The Weekly Observer.

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1832.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
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(half to be paid in advance.)

Weekly Almanack.

March—1832.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
7 Wednesday	6 21	5 39	11 27	1 44
8 Thursday	6 19	5 41	morn.	2 27
9 Friday	6 17	5 43	0 36	3 17
10 Saturday	6 16	5 44	1 44	4 23
11 Sunday	6 14	5 46	2 47	5 50
12 Monday	6 13	5 47	3 42	7 23
13 Tuesday	6 11	5 49	4 30	8 40

First Quarter 9th, 2h. 49m. evening.

Assize of Bread.

Published March 1, 1832.

	lbs.	oz.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh,	2	3
The Sixpenny Rye,	3	0

And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

THE GARLAND.

From the London Metropolitan for January.

THE POWER OF RUSSIA.
BY T. CAMPBELL.

So all this gallant blood has gush'd in vain!
And Poland, by the Northern Condor's beak
And talons torn, lies prostrated again.
O, British patriots, that were wont to speak
Once loudly on this theme, now hush'd or meek!
O, heartless men of Europe—Goth and Gaul!
Cold, adder-deaf to Poland's dying shriek;—
That saw the world's last land of heroes fall—
The brand of burning shame is on you all—all—all!

But this is not the drama's closing act;
Its tragic curtain must uprise anew.
Nations, mute accessories to the fact,
That Upas-tree of power, whose fostering dew
Was Polish blood, has yet to cast o'er you
The lengthening shadow of its head elate—
A deadly shadow, darkening nature's hue.
To all that's hallow'd, righteous, pure, and great,
Wo! wo! when they are reach'd by Russia's withering hate.

Russia, that on his throne of adamant,
Consults what nation's breast shall next be gored:
He on Polonia's Golgotha will plant
His standard fresh; and horde succeeding horde,
On patriot tomb-stones he will whet the sword,
For more stupendous slaughters of the free.
Then Europe's realms, when their best blood is pour'd,
Shall miss thee, Poland, as they bend the knee,
All—all in grief, but none in glory likening thee.

Why smote ye not the Giant whilst he reel'd?
O fair occasion, gone forever by!
To have lock'd his lances in their northern field,
Innocuous as the phantom chivalry
That flames and hurtles from yon boreal sky!
Now wave thy pennon, Russia, o'er the land
Once Poland; build thy bristling castles high;
Dig dungeons deep; for Poland's wrested brand
Is now a weapon new to widen thy command—

An awful width! Norwegian woods shall build
His fleets; the Swede his vassal, and the Dane:
The glebe of fifty kingdoms shall be till'd
To feed his dazzling, desolating train,
Camp'd, sunless, 'twixt the Black and Baltic main:
Brute hosts, I own; but Sparta could not write,
And Rome, half-barbarous, bound Achaia's chain:
So Russia's spirit, 'midst Sclavonic night,
Burns with a fire more dread than all your polish'd light.

But Russia's limbs (so blinded statesmen say)
Are crude and too colossal to cohere.
O lamentable weakness! reckoning weak
The stripling Titan, strengthening year by year.
What implement lacks he for war's career,
That grows on earth, or in its floods and mines,
(Eighth sharer of the inhabitable sphere,)
Whom Persia bows to, China ill confines,
And India's homage waits when Albion's star declines?

But time will teach, the Russ ev'n conquering
Has handmaid arts: ay, ay, the Russ will woo
All sciences that speed Bellona's car,
All murder's tactic arts, and win them too;
But never holier muses shall imbue
His breast, that's made of nature's basest clay:
The sabre, knout, and dungeon's vapor blue
His laws and ethics: far from him away
Are all the lovely Nine, that breathe but freedom's day.

Say, ev'n his serfs, half-humanized, should learn
Their human rights,—will Mars put out his flame
In Russian bosoms? no, he'll bid them burn
A thousand years for martial fame,
Like Romans: yet forgive me, Roman name!
Rome could impart what Russia never can;
Proud civic rights to salve submission's shame.
Our strife is coming; but in freedom's van
The Polish eagle's fall is big with fate to man

Proud bird of old!—Mohammed's moon recoil'd
Before thy swoop: had we been timely bold,
That swoop, still free, had stun'd the Russ, and foil'd
Earth's new oppressors, as it foiled her old.
Now thy majestic eyes are shut and cold:
And colder still Polonia's children find
The sympathetic hands that we outhold.
But, Poles, when we are gone, the world will mind,
Ye bore the brunt of fate and bled for human kind.

