

ENGLAND. LONDON.

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Catholic Prince of Ireland.

London, Dec. 11. My dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. and I assure you you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which by benefiting the State, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it.

But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the Question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately.

If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy. Believe me, &c.

Wellington. Of the letter the Liverpool Mercury says, "It is calculated to strike with terror Brunswickers and Intolerants, and rejoice the friends of civil and religious liberty, proving, as it does, that Arthur Duke of Wellington—who, but a very short time ago, was considered the proudest champion of intolerance and exclusion—has been compelled, by the spirit of the age, to abandon that inveterate hostility which he at one time professed towards the cause of liberty and justice, and to confess that the settlement of the Catholic question would be a benefit to the nation, and to every individual in it."

Important Commercial Enactment.—The Liverpool Mercury says: "By the 9th Geo. IV. cap 14, which comes into operation on Thursday next, the first of January, it is provided that no endorsement, or note, or receipt, or bill of exchange, or other writing, on behalf of the party, to whom such payments shall be made, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such payments, as to take the same out of the operation of the Statute of Limitations."

Orders are said to have gone out to India to reduce the whole of the Company's army to the extent of two Battaillons and one Regiment or more in each Regiment. One reason given for this is the heavy load of King's officers which are quartered upon the Company's Battaillons. The immediate effect will be to curtail the Directors' patronage very considerably for some seasons to come at least. It is thought that this change should take place in our most distant settlements at the very same time when the Government at home is reported to have a similar intention: for, among the reported forthcoming projects for diminishing expenses on the meeting of Parliament, a large diminution of the army is confidently expected to take place.

The general trade of the Kingdom is about as flourishing as it usually is at the commencement of winter. The Sun says "there is no doubt but that Cobden will be introduced into Parliament as M. P. for Dawnton, next session, by the Earl of Radnor. I hope so—he will make glorious sport in the House for a month, and then sit down as silent as a muzzled lurcher."

The Liverpool Mercury, and some of the London Papers, insist that overtures have been made to Mr. Haskisson, through Mr. Peel, to join the Ministry. We cannot believe there is any truth in this rumour. The Duke of Wellington would never stoop to solicit the services of a man whom he so cavalierly dismissed from his cabinet, and Mr. Haskisson must be sadly deficient in spirit to forget so cutting an insult—a consequence of his own rashness, perhaps, but then a studied and pernicious dismissal.

We are extremely sorry to state that a series of severe gales have been experienced on the coast of England, by which many vessels have been wrecked or injured. The Falmouth, Portsmouth, and Dover papers are filled with notices of these disasters.

A reduction of the Army is spoken of in the military circles, by which a saving of one million per annum is to be effected. As parts of the plan, it is said the depot companies of regiments abroad are to join their respective headquarters; a general recruiting establishment for all corps to be formed; two companies in each regiment to be reduced, and all pensioners of one shilling a day and under to be called on to compose four Veteran Battaillons, to be formed solely for garrison duty.

The payment into the Exchequer, and other obvious causes, always create a temporary scarcity of money towards the end of the year; but this year the scarcity seems to have occurred earlier.—Several unusual circumstances have added to it. The Provincial Bank of Ireland has found it necessary to make preparations against a run upon their Branches, and has withdrawn a very considerable sum of money from London for that purpose. The large corn importations have occasioned corresponding remittances to the Continent. The recent failures in Glasgow, of which exaggerated accounts at first appeared, have excited some distrust here, and a proportionate difficulty in obtaining discounts.

Tangier has been blockaded by two of his Majesty's ships of war, our Consul, Mr. Douglas, having been put in close confinement. It has been notified, that if a shot or shell be fired against the town, the English will be put to death. The offence which has been given to the Tangier authorities is not stated.

