ENGLAND.

LONDON.

THE KING.—It gives us unqualified pleasure to be able to state to the public, that the excellent "Father of his People," is happily restored to perfect health. The only result of the late attack of gout, is a weakness in the ankle joints, and a reduction of bodily bulk,—the latter a circumstance by no means to be lamented.—*Bell's Messenger, Nov. 3.*

Exportation of Gold.—The fact is now pretty well established, that a large exportation of gold to the north of Europe is now going on, to what amount it is extremely difficult to ascertain, but we should not think the quantity already sent over-estimated at £1,000,000 sterling. Part of this has been sent to effect purchases of grain, in which employment its use is indispensable, as the farmers in the interior will only accept specie in exchange for their corn; but another portion, and that probably the most considerable, has been remitted for the supply of the Russian army in Turkey. The price of gold has risen to-day, and bullion is at the standard of £3 17s. 10½d. the ounce.

There is, at this moment, in the coffers of the Bank of England, gold to the amount of 13,000,000 pounds.—*London Observer.*

According to the London Custom-house documents, up to Friday week, thirty-five thousand five hundred ounces of gold were entered for Rotterdam, and six thousand ounces of gold and two hundred thousand ounces of silver for Hamburg.

Mrs. Hemans is said to be labouring under severe indisposition at Liverpool.

A new coinage of crown-pieces is in great forwardness at the Mint, and will shortly be issued. The number directed to be struck, in the first instance, is one million of pieces, of the value of £250,000 sterling.

There is now a military disposable force in Ireland of nearly 50,000 men.

The enterprising blind traveller, Lieut. Holman, R. N. has informed his relatives under the date of Rio Janeiro, August 8, that he was about to proceed into the interior of South America, in company with Capt. Lyons.

Medal adjudged to Miss Caroline Herschell.—The Astronomical Society of London has adjudged a Medal to Miss C. Herschell, "for her reduction to 1800 of the nebulæ discovered by her illustrious brother."

A plan is in agitation to lessen pauperism in the metropolis, by employing paupers in cultivating land for the production of their own food; it is proposed to take ground for that purpose within ten miles of London, to be called "the Overseers' Farm."

The great anti-catholic meeting in Kent was attended by about 100,000 persons; a large portion consisted of friends to concession. A petition to Parliament was proposed, praying that no further concessions be made, which was after some opposition carried. Mr. Shiel is to have a dinner in London.

The minium contemplated as requisite for the commencement of the King's College was originally one hundred thousand pounds; and though more than that sum has been received by shares and donations (amounting now to £114,518. 14s.) the Provisional Committee consider a larger sum will be necessary before they commence the undertaking, in order to complete the College in the mode and to the extent necessary for effecting the purposes of the institution.

There are said to be upwards of 2000 pupils in regular attendance at the new London University. The medical class exceeds 260.

St. Catherine's docks, London, were opened on the 28th Oct. and several ships were introduced in the presence of 50,000 people.

The sum of £105. 16s. 10d. was recovered in the Court of King's Bench, on Monday week, from an individual who had recommended a person as respectable, as thus enabled him to obtain credit to the above amount, a short time before he became a bankrupt.

The Comet.—After all the "observations" and "calculations" made and published, it turns out that the "new comet" is no comet at all;—it is merely a bright nebulous spot in the girdle of Andromeda, and if it be a comet, has been stationary about *seventy-nine* years, to wit, from 1749. So much for the march-of-Astronomy!

Several persons were on Saturday week engaged in crying about the metropolis "green peas a shilling a peck;" a very rare circumstance in the month of October.

Statues of the King, the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington.—We have good authority for saying that our townsman, Chantry, received an order from the king to execute a matole statue of himself, one of the late Duke of York, and another of the Duke of Wellington. Each is to be nine feet in height, and is intended, when finished, for the new grand staircase in Windsor Castle. This is a splendid commission, and we doubt not that it will be followed by three of the most interesting productions of our inimitable artist.—*Sheffield Courant.*

Arrest.—Lord Chief Justice Best said on Monday, he thought no man should proceed to arrest another until every other mode of recovering his claim had failed. He regretted that at the present day arrests should have become so general, for he thought that in many cases a milder course would be attended with equal success.

