BRITISH NEWS.

CHOLERA.—The official Bulletin from Sunderland of the 17th, states that there were *ten* new cases of diarrhœa; convalescent 10; remaining sick 36.—Ordinary cholera, new cases, *four*; convalescent 3; remaining sick 12; Malignant Cholera, new cases, *four*; convalescent *one*; died *one*; remaining sick *six*. A letter from the Sheriff of Sunderland, states, that the disease appears not to be infectious, as none of the persons employed to attend on the sick had taken it.

CHOLERA.—The latest accounts from Sunderland are to the 21st November, giving the following statement of the sick up to that day: Diarrhœa, 37; common Cholera, 21; Malignant Cholera, 9; of whom 4 of the latter died.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th of November, says:—The daily report from Sunderland supplies its usual amount of death, two persons having died of common, and four of malignant cholera, according to its statement.

BRISTOL.—The city of Bristol is all in motion today (Thursday.)—An answer has been received from Lord Melbourne to the memorial, declining, on the part of the Government, to institute the inquiry prayed for relative to the conduct of the Magistrates.—The question among the citizens now is, "what is to be done, what course should I we follow." Means it is said, will be taken to have a public meeting convened forthwith to resolve upon the measures that should be pursued. The Court of Inquiry, relative to the conduct of Col. Brereton, assembled to-day at the Merchant's-Hall, at 11 o'clock, to enter upon an investigation. The court consists of Major Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac, Col. Sir R. Miles, Lieut. Col. Lord Loughborough, Lieut. Col. Ferguson, and Major Wildcut. It has been resolved that the Court shall be a close one; no spectators have of course been admitted. The following is a copy of a handbill circulated with reference to the inquiry:—"Bristolians!—There is a Court of Inquiry to be held with regard to the conduct of Col. Brereton, who it must be remembered, did not injure your friends and relatives during the late riots. We all know that Col. Brereton used a very constitutional and justifiable means to disperse the people. Let those who can bear testimony in his favor, go forward and volunteer their evidence." Sir C. Wetherell, in a letter of thanks he has written to a gentleman who assisted him in his flight, states that "he shall not again come to this city."—*Bristol Mercury.*

The Sun says, that in case of the Lords again rejecting the Reform Bill, a resolution will be moved in the Commons, declaring that any interference by the Peers with the regulation of the Representation of the Commons is directly contrary both to the principles and practice of the Constitution.

This is the anniversary of the accession of Earl Grey and his colleagues. We may say, without fear of contradiction, that no nation in days of profound peace ever passed through such a year of suffering and sedition, all directly traceable to the measures of the administration. Let us hope that the precedent of the Whig Ministry with which we were cursed will be now followed, and that, as in the former instance, "The talents reigned a year, a month, a day," so now their successors will be ejected from office before Christmas.—*Standard, Nov.* 16.

On Monday between eight and nine in the evening, two large hayricks, the property of Mr. Ruxworthy, at Upper Lovell, near Heytesbury, were destroyed by incendiaries.—*Courier.*

On Tuesday, a fire broke out in the parsonage barn, at Eastry, which it consumed with the corn it contained; also an adjoining barn, with its contents, and two sheds, with three or four stacks of corn. This is the work of an incendiary.—*Kent Herald.*

Government have placed the African traveller, Richard Lander, in a snug birth in the Custom House.—*Chronicle.*

Parliament was prorogued on the 31st of November, until the 6th of December.—The papers teem with accounts of meetings, disturbances, riots, want and sickness in England.—The lawyers in Kilkenny, Ireland, have refused to undertake the recovery of tithes for the clergy.—The English papers contain a form of prayer used by the Hebrews in their synagogues, on account of the Cholera.—It is stated in the Cork Reporter, that in three parishes of that city there have been found no less than 26,000 paupers, and the whole city is supposed to present an aggregate of 60,000 persons without the means of providing for themselves.—The Bishop of Winchester is said to be alarmingly ill.—Kean the Actor, has been seized with sudden indisposition in North Wales. His life was despaired of.—A letter from Liverpool of the 24th, says,—"Our government has issued an *official notice* of the existence of *spasmodic cholera* in this country. This we consider a most mischievous act, and will affect our commerce very unfavorably in all probability. Upon the whole, the aspect of affairs as it regards produce, is quite discouraging, and we have an excessively flat market this morning."—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Nov. 5: "Don Miguel has demanded further time for the payment of £15,000 offered to, and accepted by America, for indemnity for the losses sustained by her shipping in consequence of the blockade of Terceira."