We hear that orders have been received to detain H. M. S. Melville, 74. Capt. H. Hill, in the Scout until further orders; and it is conjectured that His Majesty's Government have it in contemplation to make a demonstration with this ship off Tangier, with a view to bring the refractory Chief of that place to a sense of justice and propriety.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have great pleasure in stating that for several months the trade and manufactures of this town and district are proceeding favourably, though the state of business here has not called for any particular observation. At present the working classes are on the whole well employed, and all the manufactures are in full work. The prices of raw materials as well as of the manufactured articles are low, and as usual, when that is the case, profits are much complained of, but there is much stability in the demand, and payments are in general punctually made. As an indication of the condition of the poor in this township, we may mention, that on Thursday last the poor's rate was laid on for the ensuing half year, when the assessment was reduced from fourteen pence to ten pence in the pound on buildings, and from twenty one pence to fifteen pence in the pound on land, the property being in general rated at about four fifths of the actual annual rent.—Leeds Mercury.

The demand for manufactured goods, generally, has been for the past week very limited, particularly for printed and grey calicoes.

There have been very few buyers in the market. It is expected that this state of things will continue until the new year, when the country buyers will come to market. There has been considerable demand for various descriptions of goods for exportation; and the prices however, are low; yet they admit of a small remuneration to the spinners. There are general complaints of the scarcity of money, and consequently a difficulty in effecting a general adjustment of accounts so desirable at the close of the year. A season of considerable bustle, during which a good deal of business was done, has been succeeded by an unusual flatness with regard to trade generally.—Manchester paper.

Fever at Gibraltar.—The following cases of fever and death at Gibraltar, are from September 1 to November 29. Cases—civilians, 3723; military, 1613; total, 5336. Deaths—civilians, 719; military, 436; total, 1155.

As a striking instance of the vicissitudes of human affairs, it is said that a grandee and peer of Spain, has recently been breaking stones on a high road, in the neighbourhood of London, at the rate of one shilling a day, to support his wife and three children.

Of about 1200 refugees, whom the political vicissitudes of Europe have driven to the British Islands, their last and only asylum, nearly 300 are in a state of destitution, many wholly, and all to a great extent dependent upon the precarious supplies of public charity.

WAR OFFICE, December 8. 7th Regt.—Ensign Egan Cameron, from the 7th Regt. to Ensign, vice P. Markeszie. ROYAL STAFF CORPS.—Lieutenant James Horton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Duvernet, deceased.—To be first Lieutenants, without purchase, Second Lieutenant Gother Man Parsons, vice Harris, deceased; and Second Lieutenant Edward Adams, vice Horton.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. N.Y. Feb. 12. By the packet ship Don Quixote, from Havre, we have received Paris and Havre papers—the latter to the 5th January. London dates are to the 1st.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Consols opened at 67½ and went 68. The disappearance of the Banker Stephenson, occupies all minds. He had sold a great many Exchequer Bills which he had purloined. He is supposed to have gone to the U. S. in the ship Cambria. A reward of £1000 is offered for his arrest, and that of his clerk, James Horner Lloyd, who was concerned with him. Stephenson was the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

By the Zebra, from Malin, we have accounts to the 30th ult. At that date the Russian fleet under Count Heyden, was at anchor in the Bay, but the sails were down, and every preparation made for their departure. The letters state that the English fleet would immediately follow the Russian. The English squadron consists of the Ocean, Windsor Castle, Revenge, and Sparitac.—Globe.

December 29.—On Saturday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, and had an audience of His Majesty, and, after partaking of refreshments, left in the evening for London. His Majesty seemed to labour under the effects of a slight cold; but we are happy to state that he is this day quite well.—Express.

The American Minister had interviews with Mr. V. Fitzgerald, and with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday.—Courier.

Prince Polignac has arrived in town from his visit to Paris. His Excellency had a long interview this morning with the Earl of Aberdeen.—Standard.

The banking-house of Remington, Stephenson, Remington, and Tomlin, which has lately been the subject of much conversation, closed its payments this day at two o'clock. The resources of the firm were said to amount last night to £180,000 in notes, a balance to the Bank of England of £90,000, and £90,000 Exchequer Bills. One of the partners is reported to have written His Excellency a very considerable sum in cash and Exchequer Bills. The Magistrates have refused to grant a warrant, as he has left a check for the amount against his private account.—Standard.