So hallow'dly have ye fulfill'd your part,
My pride repudiates even the sigh that blends
With Poland's name—name written on my heart
My heroes, my grief-consecrated friends!
Your sorrow, in nobility, transcends
Your conqueror's joy: his cheek may blush; but shame
Can tinge not your's, though exile tear descends;
Nor would ye change your conscience, cause, and name,
For his, with all his wealth, and all his felon fame.

Thee, Niemciewitz,* whose song of stirring power
The Czar forbids to sound in Polish lands;
Thee, Czartoryski, in thy banish'd bower,
The patricide, who in thy palace stands
May envy; proudly may Polonia's bands
Throw down their swords at Europe's feet in scorn,
Saying—"Russia, from the metal of these brands
Shall forge the fetters of your sons unborn;
Our setting star is your misfortune's rising morn."

* This venerable man, the most popular and influential of Polish poets, and President of the Academy at Warsaw, is now in London: he is seventy-four years old; but his noble spirit is rather mellowed than decayed by age. He was the friend of Fox, Kosciusko, and Washington. Rich in anecdote, like Franklin, he has also a striking resemblance to him in countenance.

MISCELLANEA.

The widowed consort of the late Grand Duke Constantine has fallen a victim to her grief for the loss of her husband. Her death is thus announced in the Imperial Gazette of St. Petersburgh, under date of Nov. 30th:—"Yesterday, at half past one o'clock in the morning, died, in the ancient palace of Czarskojsselo, after a long and painful illness, her highness the Princess Jeanette Antowna Lowiez, widow of &c. &c. This amiable lady, says the London Court Journal, was the only being who could ever tame the elder brother of the Czar. She was the only being he loved, or was beloved by on earth.

Institutions of the Jews, &c.—The following are extracts from a History of Palestine, by the Rev. Dr. M. Russell, being a volume of the *Cabinet Library*:—

"*Equality of Condition among the Jews.*—Among the Israelites there was no distinction as to literary privilege or philosophical sectarianism. There was no profane vulgar in the chosen people. The stores of divine knowledge were open to all alike. The descendant of Jacob beheld in every member of his tribe a brother and not a master; one who in all the respects which give to man dignity and self-esteem, was his equal in the strictest sense of the term.—Hence the noble flame of patriotism which glowed in all the Hebrew institutions before the people became corrupted by idolatry and a too frequent intercourse with the surrounding tribes; and hence, too, the still more noble spirit of fraternal affection which breathed in their ancient law, their devotional writers, and their prophets.

"*Schools of the Prophets.*—Our attention is first attracted by the several allusions which are scattered over the earlier books of the Old Testament to the Schools of the Prophets. These were establishments obviously intended to prepare young men for certain offices analogous to those which are discharged in our days by the different orders of the clergy; maintained in some degree at the public expense; and placed under the superintendence of persons who were distinguished for their gravity and high endowments.—The principal studies pursued in these convents appear to have been poetry and music, the elements of which were necessary to the young prophet when he was called to take a part in the worship of Jehovah. In the book of Samuel we find the pupils performing on psalteries, tabrets, and harps; and in the first section of the Chronicles it is said that the sons of Asaph, of Heman, and of Jeduthun, prophesied with harps, with psalteries, and with cymbals. For the same reason Miriam, the sister of Moses, is called a prophetess.—When preparing to chant her song of triumph, upon the destruction of the Egyptians at the Red Sea, 'she took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances.'

"We have ascribed the cultivation of sacred knowledge to the schools of the prophets, without having been able to trace very distinctly the institution of these seminaries to the Levitical colleges, the proper fountains of the national literature. In the days of Samuel, it would appear that the necessity of certain subordinate establishments had been admitted, in order to supply a class of persons qualified to instruct such of the people as lived at a distance from the cities of the Levites. The rule of the prophetic schools seems to have borne some resemblance to that of the better description of christian convents in the primitive ages; enjoining abstinence and labour, together with an implicit obedience to the authority of their superiors. The clothing also, it may be presumed, was humble, and somewhat peculiar. A rough garment, fastened with a girdle round the loins, is alluded to by Zechariah; while the impression made on the courtiers at Ramoth-gilead, by the appearance of one of the sons of the prophets, sent thither by Elisha, would lead us to the same conclusion.