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Accounts have been received this day from Mr. Hoppner, our Consul General at Lisbon. The most perfect tranquility reigned in that capital, but Don Miguel was redoubling his preparations to resist the expected invasion. The usurper has committed another flagrant outrage against the English nation. He has imprisoned the British Vice Consul at Combre, and at the latest dates he had refused all reparation.

BURKING IN LONDON.—We find the following in the London Morning Herald of the 24th Nov.:

We understand that the second mate of the Sarah, from Virginia, United States, has been missing since Friday last, and under circumstances which leave little doubt that he has fallen a sacrifice to the "interests of science," or, in other words, that he has been murdered for the benefit of the surgeons. This affair has excited as may easily be supposed, great interest among persons connected with shipping. Sailors, from their habits, are peculiarly liable to fall into the claws of the blood hounds in human shape by which England is now disgraced. The unfortunate man's clothes have been found in a house of ill fame.—He was a fine young man, standing about five feet ten inches high. The extent to which the horrible crime of destroying human beings for the purposes of dissection is carried on in London is perfectly astounding. People are missing in almost every part of the metropolis. The man who was employed to sweep the crossway at the top of Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, has not been seen or heard of for several weeks, and as he was a person of regular habits, but little doubt is entertained that he has been murdered.

BURKING IN LEEDS.—(From an account in the Leeds Intelligencer.)—The appalling practice of Burking appears to be extending. On Monday evening, soon after dusk, three persons were seen coming out of an uninhabited house, in Sheepscar, in the suburbs of Leeds, and place a box on a truck, with which they proceeded rapidly to the Courier coach-office, in Leeds, where the box was placed in the coach by one of the men, the other two going away. Suspicion being excited, a police officer was applied to, and the box was examined, when it was found to contain the body of a young man about twenty years of age, packed with saw-dust. The box was covered with canvass and corded, and addressed, "Hon. Ben. Thomson, Mail Office, Edinbro', per Courier, Nov. 7, 1831." The man who placed the box on the coach, named James Norman, was taken into custody, and as the house out of which it was brought had been lately taken by John C. Pickering, a schoolmaster, in Leeds, a person immediately went to his lodgings, where he and a man named John Hodgson were found, and they both accompanied the messenger, and were taken into custody. On examining Pickering's lodgings, implements were found for opening graves and coffins.—The body has been since exposed to public view in the court-house for the purpose of being examined, but though seen by thousands, it has not been recognised. A medical gentleman, by whom it has been examined, has given his opinion that it never had been buried, and that it died in health, and there was reason to suspect foul play. The prisoners had been brought before the Magistrates on Tuesday and Wednesday, but were remanded to give time for further evidence. A coroner's inquest is to be held on the body.

From the New-York Albion, January 14.

The most important item of intelligence furnished from England by the *George Canning*, which is brought down to the 24th of November from London, is the promulgation of a Proclamation from the King, for suppressing *Political Unions*. This measure was absolutely necessary if it be intended to maintain the Government of the country, for a more mischievous scheme was never hatched. The formation of the Birmingham Union into divisions and sub-divisions, and the appointment of officers over each, according to the plan we have given elsewhere, seems at last to have produced a salutary alarm in the minds of the cabinet; and well it may, for these officers, notwithstanding the quaintness of their titles, are nothing more than Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Subalterns.—We do not charge Mr. Attwood with any treasonable intent, but Mr. Attwood may not always command this dangerous and unconstitutional body of persons. But it is a curious speculation to imagine how the ministers can reconcile their present treatment of these Unions to their past. They have promoted, supported, and encouraged these associations. Earl Grey has received deputations from them, and held correspondence with them—two others of the Cabinet, Lord Althorp, and Lord John Russell, have sent their thanks, and complimented them for their patriotic efforts; and the latter Noble Lord told them that the House of Lords was a faction! Yet, these same Ministers pronounce these same Associations illegal and unconstitutional, and issue the King's order for suppressing them.