The failure of Remington & Co. still continues the only topic of conversation at present in the city, and we are told that great errors had been discovered in Mr. Stephenson's accounts—that he has been carrying on a bill system—that he has occasioned sales of stock which ought to have remained untouched—and that he has contrived to defraud by means of false entries in the books.—Standard.

It is stated that the amount which Mr. Stephenson has taken from the funds is from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds. On the afternoon previous to his disappearance he procured a brace of pistols, which he requested the shopman to load for him. Various accounts published in the English papers relative to the affair—among others, that the firm was largely indebted to him and that he took the funds to compel them to a settlement.

Disputes were received from Naples and Sicily, and from Corfu so late as the 10th inst. It was reported at the latter place, that an Egyptian expedition with corn for Constantinople, had succeeded in getting into the Dardanelles.—Courier.

We consider it a subject of unfeigned rejoicing that the Duke of Wellington's letter, which appears to have been made public in Dublin on Wednesday last, has in one sense afforded the most lively feelings of satisfaction to the Catholic body, by making manifest to all the world the anxiety of the Prince Minister to "settle the question"—that is, to grant Emancipation—instead of confirming the bare-faced boast of the Brunswickers, that the Duke was as hostile to them as ever.—Times.

No change with respect to amount of business has taken place in our market this week. Both goods and yarn remain dull.—Manchester Gazette.

A meeting of the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley was held at Glasgow on Saturday, the Lord Provost in the chair, to consider the propriety of shortening the term of credit; as it was considered that the present system gave too many facilities to overtrading. A resolution was then passed that the established term of credit be limited to four months; or if paid within a month of the date of the sale, or average of scales, that two and a half per cent. discount be allowed.—Atlas.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, December 23:—"The county of Tipperary—the scene of the marchings of the regimented and marshalled troops of the Association, last summer—has not been in such a state of disturbance as at the present time since the Rock insurrection of 1824-5. Parties of armed men appear by night, and take away guns from the farmers' houses."

Paris, Jan. 4.—Reports of Don Miguel's death, so often circulated, were repeated yesterday on Chance, but have not been confirmed; however, they have not been contradicted by any official account. It is pretended that letters from Lisbon, received this day, declare that this event took place on the 13th December. Other letters, to the 20th, make no mention of it, but speak of insurrectionary movements in several of the provinces, and among different regiments.

Letters from London, of the 31st December, deny the gracious reception which, according to the Morning Journal, Don Pedro had given the propositions of Lord Strangford. On the contrary, the Emperor has ordered the Marquis de Barbacena to act with full powers to

procure the recognition in Europe, of the exclusive right of Don Miguel to the throne of Portugal.

A letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 23, states, that the Minister of the United States had sent to Mr. Salomon a document which related in a communication from the Colombian Minister in London to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, announcing that the South Americans were ready to treat with Spain, provided the sovereignty was not claimed by the latter.

The particulars of the atrocities committed in the Island of Candia, by the Turks, are ever more dreadful than we had imagined. It is said that they killed 1000 or 1200 persons in two days, in the single town of Candia, leaving hardly Christians enough alive to draw the bodies to the sea, and afterwards butchering them. It is added that the Greeks in Seta, Spina Longa and Retimo shared the same fate. It was reported that secret orders for these atrocities had been sent by the Sultan, who had a plan to exterminate the Christians from his dominions. If this be the case, it will be time to retract some of the encomiums bestowed on Turkish moderation and humanity!

Letters from Germany continue to speak of an engagement between the Turks and Russians at Varva; but without giving any positive information of the result of the affair.

Extract of a private letter of the 9th ult. from Constantinople:—"All hope of an arrangement has vanished; the haughty Sultan continuing to adhere to his motto: 'Every thing or nothing!' Extract from Berlin, dated Dec. 22:—"Negotiations for the re-establishment of peace are actively continued and it is said that our Cabinet has resolved to assume the part of mediator. Little hope is entertained, however, of the return of peace, and letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor is more desirous of continuing the war. A kind of enthusiasm has spread throughout the whole empire, and the recruiting is promptly effected. Animated by the example of the late Empress-Mother, all the ladies of St. Petersburg are engaged in preparing dresses for the wounded, and in supplying, by means of collections, every thing required in their condition."