Intended New Colony.—It is in the contemplation of Government to establish a new colony, on an extended scale, on the west coast of New South Wales, opposite to, and in about the same latitude as Port Jackson. The situation of Oyster Harbour, in King George the Third's Sound, for this purpose, has been favourably reported on by Captain William King; but the most intimate knowledge of the localities has been attained by Captain Stirling, who, when in the command of the Success frigate, diligently surveyed that coast, and who will, most probably, be employed in this new undertaking. The soil and climate are pronounced good; and its situation, approximating nearer to the Cape of Good Hope.

New Levy.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.—*London, Nov. 4.*

The Sultan Mahmoud has ordered honorary medals, to confer upon those who distinguish themselves in the present war against the Russians. The medals have for their device—"For valour." The Turks have hitherto shown an aversion to such honorary distinctions. The Order of the Crescent, instituted by Selim III. and conferred on Lord Nelson, as well as some other distinguished foreigners, could never be rendered popular in Turkey.

Louis the Eighteenth used to say, punctuality is the politeness of kings. A pendant to this remark was that of Madame de Souza, that cleanliness is the elegance of the poor.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday morning, as the revenue officers at Greenock were searching the Eclipse steamer, which had arrived from Belfast, a human foot started up in their faces and the bodies of two men, two women, and a new born child, were found closely packed in three trunks and a chest, fictitiously addressed to persons in Glasgow and Leith. The bodies were taken and buried under the authority of the police, amid the scrutiny of the people who were roused on the occasion. The Greenock Advertiser adds, that "by the same vessel a large quantity of oatmeal was brought over to a respectable dealer in this town, but on the first cart load being brought up, it was found to be so strongly impregnated with the putrid smell of the corpses, that the bags were returned unopened, and the dealer refused to take delivery of the remainder."

There was distilled in Glasgow and its immediate neighbourhood during the year ending the 10th current, no less than 1,470,662 gallons of British spirits, of which quantity there paid duty for home consumption 875,788 gallons. Calico-printing, and soap-making, are equally prosperous: the duties on the former amounting, in a period of six or seven weeks, ending at the same date, to the unprecedented sum of £40,000, which is, we believe, equal to the whole amount of taxes paid by all Scotland, at the period of the Union.—This is certainly "progressing prodigiously," as brother Jonathan would say; and there is every prospect of a continued advancement.—*Edinburgh paper.*

Farquharson and Dick bequests.—We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from those who have the best opportunity of knowing how matters stand in reference to these princely bequests,—from which we learn that the money left by the first named gentleman, to the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland, is not likely to be made available for some considerable time to come. We are happy, however, in being able to state, that the money left to Mr. Dick, will, in all probability, be rendered available in the course of next year; and that each parochial schoolmaster in the counties of Elgin, Banff and Aberdeen will receive, will be about £10 per annum.—*Elgin Courier.*

Mr. Burstall again tried his steam-carriage last week. It travelled over a rough pitched pavement, from Leith Fort leading to the turnpike-road, and when there, fifteen stout men having got upon it, it carried them, upon a road constantly ascending, at a rate of five to eight miles an hour. On the return, any velocity might have been got but great rapidity was not thought prudent, the boiler not being yet fixed upon springs. A string of six or eight country carts met, and were passed by the carriage, as well as two ladies on horseback, without danger or alarm.

Sir William Forbes, the Edinburgh banker, is dead—he died on the 24th October. He was a baronet of 1826.

Scottish Colony.—The B. A. Packet gives a flattering account of the prosperity of the Scotch Colony of Monte Grande, established not far from the city of Buenos Ayres. The number of Scotch contained in it is 326 men, women and children.

FOREIGN.

ANCONA, OCT. 12.—The Porte is very much irritated at the invasion of the Morea by the French, and the Ministers of Austria and the Netherlands have had great difficulty in preventing a formal declaration of war. The Divan at last yielded, and has sent to Corfu, in the place of a declaration of war, a reply to Stratford Canning and Guilleminot, in which he renews his invitation to the Ambassadors, in very polite terms, to return to Constantinople. The Reis-effendi, in his letter, deplores the misunderstanding which occasioned the departure of the Ambassadors, recapitulates the difficulties which interfere with the re-establishment of the amicable relations of the Porte with England and France, and solemnly assures the Ambassadors, if they will return to Constantinople, that all differences shall be settled. The Reis-effendi added: "An interview of one hour with your Excellencies will be sufficient to convince you that the Porte is sincerely desirous of meeting the views of the two powers, as far as depends upon herself.