It is then, we say, a matter of curious speculation to guess how the Cabinet will reconcile this discrepancy of their conduct—why such an extraordinary change came over their minds in the course of a fortnight.—It is also a matter of serious consideration, whether the Unions will obey the Proclamation. We trust they will, but we cannot help reflecting that the Birmingham Union alone could in one week completely arm from the workshops of that vast laboratory of destructive weapons, 50,000 men, and send them to London. We do not expect or anticipate any such dreadful event, nevertheless, we cannot help adverting to the *possibility* of it; nor can we avoid thinking that these are fearful times for England. Would Lord Grey abate a little of his obstinacy respecting this fatal Bill, what blood and crime might even now be spared! The tories do not wish to put him and his friends out of office, but they will not submit to the hard terms which he attempts to impose upon them.

PROCLAMATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL UNIONS.

From the London Gazette, November 22.

WILLIAM R.—Whereas certain of our subjects, in different parts of our kingdom, have recently promulgated plans for voluntary associations, under the denomination of Political Unions, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and sub-divisions, under leaders with a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished by certain badges, and subject to the general control and direction of a superior Committee or Council, for which associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us, or that behalf. And whereas according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to us to be assumed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, to whose requisitions, calling upon them to be enrolled as Constables, the individuals composing such associations, are bound, in common with the rest of our subjects, to yield obedience. And whereas such associations, constituted and appointed, under such separate direction and command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested, as the Supreme Head of the State, for the protection of the public peace. And whereas we are determined to maintain, against all encroachments on our Royal power, those just prerogatives of the Crown, which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects; we have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, declaring all such Associations, so constituted and apprised as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorised combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November, 1831, and in the second year of our reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

BIRMINGHAM UNION.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Union Council, held on Tuesday, Mr. Attwood contradicted a report that had been circulated of an intention to arm the Association, a step which he knew to be illegal. A report drawn up by that gentleman and a committee, for a complete organization of the Society, was presented to the meeting and ordered to be printed and circulated previous to its adoption, which is to be finally determined at their next assembling. No doubt, however, exists as to its acceptation by the Society.—The plan is as follows, being intended, as stated by the committee, to enable the society to act as an efficient body of police, in the maintenance of the laws, in the protection of persons and property, and in the support of the King and his patriotic Ministers:—

"That the town be divided into seven divisions or districts, and that a station-house be appointed in each district.

"Ordinary Duties of a Tythingman.—Every Tythingman shall collect weekly from the nine men under him, their contributions to the Union, and pay the same into the hands of his constable.

"Ordinary Duties of a constable of a hundred.—Every constable of a hundred shall see that his tythingmen do their duty.

"Ordinary Duties of a Marshalman.—Every marshalman shall have the ordering of the sub-division under him, and see that all subordinate to him do their duty.

"Ordinary Duties of an Alderman.—Every Alderman is to preside over and regulate all the affairs of the Union within his division, and especially see that all subordinate to him do well their duty.

"Badges of Distinction.—Every member of the Union shall, at all assemblages of the Union, wear on his hat the colour of his district, with the number of the hundred to which he belongs, and his own personal number distinctly marked upon it. Every tythingman at all assemblages of the Union, to wear on his hat the colour of his district, with one Union Jack in front, and the number marked thereon. Every constable of a hundred to wear as above the colour of his district, with two Union Jacks, with the number of his hundred, and the number of his sub-division marked thereon. Every marshalman to wear as aforesaid the colour of his district, with three Union Jacks, and with the number of his division marked thereon. Each Alderman to wear across his body and on his left shoulder, a belt, the colour of his district, such belt to be three inches and a half broad, and made to carry a constable's staff.