A letter from the banks of the Elbe, states, that the project for uniting the Baltic with the North Sea is at last to be carried into effect. The preparatory measures having been taken, the project is to be submitted to the States of Mecklenburg, which are on the eve of assembling. The only obstacle is an eminence 84 feet high, to obviate which, it is proposed to make a subterranean canal, 1000 feet in length. The expense of the whole undertaking is estimated at 700,000 crowns.

Extract of a letter from Jassy, dated Dec. 12:—"A rumour has just been spread that a serious engagement has taken place in the neighbourhood of Varva, where the Turks made a last effort to dislodge the Russians from their positions. The versions of the issue of this affair are very contradictory, some attributing the victory to the Russians, others asserting that the Turks have obtained the objects they had in view. No decisive opinion can yet be formed on this subject."

A letter of the 5th ult. from Bucharest announces that the Russian troops, arrived from Bulgaria, have taken up their winter quarters. The ravages of the plague have nearly ceased. The price of provisions continues to augment excessively.

It is affirmed, says a letter of the 15th Nov. from Smyrna, that the Sultan has disapproved of the Convention concluded by the Viceroy of Egypt for the evacuation of the Morea, and has required from him 55,000 men (regular troops) 12 millions of piastres, and a sufficient supply of provisions to carry on the war in Europe with more vigour.

The Augsburg Gazette contains an article, dated Berlin the 30th Dec. which, after referring to the continuance of the firm resolution of the Sultan not to yield, and the efforts of the Prussian Cabinet to induce the Emperor Nicholas to modify the pretensions set up in his war manifesto, adds—"It is doubtful whether His Imperial Majesty will consent thereto, for Count Nesselrode, during the latter part of his stay at Odessa, sent to all the courts a note, in which he declared the determination of his Sovereign not to admit mediation from any quarter whatever, and repeated the former declaration of his Sovereign not to lay down arms until he should have received complete satisfaction from the Porte."

Gibraltar.—We are happy at length to be assured, by the accounts from Cadix, received at Baltimore, that the fever has entirely disappeared at Gibraltar, and that clean bills of health are issued.—New-York Daily Advertiser, February 12.

COLONIAL. NOVA-SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, February 11.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, attended by his Suite, went to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat, a message was sent to the Assembly, commanding their attendance. His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I have called you together at the time which best accords with the ordinary course of the public business, and with the desire I have felt to obtain early, for my administration, the advantage of your counsel and support.

It is a great satisfaction to me that I can rely with confidence for this constitutional aid, on that temper and public spirit which have ever been so honourable to this Legislature, and to productive of successful consequence to its labours.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I am happy to acquaint you that your Address, respecting the disposal of the Duties collected under the Statute of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the Colonial Trade, has received the consideration of His Majesty's Government; and I doubt not you will discern, in the communication I am instructed to make to you, a fresh proof of that liberal policy towards the Colonies, which prevails in His Majesty's Councils.

The usual accounts and estimates shall be laid before you, and I trust you will make the necessary provision for the public service.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. Fully sensible that it is my duty, as it is my inclination, to execute the trust committed to me by my Sovereign, with the utmost advantage to the Province, it has naturally been my endeavour to make myself acquainted with the general interests, and to ascertain how far the measures, recently adopted by the Legislature, were, on trial, likely to produce the results for which they were contemplated.

The Fisheries have, under the encouragement you have afforded them, been engaged in with spirit, and it is hoped, with advantage to the persons most interested in their success; and although I am not yet enabled to give you all the information desirable, in regard to the operation of your Act for promoting the establishment of Schools, it appears to have been extensively beneficial. A full report on this interesting subject shall be submitted to you, so soon as the Commissioners in the several Counties shall supply the necessary details.

