

very much better for the larger class of ships. Within the last two months several small craft, varying from 150 to 250 tons register, and of light draft of water, which enables them to go direct to the port of discharge, have been purchased for the Australian trade at full prices. This prosperous state of things, we believe, will continue for 12 months—or it may be somewhat longer—when, perhaps, it is not too much to expect, some means will have been found for freeing a large number of those ships that are now lying unoccupied and incapable, at the various Australian ports, amounting, by the last returns, to 20) sail, equal to about 110,000 tons, and which, when freed, will return upon our market about the same time the large fleet of colonial ships now in the course of construction will have found their way here, and which bear a proportion of five to three over those built in 1852, and five to four 1851. The number of new vessels that have come into Liverpool within the year, and sold, is 120, equal to 50,000 tons. The number of ships launched and in the course of construction in our port this year is 39, computed at 15,000 tons, against 23, computed at 9200 in 1851. The number of steamers built and in the course of construction here amount to 13, equal to 4050 tons. The number of foreign vessels that have changed hands in Liverpool since the passing of the new Marine Act in 1850, and registered by British owners amount to 11, equal to 5000 tons. As regards iron-built sailing vessels, the most remarkable feature of our trade is the very increasing favour they are growing into, and which are now occupying the builders both here, in the Clyde, Newcastle, and elsewhere, in an unprecedented extent. There is no doubt, but if some anti-fouling composition were discovered—which while it would keep the bottom clean would also preserve the iron—its use would, in a very great degree, for the merchant service, be preferred to wood for shipbuilding purposes, the cost of a first-rate iron and wood-built ship being somewhat in favour of the former and which, may be quoted at £15 per ton complete for sea.

also for 1852 of British, colonial, and foreign ships amount to 255 sail, of which 231 are British and colonial, against 234 in 1851 and 214 in 1850; and the total tonnage to 147,471 against 90,754 tons in 1851, and 81,028 tons in 1850, of which—

Table with 2 columns: Country and Tonnage. Rows include British, Quebec, New Brunswick, Mianachi, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and Foreign.

Number and tonnage of vessels, including steamers, supposed to have changed hands in Liverpool in 1852, 425, equal to 198,000 tons.

Table titled 'QUOTATION OF PRICES OF SHEEPS FOR 1852.' with columns for class, age, and price.

January 1.

RETIRING PENSIONS OF MINISTERS OF STATE.

Considerable curiosity is entertained as to the retiring allowances of ministers, and very little is generally known on the subject. It may be interesting, then, briefly to state the substance of the Act of Parliament which regulates these pensions or allowances. The statute (4th and 5th Wm. IV., cap. 24) was passed in 1834, and is entitled 'An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service.'

Table with 3 columns: Office, Salary, Pension. Lists various government offices and their corresponding financial details.

The present Ministry is avowedly one of progress—the highest and most fitting designation which can be applied to any knot of politicians banded together to serve their common country.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old)—was Secretary of State, and Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5; was appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as 'that excellent Aberdeen.' He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

period of service amounts to ten years; although he may not have served five years in such highest class, he may have the pension for such highest class, if he have served in it not less than three years; and in cases where his services in any class do not entitle him to the pension of that class, he may have a pension of not more than £1000, if his aggregate services in that or any inferior classes or departments of the public service shall amount to ten years. Always provided the full amount of pensions does not exist at that time.