"CHARLES JONES, Secretary to the Committee.

"Birmingham, Nov. 9."

From the Morning Post, Nov. 18.

The Ministerial Papers, which two days ago thought it necessary to attempt to dragoon the King into an immediate creation of new Peers sufficient to carry the Bill—that is, according to our computation, into the creation of about 250 Peers at one fell swoop—have suddenly become very tame and pacific. The Ministers will not retire, they now tell us. His Majesty need not be afraid of losing the services of Earl Grey and Lord Brougham just yet. The self-denying patriots will consent to remain a little longer in office, although no new Peers are to be created, although the Bill is still to be in danger, and although their allies of the Political Union are still to be tormented with apprehensions and misgivings. The report of the immediate retirement of Ministers, which originated in the brutal insolence of the Ministerial Press towards his Majesty personally, and in no other source, is thus officially contradicted by the same authority from which it at first proceeded; and we are glad to find that, for the present, matters are thus far made up between the conflicting parties, because we think it highly advantageous to the country that the present system of government should be a little more fully developed, and its consequences more clearly seen, before it is finally suppressed. Now that Ministers have knocked under, as in duty bound, to their Royal Master, after having vainly endeavoured to bully him, through the instrumentality of their Press, into acquiescence in their unconstitutional designs, it remains to be seen how they propose to deal with their democratic masters of the Political Unions, which will become every day, if we are not greatly deceived, more and more difficult to manage. Mr. O'Connell divides his time in Ireland between abuse of the Ministry, in the person of its representative in that country, Mr. Stanley, and the formation of a Political Union, the object of which, without any disguise, is to relieve that Gentleman, and his successors in all coming time, from the trouble of governing the Irish people, by undertaking that task itself. And Mr. Attwood is labouring we see to bring the Leviathan of Unions, that of Birmingham, into more manageable order, by breaking it up into a multitude of affiliated Societies, the whole of which are to be under the command of Mr. Attwood, the gentleman who, the other day, we recollect, thought he could cure every evil under which the country laboured by the stupendous fraud of debasing the currency. The folly and quackery of all this would be ridiculous, if it were not both wicked and dangerous. Its toleration for a single day, amounts to a full demonstration that the existing Government is neither honest nor permanent. Who but a treacherous Ministry, who but a Minister, knowing moreover that his tenure of office is merely from day to day, would endure proceedings by which the name and idea of Government is brought into disgrace and contempt?

FRANCE.—The long expected decree of the French King, appointing a new batch of Peers, has at length made its appearance. It is dated Nov. 29th, and elevates thirty-six persons to the dignity of Peerage *for life*. The object is, to secure a majority in the upper House in favor of abolishing *hereditary* peerage.—The Chamber of Deputies had been principally occupied for several days in discussing a proposition to exclude the family of Charles X. and his descendants forever from the French territory; and also to place his effects under the direction of Finance, until the liquidation and settlement of the civil list should be arranged. Both propositions were finally adopted. The vote on the banishment of the Bourbons stood 251 to 69. A vote was also taken by the Chambers to exclude the Napoleon family.

Among the new peers thus created, will be found many individuals who have acted conspicuous parts in the varying scenes of which France has been so fertile a theatre. Maret, Duke of Bassano, Generals Drouot, Pajol and Excelmans, all eminent and devoted officers of Napoleon. Cuvieri, a name dear to science, but that of a decided ultra royalist. Fernand Foy, a son of the celebrated general and deputy, though only 18 years of age. The prince of Moskowa, son of Marshal Ney, whose first act, it is said, will be to obtain from the Chamber, of which he has become a member, and which condemned his father to death, some declaration which will wash off the stain affixed by them on the memory of his parent.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 23d contains a letter of O. P. Q. from Paris, dated November 17th, and headed with these lines—"The Bourbons and the descendants of *Napoleon* are to be banished! Poland is to be incorporated with Russia; M. Casimir Perieri is to propose that France shall disarm." The writer says: "I am obliged to state that the Napoleon party in France is most *formidable*. Louis Philippe and his Ministers are a vast deal more afraid of the Duke of Reichstadt than they are of the Duke of Bordeaux. Austria has refused to avow what her intentions are with regard to the son of Napoleon. There are sixty-nine Napoleonists in the Chamber of Deputies."