"*Jerusalem.*—From the summit of the hills a desert stretches along to the Lake Asphaltites, presenting nothing but stones and ashes, and a few thorny shrubs. The sides of the mountains enlarge, and assume an aspect at once more grand and more barren. By little and little the scanty vegetation languishes and dies; even mosses disappear, and a red burning hue succeeds to the whiteness of the rocks. In the centre of this amphitheatre there is an arid basin, enclosed on all sides with summits scattered over with a yellow coloured pebble, and affording a single aperture to the east, through which the surface of the Dead Sea and the distant hills of Arabia present themselves to the eye. In the midst of this country of stones, encircled by a wall, we perceive extensive ruins, stunted cypresses, bushes of the aloe and prickly pear, while huts of the meanest order, resembling white-washed sepulchres, are spread over the desolated mass.—This spot is Jerusalem."

IRISH POPULATION.

Dublin—Males 90,220, females 111,787—total in 1831, 202,007; in 1821 185,581—increase 16,126.

Cork—In 1831, 106,980; in 1821, 100,536—increase 6444.

Limerick—In 1831, 65,092; in 1821, 58,422—increase 6670.

County Limerick—Males 115,600, females 117,889—total 233,505.

Drogheda—Males 8178, females 9187—total in 1831, 17,365; in 1821, 18,118—decrease 753.

Belfast in 1757, 8549 inhabitants; in 1782, 13,105; in 1791, 18,320; in 1813, 27,832; in 1821, 38,277; in 1831, 53,737.

Ballymacarret—In 1781, 419; in 1791, 1208; in 1831, 5168.

County Antrim—In 1831, 313,630; in 1821, 263,205—increase 50,425.

County Fermanagh—Population in 1831, 149,565 increase over last census about 18,000.

Queen's County—Population in 1831, males 72,009; females 73,024—total 145,033.

Kilkenny—Population in 1831, males 11,387; females 12,845, total 23,941; in 1821, 23,239.

Dundalk—Population in 1831, 13,359; in 1821 it was not 9,000.

Sligo—Population in 1831, males 7,054; females 8,098—total 15,152

Ennis—Population in 1831, males 5,800; females 6,592—total 12,392.

Boyle—Population in 1831, 12,697.

City of Londonderry—Males 9,065, females 10 620—total 19,685. Parish of Glendermot (Liberties)—10,338; total 30,023.

County Waterford—In 1831, houses 21,886, males 72,170, females 75,207—total 148,077; in 1821, 127,842; increase 20,235.

Statistics of Lyons.—The city of Lyons is situated 279 miles east from Paris, on the river Saone, and in 1828, contained about 186,000 inhabitants; its streets are narrow and dark, the houses are built of stone, and are seven or eight stories high; it contains a Royal College, and many distinguished literary institutions, and has a library of upwards of one hundred thousand volumes. Lyons is particularly celebrated for its extensive silk establishments, and the beauty and durability of the articles made; it is also largely engaged in the manufacture of beautiful shawls, crapes, silk hose, and gold and silver lace; and much of the silk raised in France and Italy is carried to this city to be worked up into beautiful fabrics.

The silk establishments in Lyons are stated at 7140, and the number of looms employed at 18,829; this will explain, in some degree, from whence the prodigious number of 60,000 workmen were assembled to ask for bread, and to plead for it at the point of the bayonet. Lyons is considered the second city in France, and was the scene of desolating contests during the revolution of 1792.

Colonel Bouchette had the honour of an interview, a few days since, with his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to express his approbation of the valuable labors of that gentleman in the Canadas, and to commend the work upon which he has been so long engaged, and which he has just published, entitled "The British Dominions in North America."—London pap.

TUMULT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Minister of Public Instruction having appeared at the tribune to defend a larger vote of money for the civil list than had been proposed by the commission, and having uttered the sentiment in reply to a deputy—"If you banish luxury from the palace of the King, it will be soon banished from the houses of his *subjects*,"—the deputies of the extremes of the Chamber rose and cried aloud—"Louis Philip has no subjects." M. M. Caber, Clerc Lasalle, La Boissiere and others exclaimed, the King has no subjects. Order, order! let the minister be called to order! M. Marchal—Those who make kings are no longer subjects, but citizens. During five minutes not a word was heard except personal and outrageous cries against the *juste milieu*. The tumult and disorder continued during the remainder of the sitting. Although the President might be seen ringing with violence his great bell, yet it could not be heard. No one paid any attention to the President, and the most tumultuous and violent observations were made by all parties, one against the other, in various parts of the chamber. At half past six the sitting closed in the midst of noise, menace and agitation.