PROPOSED MAIL LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WEST INDIES.—An arrangement is about to be effected between England and the United States for a regular mail between the United States and the West Indies generally, and points on the coast of Mexico and northern coast of South America, at which the British mail-packets touch. To the British West Indies, the United States single rate of letter postage, which must be prepaid on letters sent from, and collected on letters received in, the United States, will be ten cents where the distance from the mailing-office is under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty cents where the distance exceeds two thousand five hundred miles. To the West Indies, not British, Mexico and South America, the British postage of twenty-four cents the single rate, also required to be prepaid, will be added to the ten or twenty cents United States' rate according to distance above.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—A project has been formed, for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States. It is proposed to commence at the most northerly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines to the Shetland and Ferroc. Thence, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; from the eastern coast of Iceland another submarine line conveys it to Kongs Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Julian's Hope, on the western coast of that continent, in 60 deg. 42 min., and is conducted thence by a water line of about 50 miles, across Davis Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point, the line is to be extended to Quebec. The entire length of the line is approximately estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine portions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The peculiar advantage of the line being divided into submarine portions is, that, if a fracture should at any time occur, the defective part could be very readily discovered, and repaired promptly and at a comparatively trifling expense. From the Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with a line to Christiania, Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. The whole expense of this great international work is estimated considerably below £500,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The late gale served a good purpose at Treen. A clipper was on the blocks ready for launching. The tide rose a great height, from the violence of the storm, and flooded the clipper off the blocks. She was floated into the harbour, and there moored in perfect safety.

At Basle, in Switzerland, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to light the town with gas obtained from the carbonization of wood.

Last month, twenty-eight ships left Liverpool for Australia, with 8200 passengers. Dr. Wiate, of Hanover, has invented a contrivance for arresting a railway train at full speed, without injury to the carriages or passengers.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Premier, is in his 69th year. The Duke of Argyll, the youngest member of the Ministry, is in his 30th year.

The Quarterly Review, in answer to the question 'What is man?' says 'Chemically speaking, a man is 45lbs. of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a-half pailfuls of water.'

During the late flood at Cockermouth, an immense salmon was seen scudding about the main streets!

Letters received from Melbourne state, that if vessels could be found to fetch away the gold, twenty millions sterling of the precious stuff could be shipped from Port Phillip alone within a space of four months.

The cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable opportunity, which is placed in electric communication with England.

ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND DEMORALIZATION IN LONDON.—There are, it is computed, 16,000 children trained to crime; 5,000 receivers of stolen goods; 15,000 gamblers by profession; 25,000 beggars; 30,000 drunkards; 180,000 habitual gin-drinkers; 150,000 persons subsisting by profligacy; 60,000 thieves. Thus, we have the tremendous total of 471,000 individuals steeped in crime, demoralization, and vice, out of a population of 2,350,000 souls.

Forty-six years have elapsed,—nearly half a century,—since the administration of 'all the talents' and never from that time to the present has the country seen a Cabinet so strong in individual ability, executive skill, and practical talent as the one over which the Earl of Aberdeen now presides.

The question has been asked on this Ministry stand, can it pull together? We shall best answer this question by asking another, what is to prevent it?

The head of the Cabinet was never more correct, than when he said the country was sick of the terms Whig, Tory, and Radical. These phrases have lost all their force and meaning.

The present Ministry is avowedly one of progress—the highest and most fitting designation which can be applied to any knot of politicians banded together to serve their common country.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old)—was Secretary of State, and Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5; was appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as 'that excellent Aberdeen.' He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old)—was Secretary of State, and Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5; was appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as 'that excellent Aberdeen.' He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old)—was Secretary of State, and Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5; was appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as 'that excellent Aberdeen.' He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

THE NEW PREMIER.—George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1784 (consequently, he is 68 years old)—was Secretary of State, and Foreign Affairs, in the Wellington Ministry, and for the Colonies in 1834-5; was appointed Foreign Secretary in September, 1841, resigned July 1846. He has also borne the character of a shrewd cautious Scotchman, and diplomatist, and was characterized by the late Louis Philippe as 'that excellent Aberdeen.' He came forward after a long silence, to oppose the Papal aggression bill.

The news from New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respectively, describes the unprecedented prosperity of the Australian colonies. At Van Diemen's Land, however, the legislative and executive authorities have come to a standstill, and a public vote has been agreed to of 'want of confidence in Sir William Denison. The production of gold at the various diggings, especially in Victoria, continues upon an immense scale. The weekly produce from the Victoria diggings alone is computed at 80,000 ounces at the lowest average, whilst well-informed persons estimate the yield at not less than 150,000 ounces weekly. It is beyond all doubt, that more than ten millions sterling have been sent from Victoria alone.