POLAND.—The accounts from Poland are of a very unfavorable and gloomy description. There is scarcely a family that has not lost some of its members by the war, or that is not uneasy about some of them, in regard to their future fate. Prosperity is destroyed, and commerce revives but slowly.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has refused to repay the Prussian government the expenses of the Polish army in passing through that country. This was to be expected, and he has forbidden the officers of that corps, as well as those of the corps of Romarino, Rozyski, and Kaminski, to return either into Russia or Poland. The Senate sustains its proposition of incorporating Poland with Russia by the following arguments: The Poles, by their Revolution of November, violated the Act of the Congress of Vienna, and thereby lost their claim to the protection of the great Powers; they also violated the capitulation of Warsaw by assuming a hostile position at Plosk, after having submitted to the mercy of the Emperor. The Senate also argues, that by entirely abolishing the separate government of Poland, all pretext for future rebellion will be destroyed, and the peace of Europe rendered secure.

A letter from Breslau, dated Nov. 7th, states that the King of Prussia has granted a general amnesty to such of his subjects in the Grand Duchy of Posen, as emigrated into Poland in order to take part in the late events there.

Is there a freeman on earth who will not open his heart and his purse to the noble exiles? "*Ils ont tout sacrifice*," said a French Minister the other day, "*hors l'honneur*." Honour remains—the most wretched exile among them is a better, aye, and a prouder man, than the best of his oppressors. Freemen let it not be said that America is the only country worthy of affording an asylum to men who have sacrificed every thing for freedom. Have you not room among you for a few? They will honour your country by their presence as they have honoured their means in abandoning their own country now that it has become the prey of the spoiler, and can contain no longer the patriot and the freeman. Barbarians and despots riot in possessions earned by industry and long protected by valour against hosts of invaders.—The Russian rules in the capital of Sobieski. The star of Poland is set in the night of Russian ignorance, barbarity, and persecution.—*London Courier.*

Polish Jewesses.—A late work on Poland says:—The beauty of the Polish Jewesses has a character quite the reverse of that which constitutes the charm of the christian females. Dignity, feeling, tender melancholy, and not unfrequently deep seated sorrow, are expressed in the fair daughters of Israel, whose notions of virtue and decorum are as rigid as the laws of their forefathers. Their faithful adherence to their national costume serves to heighten their natural attractions. The writer of this work, says, "he is convinced that Eve must have been a Pole."

GERMANY.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, without a dissenting voice, has passed a bill for the emancipation of the Jews within its jurisdiction.

Up to the 14th of November, at noon, the number of cases of Cholera in Berlin amounted to 2121, of which 715 were cured, and 1355 terminated fatally. There were then not over 51 cases in a course of treatment.

A letter from Berlin of November 4th says: "We learn that the Polish General Skrzynecki has arrived in this capital, on his way to France."

SAXONY.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 16th instant, contains the following, dated Dresden, November 10:—"The saying, that Europe is no longer divided into nations, but into parties, seems to be confirmed every day. The party conflicts of one people have direct influence upon the political existence of another, and the final fate of nations at last depends on the victory of one or the other of the great parties—the party of legitimacy, and the party of the sovereign people. In no way this struggle between the two principles is remarkable, from the visible consequences it produces even on the meanest of the people. The free discussions of the German papers have lately been directed towards effecting a union of the several German States.—The attainment of this object is the wish of the most enlightened part of the people. In the mean while, no time is lost here, and every thing proceeds according to the new direction given to public affairs. The Ministry is already appointed, and important changes are about to be made in the old system, especially in the administration of justice and the levying of taxes."

