ENGLAND.

[*From American Papers.*]

The ship Alexander, at Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, and brought London dates to the 7th.

Rumours of the ill health of the King continued to be circulated and caused considerable alarm. A London paper, in alluding to the reports observes, "certainly something ought to be made known to his subjects on this point."

The London Courier of the 8th contains a long editorial article on the topic of war which is deemed semi-official at least. The purport is, that the capture of Varna has laid new ground of hope that the mediation of the European cabinets to put an end to the war may now be accepted by the belligerents. Before that event, it is with some reason said, that Russia could not with honor demonstrate any disposition to listen to an accommodation, and Turkey would not, for pride and confidence.

The London Morning Journal, of the 4th, says—We have heard, within these few days, of a secret alliance which is either forming or formed between Austria and England, which has for its object the settlement of the affairs of Turkey, and to act as a counterpoise to the extending aggrandizements of France. Austria, it is said, has remonstrated in the most positive terms against the occupation of Greece by a French force, and the obstruction offered to her trade by the blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russians. In the latter remonstrance, England has as publicly joined, as it is said she has secretly supported those respecting Greece. We have heard more on this subject; but the rumours, even in the best circles, are so vague, that it is better to leave them to ripen before we take too much liberty with them. That France is making extensive preparations is well known; and it is notorious, that we have nearly ten sail of the line which we could order to the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, in a few hours notice.—This means something.

The papers give details of the operations which led to the fall of Varna, and accounts of some skirmishes before Schoumla, and of some operations in Little Wallachia on the 4th of October, where, according to the Prussian State Gazette of October 24, it is said, an obstinate combat ensued, which continued till night fall, without any decisive advantage on either side.

After the action Gen. Geismar saw very clearly that he should be attacked again on the following day, and that the enemy, who were so very superior, might easily surround him, or at least attack him in flank.—He therefore resolved to attack him a second time, the same night, and executed this resolution with the most brilliant success. After a desperate resistance, the Turkish regular troops were destroyed. The other corps gave way in the greatest confusion; seized with terror, they fled as far as Kalafar where about 10,000 men arrived without their arms, which they had thrown away. The loss of the enemy amounts to several thousand killed, and 600 prisoners. The whole of the enemy's camp fell into our hands, besides 24 pair of colors, seven cannon, a great number of horses and wagons, with ammunition and provisions of all kinds. We lost nearly 600 men killed and wounded.

This splendid victory ensures the tranquillity of Little Wallachia, and hinders the execution of the Seraskier's plan to lay waste that province, and cut off its communication with the Russian corps destined for its defence. His Majesty has recompensed Major General Geismar by promoting him to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Catholic Emancipation.—Bell's Messenger of Nov. 2, (this paper opposes the Catholics) says, "Mr. O'Connell has pledged at the Catholic Association, to reject all offers of Emancipation clogged with conditions and securities. It is to be all or none. It seems impossible, therefore, to have any compromise."

PORTUGAL.—The intelligence from this unfortunate Country, which is chiefly contained in long letters from English residents, &c. is of a most melancholy nature. There are accounts of more arrests, imprisonment and outrages than we should have imagined Don Miguel, with all his ferocity, could have found objects for, after the multiplied calamities which he had before heaped upon the Portuguese. We read of the consignments of hundreds more to those prisons which we have been assured were "full" weeks ago, and the manner in which room is made for so many is by allowing none space enough to sleep without laying partly on each other.—Twenty coffee houses in Lisbon were closed in one day, by the arrest of their masters; and communication seems to have been almost cut off among the inhabitants, for fear that public affairs may be discussed. An English ship of war was most scrupulously guarded by row boats to prevent the escape of Portuguese; assassinations were apprehended in the streets and in the country armed bands kept the country in agitation.

The island of Madeira is said to be in the most wretched state conceivable.

A letter from Oporto of the 16th October says, "We are all quiet here, but fear we shall have another row, as it is reported that there is a large party in arms in Tras-os-Montes, in favour of Don Pedro."

The Danube is 1,790 English miles long. Its velocity between Passau and Vienna is five feet per second; it begins to be navigable at Ulm for boats of 20 or 25 tons; at Ratisbon, for vessels of 60 or 90 tons; and lower down, for vessels from a 100 to 300.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Nov. 28.