COLONIAL.

Halifax, February 22.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop made a powerful appeal on Sunday last to the congregation of St. Paul's and to the public, in favor of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

This society, owing to the great extent of its usefulness, will, it is feared, soon be obliged to diminish the allowance to its Missionaries in the Colonies, in which case the clergy of the established Church in these Provinces will become, in a still greater degree than they are at present, dependent upon the good feelings and liberality of their parishioners, and we trust will experience that support which will place them above pecuniary wants and difficulties, and encourage them to persevere zealously in the discharge of their important duties. It must be peculiarly gratifying to the Lord Bishop to know that the Ministers employed throughout the Diocese are in every way deserving of the confidence reposed in them—their morality is in accordance with the precepts they are commanded to teach, and their ability to enforce the sacred doctrines highly creditable to them.

We should be extremely sorry to see the respectability of the Church of England lessened in these colonies, by the circumstances of the diminution of the allowance long made to it by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Its principles are tolerant, and neither bigotry, nor a desire to detract from the merits of other religious persuasions, mark its course—it harmonises with other sects, and a most happy cordiality exists, which we hope will be warmly and ardently cherished. Society can only be upheld by moral, christian, and charitable feelings, and every friend to peace and good order will encourage them. To us has it always afforded pleasure in noticing, that if a church, a chapel, or any house to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, is to be built in the poorer settlements of the Province, subscriptions to the object are asked of the members of all religious denominations, nor are they solicited in vain—all are actuated with a common desire to assist the praiseworthy motive which prompts the application, and all lending a helping hand to the good work.

The collection in St. Paul's Church on Sunday amounted to £170. And we have no doubt further donations will be handed to the Rector and Church Wardens.—*Royal Gazette.*

House of Assembly, Quebec, Feb. 16.

The House Resolved—That this House do fully persist in the accusations brought in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, against James Stuart, Esquire, Attorney General in this Province, and also that this House doth persist in its humble petition to His Majesty, praying him to remove the said functionary from his said offices and to grant him no office of trust in this Province.

February 17.—The House went up with the Speaker to the Castle to receive His Excellency's answer to its Address praying the suspension of Mr. Justice Kerr; the answer is as follows:—

"It is no less the interest than it is the manifest and bounden duty of the Executive Government of this Province, to maintain therein the Administration of Justice in all its purity.

"It will be my duty to communicate to His Majesty's Government the opinion of the House of Assembly, that the two Offices of Judge of the Court of King's Bench and Judge Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty are incompatible in the same person, and ought to be held and filled by two several persons.

"In the course of last Session an Address was presented to me by the House of Assembly, praying that I would suspend from the exercise of his functions one of the great Law Officers of the Crown, until His Majesty's pleasure should be known regarding a Petition from the House praying for his dismissal from office.

"After due deliberation I complied with the wish of the House, and ever since that time the reflections of each succeeding day, have but served to establish more firmly in my mind the conviction of the expediency and justice of the course adopted by me on that occasion.

"The present case however differs essentially from that to which I have just alluded, for the party whose suspension is now prayed for, is a Public Officer, the tenor of whose office is at this moment undergoing a material and most important change, and should the Bill now in progress for securing the Independence of the Judges pass into a Law, he will no longer be subject as the Judges of the Province have heretofore been, to the pleasure of the Crown.

"Moreover since it has been officially notified to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, that His Majesty's Government is disposed to concur in the necessary measures for rendering the Judges independent of the pleasure of the Crown, it becomes my duty as the King's Representative, to consider those public officers in the light, in which His Majesty, in accordance with the views of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, is desirous of seeing them placed.

"Therefore, taking into consideration the peculiar features of this case as just represented, I find myself under the necessity of declining to suspend Mr. Justice Kerr from the exercise of his functions, until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, upon the single Address of the House of Assembly; Nevertheless, being at all times perfectly disposed as far as my sense of duty will permit, to meet the wishes of the House, and with the view of conforming on the present occasion as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the provisions of the Act for securing the Independence of the Judges, now awaiting the Royal sanction, I shall be prepared to suspend Mr. Justice Kerr, from the exercise of his functions until His Majesty's pleasure is known, upon receiving a joint Address to that effect from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

Castle of St. Lewis, 17th February, 1832.

