BRITISH NEWS.

From the Public Ledger, a neutral paper, Jan. 30.

The division on the question respecting the misapplication of the public monies has created a great sensation in the Reforming world. Men who heretofore respected the Minister for his liberal principles, now openly charge him with prodigality and a disregard to individual sufferings, not at all compatible with that union of political sentiment which binds the nation and the Government. Men who some months since expected that the Minister could, by his touch, turn the baser metals into the precious ones; who believed that his ascendency to power was the signal for independence and happiness, now find their hopes destroyed and their visions vanished with the empty air. We are informed that the public opinion is changed as to the sincerity of my Lord Grey; and a greater portion of that part of the nation which were loudest in applauding him, which saw nothing but the revival of "the Golden Age," and in the distance Prosperity's sun rising in full glory, exclaim, as with one accord, "We are deceived!" He promised us plenty, and he has taken plenty from us; he has failed in his pledges except to his relations, and those he has provided for. He has allowed trade to be further depressed, and he has not filled his duty either to the nation or to his Sovereign. But this last act which has come to light, has satisfied us that he is reckless of the nation's happiness, and that he is ignorant of the rules of foreign policy. See what 219 of our Representatives say to the heartlessness which can drag from the Treasury a sum of FIVE MILLIONS to throw into the lap of a power which is unfriendly to England, a sum which was neither due, either in point of honor, or legally due.—"Is such a man fit to be Minister?" We know that declarations have been made which it would well become his Majesty's Government to attend to. It is not the Reform Bill which can sooth the inflammation which has arisen in the public mind, and which we know is spreading rapidly through the country. Those places of resort where men congregate to express their opinions, and where, until lately, Ministers were all-hail, have expressed in language similar in effect, though not in the precise words which we have repeated, sentiments which are most unfriendly, accompanied by declarations the most alarming. But, indeed, what excuse can Ministers have in defence of the disposition which they have made of the public money under existing circumstances, and which led so many of their friends to vote against them on Thursday, so as almost to leave them in a minority? As to the Reform Bill, the public begin to be heartily sick of it, and not even we fear, that *panacea*, as it is called, will compensate for the errors of the Government, or bring back that confidence which unduelily for them, is, we are bound to say, *wholly lost*.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The important debates in both Houses of Parliament, last night, on the subject of Holland and Belgium, have been very freely and generally discussed in the City. The small majority in favour of Ministers in the House of Commons has spread a sort of gloom amongst their supporters, and there are some sinister forebodings that Ministers will not be able to remain in office, if they cannot command larger majorities. It is true that the subject was one of unusual importance, and upon which much may be said on both sides. Many of the supporters of Ministers on the Reform question voted against them last night, which accounts for the smallness of the majority; no doubt from a conscientious motive and from a feeling of delicacy, treating as it was for paying away the public money.

It was currently reported at the West-end of the town this morning, and as coming from the most genuine authority, that it has been finally decided that no new creation of Peers to any extent, for the purpose of carrying the Reform Bill, will take place.—The new creations will be limited to five or six individuals only, who have already had the promise sometime back to be raised to the Peerage.

The Duke of Buckingham, and his son, the Marquess of Chandos, in a private audience with the King, which the Duke himself solicited, pointed out to his Majesty the dangers that his Grace thought would result to the country, if the Reform Bill, now before the House of Commons, should pass into a law. It will be remembered that Earl Temple, father of the Duke of Buckingham, had the merit of stopping, in its progress through the House of Lords, Mr. Fox's famous India Bill, in 1783; it was always supposed under the influence of George III.

Royal Family Jars.—The papers are all throwing out ambiguous hints, that certain discordant notes have been heard in the Pavilion. On one occasion report says, the Premier felt much hurt by what he deemed a slight. He was desired by the King to lead the Queen into the dining room, when her Majesty took the arm of another Nobleman. It is very generally understood that the Queen is not favourable to the Reform measure, but the opposition imputed to her on a former occasion, it will be remembered, was denied, and treated with calumny on her Majesty by Lord Brougham. Another high Lady is more determinedly hostile to Reform. The Duchess of Kent is opposed to it; and this is the more important when we consider the exalted situation which her Royal Highness may one day be called upon to fill. She is said to have expressed her disapprobation in a tone which gave offence to the most good-natured of Monarchs; and it is added (but, of course, we were not present, and cannot vouch for the fact) a sort of intimation was given that a journey might do the Royal Lady no harm.