Your Excellencies must be aware that the Porte cannot enter into any negociations with the representative of Russia, which would certainly be the case if she sent envoys to Corfu." The Reis-effendi hence infers the necessity of the returns of the Ministers to Constantinople, to consult upon the stipulations of the treaty of London. Persons who are well aware of Turkish policy, say that the Porte, in making this declaration, has no other object in view, than to separate the cabinets of London and Paris, from that of St. Petersburgh. They will oppose the voluntary evacuation of the Morea. But the Porte has not yet uttered a single syllable which can be interpreted as a denunciation of her right upon Greece, and if fortune continues to favor her, she will not fail to improve her ancient claims. We are curious to know in what light the cabinets of Paris and London will view the new reply of the Porte.

Jassy, (Moldavia,) Oct. 19.—The fall of Varna, and the capture (the first on record) of the Turkish High Admiral, warrants the high expectations of the Empire of the success of its brave and skilful army. Some clouds which flitted across the disk of its glory, have disappeared; and although no additional proof of the magnanimity of our Emperor was necessary, his ready compliance with the wishes of the gallant Turkish Admiral to be allowed to pass freely to his Sultan's camp, affords a trait of the respect due to a brave man in adversity. The report that Prince Eugene was following the retreating corps of Omer Vrione was erroneous.—The Prince will resume his position in the line of the army before *Choumla*, and the pursuit of the Turks be confided to Gen. Bistrone. Large magazines are to be collected at *Varna*, and the army will probably pass into early and safe winter quarters. The present campaign was merely an introduction of the work contemplated by the Emperor.—His pioneers have cleared away some of the rubbish; and he will take the field at the opening of the second campaign (if peace is not courted by the Sultan) at the head of 400,000 men.

PARIS, NOV. 4.—*Affairs of the Morea.*—Despatches have been received by express from the Marquis De Maison, dated Navarin, Oct. 11. They announce the surrender of all the fortresses left by Ibr. Pacha on his departure, in the hands of the Turkish part of his army, viz: Navarin, Modon, Coron, Patras, and the Morea Castle—the garrisons of which did not exceed 6000 men. When the Turkish Commander of Navarin was first summoned to surrender his fortress, he refused to obey, alledging that the Porte was not at war with France or England, but that no act of hostility would be committed and he at length submitted to force without resistance, and was followed by the Commanders of the other fortresses, probably by order from Constantinople. The Crescent therefore no longer is to be seen in Greece, and she may date the existence of her nominal independence from the date. The Turks are to be transported to Asia Minor, and the Egyptians who could not accompany their Chief, are to be sent to Alexandria. On both sides perfect good faith has been observed. The fortresses will be delivered up to the Greeks, whenever they have organized a force to garrison them, and the French army will return home without a stain of blood on their lillies.

Talleyrand has completed the memoirs of his eventful life. This *wily* politician lives a life of excitement; he is never without society, in his own hotel, at Paris, and when he sojourns at his princely palace, at Valency, he takes with him a host of visiters. Talleyrand recently lost three millions of livres, by the failure of a Paris banker. He has still, however, more than £20,000 sterling per annum left, most of which he spends in hospitallity.

UNITED STATES.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

From Niles' Register.—This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres and 1826 feet. Its length of front is 350 feet—the depth of its wings 120 feet—the projection of its centre, including steps, 65 feet—west projection 83 feet, making the whole depth of the centre 268 feet. The height of the wings, to the top of the centre dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives' room in the south wing, is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet—greatest length of the senate chamber, in the north wing, 74 feet—greatest height 42 feet. The great rotundo, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high; the library room is 92 by 34 feet, and 26 feet high. In the capitol likewise are a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the supreme court of the United States holds its sessions. The splendor of this building cannot be described to the eye of the immagination; its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air or nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor—all these must be seen to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of American liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embrace more than 20 acres. Now, that the work on the capitol is completed—when the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenues graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

From a Washington paper.—The scaffolding and shed which have so long concealed from the public eye the tympanum of the Capitol have at length been removed, and the lover of the fine arts cannot but be truly gratified with the beautiful production of the chisel which has been disclosed. Mr. Persico has shewn himself to be an artist of the superior class, and by the admirable execution of the group, has given the utmost effect to a design as chaste and eloquent as ever entered into the imagination of man. The central and principal figure represents the Genius of America, designated by the appropriate emblems about her, and the bird of Jove at her feet. On her left, Hope directs the attention of the Genius to the bright prospects which open to her, while the latter, pointing to the majestic figure on her right, representing Justice, indicates the righteous restraint which a pure morality has created to regulate the conduct of nations as well as men. The beautiful idea stands before us in a form as classic as the conception which originated it, and elevates to a kindred fame the designer and the artist.