Quebec, Feb. 17.—*Precautions against the Cholera.*—The Assembly this morning placed £10,000 at the disposal of His Excellency Lord Aylmer, to provide for the enforcement of quarantine regulations next summer. The site chosen for that purpose is understood to be *Grosse Isle*, an Island about thirty-five miles below the port, where there is a good harbor for ships. The Island will be placed entirely under the military, and all the regulations will be enforced by them. Communications by telegraph can be received in ... erected during ... only requisite to ... urence

February 13.— ... informed the A... answer to the Ad... ceived orders fr... Assembly detail... Timber Licen... be appropriated ... Province.—*Ib.*

York, (U... tures already ... home by Mr. ... vernor, the rev... tive council, the ... ceeds four thous... to Mr. McIntosh ...

The contract for ... church in this town ... by Mr. Ritchie for £8,400. ... building will cost £11,000, includ... is not included in the estimate.—*Ib.*

Mr. McKenzie has been re-elected fo... of York by a majority of 522 votes over ...

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint John, N. B. 5th March, 1832.

[Per]sons calling for these Letters, will please say they are Advertised.

A.
...erel
...atthew

Hogan, John
Henderson, David
Heddy, John
Hagan, Patt
Haund, William
Hewitt, William
Higgins Hugh
Hadson, George
Hubble, Amison S.
Hunter, Alexander
Hewit, William
Hawks, James
Haggarty, William
Harvey, John
Hammond, Hugh
Hagarty, John
Harvey, John
Hamilton, Andrew
Hurst, Joseph
Harrison, Morriss
Hunter, George
Harris, James
Hammond, Humbert
Heaton, Wm.

I.
Johnston, Wm. 2
Innis, John 2
Jones, Susan
...es, John
...Ann 2
...Isaac

M'Donald, Michael
M'Connel, Mary
M'Micken, Alexander
M'Kennan, John
M'Evety, John
M'Kenzie, Ambrose
M'Kenzie, Archibald
M'Moren, Patrick
M'Vicar, Peter
M'Cabe, Patrick, 2
M'Laughlan, Eliza
M'Cawley, William
M'Lane, John
M'Kenney, Catharine
M'Henery, William
M'Carthy, Margaret

N.
Noone, Martin
Nelis, George
Neish, William
Nenin, Wm.
Newcomb, John C.
Newcomb, John
Nixon, Thomas

O.
O'Bryan, Michael
Owens, John
Oughterson, Wm.
Osborn, Henry
O'Bryen, Bridell 2
O'Kane, Dennis
O'Sullivan, Daniel
O'Brien, Henry
O'Donnell, James
O'Brien, Edward
Aulston, Peter
O'Nail, Daniel
O'Leary, Timothy

P
Ponder, James
Pomeray, Hannah Y.
Patterson, Margaret
Peak, Jane
Perkins, Felicity
Phillips, Patrick
Phillipson, John
Pake, Jane
Pattengill, John 2
...ender, Robert P.
...ton, Ellen

Q.
..., Samuel
...O, Arthur
T... Patt
Wate... B.

Steel, Robert
Slater, John
Shaffcott, William
Stewart, John
Salmon, George
Squires, Capt. B.
Sepple, Mary
Splane, Michael
Smith, AKnell
Small, Michael
Sperce, Mary
Sharpe, John
Smyth, Sophia
Summers, Thomas
Steele, Mary
Sharkey, Bernard
Simmonds, Elizabeth
Stephen, James
Stevens Andrew
Sullivan Timothy
Snell John
Sullivan Thomas
Smiley Mr.
Sherrid John
Smith John

T.
Thristle Jain
Tabb William
Thompson William
Thompson Mrs.
Turner Elanor
2 Thomas Samuel
Taylor James
Thompson Nancy
Thompson Robert
Throne Elizabeth
2 Tearny Dennis
Trimble Matthew
Thompson John
Thompson Jas.
Turner Lauren...