I shall freely communicate with you by message on all subjects touching the public interests, as occasions may arise; in the fullest assurance, that any suggestion which by our labours, can be rendered subservient to the increase of the general welfare, will not be recommended by me to your consideration in vain.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday, the House of Assembly with the Speaker, waited upon His Excellency with the following Address, in answer to his Speech:—

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief and over His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly.

May it please your Excellency. We, the Representatives of His Majesty's dutiful people of Nova Scotia, in General Assembly convened, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you were pleased to open the present Session, and for the confidence so kindly reposed in the Provincial Legislature at the commencement of your administration.

It affords us much satisfaction to find that our address on the subject of the Custom House duties has been favourably received by your Excellency, and that your Excellency for your early communication on the subject.

The Provincial Accounts and Estimates shall receive your earliest attention, and the claims of the Public Service shall be considered with care.

It is gratifying to us to learn that the Fisheries have been promoted by the acts recently passed for their protection and encouragement. They form an important branch of our industry, and merit the highest attention.

We fully agree with your Excellency in considering the establishment of Schools an interesting subject, and it is with much pleasure we hear of such beneficial results from the operation of the late Act for their support.

Your Excellency's messages on measures of public interest will meet with attentive deliberation on our part, and we shall always feel much gratification in being able to communicate freely with the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign.

The conspicuous part which your Excellency bore in those achievements which gave happiness and prosperity to the British Empire, and the knowledge you have acquired from your residence in the Colonies, are interests which the Country of your Excellency are proud of that happiness which they have long enjoyed under the distinguished men who have presided over it.

To which His Excellency returned the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. My warmest acknowledgments are due to you for your Address, which, by its cordial and friendly spirit which pervades it, is rendered to me acceptable in the highest degree.

HALIFAX, February 10. In common with the Editors and Conductors of the other Journals of this town, we feel that blame attached to your address; but I must remark, that it is not difficult to discover the traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in this colony, than to effect them.

With the conviction, therefore, that in many instances the most upright intentions have been coloured by the medium through which they have been seen; I anticipate that the principles of the constitution being kept steadily in view, and the good sense of the people, will neutralize the efforts of any interested faction.

And as grounds exist for believing, that the longitude of the Sable light has never been accurately observed, the Admiralty has caused an Observatory to be erected on a hill in the Dock Yard; and Mr. Jones the Master of the flag-ship will remain during the winter in Halifax, and is now busily occupied in ascertaining by means of the passage of the moon and other celestial bodies, the exact distance between this place and Greenwich; which we estimate will lead to the detection of an error of about 8 miles.

A very superior transit-instrument and telescope, have been procured from the College of Windward Hill, and fitted up with chronometer, and other necessary apparatus of a superior description.

It were needless perhaps to add, that the laudable and benevolent intentions of the Admiralty, are in this instance ably seconded by the zeal and ability of the officers who are employed; and that they promise the most beneficial and satisfactory results.—F. Press.

UPPER-CANADA. YORK, January 9. The House of Assembly being this Day assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to address both Houses in the following Speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. At the time of my assuming the Government which His Majesty has been pleased to commit to my charge, I was desirous of meeting you in Provincial Parliament at an earlier period than the present; but the interests of the Country have been consulted by convening you at a season when little embarrassment, or inconvenience, can be experienced in any District, from your being called to your Legislative duties.

In recommending your immediate and earnest attention to be directed to affairs that are closely connected with the welfare of the Colony, I must remark, that your sure proofs of your vigilance and judgment can never be adured, than the prosperity, happiness and contentment of His Majesty's faithful Colonists; and I trust, if the public good be exclusively and diligently considered, that those ends will be assured, and that the beneficial effects of your proceedings will soon be apparent in every part of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I have ordered the Estimates of the present year and the Public Accounts, to be laid before you. The commands of His Majesty that have relation to the several Addresses of the House of Assembly of the last Parliament, shall be communicated to you.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen. The laws that are about to expire will require your consideration. The repeal of the Act entitled, "an Act for better securing this Province, &c." passed in the 4th year of the late King, is I think advisable, as it seldom can be applied to cases which it was intended to regulate.