IRELAND. STATE OF THE WEST.—A Tuam paper, in the course of some comments upon the recent census returns, says:—'In Leitrim, nearly one-third of the population has disappeared. From Roscommon 80,000 have been swept away, and from Sligo upwards of 25,000; thus making a terrible total loss of the population as authenticated by the present census, to amount to 240,000. If the diminution were to cease even here, we might expect to see rebels as a future day. None of this there is not the slightest probability. Nay, more, short as is the interval which has elapsed since the returns of the present census were handed in, a rapid and fearful tide of emigration has rolled on, and is still rolling on—carrying away, every week, several thousands from Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. Instead of showing any anxiety about the result, or any wish to arrest the progressive march of emigration, the landlords of Connaught seem inexorably bent upon further clearance and consolidation.'

Later from California! The Illinois brings China dates to the 31st of Oct., received at San Francisco. The rebels in the provinces were still giving trouble. The capture by them of several towns is officially confirmed, but their success is wholly attributed to the incapacity and remissness of the local authorities. The conduct of the operations was so reprehensible as to excite the indignation of the General, who had gained several advantages; and was preparing to make a clean sweep of the insurgents. Pirates were committing outrages at Ningpong, and other points. A battle had taken place between the piratical fleet and a Portuguese force sent to expel them. The pirates finally escaped by putting to sea in a storm.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 30th, with 2,200,000 in gold dust and 300 passengers. Members of the Imperial family are to be called French princes, who become of right Senators at the age of 18, and take their seats also as members of the Council of State.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The tide of emigration from Europe to the arid regions of Australia does not relax in the least. From the United States and South America vessels laden with passengers are taking their departure every week, and the number of natives of the State's going out is every day increasing. The emigration from California is very great—the reports from the mines offering to them better returns than they had been receiving on the mountains and valleys of the golden land they are leaving. Such a large influx of American citizens to one of the British Colonies presents a new and peculiar feature in the composition of Colonial society; and if political matters do not run smoothly, Jonathan will be disposed to 'whittle' out a new form of government, somewhat after the model of that under which he had lived at home.

The vessels from this continent already heard from, have made a quick run out, and in many instances, landed their passengers in good condition, in little over eighty days, from the States. It is not impracticable, we shall soon have it in our power to send a steamer or two to the trade world warrant the enterprise. If such were the case, the emigration from America would become much more extensive—International.

NEW BRUNSWICK. A dangerous epidemic, commencing as a severe cold, and ending in inflammation, has recently carried off four young men of the 72d Highland Regiment—now in the garrison. Their funerals, two at a time, have been the most solemn processions which have for a long time been witnessed in Fredericton.—Fred. Reporter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn by the return of Mr. Hibbert, that the proper authorities in St. John's, Newfoundland, are making the necessary arrangements to have the province suitably represented at the world's Fair in New York. The Seal Fishery in all its stages will be exhibited; an Equimachus family is to be sent to the Crystal Palace; and the splendid Ornithological and Mineralogical specimens, so profusely furnished by the Government, will be sent to the great Gotham to swell the catalogue of curiosities.

The whole population of Newfoundland, is 98,295 souls. The Episcopalians have 5 Representatives in the Assembly, and 5 Councillors in the Executive and Legislative Councils—two Merchants in the Colonies, and the Colonies have 12 offices of emolument are distributed among 93 of that Denomination; who annually receive in salaries, £18,020 sterling.

The Roman Catholics have 8 Representatives in the Assembly and one Councillor in the Executive and Legislative Councils, a merchant engaged extensively in trade; 55 offices of emolument, distributed among 59 of that denomination; receiving in salaries, £4,568 sterling.

The Wesleyans have two Representatives in the Assembly; 15 offices in the Government, and receive £236 in salaries.

The Presbyterians are unrepresented in the Assembly and Councils, they have 6 offices of emolument, receiving as salaries, £780 sterling.

The Congregationalists have one Representative in the Assembly, but have one, the Surveyor General, in the Councils. Eight of them enjoy 19 offices, and receive £1,500 sterling a year as salaries.