All the figures of the group are gigantic, being about nine feet in height. A perfect symmetry has been given to the forms, and the attitudes are at once graceful and expressive. Viewed with the eye of an anatomist, the minuter parts of the human structure are developed with a distinctness and truth which, while it displays the labour which the artist has directed to the productions of these details, exhibits also the extent and correctness of his scientific acquirements. In the draperies of the figures there is great felicity of execution; the fulness, the folds and flow of the mantle exhibit surpassing excellence. The eagle will, however, be regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist. Great labour has been exhausted in that requisite finish necessary to produce the feathery effect which instantly strikes the eye of the Spectator. The attitude also is strikingly true to nature; and the symmetry of the bird is the most perfect of any we have seen.

Post Office Department.—From the Post Master General's report, which accompanied the President's Message to Congress, it appears that the number of persons employed by the Department, including post masters, clerks, contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, is about twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six. There are about seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-four horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred and forty-three sulkies and waggons. The mail was last year transported 13,709,089 miles.

COLOMBIA.—Letters from Carthagena, Nov. 19, announce that Gen. Santandar has been condemned to death by a Court Martial, and that Bolivar has passed the sentence over to a Council of the Military for approbation. We presume the death of this patriot will be accomplished, since he has long been the only obstacle between Bolivar and the most unlimited arbitrary power. A letter from Bogota, Oct. 28th, says, the government has got news that two Colonels, Orbando and Hilario Gonzales, are going about the town of Pasta to recruit a party for an insurrection; and fears are entertained that, if they come to Popayan, where there are only 17 soldiers, they may succeed in getting possession of 500 muskets, and arming their troops.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEC. 6.

The following Resolutions were passed in answer to his Excellency's Message:—

1. That this House has derived the greatest satisfaction from the gracious expression of his Majesty's beneficent views towards this Province, and from the earnest desire of His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, to promote the peace, welfare and good Government of the Province, as evinced in His Excellency's Message of Friday last.

2. That this House has, nevertheless, observed with great concern, that it may be inferred from the expression of that part of the said Message which relates to the appropriation of the Revenue, that the pretention put forth at the commencement of the late Administration, to the disposal of a large portion of the Revenue of this Province, may be persisted in.

3. That under no circumstances, and upon no considerations whatsoever, ought this House to abandon or in any way compromise, its inherent and constitutional right, as a branch of the Provincial Parliament, representing his Majesty's subjects in this Colony, to superintend and controul the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue arising within this Province.

4. That any Legislative enactment in this matter by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in which his Majesty's subjects in this Province are not and cannot be represented, unless it were for the repeal of such British statutes, or any part of British statutes, as may be held by His Majesty's government to militate against the Constitutional right of the subject in this Colony, could in no way tend to a settlement of the affairs of the Province.

5. That no interference of the British Legislature with the established Constitution and laws of this Province, excepting on such points as, from the relation between the Mother Country and the Canadas, can only be disposed of by the paramount authority of the British Parliament, can in any way tend to the final adjustment of any difficulties or misunderstandings which may exist in this Province, but rather to aggravate and perpetuate them.

6. That in order to meet the difficulties of the ensuing year, and to second the gracious intentions of his Majesty for the permanent settlement of the Financial concerns of the Province, with due regard to the interests and efficiency of his Government, this House will most respectfully consider any estimate for the necessary expenses of the Civil Government for the ensuing year, which may be laid before it, confidently trusting that in any such estimate, a due regard will be had to that economy which the present circumstances of the country and its other wants require.

7. That on the permanent settlement before mentioned being effected with the consent of this House, it will be expedient to render the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or any person administering the Government, for the time being, the Judges and Executive Councillors, independent of the annual vote of the House, to the extent of their present salaries.

8. That although this House feels most grateful for the increased security against the illegal application of the public money which must result from his Majesty's Government referring all persons who may have been concerned in such application to an act of indemnity to be consented to by this House, it will be inexpedient to consent to any such enactment, till the full extent and character of such illegal applications may have been fully inquired into and considered.

9. That this House feels the most sincere gratitude for his Majesty's solicitude to effect the most perfect security against the recurrence of abuses on the part of persons entrusted with public monies in this Province.