Mr. Secretary *Yorke* delivered the following Message from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government: viz.

JAMES KEMPT;

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, avails himself of the earliest opportunity of conveying to the Assembly the following communication, which he has received the King's commands to make to the Provincial Parliament.

In laying the same before the Assembly, His Excellency is commanded by His Majesty to state, that His Majesty has received too many proofs of the loyalty and attachment of his Canadian subjects, to doubt their cheerful acquiescence in every effort which His Majesty's Government shall make to reconcile past differences, and he looks forward, with hope, to a period, when, by the return of harmony, all branches of the Legislature will be able to bestow their undivided attention, on the best method of advancing the prosperity, and developing the resources, of the extensive and valuable territories comprised within His Majesty's Canadian Provinces.

With a view to the adjustment of the questions in controversy, His Majesty's Government has communicated to His Excellency its views on different branches of this important subject, but, as the complete settlement of the affairs of the Province cannot be effected but with the aid of the Imperial Parliament, the instructions of His Excellency are at present confined to the discussion of those points alone, which can no longer be left undecided, without extreme disadvantage to the interests of the Province.

Among the most material of those points, the first to be adverted to, is the proper disposal of the financial resources of the country, and with the view of obviating all future misunderstanding in this matter, His Majesty's Government have prescribed to His Excellency, the limits within which, his communications to the Legislature, on this matter, are to be confined; His Excellency is commanded by His Majesty to acquaint the Assembly, that the discussions which have occurred for some years past between the different branches of the Legislature of this Province, respecting the appropriation of the revenue, have engaged His Majesty's serious attention, and that he has directed careful enquiry to be made, in what manner these questions may be finally adjusted, with a due regard to the prerogative of the Crown, as well as to their constitutional privileges, and to the general welfare of his faithful subjects in Lower Canada.

His Excellency is further commanded to state, that the Statutes passed in the 14th and 31st years of the Reign of His late Majesty, have imposed upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the duty of appropriating the produce of the revenue granted to His Majesty by the first of these statutes, and that, whilst the law shall continue unaltered by the same authority by which it was framed, His Majesty is not authorized to place the revenue under the control of the Legislature of this Province.

The proceeds of the revenue arising from the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 14 Geo. III., together with the sum appropriated by the Provincial statute 35 Geo. III., and the duties levied under the Provincial statute 41 Geo. III. cap. 13 & 14, may be estimated, for the current year, at the sum of £34,700. *(a.)*

The produce of the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown, and of fines and forfeitures, may be estimated for the same period, at the sum of £3,400. *(b.)*

These several sums, making together the sum of £38,100, constitute the whole estimated revenue, arising in this Province, which the law has placed at the disposal of the Crown.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct that, from this collective revenue of £38,100, the salary of the officer administering the Government of the Province, and the salaries of the Judges should be defrayed. But His Majesty being graciously disposed to mark, in the strongest manner, the confidence which He reposes in the liberality and affection of his faithful Commons of this Province, has been pleased to command His Excellency to announce to the Assembly, that no further appropriation of any part of this revenue will be made, until His Excellency shall have been enabled to become acquainted with their sentiments, as to the most advantageous mode in which it can be applied to the Public service; and, it will be gratifying to His Majesty, if the recommendation made to the Executive Government of the Province, on this subject, shall be such as it may be able with propriety, and with due attention to the interests, and efficiency of His Majesty's Government, to adopt.

His Majesty fully relies upon the liberality of His faithful Commons of Lower Canada, to make such further provision as the exigencies of the Public service of the Province (for which the amount of the Crown revenues above mentioned may prove inadequate) may require.

The balance of money in the hands of the Receiver General, which is not placed, by law, at the disposal of the Crown, must await the appropriation which it may be the pleasure of the Provincial Legislature to make.

His Excellency is further commanded by His Majesty to recommend to the Assembly the enactment of a law for the indemnity of any persons who may have heretofore, without legal authority, signed, or acted in obedience to, the warrants for the appropriation to the public service of any unappropriated monies of this Province; and His Majesty anticipates that they will, by an acquiescence in this recommendation, shew that they cheerfully concur with him in the efforts which He is now making for the establishment of a permanent good understanding between the different branches of of the Executive and Legislative Government.