The Newfoundlanders noticing the efforts to break down the contemplated London and Canadian Line, which proposed to make St. John's a post of call, says—

At present it would appear this part of the project has but little chance of success.—The Queen Company have beyond doubt formidable wealth and influence in expense to any distasteful speculation; but from what we can gather thus far, the Londoners are sufficiently backed and fortified, by the same elements of strength, to make them very sanguine as to the issue.

No Catechism is so useful to children as their parents' example at home. It is the brightest mirror that they possess.—Taylor.

Bad Flavour in Milk.—The flavour of turkeys, cabbage, &c., can be neutralized by turning a pint of boiling water in each bushell of milk.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.

Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's.—Shakespeare.

PROSPECTIVE LABOURS OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

We pretend not to know what public measures are to be brought forward, either by the administration, or independently, by individual members, in the approaching Session of the Legislature; but we do know that there are certain measures of reform, so obviously necessary to ensure the general well-being and prosperity of the country, that their adoption cannot now be much longer delayed.

With increased enlightenment, there is being widely diffused among the people such a spirit of independence, self-respect, and self-reliance, as, when fully aroused and called into action, will compel any Government, however constituted, to respect the wishes of the people, and tremble at their discontents.

Amongst the measures to which we allude, the most prominent and essential are,—

1st. The Abolition of the Land Monopoly.—So long as this monopoly shall continue to exist, the condition of the great majority of the people will be no better than a sort of mitigated serfdom. The settlement of the question is, we are well aware, beset with many difficulties; but we are persuaded that these difficulties are by no means insuperable. Nay, we are convinced, and are prepared to show, that they may be overcome without any violation of right, and in such a manner as, we doubt not, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the proprietors themselves.

2d. The Abolition of the Law Monopoly, and a simplification of the Laws and their administration.—This reform is imperatively required, and securing personal liberty, and the establishment and working of a good, cheap, and free Government. If we could contemplate only a hundred-thousandth part of the acts of cruelty, injustice, and selfishness—promotions of every day's occurrences—which are every where practised under colour of law; we could not but acquiesce in the justice with which the system is represented as a Legal Hydra, and the practitioners as Harpies, the former continually pandering to the voracity of the latter; nor would it be long before the system—'this Hydra, the offspring of Necessity and Wickedness'—would be trampled by the people in the dust.

3d. Municipal Government, established in such a manner that it may be 'encumbered with little machinery, worked at small cost, easy to be understood, and covering only districts of such extent that the inhabitants shall possess an identity of interest, and may easily be assembled for municipal purposes.' Such a system would promote political education, so much needed by the people; and secure a just expenditure of public moneys and public works.

4th. Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—There is nothing practised under colour of law, which is more at variance with the spirit of Christianity, than imprisonment for debt—the inflicting upon a man who has been simply unfortunate, or unsuccessful in his speculations, a punishment due only to actual crime. How long must outraged humanity wait before it shall become manifest to our legislators, that it would be quite sufficient to punish the fraudulent debtor as a rogue?

5th. An Elective Legislative Council, as necessary to preserve the balance of the constitution, and to act as a legitimate restraint on the more popular branch. The present mode of constituting a Legislative Council, with us, is a positive deception; and actually deprives us of a branch of the Legislature, the existence of which is essential to the practical reality of the British Constitution. The members of the Upper House, as the nominees of Government, can have no independent legislative existence; apparently, they may compose a second Chamber; but virtually, that branch of the Legislature, whilst so constituted, is abolished.

6th. Extension of the Elective Franchise to every adult British subject who pays rates and taxes; and Registration of Voters. This reform would, in some measure, be dependent upon the establishment of Corporate Municipalities.

CHARGES, BROUGHT AGAINST DAVID LAWSON, Esq., J. P., Queen's County, by DAVID HIGGINS, Esq., J. P., Queen's County, in a MEMORIAL, addressed to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor.

THE MATTERS at present at issue, between DAVID HIGGINS, Esq., J. P., and DAVID LAWSON, Esq., J. P., before His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, being of a public and not of a private character; we have accorded, to each of the contending parties, at his own request, an opportunity of fairly submitting his case to the consideration of the public, through the columns of our paper. In doing so, we have simply permitted them to exercise a privilege, of which, in all such cases, we think it is the duty of an independent and impartial public journalist to allow the parties to avail themselves, if they desire to do so.