10. That this House has not complained, nor has any complaints been made known to it, respecting the arbitration for the distribution between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada of the duties collected in Lower Canada; but that in this, as in every other respect, this House will most cheerfully co-operate in every equitable and constitutional measure which may be submitted to it, as desirable by the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

11. That this House has seen with sentiments of the highest satisfaction and gratitude, the declaration of the willingness of his Majesty's Government cheerfully to accede to the desire which the Assembly has so frequently expressed during the last twenty years, of having an agent in England to indicate the wishes of the inhabitants of Lower-Canada; and that it is expedient to provide for such an appointment without delay.

12. That so soon as the scheme in contemplation of his Majesty's Government for the permanent settlement of the financial concerns of the Province shall have been made known and considered, it may be expedient to provide some adequate indemnity to such persons as were placed on the Civil Establishment of this Province, with salaries prior to the year 1818, and whose offices may have been found to be unnecessary or require to be abolished.

13. That this House will cheerfully concur in any measure which may appear most likely to be successful in effectually removing the great inconvenience which has been sustained from the non performance of the duties of settlement, by grantees or holders of land obtained from the Crown, and otherwise remove the obstructions to the settlement of the country which may have resulted or may hereafter result from the manner in which the powers and superintendance of the Crown in this most essential particular, as effecting the general prosperity of the Province, may have been exercised.

14. That so soon as the Inhabitants of the Townships, upon a subdivision of the Counties in which they are situated by act of the Provincial Parliament, shall have a full and equitable representation in this House, of persons of their own free choice, the House will cheerfully concur in every measure particularly interesting to the Townships which may appear to be the most desirable to their inhabitants, and the most conducive to the general welfare.

15. That this House is fully sensible of the distinguished mark of confidence reposed in the loyalty and attachment hitherto evinced by his Majesty's Canadian subjects and their Representatives in the Provincial Parliament, by his Majesty's declaration that he relies on them, for an amicable adjustment of the various questions which have been so long in dispute.

16. That amongst these questions not particularly mentioned on the present occasion which this House holds as most desirable to be adjusted and most essential to the future peace, welfare and good government of the Province are, viz.

1. The Independence of the Judges and their removal from the political business of the Province.

2. The responsibility and accountability of public officers.

3. A greater Independence of support from the public revenues, and more intimate connection with the interest of the Colony, in the composition of the Legislative Council.

4. The application of the late property of the Jesuits to the purposes of General Education.

5. The removal of all obstructions to the settlement of the country, particularly by Crown and Clergy Reserves remaining unoccupied in the neighbourhood of Roads and Settlements exempt from the Common burthens;

And 6. A diligent enquiry into, and a ready redress of all grievances and abuses which may be found to exist, or which may have been petitioned against by the subject in this Province, thereby assuring to all the invaluable benefit of an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional Government, and restoring a well founded and reciprocal confidence between the Governors and the governed.

17. That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, humbly praying that he would be pleased to submit the same to his Majesty's Government in England.

An amendment was made in the 14th Resolution on the Governor's Message, passed into Committee of the Assembly on Saturday night, but we have been unable to procure them in time for this days publication.—*Neilson's Gazette, December 8.*

Friday December 12.

Mr. *Speaker* and the House went up to the Castle with the Address, praying His Excellency to transmit to H. M. Government the Resolutions of the 6th inst. on the Message of the 28th Nov. and being returned, the Speaker reported his Excellency's answer, as follows:—

"I receive the Resolutions which you now present to me, and will transmit them without delay to His M. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, accompanied by the Address."

From the Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 18.—On Tuesday afternoon, in the Legislative Council, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration those parts of the Canada Report which reflect upon the character and conduct of that Honorable House.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Dec. 18.—The first severe cold this season, occurred last night, when the thermometer fell to about 15 degrees below zero.

ST. ANDREWS MEETING AT GUELPH.—A meeting of the Upper Canada St. Andrews Club, was held at the City of Guelph on Monday the 1st Dec. to celebrate the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland. About forty gentlemen, the greater part of whom were from "the land that lieth beneath the Tweed," sat down to an excellent dinner in the Swan Inn. Among other extraordinaries on table, were "*cauld kail*"—"*peas upon a trencher*"—"*Sax eggs in the pan*"—"*the chieftain of the pudding race*"—"*and our fat hen,*" with other delicacies too numerous to be here recorded.—*Gore [U. C.] Gazette.*

We have received a sample of sugar, refined in London from the maple sugar of Canada. It is certainly equal to any of the refined sugar imported for sale into this Country.—*York [U. C.] paper.*

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

Wednesday, 24th December.