Special Commissions.—It appears by returns which have just been published by order of Parliament, that the special commissions of last winter for the counties of Berks, Hants, and Wilts, cost the county £28,840, of which sum £11,084 were paid to counsel.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Goderich in answer to a question by the Earl of Carnarvon, said that it was not his intention to bring forward the same bill as was introduced last session relative to emigration,—and he could inform the House that emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the last year had been to our own colonies more than double that of any former year. He was happy, however, to say that notwithstanding such emigration, the price of labour in Upper Canada had not fallen.—*Feb.* 1.

London, Feb. 7.—Very little doing on Change to-day—Consols opened and closed at 82¾. This goes to confirm the statement of Lord Althorp that government was about to submit to Parliament statements in favour of a reduction of expense, particularly in reference to Naval officers, many of whom are to be placed on half pay.

English Reform Bill.—The borough disfranchisement, the division of counties, and the £10 qualification, have been carried.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

The abolition of the aristocracy in France can lead only to one result—the precipitation of the monarchy into the jaws of a republic. The nobility in every kingdom, stands as a breakwater between the crown and the people. It receives as it were, the first violence of the torrent, and by dividing the current of the waves, it provides for the stability of the throne against the most dangerous of all assaults.

It seems difficult to contrive any better means for the security of regal government than by the institution of an order naturally allied to its interest, and bound by common ties to support it. Large bodies of men are subject to sudden frenzies; even in the best regulated assemblies of them, they are apt to agitate a country with such violent commotions, that law and reason afford but a feeble barrier. Now the only way to stop the fermentation is to divide the mass, that is, to erect different orders in the community with separate interests and prejudices.

Such is the use of our hereditary nobility, invested with a share of legislation. But destroy this one quality in the aristocracy—the quality of being hereditary, and they become merely senators for life. They have not the legislative weight or influence of a member of the people, because their political existence does not depend upon popular choice; and they excite all the invidiousness and suspicion of being the mere instruments of the Crown, without any counterpoise in personal independence.

It is the hereditary quality which alone builds up a useful order of nobles,—alike independent both of the people and the crown,—though obliged to act in all cases cautiously, and under the deep responsibility of public opinion.

With such views on this subject, we deeply regret the step which the French Government have taken.

The Cholera.—This scourge continues to extend its ravages in a north-western direction, having reached the city of Edinburgh, Leith, and Kirkintilloch. The latter place is within seven miles of Glasgow, and is situated on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In the former place it has commenced very mildly, there having been only five cases and two deaths; but in Kirkintilloch it has exhibited great virulence, there having been 36 cases and 10 deaths. Every where in Scotland the utmost precautions are taking to render the visitation as little afflictive as possible. At Musselburgh (from whence it was conveyed to Edinburgh by a dealer in bones and rags) however, the extent of the mortality, and the necessity of early interment, have made it imperative to dispense with the ceremonies usual on such occasions.

Total number of cases from commencement of the disease to 2d February.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sunderland,	556	202
Newcastle,	903	289
Gateshead,	399	132
North Shields, &c,	188	47
Wallker,	81	22
Killingworth,	8	3
Hetton, &c.	346	72
Haddington, N. Britain,	83	33
Tranent, North Britain,	120	45
Preston Pans,	49	9
North Berwick,	8	4
Musselburgh,	244	98
Edinburgh,	5	2
	2,970	978
Totals from places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have been this day received,	518	113
Grand Total,	3,488	1,069

N. B.—No reports from Kirkintilloch.

(Signed) WM. MCLEAN, *Sec'y.*

A general fast has been ordered by the King, to be observed in England and Ireland on the 21st March, and in Scotland on the 22d, on account of the Cholera.