The report of the Arbitrators on the part of Upper and Lower Canada, for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to this Province, has been transmitted to me; and it may be satisfactory to you to be informed, that on that question, an equitable arrangement has taken place.

The Public Schools are generally increasing, but their present organization appears susceptible of improvement. Measures will be adopted, I hope, to reform the Royal Grammar School, and to incorporate it with the University recently endowed by His Majesty, and to introduce a system in that Seminary that will open to the youth of the Province the means of receiving a liberal and extensive course of instruction. Utmost exertion should be made to attract able Masters to this Country, where the population bears no proportion to the number of Offices and employments, that must necessarily be held by men of education and acquirements. The support of the Laws, and of your free Institutions.

The expense already incurred in carrying on the works in the Gore and Niagara Districts has been considerable, but few will regret that they have been undertaken. Such enterprises can, at first, be seldom duly appreciated. It is obvious, however, that the value of the productions of your soil can never be known unless you have Canals, and good internal communications to facilitate your Commercial intercourse with the vast Empire of which you form a part.

From the observations of the Deputy Post-Master-General, at Quebec, to which I shall draw your attention, respecting the impossibility of forwarding the Mails by either expeditions or safety, I am persuaded that some better expedient than statute labour must be resorted to for maintaining the roads in a proper state.

The sums expended on the useful works now in progress, circulate in their natural channels, remain in the Province, enrich it, and promote industry. On the extent of protection and encouragement afforded to projects of this kind—and on your being prepared, by means of the essential aid of well organized Institutions, for the reception and location of emigrants, and the settlement of the Agricultural interests of the Colony,

and the advance of its Commerce, will be found chiefly to depend.

The following is a specimen of the House's Address

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, &c. &c. &c. May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your gracious speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session.

We offer Your Excellency our humble congratulations upon your accession to the Government of this Country, and we sincerely participate the anxious feelings and expectations of the people upon that happy and auspicious event.

We highly value the assurance of Your Excellency, that upon assuming this government, Your Excellency was desirous of meeting us in Provincial Parliament at the earliest period consistent with the public interest, and that in adopting this delay Your Excellency was influenced by a desire to promote the interests of the Country.

We will direct an immediate and earnest attention to those public affairs which are most connected with the welfare of the colony, and we trust that under the gracious co-operation of Your Excellency our exertions will soon be rewarded by the full and happy enjoyment of His Majesty's British Colonies.

For the assurance of those most important objects, we His Majesty's most faithful Commons, confiding in the candour of Your Excellency, and in your readiness to recognise us as Constitutional Advisers of the Crown do humbly pray Your Excellency against the introduction of any measure which may be deemed to be a policy hitherto pursued by the Provincial Administration; and although we at present see Your Excellency happily surrounded by the same advisers as have so deeply wounded the feelings and injured the best interests of the Country, yet we are confident, that under the auspices of Your Excellency, the Administration of Justice will rise above suspicion, the wishes and interests of the people be vigorously protected, the constitutional rights and independence of the Legislature be held inviolable; the prerogative and patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty be exercised for the happiness of his people and the honour of his Crown; and the excesses of the Colony be hitherto, secretly devoted to the many and urgent objects of public improvement, after making provision for the public service upon the basis of that economy which is suited to the exigencies of the Country and the condition of its inhabitants.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER. Gentlemen. I thank you for the congratulations and assurances expressed in your address; but I must remark, that it is not difficult to discover the traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in this colony, than to effect them.