In the present case, the parties have both, so far, exercised becoming moderation; and, certainly, we have no reason to apprehend that, should they conceive it to be due to themselves to lay, before the public, any thing further concerning the grounds of the allegation in which they are engaged, they would lose sight of that discretion which has, hitherto, governed them, with respect to it. But, bearing in mind how very apt individuals, even of most respectable characters, are, when engaged in public controversy, to be betrayed into undue warmth or excitement; and, under its influence, to degrade themselves by the use of grossly scurrilous and vituperative language; we take this opportunity expressly to declare, that we have laid it down to ourselves as a rule—a rule from which, we believe, no solicitation, no provocation, no inducement of any kind will ever have power to cause us to depart—never to allow our journalist to become a vehicle for the diffusion of personal slander, unbecomingly invective, or unmanly and unchristian abuse.

Our own ideas of the functions of a Free Press, we find well expressed in an old number of the Saint John's N. B. Morning Herald; and, as the present seems to be a fit opportunity for recording them, we do so, by here inserting our contemporary's estimate of the value of

A FREE PRESS—THE GREAT PUBLIC INSTRUCTOR.—'A free press is essential to the healthy working and permanence of free political institutions. Combined, the influence of the political press, is not a jot less powerful nor less to be respected than that of either of the estates of Parliament; and the public should be taught to regard it as "a mass of mental power," working to great purposes of public importance, unswayed by the emotions which agitate ordinary journals. But it is obvious that the conductors of it would best promote their country's

good and their own, by contracting their angry passions and putting aside their personal prejudices in the performance of their public task. When this fails to be the case—when the Press fails to purge itself of its vices and its weakness, it has become comparatively powerless.'

GAS COMPANY.—The Provisional Committee of this Company are taking active measures to have the Town lighted with Gas, early next autumn. A very eligible piece of ground has been selected as a site for the works, in the eastern part of the Town.

The services of a competent engineer have been engaged; and by the Mail which will leave Charlottetown, on Thursday next, orders will be forwarded for all the principal machinery, main pipes, &c., which, before shipment, will undergo inspection by the engineer, who will proceed to England for that purpose, and to select the smaller fittings.

The engineer, it is expected, will be here, early in April, to make plans of the works and contract for their erection; in order that they may be progressing during his absence.

Thus, every step has been taken to ensure our having the benefit of Gas Light early in October next; and we, therefore, heartily congratulate our fellow-townsmen upon the cheering prospect of the illumination which will then invest them, in the streets and in their houses alike, throughout the long dark nights of winter, in the midst of surrounding obscurity.

THE REV. MR. MURRAY, of Cavendish, will (D. V.) deliver a LECTURE in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening next, on THE EVILS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, to commence at 8 o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Covehead, 2d Feb. 1853.

Sir; Having, unhesitatingly, as it would appear, given insertion, in your last number, at the request of David Lawson, Esq., J. P., to a letter, addressed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in which my conduct, with reference to certain charges preferred by me against Mr. Lawson, is reflected upon with some severity; Mr. Lawson, in his own defence, has, in your issue of the 27th inst., published, in your next number, my reply to the Executive Council, and endorsed, in that letter, by His Excellency.

I do not require, or expect, that the public should regard my reply as a complete vindication of my conduct; but I am persuaded that it will induce them to suspend their judgment until they shall have been enabled to decide, on the best grounds, to which of the parties concerned, misconduct is justly imputable.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, DAVID HIGGINS. Covehead, 2d Feb. 1853.

Sir; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from your Office, of a Copy of a Letter, of date 8th December, 1852, addressed to you by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which you are directed to intimate to me, 'that the Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to investigate certain charges, brought by me, against Mr. Lawson, a Magistrate of Queen's County, have reported the said charges to be unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious; that the Lieutenant Governor has read the depositions of the witnesses examined, and fully concurs in the Report of the Committee; and that His Excellency "expects I will, without delay, retract the accusations contained in my Memorial, and express my regret at having made them."