A Mr. Ainsworth is preparing for publication in England, "Observations on the Pestilential Cholera, as it appeared at Sunderland in the months of November and December, and on the measures which were taken for its prevention and cure."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser.*)

Latest from France.—By the arrival early yesterday morning of the packet ship *Sully*, Capt. Peck, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 12th February, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of French papers to the 11th, containing London dates of the 8th February. The only news worthy of special notice, is in relation to the affairs of Italy. The troops of the Pope, on the 20th January, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Castino Nori, took the place with some slaughter, and made one hundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the pontifical forces in conjunction with the Brigade under Gen. Grabowsky.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there and elsewhere. Cardinal Albini arrived there 22d Jan. and issued a proclamation of amnesty.

The Austrians were again making movements in and towards the Papal dominions. They entered Bologna on the 8th January, in company with the troops of the Pope.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre, under date of Feb. 10th, says—"After a long conference of the ambassadors of the four great powers, held at the house of the President of the Council, relative to the affairs of Italy, couriers were sent to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, by the ambassadors of the respective powers. It is supposed that Perier has advised them, that, in consequence of the friendly intercourse between France and Rome, the late movements in Romagna have made it necessary for the French Government to send troops to Civita Vecchia, in conformity with a demand of the Pope.—The armaments for this place, which we yesterday treated as a fable, after receiving letters from Toulon of 5th instant, appear to day more in consistency, in consequence of an article in the Journal des Debats, which, it is said, emanates from the Prime Minister, or from the office of M. St. Aulaire—This, that we gather from it, seems to be authentic. When the *Le Temps* spoke of *one* regiment being destined for the Papal shores, it had picked up a vague rumor, founded upon an accidental expression of one of the King's aid-de-camps. Then, however, it had not even been discussed in the Council. Since then, affairs are more complex. The strengthening of Austria in the Legations, her avowed purpose to take them under her protection like the Duchies of Modena and Parma, have been the objects of pressing notes on the part of our Ambassador. It was even a question of declaring immediate war against Austria, in order to defeat the manœuvres of invasion"

"The cabinet of Perier was not in a state to treat with Austria, but availing itself of a clause in the declaration of the ambassador of the Pope, it was agitated in Council, where the King assisted, whether or not it was best to send troops to the Roman States, to annul the influence of the Austrians in that country. The discussions were animated, and the opinions prevailed that a serious demonstration must be made; and now it is said, that not only one regiment will be sent to Italy, but three or four; a number equal to cope with the Austrian troops on the confines of Ancona and Bologna."

"The warlike article of the Journal des Debats is the result of this decision. Orders were given by telegraph to equip at Toulon two ships of the line and five frigates, and to charter at Marseilles and Cette, merchant vessels and transports. The sixty-sixth, thirteenth and twenty-seventh regiments are detached, it is said, for this expedition."

We look upon this question, when connected with the determination of France, in a more serious light than that of the Belgian. We have not the same confidence as heretofore in the peace of Europe. England, France, and we may mention Belgium, seem too good friends to please the other three powers. We have nothing definite to show this decidedly, but there are strong indications of it, and we should not wonder if the affairs of Italy were made a pretext for war.—Will France send her troops to Italy to check the Austrians, and then the expedition end? Will Austria be opposed to France in that quarter, and look upon it as no more than an *acte d'espèce?* Neither of these positions can reasonably be supposed. We think it most probable that answers by the couriers sent from Paris to Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburgh will bring certainly, if not to the public at least to the Cabinets of Europe, in relation to the affairs of Italy.—If Austria should persist in her views, and France in her determination, we may look for stirring times, and for great events, which to us cis-Atlantic People will be interesting.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Our Government it is said, received despatches to-day from St. Petersburg, announcing that the ratification of the twenty-four Articles by the Emperor Nicholas was soon expected.

On the evening of the 8th of February, new reports of an insurrection were circulated in Paris, and the patrols were doubled, but the night passed away quietly.