The proposals which His Excellency has been thus instructed to make for the adjustment of the pecuniary affairs of the Province, are intended to meet the difficulties of the ensuing year, and he trusts they may be found effectual for that purpose.

His Majesty has, however, further commanded His Excellency to acquaint the Assembly, that a scheme for the permanent settlement of the financial concerns of Lower Canada, is in contemplation; and His Majesty entertains no doubt of such a result being attainable, as will prove conducive to the general welfare of the Province, and satisfactory to his faithful Canadian subjects.

The complaints which have reached His Majesty's Government respecting the inadequate security heretofore given by the Receiver General and by the Sheriffs for the due application of the public monies in their hands, have not escaped the very serious attention of the Ministers of the Crown.

It has appeared to His Majesty's Government, that the most effectual security against abuses in these departments would be found in enforcing in this Province a strict adherence to a system, established under His Majesty's instructions in other Colonies, for preventing the accumulation of balances in the hands of public accountants, by obliging them to exhibit their accounts to a competent authority at short intervals, and immediately to pay over the ascertained balance into a safe place of deposit; and in order to obviate the difficulty arising from the want of such place of deposit in Lower Canada, His Excellency is authorised to state, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will hold themselves responsible to the Province for any sums which the Receiver General or Sheriffs may pay over to the Commissary General; and His Excellency is instructed to propose to the Assembly the enactment of a law, binding these officers to pay over to the Commissary General such balances, as upon rendering their accounts to the competent authority, shall appear to be remaining in their hands, over and above what may be required for the current demands upon their respective offices; such payments being made on condition that the Commissary General shall be bound, on demand, to deliver bills on His Majesty's Treasury for the amount of his receipts.

His Excellency is further instructed to acquaint the Assembly, that, although it was found necessary by an Act passed in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, 9 Geo. 4, Cap. 76, Sec. 26, to set at rest doubts which had arisen whether the statute for regulating the distribution between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of the Duties of Customs collected at Quebec, had not been inadvertently repealed by the general terms of an Act of late date, His Majesty's Government have no desire that the interference of Parliament in this matter, should be perpetuated, if the Provincial Legislatures can themselves agree upon any plan for a division of these duties which may appear to them more convenient and more equitable; and on the whole of the subject, His Majesty's Government will be happy to receive such information and assistance, as the Assembly of this Province may be able to supply.

The appointment of an Agent in England to indicate the wishes of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, appearing to be an object of great solicitude with the Assembly, His Majesty's Government will cheerfully accede to the desire expressed by the Assembly upon this head, provided that such Agent be appointed, as in other British Colonies, by name, in an Act to be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, and approved of by the Executive Government of the Province, and His Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Legislature will not make such a selection as to impose on the Government the painful and invidious duty of rejecting the bill on the ground of any personal objection to the proposed Agent.

His Majesty's Government is further willing to consent to the abolition of the office of Agent, as it is at present constituted, but it is trusted that the liberality of the Assembly will indemnify the present holder of this office, to whose conduct in that capacity no objection appears ever to have been made; indeed, without some adequate indemnity being provided for him, it would not be compatible with justice to consent to the immediate abolition of his office.

His Majesty's Government being very sensible of the great inconvenience which has been sustained, owing to the large tracts of land which have been suffered to remain in a waste and unimproved condition, in consequence of the neglect or the poverty of the grantees, it has appeared to His Majesty's Government to be desirable that the laws in force in Upper Canada for levying a tax upon wild land, on which the settlement duties had not been performed, should be adopted in this Province, and His Excellency is instructed to press this subject on the attention of the Assembly with that view.

The attention of His Majesty's Government has also been drawn to several other important topics; among which may be enumerated, the mischiefs which are said to result from the system of tacit mortgages, effected by a general acknowledgment of a debt before a Notary; the objectionable and expensive forms of conveyancing said to be in use in the Townships;—The necessity of a registration of deeds, and the want of proper Courts for the decision of causes arising in the Townships—regulations, affecting matters of this nature, can obviously be most effectually made by the Provincial Legislature, and His Excellency is commanded to draw the attention of the Assembly to these subjects, as matters requiring their early and most serious attention.