In answer to this intimation, for His Excellency's information, I beg to say that, so far from having discovered, since I preferred the charges, that with respect to them, 'I had been acting under some strange delusions and misapprehensions,' as His Excellency seems to believe I had been; and being now prepared 'to retract my accusations, and express my regret at having made them; I feel that, in justice to myself, I must again repeat, in the language of my letter to His Excellency which accompanied my Memorial, that 'the statement has been carefully drawn up, and with the most conscientious adherence to truth; and, in every particular, it can be fully substantiated, upon oath, by individuals of unimpeachable character and respectability.'

I have not been furnished with a copy of the Report; and I am wholly at a loss to determine upon what evidence the Committee were enabled to report to His Excellency, 'that the charges are unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious;' for, so far as I heard the evidence, it was, in my opinion, fully corroborative of the general truth, character, and bearing of the charges set forth in my Memorial; and all that could be elicited from it, in Mr. Lawson's favor, was an error—certainly not of much importance—respecting the number of bodies, for the interment of which Mr. Lawson had improperly claimed and received an allowance from the Government, and in consequence of that allowance, this error I myself had discovered, and I pointed it out to the Committee before they had heard any evidence respecting it.

I, therefore, now, not only 'upon public grounds, and with a view to such a decision, touching the charge preferred, by me, against Mr. Lawson, as the interests of the public and the credit of the Government appear to require;' but out of regard to my own character, take leave, through you, most respectfully, but, at the same time, most urgently, to entreat His Excellency to be pleased to direct that a full and impartial investigation of all the facts involved in these charges and in the enquiry which has already been made concerning them, shall be entered upon, without delay, before an open Court, or Commission of Enquiry, so constituted that it shall be impossible reasonably to suspect any of its members of being unduly biased, either in favor of, or against, either of the parties, between whom they shall be bound to judge, according to the laws of evidence, from the testimonies adduced before them; and before such a Court or Commission, I pledge my integrity, that I will fully establish every charge which I have preferred against Mr. Lawson, as in my Memorial to His Excellency set forth, and as herein before stated, with the exception of the error above referred to.

STATEMENT in the matter of the Sale of the Cargo, &c., of the wrecked Schooner Brothers, of New Brunswick:—

1st. David Lawson, Esquire, acted in the business both as a Justice of the Peace and as a Broker, contrary to law.

2d. The sale was advertised to take place on the 29th October, 1851; and he (Mr. Lawson) made it on the 18th—five days before it ought to have been made.

3d. He (Mr. Lawson) sold every thing that could be sold, both perishable and otherwise, without distinction, and without regard to the reservation, directed by Law, in such cases to be made.

4th. In his (Mr. Lawson's) Accounts, Sales, rendered to the owner of the wreck (a true copy of which is herewith enclosed), he has charged 40 shillings for the actual expense of the sale, in 21 lots, each body, that is in all from £8 to £21 And for (2) fixtures' Fees, he has charged On each day, (2 days); in all £7, although he only sold, on each day, the three £1 (Mr. Lawson himself and Mr. Cooke being there has been paid nothing for his services.

5th. He (Mr. Lawson) in the said Accounts has also charged Duty as paid on Salt, although no salt was charged excepted from duty by the recent Act.

N. B.—It was only lately that Mr. Higgins was able to procure a Copy of Mr. Lawson's 'A Sales;' otherwise this statement would have laid before His Excellency at an earlier period.

6th. The inaccuracy of Mr. Lawson's Bill of the interment of the four bodies, found on the wreck, will be evident on a reference to the accompanying Affidavit.

Further, with respect to other dead bodies of wrecked seamen:—

7th. For one body, found by Cornelius Higgins, and John McAnley, for which they applied for the grave, &c., for £1 Mr. Lawson charged and received £2 from the Government.

8th. For the interment of one body, found by Angus McMillen—collier found, grave dug by him for them for 15s. Mr. Lawson charged the Government, and been allowed £2.