Poland.—The Hamburg Correspondent of the 3d inst. contains the following, dated Warsaw, Jan. 27—"With regard to the future fate of Poland, we learn that the kingdom is to be divided into four governments. Instead of a General Diet, these governments will have Provincial States. By this means the independence of Poland is in some manner maintained by fraternal forms, whilst the central administration is removed to St. Petersburg.

A private letter addressed to the Paris Constitutional, and dated Cracow, 20th ult. says—"The young and heroic Prince Roman Songuszko had been condemned to transportation into Siberia, to work in the mines. His relations, after having sacrificed an immense sum in the hope of saving him, had at last some confidence in the magnanimity of the Emperor. In consequence of the steps taken in behalf of the Young Prince, the sentence was submitted to the approbation of the Emperor on the day of his *fête*; but he was barbarous enough to sign, with his own hand-writing, at the bottom of the paper these words—"*On foot.*" (a journey of 2,500 miles). A grandson of Count Hermann Potocki scarcely seven years old, has been taken away from his parents, and conveyed to Siberia. Ladies of the highest class of society, who took a part in the Revolution, have been whipped with rods. All kinds of atrocities and horrors are now inflicted on unhappy Poland."

Accounts from Spire, in Bavaria, state that on the 25th of January, the first column of Polish officers arrived there, consisting of 100 men, and was received with enthusiasm, with cannon, and public acclamations. They were received in the evening in an illuminated and decorated hall.

Of 16,000 troops which were under Rybinski a large portion, 15,000 it is said, will seek an asylum in France. The Polish troops which pass through Bavaria are assisted by the Government.

Portugal.—Expedition of Don Pedro.—They write from Belle Isle that Don Pedro had arrived there in an English steam boat. That he is on board the Congress, and will speedily repair to Terceira. Don Pedro has published from on board the frigate Queen of Portugal, his manifesto to the Portuguese nation.—The Ex-Emperor promises that after having established his daughter on the throne which has been usurped by Don Miguel, that he will grant to all the Portuguese a full amnesty and forgetfulness of the past, and that he will recognize the national debt.—The Charter of April 29th, 1826, which he gave to his faithful subjects, shall be the rule of his conduct.

The Azores.—Terceira papers to the 14th December, state that great preparations were making to put Don Pedro's expedition on a respectable footing, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. A decree of the government, dated 19th November, directs a levy of 2853 men; to be drawn in equal proportions from the different Islands except Terceira, where we presume as great a force was already under arms as could be furnished without detriment to other interests. It is a daring enterprise, this invasion of Portugal by 3000 or 10,000 men, and its success or defeat will depend entirely upon the disposition of the people of Portugal itself towards their present hopeful king.

Spain.—The Queen of Spain became the mother of a Princess on the 30th of January.

A letter from Madrid, dated January 31, says, the troops designed for the frontiers of Portugal are about to march to their destination, but an incident has happened to lessen the joy of the apostolic party. It is certain that the French government has declared that if the Spanish troops entered Portugal, the French troops will cross the Pyrenees

Trieste, Jan. 23.—We have received from Alexandria the news that Ibrahim Pacha, disdaining the slow approaches of a siege, had given, on the 9th of December, the signal of a general assault on the walls of Acre, and had met with a complete repulse. After a bombardment of eight hours from the fleet and the land batteries, in which 60,000 discharges of cannon were made, the Egyptian chief, whose munitions were exhausted, and whose troops were weakened by considerable losses, was obliged to withdraw to Caifa. An agent of the Sultan has arrived at Alexandria, and had frequent interviews with the Viceroy.

Greece.—The new assembly of Greece convened at Argos on the 18th of December, when it was decreed that three funeral pyramids should be raised in honour of Capo D'Istrias, with inscriptions pronouncing eternal execration on his murderers. They are to be raised at Egina, Corinth, and Missolonghi, and the day of his death is to be kept as an anniversary of mourning for a hundred years.