In conclusion, His Excellency has been commanded to state, that His Majesty relies for an amicable adjustment of the various questions which have been so long in dispute, upon the loyalty and attachment hitherto evinced by His Majesty's Canadian subjects, and on that of the Provincial Parliament, and that His Majesty entertains no doubt of the cordial concurrence of the Assembly in all measures calculated to promote the common good, in whatever quarter such measure may happen to originate.

Castle St. Lewis, 28th Nov. 1828.

On motion of Mr. *Vallieres*, an address of thanks for the Message was agreed to.

(a.)	14 Geo. III.	£25,000
	35 Geo. III.	5,000
	41 Geo. III.	4,700
		£34,700
(b.)	Casual Revenue,	£3,000
	Fines, &c.	400
		£4,300

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, DECEMBER 17, 1828.

His Majesty's Council this day presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, their Address in answer to the Speech, as follows:

To His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick.

THE ADDRESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE thank your Excellency for your Speech, and, well aware that no season can be inconvenient which is occupied in the performance of important Public Duties, are happy in the opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our cordial and animated co-operation in furtherance of those measures which your Exlency has recommended to the General Assembly for the benefit of the Province.

We are gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the Revenue of the present is not equal to that of past years, yet that the vitality of our financial resources remains essentially powerful and undiminished.

It is a source of much satisfaction to us, to understand that many operations of internal improvement have made so great advances, and we are thankful to your Excellency for arrangements, which, notwithstanding the lowering aspect of the times, have enabled your Excellency to obviate those difficulties which would otherwise have pressed so disastrously on the people of this Province.

With the importance of Agriculture and the Fisheries as elements of national wealth and maritime strength, we are fully impressed, and will give unceasingly our most serious attention to whatever may tend to foster to maturity the powers of New-Brunswick as an agricultural Country, or promote the cultivation of those sources of an extended Commerce with which her coasts abound.

In the returning Commercial prosperity of Great-Britain we unfeignedly rejoice, alike from sentiments of grateful attachment, as from a certainty that ere long the influence of her increasing welfare will be felt on these Shores, and no endeavour shall be wanting on our part, in accordance with your Excellency's views of this subject, to devise such arrangements as shall enable our articles of Export, whether raw or in a manufactured state, to pass into the markets of the world with a stamp of the first Commercial character.

The Institutions of Education and Learning must ever claim our warmest support and watchful care, and we shall continue to look with profound anxiety to the interests of that noble establishment which our Gracious Sovereign has so munificently patronised, as the birth place of the learning and moral education of the youth of this Country, and the nursery of sentiments of reverence for the Institutions of the Parent State, and of attachment to the august Family of its Royal Benefactor.

Fully sensible of the energetic exertions of your Excellency in regard to the Militia, we shall receive with much satisfaction, and pay the most considerate attention to all such communications as you may be pleased to make to us upon this important subject.—We duly appreciate the great benefits that must result from the unceasing assiduity of your Excellency, in superintending the means to render more effectual that powerful arm of national defence.

This new mark of His Majesty's wonted munificence, paternal regard and unbounded confidence in His faithful subjects of this Province, in furnishing them so amply with all necessary Military equipments, impress us with sentiments of the most lively and sincere gratitude and thankfulness, and we assure your Excellency that we confidently trust, that whenever the hour of danger may arrive, that the same spirit of unconquerable loyalty which led their ancestors to sacrifice every thing in defence of their King and Country, will still be found to animate the bosoms of the Sons of New-Brunswick.

The great lines of communication through the Province will claim our special care, as will any measure likely to render the collection of the proceeds of the statute labour more equal in principle, and in application more efficient.

We view with unmixed satisfaction your Excellency's unwearied desire to bring into operation that great national and intercolonial measure, of opening a water communication between the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, to which we will give our grave consideration, and we beg to express the sense we entertain of the labours and strenuous endeavours made by your Excellency to mature and bring into one condensed scheme of general and individual benefit, an arrangement so important in all its various ramifications, and for recommending it so strongly to the attention of His Majesty's Government.