9th. For one body, found by Martin Power—pensioner of interment: coffin, 10s.; grave, 8s. 15s.—Mr. Lawson has charged the Government been allowed.

10th. For another body, buried and coffin &c. James Shaw, for which services he received 3s. The Treasury, Mr. Lawson gave another Certificate, for the same services, to H. Palm the American Consul, from whom the Government then received.

N. B.—In all that he did with respect to 1 bodies, Mr. Higgins acted in pursuance of that which he had received from the Governor's will, with reference thereto.

DAVID HIGGINS. In the 4th Charge, the number of bodies allowed made to Mr. Lawson, by the Govt for the interment of them, are incorrectly stated number was three, and not four; and the all in every case, was 21 lots, and not £2 per body. I beg leave to enclose, herewith, for the information of His Excellency, the Affidavit of James Curran, which I fully certify as a true fact set forth in the 2d of the foregoing; and likewise, for the same purpose, two Affidavits of my own,—the first having reference to the day on which the Surveyor of Cargo and Materials of the Brothers, Schooner, without distinction between the able and imbecillable property, took place the second being intended to establish correctness of the copy of Mr. Lawson's Report in with my Memorial; but, to the effect of which, as a copy, I was not allowed before the Committee, as I wished to do. To these Affidavits, I beg to add, most fully, yet most particularly, to call His Excellency's attention; as also to the fact, though I applied, to the Honorable the General, for Subpoenas for individuals named in some of the charges set forth in my Memorial, which I fully certify as a true fact, that I did not, before His Excellency with my answer, not yet, however, received it; but, which I will forward it to you, to be laid before His Excellency. I am quite sure, with disposition to blame me, for promptly coming forward, with my Memorial, and my answer upon it; by the publication, in the Gazette, at Mr. Lawson's request, of a communication made by you, at the cost of His Excellency, to Mr. Lawson; and therefore, forward copies of this letter enclosure, to the Proprietor of that Paper, requesting that he may be enabled to publish next issue, to the end that, although not fully established my case, they may cause the public to suspend their judgment until a verdict, pronounced by a Court of Enquiry above all suspicion, shall enable them to see, as to whether the charges, or the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, described as 'unfounded, frivolous, and vexatious.'

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, DAVID HIGGINS. Hon. James Warburton, Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c. The Affidavit, or Document above, as well as the Affidavits hereto referred to, intended to bring to His Excellency's knowledge, the facts, that the services concerning the dead directing of the several interments of performed by me, and by the Government, remunerated for them by the Government.

DEED TO THE OWNER OF THE WRECK (a true copy of which is herewith enclosed), he has charged 40 shillings for the actual expense of the sale, in 21 lots, each body, that is in all from £8 to £21 And for (2) fixtures' Fees, he has charged On each day, (2 days); in all £7, although he only sold, on each day, the three £1 (Mr. Lawson himself and Mr. Cooke being there has been paid nothing for his services.

5th. He (Mr. Lawson) in the said Accounts has also charged Duty as paid on Salt, although no salt was charged excepted from duty by the recent Act.

N. B.—It was only lately that Mr. Higgins was able to procure a Copy of Mr. Lawson's 'A Sales;' otherwise this statement would have laid before His Excellency at an earlier period.

6th. The inaccuracy of Mr. Lawson's Bill of the interment of the four bodies, found on the wreck, will be evident on a reference to the accompanying Affidavit.

Further, with respect to other dead bodies of wrecked seamen:—

7th. For one body, found by Cornelius Higgins, and John McAnley, for which they applied for the grave, &c., for £1 Mr. Lawson charged and received £2 from the Government.

8th. For the interment of one body, found by Angus McMillen—collier found, grave dug by him for them for 15s. Mr. Lawson charged the Government, and been allowed £2.

9th. For one body, found by Martin Power—pensioner of interment: coffin, 10s.; grave, 8s. 15s.—Mr. Lawson has charged the Government been allowed.

10th. For another body, buried and coffin &c. James Shaw, for which services he received 3s. The Treasury, Mr. Lawson gave another Certificate, for the same services, to H. Palm the American Consul, from whom the Government then received.

N. B.—