The following is the only extract that we can make from the Belgian Journal of the 4th February:—

"The Acts by which the King of England and the King of the French have ratified the Treaty of London of Nov. 15, between Belgium and Holland, have both been magnificently bound in rich blue velvet.—The ratification of the King of England according to usage, only bears the signature of William IV., without any counter signature; it is affixed to the binding by a gold silk string, terminating by two acorns and a large silver gilt box containing the arms of England. In the middle of which is a figure of the King on horseback. The binding which incloses the act of ratification by France is so far different, that the arms of France are printed on the velvet on one side, the table of the law on the other; and the box to which the string is affixed is of silver. The act of the ratification by the King of the Belgians is also provided with an elegant but simple covering."

By the annual returns published by the Dutch Government, the population of Holland, January 1, 1832, amounted to 2,444,550 souls, among whom are about 530,000 males between 20 and 50, and 12,000 between 50 and 65.

The Dutch navy consists of seventy men of war, viz., two of 84 guns; six of 74; one of 64; three of 60; fourteen of 44; six of 32; thirteen of 28; four of 20; nine of 18; three of 14; one of 12; and three of 8 guns. The active maritime force is directed to be increased.

UNITED STATES.

Georgia, the Supreme Court, and the Cherokees.—"We wait with intense interest to hear from Georgia. Judge Clayton, who conducted the missionaries, said on the floor of Congress last Monday, that before Georgia would suffer this mandate to be carried into execution, she would see the Union blown into ten thousand fragments, and perish herself to become a howling wilderness. This declaration was made during a debate on the memorial from your city, which was presented by Mr. Adams, on the following Monday after the decision. After Clayton had cooled down a little, he apologized for his undue warmth.—We may suppose that his own feelings were much hurt, and his mind embittered on the subject, first, because he was removed from office for pronouncing unconstitutional the law of Georgia, which prohibited Indians from digging the gold mines; secondly because when his decision *was* against the Indians and the missionaries, it was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. So that he was hung up on both horns, having been pronounced by the state and the nation an unrighteous Judge. Is there not something in this? Indeed, therefore, with resentment at the powers that be, he gave full vent to his feelings. I venture to predict that the imprisonment of the missionaries will be seen by Georgia to have been a most unwise and infatuated act for her own interests. They will prove troublesome guests unless discharged. Already has their case created a sympathy, or rather a sentiment (for they ask simply for justice, rather than compassion) which is rising like the ocean's tide, steadily, progressive and irresistible.'—*Washington correspondent to the N. York Observer.*

Flood on the Hudson.—From the Albany papers of the 14th inst., we learn that the Hudson river was open, and clear of ice as far as could be seen northward. The ice began to move, in a mass, on Monday the 12th, and did not break up until next morning, when the water rose about 15 feet, and so high as to flow quite across South Market-st., as far north as Hudson-st. The flood of water is said to exceed that of the great flood of 1818, owing solely to the swollen state of the river. The water continued to rise until noon of the 13th, and reached nearly to Market-st. in the middle part of the city, and in fact overflowed it at Hamilton-st., at the lower market, and at Lydius and Ferry-streets, as well as the pasture below and the new wharves. The access to the Eagle Tavern, National and Columbian hotels, and Exchange Coffee house, could only be by boats or carriages. The principal damage was done in the forenoon, when the ice setting in at the head of the pier, came down with irresistible force in the direction of the stores and piles of lumber. The three story buildings situated at the termination of Columbia-st. bridge, were crushed in a few moments, and the bridge destroyed; that at the foot of State-st. is also greatly damaged. The lower part of the pier was not injured. This structure is a great protection to Quay-st. and in this instance seemed to turn the current and check the progress of the ice, which otherwise would have ruined an immense amount of property.

The water in the northern part overflowed the canal, and rose as high as the garden of the Patroon.—The tow path bridges are thrown over and crushed.

