, this Committee deem it inexpedient that any sum be granted for interest on the said Warrants, previous to that period."

The Resolution being again read at the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Wyer,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of a Bill to provide for the better securing the navigation of the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same, under the title of A Bill to provide for the maintenance of a Light House establishment upon the Island of Campo Bello, near Head Harbour, in the County of Charlotte.

Mr. Cunard from the Committee appointed to revise the several Laws regulating the exportation of Fish and Lumber, reported that they had under their consideration the Acts for the inspection of Pickled Fish; and had prepared a Bill under the title of A Bill to regulate the inspection of Pickled Fish for home consumption and exportation, and to repeal the Laws now in force relating thereto.

Saturday, February 13.

Read a third time, as engrossed,—A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to trespasses, and to make more effectual provision for the same.

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Weldon take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee appointed to consider of what sums will be required for the improvement of Roads throughout the Province, as well for Great as Bye Roads, submitted a report which he read, and is as follows:

The Committee are of opinion that the sum of £6,450 should be applied towards the improvement of the Great Roads for the present year, and that for the Bye Roads the sum of £3,850 ought to be granted for the same period, making for all the Public Roads in the Province the sum of £10,300 which they recommend to be applied as follows:

GREAT ROADS.

Fredericton to Saint John, (by the Nerepis)	£750
" to Newcastle,	700
Newcastle to Restigouche,	700
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	750
Saint John to the Nova Scotia line,	800
Great Marsh, (Saint John,)	300
" (Westmorland,)	200
Dorchester to Chediac,	150
Chediac to Richibucto,	700
Richibucto to Chatham,	700
Fredericton to the Canada Line,	300
" to Saint Andrews,	250
Bend to Chediac,	50
Bellisle to Saint John,	50
Fredericton to Finger Board,	50
	£6,450

BYE ROADS.

Saint John,	£400
York,	750
Queen's,	550
Sunbury,	200
King's,	550
Westmorland,	600
Northumberland,	250
Gloucester,	150
Charlotte,	400
	£3850
	£10,300

GEORGE HAYWARD,
J. W. WELDON,
JOHN R. PARTELOW,
HUGH JOHNSTON,
THOMAS WYER,
PHILIP PALMER,
S. FREEZE.

The Report being handed in at the Clerk's table, was there again read. And upon the question being put for adopting the same, the House divided as follows:

YEAS.—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Freeze, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ward, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Crane, Mr. Humbert, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hayward.

NAYS.—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Dow, Mr. Munro, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Clarke, Mr. M'Kay, Mr. Allen, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Taylor.

It was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Monday, February 15.

On motion of Mr. Humbert,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of a Bill to regulate the inspection of Pickled Fish, for home consumption and exportation, and to repeal the Laws now in force relating thereto.

Mr. Johnston in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same, with amendments, under the title of a Bill to regulate the inspection of Dry and Pickled Fish, for home consumption, and for exportation.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended title.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of a Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force for the support and relief of confined Debtors, and to make other and more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and had agreed to the same, with amendments.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Hayward,—The House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of Ways and Means for raising a Revenue in the Province.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that in the Committee the following Resolution was moved:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Committee, it is expedient to increase the Revenue by imposing a small duty on Pimento; and also a small duty on Tea."

And upon the question thereon, the Committee divided—Yeas 12. Nays 13.—It was thereupon carried in the negative.

Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, laid before the House by order of the President, a further account from the Attorney-General, of Bonds placed in his hands by the Deputy Treasurer of Northumberland, for collection since the making up his annual statement to the 1st of January. And also delivered the following Messages.

"*WILLIAM BLACK.*

"The President directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, a copy of a despatch from Sir George Murray, dated 4th May, 1829, relative to an Act recently passed in Parliament to relieve His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects, from certain disabilities together with a copy of that Act, and recommends the same to their favorable consideration." "W. B."

"*WILLIAM BLACK.*

"The President directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, the accompanying account of the expenses incurred on the trial of George Seely, and others for Piracy; and recommends to the House that provision be made for liquidating the same." "W. B."

On motion of Mr Partelow, the House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Mr. Crane in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported, that in the Committee the following resolution was moved:

Resolved, that there be granted to His Majesty's Attorney-General, the sum of £ , for his services for the year 1829.

And upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the House divided.—*Yeas.*—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cunard, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ward, Mr. M'Kay, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Campbell.

Nays.—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dow, Mr. Munro, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Freeze, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Miles, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Humbert, Mr. Allen, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gilbert.—It was thereupon decided in the negative.

And that he was further directed to ask leave to sit again.—Ordered that the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Tuesday, February 16.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Ward be a Committee to consider and report on the dispatches communicated by Message from His Honor the President with regard to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Resolved, that there be granted, to His Majest's Solicitor General the sum of £50, for his services from the 31st of December, 1828 to 31st December, 1829.