In the proposed plan of placing additional Light Houses on our Coasts, we strongly concur, as one equally judicious and humane, and promising to facilitate so much our different Commercial relations.

Of the benefits bestowed upon us by the Almighty, we are humbly and reverently conscious, and of the privileges we possess under the British Constitution, and the blessings we enjoy under the Parental Government of our most Gracious Sovereign, we are truly sensible, and equally aware of the many inherent advantages we possess, it shall be our anxious study to develope and transmit them to our Posterity, improved to the utmost of our Powers, remembering always with sincere respect and thankfulness, that Representative of our Monarch whose zealous devotion to the interests of New-Brunswick has been so conspicuous throughout his administration.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

I receive with infinite satisfaction these animated assurances of your cordial co-operation in furtherance of those measures which I have recently recommended.

In the exertions which I have devoted to the interests of New-Brunswick, I have been ably supported, wisely and soundly assisted by all the Great Bodies with which I have had the good fortune to act; and I place firm and fixed reliance on His Majesty's Council, in those deliberations to which it is now called in a General Assembly whose branches I have the happiness to find renewing a zealous and harmonious co-operation to effect the great paramount object, of all, the Public Good. To these advantages shall I ever ascribe whatever of success may attend the measures which I have proposed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEC. 17.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Representatives of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects in the Province of New-Brunswick, thank your excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to make at the opening of the present Session.

We are gratified to learn, that although the Revenue of the present year may not be quite equal to that of the last, yet, that the financial resources of the Province are substantially sound and unimpaired.

We thank your Excellency for your promise, that the Treasurer's Accounts shall (as soon as they can be prepared) be laid before us; And your Excellency may rely on our making suitable provision for the ordinary services of the Province.

We fully concur with your Excellency, in the expediency of making less liberal appropriations than usual for some of the extraordinary and other services of the Province, and in the necessity of a rigid observance of economy in the management of its financial concerns.

We are happy to hear from your Excellency, that the liberal grants which have been made for several important public works, have been promptly applied, and that they have effected all that could have been contemplated.

It gives us great satisfaction to perceive, that, under the judicious and fostering care of your Excellency, the Agriculture of the Province still continues to make great and visible improvement; and your Excellency may be assured, that the all-important subjects of Agriculture and the Fisheries, shall receive our distinct and diligent attention.

It affords us great encouragement to observe the improvement which has taken place in the Commercial affairs of the Mother Country, and we are cheered with the prospect that a corresponding improvement is about to reach those branches of Trade in which this Province is more immediately concerned. We are fully sensible that in this favorable conjuncture, it will behove the Legislature to devise some measure for better regulating the manufacture and shipment of the great staple commodity of the Country.

We duly appreciate the importance of making liberal provision for the Institutions of Education and Learning, and your Excellency's recommendation on this subject, shall receive our earnest and respectful attention.

We thank your Excellency for the highly gratifying information, that Arms have been furnished for the Militia of this Province, without any charge upon its local funds; which affords another convincing proof of the continued liberality and fostering care of the Mother Country. By placing these in the hands of a zealous, hardy and loyal population, regulated by an efficient Militia System, a formidable Barrier will be presented for the defence and security of the Country, whenever their services may be required.—Any further communication, which your Excellency may be pleased to make on this subject, shall receive our diligent attention.

We have much pleasure in observing, that the liberal appropriations for the improvement of Great Roads have in general been applied to the best advantage, and we fully agree with your Excellency, that such a scale should be adopted in the assessment of Statute Labour on the Roads, as to render it more equally adapted to the different circumstances of the People.

The information which your Excellency has obtained relative to a water communication from the Bay of Fundy, to the Gulph of St. Lawrence, a subject of very great importance to this and the neighbouring Colonies, is an additional instance of your Excellency's constant and anxious solicitude to promote the welfare of this Province: The communications which your Excellency has been pleased to say shall be laid before us, will receive our fullest consideration.

We are fully convinced of the necessity and policy of adopting some general measure by which the approach to, and navigation of our Coasts may be rendered more safe; and we will most cheerfully co-operate with your Excellency in any measure which may facilitate so desirable an object.