The other damage, is given in the Advertiser, is as follows:—Ten buildings on the Pier, owned by Wm. James, much injured; Peter Maadley, Smith and Willard and E. C. Delevan, are also sufferers by injury to these buildings; Gough & Herring, and Messrs. Slack, lost much by staves and lumber; every thing on the Pier above the Columbia-st. bridge swept away; Bartlett & Bont's Furnace near the South ferry almost entirely carried away; S. S. Fowler's extensive leather and morocco establishment seriously damaged; the house on Van Bousselaers's Island, directly opposite this city, much visited as a place of recreation in summer, carried away; the house and barn of Mr. Willur at the ferry dock, Greenbush, entirely destroyed on Monday night, with all its furniture; a large raft lying between Albany and Troy, valued at about $5000, totally scattered and lost; the bridge over Norman's Kill, on the Bethlehem turnpike, impassable by carriages; M'Cormick's bridge, entirely carried away; many families, on the Dock, in this city, were obliged to leave their dwellings in a very abrupt manner, and some of the inmates were taken out in boats from their second stories.

On the 4th inst. a skiff containing nine passengers, capsized in crossing the Monongahela river, five of whom were drowned, namely, Mr. Lowe, his wife and only child, and Mrs. Clark and sister. Mr. Clark and his three young children were saved. They were but recently from England.

The past winter, says the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, which set in unusually early, has been very severe both by sea and land, and the losses of the mercantile community as well as the loss of life, have been great. Among other vessels missing, is the brig James, formerly a Halifax Packet, Elisha Wales master—sailed from Malaga on the 12th October.

COLONIAL.

TAXING EMIGRANTS.

[The following Petition from Merchants of Quebec, on the subject of laying a tax on Emigrants arriving in Lower Canada, was presented to the Legislature of that Province, a short time before its prorogation.]

The Petition of the undersigned members of the Committee of Trade of Quebec,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners have learnt with no less regret than surprise, that a Bill has been recently introduced into the Honorable the House of Assembly of this Province, imposing a duty on the Emigrants arriving here from the Mother Country.

That your petitioners, following the humble occupation of traders, have no pretensions to the science of political economy, but seeing an object of such vast importance to the country brought before the Legislature, under the sanction of the high authority of the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor in Chief; they, at the risk of being considered presumptuous, cannot refrain from expressing to the Honorable Council, their humble, but most earnest, deprecation of the measure in question, a measure, which, notwithstanding the high quarter whence comes the recommendation, they conceive to be fraught with impolicy, oppression, and injustice.

Your Petitioners have ever been led to believe that even in crowded Europe, the settler arriving in a country with a healthy body, industrious habits, and a disposition to conform to the laws of the land, adds to the riches and to the importance of the country.—If that principle be true, as to the densely peopled states of Europe, how much more evident must its truth appear in a Country like Canada, possessing an almost immeasurable extent of territory, a healthy climate, abounding in fertile lands, navigable waters, and all those natural advantages which constitute a powerful country—but of which the outlines are scarcely defined by a scanty population and which reproachfully await the slow hand of man to call forth her vast resources.

Your petitioners do not affect to be ignorant that of the 50,000 emigrants who arrived here last season from the Mother Country, many were landed in a state of sickness, and thousands in a state of the most abject poverty—but they believe that they are warranted in the assertion, that the burthen is pressed on the community by the latter class, when free from disease, was scarcely felt, as they soon found occupation to the equal advantage of themselves and their employers, and thereby afforded the means of dispersing themselves throughout the country.

Your petitioners with equal readiness admit that the relief of the destitute sick may have taken with undue weight on the citizens of Quebec and Montreal but that tax, though loudly exclaimed against, and perhaps most so by those who contributed the least, must never be regarded by your petitioners as a matter of very minor importance, compared with that of obtaining an accession of 35,000 souls to the population of the Canadas.

Your petitioners request now to be permitted to say a word on the apparent injustice of the proposed measure. Certain evils as well as certain benefits must be attendant on the influx of a large body of emigrants into the country. The advantages are desirable to the Province at large, and the Province at large should in like manner submit to the disadvantages—thus it would seem a measure of unequal justice to impose a tax on Three Rivers or on Kamouraska, for the relief of the destitute and sick emigrant; the contribution should be general, not partial. So does it also, in the humble apprehension of your petitioners, appear unjust to exact a tax from 100 emigrants arriving from Hull, for the relief of a similar number of destitute emigrants from Ireland, or *vice versa*—for as neither set of emigrants are particularly benefited by the arrival of the other, so ought neither set to be taxed for the relief of the other.