With the conviction, therefore, that in many instances the most upright intentions have been coloured by the medium through which they have been seen; I anticipate that the principles of the constitution being kept steadily in view, and the good sense of the people, will neutralize the efforts of any interested faction.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON. Wednesday, 4th February.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Whereas in pursuance of a Resolution of the House at the last Session, His Excellency was pleased to appoint Thomas Heavside, Esq. to audit the Provincial Accounts; And whereas His Majesty's House is of opinion that the auditing and auditing of Public Accounts can be much better performed by a Committee of this House than in any other way:—Therefore Resolved, that Mr. Heavside do confine his examination to such Accounts as are connected with the monies paid by the Treasurer, prior to the 1st January, 1829; And whereas of the large amount of Monies granted for the Public Services during the last seven years, for various purposes, and received by Commissioners and others for the expenditure thereof, a considerable sum in the different Counties are yet unaccounted for, and in some cases acknowledged balances, where accounts have been furnished, remain due to the Province; and whereas it is necessary that some measure should be adopted by the House, in order that persons who have been so grossly neglectful, should be compelled to answer for such delinquency;—Therefore Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to consist of one or more Members for each County, who are required to correspond with all such persons in their several Counties, who have hitherto not accounted for balances due on monies received for any Public Services; and that Mr. Heavside do, without further delay, furnish a list to the said Committee of the names of the persons so having Public Money, in order that the Committee may respectively, in the several Counties where they reside, direct such defaulters to account for the same to the Treasurer or his Deputies in the several Counties.

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of Supplies to be granted by the Public Service. Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.—Resolved, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £100, for the purpose of defraying the expense of building a Light House on the Northern Head of Camp Bello Island: one half of the said sum to be paid in the present year, and the other half in the year 1830.—To T. P. Master, Tide Surveyor of the Port of Saint John, for his services, the sum of £25, in addition to the sum of £75 already granted.—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, a sum not exceeding £450, to enable him to pay any interest on Treasury Warrants in the Bank of New-Brunswick: Such interest to commence on the 1st January, 1829, and to be paid quarterly on whatever sum may be in the Bank at the respective periods.—To William F. Odell, Esq. the sum of £75, as a compensation for his services for issuing Warrants from 26th February, until the 16th December, 1828.—To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, the sum of £38.—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £70, to be applied towards the support of the several Grammar Schools in the Province, hereinafter named, for the year 1829, in the following proportions, to-wit:—To the Grammar School in St. John, £150.—To the Grammar School in St. Andrews, £100.—To the Grammar School in Westmorland, £100.—To the Grammar School in Northumberland, £100.—To the Grammar School in Sunbury, £100.—To the Grammar School in King's County, £100.—To the Grammar School in Queen's County, £100.

And upon the question for sustaining the same, the Committee divided:—YEAS, 20; NAYS, 2.—It was carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, 5th February. Mr. Partelow, the Committee appointed to search the Journals of the Honourable the Legislative Council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had on a Bill to alter and amend the Militia Laws.—Reported, that they found the following entry:—"Council Chamber, 30th January, 1829. "Read a second time, the Bill to alter and amend the Militia Law.—On motion, Resolved, that further consideration of this Bill be put off for three months."

Mr. Chandler, the Committee appointed to search the Journals of the Honourable the Legislative Council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had on the Bill relative to Grammar Schools in this Province.—Reported, that they found the following entries:—"Council Chamber, 30th January, 1829. "Read a second time, a Bill relative to the Grammar Schools.—On motion, Resolved, that the further consideration of this Bill be put off for three months.—And further Resolved, that the Council concur in application with the House of Assembly, that the provisions made by the Legislature for the support of Grammar Schools, are larger than the present circumstances of the Country will admit; and being also further of opinion, that the Inhabitants of the respective Counties who are desirous of having Grammar Schools established, should contribute towards the support of the same, they will at all times be ready to concur in a Bill to

to be applied towards the support of the several Grammar Schools in the Province, hereinafter named, for the year 1829, in the following proportions, to-wit:—To the Grammar School in St. John, £150.—To the Grammar School in St. Andrews, £100.—To the Grammar School in Westmorland, £100.—To the Grammar School in Northumberland, £100.—To the Grammar School in Sunbury, £100.—To the Grammar School in King's County, £100.—To the Grammar School in Queen's County, £100.

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