We participate with your Excellency in the sanguine and cheering hope, that, (notwithstanding the great depression and calamity of recent times,) this Province, with her resources and natural capabilities, drawn forth and developed by the active and judicious administration of your Excellency, will ere long flourish in no common degree; and we have the fullest reliance that the Loyal Inhabitants of New-Brunswick will at all times be disposed to second your Excellency's exertions, to secure for them a continuance of the blessings and advantages they now enjoy."

And being returned, Mr. Speaker reported, that His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply thereto:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In my solicitude to promote the Welfare of New-Brunswick, it affords me great satisfaction to receive the assurances presented in this Address, of the cordial concurrence of the House of Assembly, in those measures by which it has ever appeared to me, this great object may best be effected. I place the fullest reliance on your zeal, wisdom and liberality, to aid me in all measures that may be necessary to draw forth and develope the natural resources and capabilities of the Province, and to secure to its loyal Inhabitants a continuance of the blessings and advantages they now enjoy."

Thursday, 18th December.

On a motion of Mr. Parker.—The house went into committee of the whole, on a bill to authorise the extention of the Gaol limits in the City of Saint John.

Mr Crane, from the Committee, reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill refered to them, and agreed to the same with amendments.

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

Mr. Ward moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to regulate the ungranted Fisheries in the Harbour of St. John. Leave Granted.

And the said Bill being brought in, and duly certified by the Clerk of the Peace for the County, was read a first time.

Mr. Weldon, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill further to increase the revenue of this Province by imposing a duty upon all rum and other spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled within the same. Which was read a first time.

Friday, 19th December.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of his Excellency's speech which relates to the Great Roads of Communication, and the system of applying the Statute Labor, having attended to that duty, report as follows:—

"That in their opinion, persons residing on Great Roads of Communication, should perform their Statute Labour upon those Great Roads, under the direction of the Commissioners of Highways.

"They think the quantum of Statute Labour, to be performed, should be equalized and have more regard to the circumstances of the several classes in the community, by some scale to be provided for that purpose; the greatest number of days in such scale not to be more than ten in any one year, nor less than three; that the sum to be received in lieu of each days labor shall be 3s. to be paid immediately after the term appointed for labour, unless paid during the said term.

"They are also unanimously of opinion, that the property of non-residents should be made to contribute to the Statute Labour, throughout the Province.

"All which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the House."

The report being again read at the Clerk's Table was ordered to be accepted.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee appointed to present His Excellency with the Address, requesting a return from the Custom House, relative to vessels engaged in Fishing Voyages, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that in reply thereto, they were directed by His Excellency to inform the House, that he had already given directions that the requisite information should be furnished as soon as possible.

Saturday, 20th December.

On motion of Mr. Ward—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to regulate the ungranted Fisheries in the Harbour of Saint John.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee, reported, that having gone into consideration of the said Bill, they had passed the following Resolution, which he was directed to report:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Committee, the further consideration of this Bill should be postponed until the next Session of the General Assembly, and in the mean time a copy of the said Bill be delivered to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John."

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a list of the several persons licensed as Auctioneers from the year 1784 to the present period.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee appointed to examine into the Treasurer's accounts, for ascertaining the amount of Auction Duties paid into the Treasury for the last ten years, having attended to that duty, submitted the following report, which he read:

"That on a careful examination of the Treasurer's Accounts for the last ten years, they find that the following Auction Duties have been collected, viz.

AT SAINT JOHN.

1818	....	£205 : 7 : 6
1819	....	199 : 18 : 8½
1820	....	112 : 11 : 4½
1821	....	275 : 14 : 1
1822	....	296 : 19 : 1
1823	....	225 : 10 : 10½
1824	....	164 : 15 : 3
1825	....	1035 : 11 : 0
1826	....	241 : 15 : 9½
1827	....	399 : 16 : 11

Amounting to £3153 : 0 : 0

The only sums which appear to have been paid into the Treasury from other parts of the Province, during the foregoing period, are—

From St. Andrews,	1821 ..	£21 :	0 : 9½
" Fredericton,	1822 ..	6 :	8 : 7½
" Miramichi,	1823 ..	15 :	10 : 10
" "	1824 ..	44 :	15 : 9½

"Thus it will appear to the House, that no Auction Duties have been collected in any part of the Province, but Saint John, for the last three years; and only one payment each from the Counties of York and Charlotte, and two from Northumberland, in ten years, notwithstanding there have been several persons licenced as Auctioneers in most of the Counties, a list of whom has been laid before the House.