Your petitioners request to be permitted to refer to another circumstance, which may probably not have been adverted to by my Lord Goderich on preparing his despatch, namely, in this happy land there are no direct taxes, the revenues of the country is chiefly derived from duties levied on imports—and the emigrant arriving here, cannot buy an ounce of tea, sugar, or coffee, a glass of spirits or of wine, cloth to make himself a jacket, a hat for his head, shoes for his feet, or any other article of imported raiment, without contributing to the revenue, and from the very instant of his landing may in general be dated the period from which he begins to pay his proportion of the general expenses of the country.

In conclusion your petitioners request permission to state to your Honorable House, that they have been informed on credible authority that a project is entertained by a body of the citizens of the United States, for bringing out to New York in American vessels, and thence forward to the Canadas emigrants from the Mother Country intending to settle in these Colonies. A foreign rival state would then enjoy all the advantages of the conveyance, both by sea and inland navigation, of these emigrants, as well as that arising from their expenditure on their passage through that country—a project to give effect to which nothing can be better calculated than the proposed capitation tax on the emigrants arriving here.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and to act therein as to your wisdom may seem meet, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. FINLAY,	G. PETTERTON,
D. BURNET,	J. LEMESURIER,
H. LEMESURIER,	JOS. STOWE SHAW.

Halifax, March 20.—We mentioned a short time since that in future His Majesty's Ships on this station are to refit and victual at this port; and we feel pleasure in adding that an advance will probably be made towards the re-establishment of a Naval Yard here.—A letter received by the Packet from Bermuda states, "that Mr. GLOVER is appointed storekeeper to the Yard at Halifax." Mr. G. has been for some years Naval storekeeper at Kingston, U. C., and was Secretary to Admiral Cockburn, during the last American war.—*Free Press.*

Montreal, Feb. 25.—It is understood that the British Government have directed an offer of the Rideau Canal (as it now stands) to be made to the Province, without asking any recompense for the moneys expended by already made. But on the understanding that the Province will immediately effect, at its own cost, what little remains to be done for its completion. We shall be curious to observe whether this will be viewed as an arbitrary or illiberal act.

The Government have directed a reduction of the Engineer Officers in the Canada command; Colonel Fy, Captain Phillpots, Victor and Briscoe; Lieuts. Burgman and Bennison, are in consequence ordered home.—Capt. Bolton remains for the present in charge of the Rideau.

From the Antigua Weekly Register, Feb. 7.

The kindness of a Friend in Barbadoes enables us in our present number to give a statement of the loss of lives by the Hurricane of August last.—The loss in property is given at £2,311,729, Barbadoes currency.

KILLED.—White 247. Colored 65. Slaves 1165. Total 1477. WOUNDED.—White 106. Colored 15. Slaves 185. Total 306. OF WHOM DIED.—White 82. Colored 8. Slaves 24. MISSING.—Slaves 4.

"In the authenticated account received, these remarks are made:—

"The above is the number of killed, wounded, &c. according to the official returns from each Parish—but, it is obvious, and also generally known, that many Persons have refused or neglected to report the *losses* they have sustained, and many Individuals were killed who left no friend to lament their death, or give information of it to the proper quarter. The number killed and who have since died of injury may be estimated at about 2,500 and of Persons wounded at least 3000. This is not mere conjecture, but the result of personal observation and enquiry in every part of the Island."

Jamaica.—Our Kingston papers by the Argo are to the 21st ult. That Island has become comparatively tranquil. Martial Law was suspended on the 8th, after having been in operation for 20 days. Most of the leaders in the revolt had been captured, and large numbers of the Slaves were daily returning to their Masters. Upwards of 60 of the finest Sugar Estates on the Island have been destroyed—2000 slaves it is thought have fallen in skirmishes.—*Halifax Journal.*

Bahamas.—The Bahama Gazette says, the Editor of that paper has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £150, for a libel on Sir James Carmichael Smyth, the Lieutenant Gov.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON,