W.
Walsh Patrick
Walsh Bernard
Wilcox Mr. J.
Whittle Hugh
Wakem John
Williams George
Watson John
Waterloss Henry
West John
Walker James
Williams Mrs. C.
Wiley Hugh
Wallace Mr.
Wiley Elizabeth
White William
...ns George

Australia.—The last arrivals from New [South] Wales bring gratifying accounts of the general prosperity of the Colony. Government had determined to form a settlement in New Zealand, where a small military force is to be sent. The flax of this country will, in a few years, render us independent, as regards that description of produce, of Russia.

The last accounts received from New South Wales state that, in consequence of the representations made by the Governor, of the great disproportion of the sexes in the colony, ministers had sent out instructions that a number of young girls would be forwarded from Ireland. The governor had in consequence, issued a notice to the respectable inhabitants, wishing to know if they would take females as apprentices. As the moral and religious conduct of the females was to be particularly attended to, strict instructions were given that those who took apprentices should attend to their morals. The girls were not to marry without the sanction of the Governor, and the master was to pay £2 per annum into the revenue of duties, which was to be placed in the Savings Bank, and the principal and interest given up when the female had finished her apprenticeship. The notice had given much satisfaction, as females were in much demand in the colony.—[Liverpool Chronicle.]

PROVINCIAL.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton 25th Feb. 1832.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Licence heretofore granted to William Beckwith, of Waterborough in Queen's County, authorizing him to teach a School in this Province, has, for misconduct, been revoked.—*Royal Gazette.*

An interesting Fact—Our readers will be gratified to learn, that there is not at present, a single individual, confined for debt in the City and County Gaol. A similar occurrence has not been known for the last twenty years; the ordinary average having been from twenty to thirty a day, throughout the year. Does this argue favourably or unfavourably?—Are the people less able to pay, or are their Creditors more afraid to sue them?—*City Gazette, Feb. 23.*

Alledged Forgery.—On Saturday and Monday last, a lengthy examination took place, before His Worship the Mayor in the case of an alledged forgery by Piere Mathiva, of a note for £700, against Mary Miles, now Mary Roche, of this City. The accused we understand, entered into recognizance to appear, to answer the charge, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in June next—*Ib. March 1.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton, *Tuesday, February 22.*

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,—Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Messages:—

"New-Brunswick.

"*Message to the House of Assembly, 20th February, 1832.*

"Archibald Campbell.

"The Lieutenant Governor communicates herewith to the House of Assembly, copy of a Letter from His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 5th January, 1832 in answer to the Address of the House, on the subject of the Custom House Establishment. "A. C."

Downing Street, 5th January, 1832.

"Sir,—Viscount Goderich having referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Mr. President Black's Despatch of the 24th May last, inclosing an address from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, respecting the Custom House Establishment in that Province, in which they propose a certain establishment and scale of Salaries for the Officers of the Customs, amounting in the whole to £4,250 sterling, or £4,903 : 16 : 10, currency, including a sum of £250 sterling for contingencies; and at the same time propose to make a permanent Grant to His Majesty of £4,250 for the payment of this establishment, which they consider sufficient and fully equal to the resources of the Colony: I have now the honor to transmit to you, by His Lordships direction, the copy of a letter from Mr. Stewart, by which you will perceive that their Lordships are willing at once to accede to the proposal of the Legislative Assembly to make a permanent Grant to His Majesty of £4,250 sterling, per annum, for the Custom House Establishment in New-Brunswick, and their Lordships are also of opinion that the present scale of Salaries ought to be reduced; but they are not yet possessed of all the information which they require to enable them to determine on the amount of reduction, either in the number or salaries of the Officers, which can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the department.

"They will however, at an early period, revise the Custom Establishment at all the Ports in the North American Colonies, with a view to fix them on a reasonable and moderate scale.

"I have the honor to be Sir, Your Most Obedient, Humble Servant,
(Signed) "HOWICK."
Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

"*Treasury Chambers, 4th January, 1832.*

"My Lord,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration Mr. Hay's letter of the 5th July last, transmitting the copy of a Despatch from the President administering the Government of New-Brunswick, with an Address from the House of Assembly, respecting the Custom House Establishment in that Province, I am commanded to acquaint you for the information of Viscount Goderich, that my Lords have had before them a statement of the present Customs Establishment in that Colony; by which it appears that the salaries amount to £7,144 per annum, and that my Lords have carefully considered the Address of the House of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, in which they propose a certain establishment and scale of salaries for the Officers of the Customs in that Colony, amounting in the whole to £4,250 sterling; or £4,903 : 16 : 10 currency, including a sum of £250 sterling for contingencies; and at the same time proposing to make a permanent Grant to His Majesty of £4,250 for the payment of this Establishment, which they consider sufficient and fully equal to the resources of the Colony.