"Your Committee find that it has been the custom to require Persons licenced, to enter into Bond to the King, with Sureties, conditioned for their due accounting and faithful observance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly.

"It will be seen by reference to the Act of Assembly, 26 Geo. 3. c. 44, that in order more effectually to secure the Duty, Auctioneers are expressly enjoined not to sell until they have entered into recognizance with securities, before some Judge of the Supreme Court or Common Pleas, duly to account, &c.: Your Committee are not fully informed whether this recognizance has been required in addition to the Bond before mentioned, but they are led to suppose that the Bond to the King has been taken in lieu of the recognizance, being considered, probably, as equally effectual, and more convenient for the person licenced to enter into.

"The said Act also directs that all Auctioneers shall render accounts to the Province Treasurer, on oath, every three months, and within twenty-one days thereafter pay the Duty, under the penalty of £50 for each and every offence.

"Your Committee feeling quite satisfied from the information they had obtained, that there have been many sales by auction of Goods, liable to the Duty, of which no account has been rendered, and that in many parts of the Province the salutary provisions of the Act have been almost entirely defeated, are at a loss to account for this, except for the circumstance of the Act not expressly authorizing the payment to be made to the Deputy Treasurers in their respective districts, as well as the Province Treasurer.

"They respectfully suggest that the Deputy Treasurers should be authorized and required to carry into effect the said Law; and that some prompt measures should be adopted to oblige the several Auctioneers to render accounts and make payments of the arrears which may now be due from them.

ROBERT PARKER,
JOHN WARD, Jun.
ALEX. RANKIN."

The report being again read at the Clerk's Table, was ordered to be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Parker—Resolved, that the Petition of Henry Gilbert, Esquire, and others, Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying for a revision of the Laws regulating Sales by Auction, be referred to the Committee of Trade, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, and that the said Committee be also instructed to take into consideration the report made by the Select Committee respecting the amount of Duties paid into the Treasury during the last ten years.

Monday, 22d December.

Read a second time, the following Bills:—

A Bill to encourage the raising of Bread Corn on new Land.

And a Bill to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the Person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences.

Mr. Gilbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill in addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act for the appointment of Town or Parish Officers in the several Counties in this Province." Leave granted.—And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Clinch moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of Oat Mills throughout the Province. Leave granted.

Read a third time, as engrossed,

A Bill for the more speedy and effectual punishment of Persons keeping disorderly Houses.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Parker and Mr. Gilbert carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time, as engrossed,

A Bill to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City of Saint John.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

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

Read a third time, as engrossed,

A Bill to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the surrender of the Principal in discharge of Bail, in actions pending in the Supreme Court of Judicature, in this Province.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Dow carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Tuesday, December 23.

On motion of Mr. Ketchum.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to encourage the raising of Bread Corn on new Land.

Mr. Dow, from the Committee, reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill and agreed to the same, under the title of a Bill to continue an Act for granting Bounties on Grain raised on new land.

On motion of Mr. Parker.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the Person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee, reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, had agreed to the same with amendments.

The House, according to the order of the day, went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force, for regulating, laying out and repairing Highways and Roads, and for appointing Commissioners and Surveyors of Highways in the several Towns and Parishes in this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the same.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee, reported that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, that the report be accepted and leave granted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A STEADY experienced Young WOMAN, to take charge of a Young Infant. Unexceptionable references will be required.—Apply to the Printers. *December 23.*

A CARD.

W. FULLER, the celebrated PUGILIST, begs most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of St. John, that he has engaged for a short time, a large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of giving Lessons in the *Manly and Useful Art of SELF-DEFENCE*, whereby Gentlemen, after a few Lessons, are enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and to protect themselves against the attack of the Ruffian.

☞ Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

☞ Terms made known on application at the Room. December 9.