BELGIUM.—The treaty between the Five Powers and King Leopold was signed in London on the 15th Nov., incorporating the 24 articles of that between Belgium and Holland, with three additional clauses. Article 25, places all the preceding articles under the guarantee of the Five Powers. Art. 26, declares that there shall be peace and amity between the King of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia on the one part, and the King of the Belgians on the other. Art. 27, prescribes that the treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months at latest.

In reference to this recognition, the London Globe remarks:—"what will follow, as respects Dutch obstinacy, may now be easily anticipated. The King of Holland appears to be as spiteful as he is sulky.—If the annoyances to which he is again exposing the Belgians be continued, we do not see how the Five Powers can refuse to interfere on behalf of the latter.

ITALY.—*New discoveries at Pompeii.*—The Naples Journal announces that a discovery has been made in the ruins of Pompeii of greater value and interest than any that has preceded it. On the 24th October a picture in mosaic was found in the Triclinium of the house said to belong to Flamius; it is about 30 palms long by 10 palms in width, (or about 18 feet by 9 English) and of exquisite workmanship. The subject is the battle of Jarpedon from the Iliad, the figures being half the natural size. Time has injured some parts of this precious relic, which, however, is still the *chef d'œuvre* of Pompeii, as to the expression of the figures, the perfection of the drawing, and what is more rare in a marble picture, the finish of the execution. The King and the whole court have been to view this magnificent mosaic, and while there the room adjoining the Triclinium was explored, and several vases and utensils in silver and bronze brought to light.

The celebrated astronomer, Louis Pons, who was the Keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and who was known in the scientific world by his numerous discoveries with regard to the comets and their orbits, died at Florence on the 14th Oct. last.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies states that the King has given the name of "Ferdinandea" to the new volcanic Island which has made its appearance near the southern coast of Sicily. It denies that the government of Great Britain has taken possession of said Island, or has any intention of so doing.

From the Boston Courier, January 16.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—London dates to Nov. 30, were received here on Saturday evening, by Mr. Atkinson, a passenger in the Columbia, who landed at Newport on Saturday morning.

The Daily Report from Sunderland, Nov. 28th, states that the Cholera was increasing, and that, on that day, there were fourteen new cases. From the 26th Oct. to the 28th Nov. there were 256 cases, and 86 deaths.

A very serious riot is said to have taken place at Lyons, in France, between the manufacturers and the workmen, which continued for three days. The cause of the riot was the distressed state of the workmen. The rioters obtained complete possession of the city, ransacked, pillaged, and set fire to various parts of it—and threw into the flames and burnt upon immense amount of stock, furniture, and account books. The National Guard took part with the manufacturers and fired upon the rioters. A cannonade was kept up by the Guards during the whole time, which caused a dreadful slaughter. The last accounts state that the place was more quiet—and that the Duke of Orleans had left Paris for Lyons.

Mr. Atkinson states that as he was leaving London, criers were giving notice in the streets, that publications were in the Press, which would contain an account of an *Insurrection in Lisbon, and the flight of Don Miguel.*

Loss of the George Canning.—The fine ship George Canning, one of the regular packets between New York and Liverpool, was cast away on Abscombe Beach near Egg Harbor, N. J. on Saturday night.—The crew and passengers were safely landed and it is supposed that a large part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state, and the ship itself perhaps may be got off. The wreck was occasioned by mistaking the ship's position, no opportunity for a clear observation having been afforded for several days owing to the haziness of the atmosphere.—*N. York Observer.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON,

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1832.

Precisely at one o'clock P. M. His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR arrived at the Province Building, and, immediately after, the Honorable House of Assembly were summoned to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where His Excellency addressed them in the following luminous SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I HAVE availed myself of as early an opportunity of meeting you for the first time in General Assembly, as I thought would be most consistent with your convenience, and a due regard to the public service.