Tide Wa[iter,] ...
Clerk, ...

Shediac Sub-Collector,		
Richibucto	do.	
Dorchester	do.	
Bathurst	do.	120
West Isles	do.	120
		£630
Contingencies		250
Total amount in Sterling,		£4250

—Payable in dollars at 4s. 4d.—equal in New-Brunswick currency, to £4908 : 16 : 10.

"No provision is made in the above list for Controllers at Miramichi and St. Andrews, the offices at these ports being wholly unnecessary; although if His Majesty's Government should think proper to continue the Officer at St. Andrews, the sum put down for contingencies will amply provide for that officer. In fact, it is considered in the Province that the Office in any Port within it, is of no use, the original intention of establishing it as a check upon other Officers, having long since been lost sight of in this Colony."

Friday, Feb. 24.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House statements of the receipts and expenditure of the Casual Revenue for the year 1831, in compliance with the Address of the House of the 21st instant.

Mr. S. Humbert, Chairman from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of that part of His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session, on the subject of Education, reported, that they had taken the same into consideration, and he was directed to present the following; which he read.

"The committee to whom was referred that part of His Excellency's speech relative to Education, have given that subject their most serious attention, and beg leave to report as their opinion, that the education of the youth of this Province is a subject of vital interest, and calls for the peculiar attention of the Legislature; and the more so, as it appears to your committee that the various institutions now in operation in the Province for the purpose of education, have not proved so fully beneficial as might have been expected, from the large expenditure from the public funds made for their support.

"Your committee are of opinion that a more extended system of the elementary branches of education should be adopted, in which provision should be made for obtaining teachers better qualified to impart instruction to their pupils, and prepare them for the more advanced stages of learning.

"Your committee are of opinion that the Grammar Schools in this Province have fallen far short of the advantages contemplated in their establishment; and that the money annually expended upon them, by the Province would be more productive of good, if applied to a more general purpose.

"The large sum hitherto annually appropriated by the Legislature towards the endowment of King's College, has not as yet afforded an equivalent for the expenditure, and it does not, in the opinion of this committee, appear probable that such an equivalent may reasonably be looked for, for many years to come.

"In consequence of the extreme poverty of many parts of the Province where children are comparatively numerous, and schools would prove beneficial;—Your committee recommend that the amount of the requisition from the inhabitants towards the payment of the teacher should be lessened, and the annual allowance from the public funds augmented.

"Your committee are strongly impressed with the necessity, as well as humanity, of giving encouragement to a few useful and respectable female teachers in the Province. They deem it necessary, in order that female children may not be mingled with boys, and that such as are of a more advanced age may not be exposed to the apprehension of evil from licentious or intoxicated male teachers:—and they consider it humane, because there are many respectable but reduced widows and young females, perhaps unprotected orphans, who have been respectably educated, to whom the extension of a portion of the parish allowance would be found a real blessing, and by whom it would be received with gratitude,—while it might conduce to preserving them in those paths of virtue and respectability, in which, under happier auspices, they began the career of life.

"Your committee beg leave to recommend the continuance of the usual annual appropriation for Madras schools in the province, as they consider that institution peculiarly suited to large towns and dense populations, and consequently affording to many charity scholars those means of education which they otherwise could never obtain.

S. Humbert,
R. Scott,
W. B. Kinnear."

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Supplies.—To B. C. Chaloner, The Surveyor of the City of Saint John, the sum of £50, for his services from the 1st May 1831, to 1st May 1832.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £91 : 5 : 0, to enable the Treasurer to pay John Abrams for his services as Tide Waiter at Saint John, for the year 1832.

To B. C. Chaloner, Provincial Guager at Saint John, the sum of £107 : 16 : 6, being for his account for guaging and weighing in 1831.

To the Commissioners of Cape Sable Seal Island Light House, a sum not exceeding £100 to be applied towards procuring a Fog Bell for that Island, providing a similar sum be granted for the same purpose by the Legislature of Nova Scotia; the same to be taken from the Light House fund.