On motion of Mr. Chandler—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House a statement of the number of Grants which have passed the Great Seal, for Lands sold under the new system of disposing of Crown Lands in this Province; the number of Lots which have been sold, and in what Counties; the number of Lots actually surveyed and settled.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the Address of the House, on the subject of the Crown Land System, reported, that they had attended to that duty; and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would immediately direct the proper officer to furnish the information required.

Mr. Secretary Odell delivered the following Message.

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"*MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.*

"*24th December, 1828.*

"HOWARD DOUGLAS.

"The Lieutenant-Governor informs the House of Assembly, that he has received a Letter from Sir George Murray, dated 25th August, 1828, stating, that in consequence of representations on the subject of the Militia of New-Brunswick, and the almost total deficiency of Arms and Accoutrements, His Majesty's Government have determined to forward 5000 Stand of Arms and Accoutrements, and a further supply in the Spring, on receiving returns of the precise number required, but that it is desirable that the Legislature should engage to keep them in repair, and also provide for their safe custody at the Head-Quarters of the different Regiments, or at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint for receiving them into store, when they are no longer required for the Annual Training of the Militia; and the Lieutenant-Governor depends upon the Legislature making provision for the whole of this establishment. "H. D."

Friday, 26th December.

On motion of Mr. Crane—The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 24th instant, upon the subject of the Arms and Accoutrements forwarded from England for the use of the Militia.

Mr. Humbert, from the Committee, reported, that having gone into consideration of the said Message, the following Resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, that the recommendation from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, contained in his Message to this House, be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Militia System."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, and others, Licenced Auctioneers in the City of Saint John, praying that no further Duties may be imposed on Goods sold by Public outcry.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

On motion of Mr. Scott—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct to be laid before this House an account of the expenditure of the sums granted by the Legislature towards the support of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society; and also a statement of the funds of that Society.

Ordered, that Mr. Scott, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Crane, be a Committee to present the said Address to His Excellency.

Mr. Clinch, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Humbert, praying permission to withdraw a former Petition, presented at the last Session of the Legislature, complaining of the undue Election and return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of St. John. Which he read.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee of Trade, to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Gilbert, Esquire, and others, of the City of Saint John, praying a revision of the Laws, regulating Sales by Auction, reported, that having taken into consideration the said Petition, they had prepared a Bill under the title of "A Bill for the better regulation of Sales by Auction."

Which being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there read a first time.

Mr. Weldon, Chairman of the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the House of the 15th instant, for examining into the matter of the Petition of Stephen Humbert, complaining of an undue return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of Saint John, reported, that they had proceeded in the business referred to them, and submitted a report, which he read, and being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows:—

"That on the 22d instant, the Committee met in the Speaker's Room, and adjourned until the next day, when they again met and notified the parties that they were ready to attend to the duty required of them, and the said Stephen Humbert, the Petitioning Candidate, attended, but the said Robert Parker, the sitting Member, not being in attendance, the Committee adjourned until the 24th instant, on which day the House being occupied on very important business, the Committee were under the necessity of adjourning until the 26th instant, on which day the House being still occupied with business of importance, and several Members absent, the Committee were under the necessity of again adjourning until this morning, and the sitting Member, Robert Parker, Esquire, not having attended before your Committee, they are desirous of being instructed as to the course of proceeding to be adopted by them.

J. W. WELDON,
W. CRANE,
W. TAYLOR,
COLIN CAMPBELL."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler—The House proceeded to take into consideration the Petition of Stephen Humbert, presented to this House yesterday, and praying to be permitted to withdraw a former Petition.

Whereupon Mr. Chandler moved the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, that the said Petition of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, praying that he may be allowed to withdraw his Petition presented to this House, complaining of the undue return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of Saint John, be complied with."

And upon the question for passing the said Resolution, the House divided as follows:

YEAS.—Mr. Crane, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Ward, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Munro, Mr. Dow, Mr Campbell.

NAYS.—Mr. Humbert, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Miles, Mr. Freeze, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Clinch.

It was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Monday, 29th December.

Read a third time, as engrossed,

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

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.—Ordered, that Mr. Parker and Mr. Rankin carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time, as engrossed,

A Bill to continue an Act for granting Bounties on Grain raised on new land.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.—Ordered, that Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Miles carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a second time, a Bill for the better regulation of Sales by Auction.

Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to amend an Act, intituled an Act, subjecting Real Estates in the Province of New-Brunswick, to the