It affords me great pleasure to find, from the concurring testimony of those best acquainted with the subject, as well as from my own short experience and observation, that I may congratulate you on the prosperous and improving state of the Agriculture of the Province. The encouragement of that great and permanent branch of industry, upon which the great body of the people mainly depend for comfort and support is among all nations considered to be an object of the very first importance; but in a young Country, especially, it is one that is peculiarly entitled to the constant attention of a wise and watchful Legislature.

I am happy at the same time to have it in my power to state, that the Trade and Fisheries of the Country, are, under all circumstances, in a thriving and promising condition. But when we consider the great and manifold natural advantages with which this Province has been favoured for prosecuting mercantile pursuits, the due protection and encouragement of Commerce must be viewed as one of the leading principles of our Provincial Policy; and it is not too much to hope, that the time is fast approaching, when the inherent and collateral resources of the Country will be brought into full and active operation.

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

I have directed the Treasurer's Accounts, and the documents connected with them, to be laid before you. In consequence of the duties on articles imported from the United States having been taken off, you are no doubt prepared to expect a declaration in our Revenue of the last year. I am happy, however, in having authority for stating, that this has not altogether arisen from that cause, but has been, in a great measure, occasioned by a vast diminution in the quantity of imported Provisions, and by a great decrease in the consumption of Ardent Spirits. It is also satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding the operation of the causes abovementioned, our Revenue of the last year, although less productive than the unusually large one of 1830, still very nearly equals the average amount of that of former years; and I feel persuaded, that any loss of Revenue that is to be ascribed to the two last mentioned causes, will be hailed rather as a source of congratulation than of regret, by all who have the good of the Province, and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants at heart. Here I must also remark, that in order to arrive at a fair view of the subject due allowance must be made for the Treasury disbursements of last year, in returned duties upon re-exported articles, generally of the above description, and which duties were of course included in the Revenue of 1830.

It appears from the Report of the Commissioners of St. Paul's Island Light House, that some expenses have been incurred in erecting Buildings, and in providing for the relief of persons who may unfortunately be thrown on that Island. The Report I have directed to be laid before you, and my recommendation cannot be wanting to induce you to persevere in directing your attention to works of this description; works which are as beneficial to Commerce, as they are honorable to Humanity.

I shall also direct to be immediately prepared, and laid before you, a plan and estimate of a new Light House, to replace the one which was lately unfortunately destroyed by fire, on Partridge Island.

I rely on your providing for the ordinary Services of the Province, and for such other necessary purposes as may come under your consideration. Your wisdom and experience will at all times dispose you to view the interests of every class of the Community as intimately and inseparably connected with the progressive and steady prosecution of those objects of public utility, tending to advance the settlement of the Country, and to develope its natural resources.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have great satisfaction in being able to acquaint you, that some disturbances which had taken place in the Madawaska Settlement, and which threatened almost as soon as I had landed among you, to interrupt the peace and tranquillity of the Province, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. The attempt to set up a Foreign Government within the Jurisdiction of the Province, was met by the trial and conviction before the Supreme Court at this place, of certain individuals concerned in that attempt. But the conduct of these persons having, in the true spirit of friendly policy, been frankly disavowed by the proper authorities in the United States, I was enabled, in a way that admitted of no misconstruction, and by the exercise of the most grateful prerogative with which His Majesty has been pleased to intrust me, to shew, that there is no want in the King's Authorities here, of a cordial disposition to cultivate those feelings of amity and good neighbourhood with the adjoining Power, in the maintenance of which both nations are equally and deeply interested.

There is no object connected with the improvement and future prospects of the Province to which I attach greater importance, than to the construction and improvement of Great Roads between the chief Towns and principal Settlements of the Country. Without good lines of communication, the growth and progress of a country in wealth and population must ever be precarious and slow; while on the other hand, their existence is always regarded as conclusive testimony of a prospering and flourishing community: the subject is one well worthy of your most serious and unwearied attention. Under judicious management, and a wise and well organized system of expenditure, every shilling laid out on the roads will be amply repaid in the increasing value of private property; and every new path opened into the Forests, will prove a future Avenue, through which will be diffused the native riches of the soil.