Tuesday, March 6.—Resolved, that there be granted to James White, Esquire, Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, the sum of £10, being an additional sum for executing Writs of Election, and returning Members to serve in the General Assembly in the year 1830; the said amount being now voted him to put him upon an equality, in point of remuneration, with other Sheriffs, where there were contested elections.—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £60 towards defraying the expense of printing the Laws of the present Session.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the sum of £150 towards paying the expense of printing the Journals of the Legislature for the present Session.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the sum of £130 towards the expense of printing the Daily Journals of the present Session.—To the Chairman of the Committee on public and private Accounts, the sum of £75 for his services during the recess, in conformity with the directions of the House; as also, for extra services during the Session, in auditing, examining, and reporting the same.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the sum of £210 1os. for the payment of the balance due for arranging, compiling, and printing the Journals of the Honorable the Legislative Council.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the sum of £32 for the purpose of paying John Robertson the amount of fish bounty due for the schr Mary, in the year 1830, agreeably to an Act of this province, for the encouragement of the Cod and Scale Fisheries, part of the certificate having been erased by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs at Saint John, which prevented the warrant issuing agreeably to the Act.—To Thomas Sandall the sum of £7 5s. being the amount of duties paid on bread, imported from N. York, in the brig Margaret, and exported in the same vessel to Africa.—To the Commissioners of Government House, the sum of £543 1s. 11d. being for expenditures thereon, and on the out-buildings, in the year 1831.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a sum not exceeding £75 to be paid over to a Commissioner for procuring furniture for Government House, and for repairs; no more than £200 of said sum to be applied to such repairs.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the sum of £100 for the improvement in the Navigation between Fredericton and the Great Falls, in the construction of Towing Paths.

Wednesday, March 7.—On motion of Mr. Wyer, Whereas it is expedient that a proper person should be appointed at Grand Manan, to attend to the collection of Light House duties, and other duties imposed by the Laws of this Province:—Therefore Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to direct the Treasurer of the Province to recommend a fit person to be his Deputy on the Island of Grand Manan, to attend to the collection of all duties imposed in and by the Acts for raising a Revenue, and for maintaining Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy. *Ordered*, That Messrs. Wyer, J. Humbert, and Harrison, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Resolved that there be granted to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, the sum of £443 8s. 8d. to defray the contingent expenses of the present session.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 to pay the contingent expenses of the Province.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the further sum of £200 for the purpose of procuring furniture for Government House.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the sum of £150 to pay a Tide Waiter to the Treasurer at the City of Saint John, for the year 1831.—Resolved, that the sum of £80, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly, for the road from the head of the first Loch Lomond to the head of the third Loch Lomond, in the County of St. John, be re-appropriated and applied on the road from Blakslee's farm to Little River, and across the Marsh to the east side thereof.—To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the sum of £460, to pay the Inspecting Field Officers for the present year.—To Beverly Robinson, Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews, the sum of £160 for extra services in performing the duties of his office the last year.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.—Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council have agreed to the several Resolutions of Appropriation dated 16th, 18th, 24th, 27th, and 29th February, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th March, 1832, with the following exceptions, viz:—

"To Charles Brown the sum of £80 17s 10d. being part of a penalty recovered from him and paid into the Province Treasury for the use of the Province.

"To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the sum of £200, to provide for the services of Stephen Humbert, as a Tide Waiter at the City of Saint John for the year 1831.

"To Robert Doak, late a Supervisor of the great road from Fredericton to Newcastle, the sum of £70 8s. in full of any claims he may have against the Province for over-expenditure.

"To the Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, the sum of £25 for his services the present session.

"And the several appropriations for Bye Road."

And that he was further directed to communicate the following resolution:—

"*Council Chamber, 7th March, 1832.*

"Resolved, that although this House hath, under the particular circumstances of the several cases, concurred in the resolutions sent from the Assembly the present Session, for appropriating monies for female teachers of Schools, such concurrence is nevertheless not to be drawn into precedent for the future."

Thursday, March 8.

Mr. Wilson from the Committee to whom was referred the Report of John Cunningham, Commissioner for building a Bridge over Hammond River, together