My attention has already been drawn to the great advantages that would attend the construction of a good Towing Path along the banks of the St. John, from the point where Steam Navigation ceases, to facilitate and promote the growing commercial intercourse, and inland traffic, between Fredericton and the upper country. I recommend this subject to your consideration.

I cannot quit this interesting topic, without warmly recommending the adoption of some well-digested measures for encouraging the settlement of the Province, and for peopling, with industrious Emigrants from the Parent State, the many millions of acres of rich and fertile land still remaining in a state of unproductive waste. As the forests recede, before an active and increasing population, and as new lands appear, teeming with the natural gifts of a beneficent Providence, we cannot doubt, with such a field for industry and enterprise to work upon, that NEW-BRUNSWICK many, under the blessing of an all-wise and overruling Power, soon attain a high degree of prosperity, —for as the Plough advances, Wealth and Commerce ever follow in its train.

I earnestly recommend to your continued protection, the defensive force of the Province. An efficient and well organized Militia is the Constitutional Bulwark of a brave and loyal people; and is, therefore, well entitled to the full benefit of your countenance and support. On this head, in obedience to the King's Command, I shall have occasion to address you by Special Message.

The constant and careful superintendence of the different Seminaries of Education and Learning in the Province, must always be among the most pleasing duties of a Paternal Legislature. In reviewing your proceedings for some years back, I have marked, with satisfaction, your unwearied liberality in supporting these institutions; and your recorded opinion "That the advancement of Literature is a real blessing to Mankind," will find a ready echo in every generous mind. With such sentiments as these before me, I need scarcely commend to your continued countenance and consideration, all the existing Establishments, for the diffusion of knowledge in the Province.

I avail myself of this early opportunity to assure you, that I take a deep and most lively interest in this Province, and that my best efforts shall at all times be zealously directed to promote its welfare and prosperity. To render NEW-BRUNSWICK every year a more important Member of the Great Empire of which it forms a part; and to shew how well it merits the unceasing care and solicitude of the Government of our Most Gracious Sovereign, are the sound and enlightened principles which, I feel assured, will guide, in all their deliberations, the Representatives of a Loyal and Patriotic People.

Upon the return of Mr. Speaker and the Gentlemen of the Assembly to their own House, Mr. J. Humbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to revive an Act for the prevention of desertion among His Majesty's troops, and of unlawful dealings with soldiers.—Leave granted.

W. B. Kinnear, and Alexander Rankin, Esquires, took the oaths and their seats.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech was read by Mr. Speaker, from the chair, after which the usual formalities were proceeded with.—The 11th day of February next, was limited as the last day for receiving Petitions.—Immediately after the appointment of the Committee of Trade—

Mr. Rankin rose, and said, "Mr. Speaker:—On my return to this country from England, I heard that the Speaker of this House, you, William Crane, Esquire"——

The Hon. Member was here interrupted by Mr. Partelow, who moved the standing order of the House; upon which strangers were ordered to withdraw.—[Quarter past 2 P. M.]

The House remained in Debate with closed doors upwards of two hours, immediately after which it adjourned.

Friday, January 20.

The House was this day wholly occupied in receiving Petitions, &c. which elicited no important discussion, and in conversation on matters of form.

Among other Petitions received, was one from 83 Merchants and Traders of the City of St. John, (presented by Mr. Partelow), praying for the establishment of a new Bank in that city; and one from the Elders, &c. of the Scotch Kirk in St. John, (presented by Mr. Kinnear), praying for an alteration in their Charter, so as to separate the management of the temporalities from that of the spiritualities of their Church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Allen, *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, in answer to his Speech at the opening of this Session.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Allen, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Taylor, be a Committee to prepare the Address.

Committee of Privileges.—Messrs. Chandler, Simonds, End, Weldon, and Barlow.

Committee to Examine Public and Private Accounts.—Messrs. Partelow, Ward, Cunard, End, and Smith.

Committee of Trade.—Messrs. Simonds, Kinnear, Rankin, Wyer, Barlow, and Cunard.