

course. They might suspend the Habeas Corpus; but he would still go on with his endeavours to procure a repeal of the Union. They might prepare a dungeon for him, but he would not be deterred by that. He would take away liberty from Ireland, but he would not be deterred by that. Mr. Brougham expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at the line to which His Majesty's paternal feelings had rendered those large and valuable concessions, not more valuable in respect to their bettering the condition of the people, than from their concurrence with the soundest principles of the constitution—namely, by promoting a reduction of expenditure, and secondly by giving up what was not only a bone of contention, but odious, an anomalous, and unconstitutional branch of revenue, the various sources of income independent of the internal affairs of foreign states, the dangerous doctrine contained in the speech, which spoke of the beginning to the end of foreign councils, if not of foreign interference. He protested against it as a principle for the first time acted on by the ministers of the crown. After deploring the condition of Ireland, and reproaching any interference on the part of government with the internal affairs of foreign states, he said, he had now given his opinion frankly, though cautiously, that the house and the country might unite to excuse us from the danger of war. He had no fear or alarm for evils which the disturbances in France and the Netherlands might spread over us; but he was contending to give us here, we had a prey before us. We were safe from the contagion through our institutions, because they had not the rottenness in which the contagion would fix, and find a habitation. The people of this country were sound at heart; they loved the monarchy; but not for us, they preferred a limited monarchy; and he (Mr. Brougham) wished to see the rights of the people, with these rights would be prepared to perish. A monarchy and an aristocracy would best secure those rights and in our present system he desired not to see a change. I have no fear of seeing the institutions of this country, and I am satisfied I speak the sentiments of the bulk of the people who wish that the aristocracy and the people should be all knit up together, and I would infinitely rather perish in their ruin, than survive to read and see the ruin of a country, for the loss of the inability of all human institutions.

In discussing the same topic on Wednesday, Nov. 3, Mr. Denham used the following strong language:

"It was with regret and disappointment, he said, he had read every paragraph of His Majesty's speech read from the Chair. There was not a single sentence in it worthy the approbation of an enlightened Administration or an independent Parliament. In the first place, Government told Parliament that it was not their intention to interfere in the concerns of other nations, when by that very speech they did interfere. They said they came forward as mediators; but they declared that they had made up their minds that one of the parties was in the wrong, and that, forsooth, that party had occasioned all the evils which afflicted Belgium, and threatened the repose of Europe. He objected to the Government of this country volunteering their opinion on the subject. Who wanted to know what they thought on the matter? The people of Belgium were, however, slandered by being designated revolted subjects. Had Queen Elizabeth, in addressing Parliament, designated the people of the Low Countries revolted subjects, and expressed her regret at their rising against their enlightened Sovereign; he should like to know what the House of Commons of that time would have said? That was a parallel case. If we were to enter into the discussion of how foreign people and foreign governments had conducted themselves, why did the King's speech limit itself to that meagre account of the Duke of Orleans becoming King of the French? Was it an enlightened government which had led to that change? [Hear.] Why, then, was not the enlightened government of Charles the Tenth referred to? And as to interference, if there ever was a time when our interference in French affairs would have been beneficial; it was the period between the dissolution of the first Chamber and the issue of the ordinances,—interference then might have been usefully exercised. [Hear.] But in the case of France, the speech was limited to a simple statement of the fact; and the hon. member had told the House, that as the Duke of Orleans had been recognized by the King of England as King of the French, it followed as a corollary, on the same principle, that Don Miguel must be acknowledged as King of Portugal.

NOVEMBER 8.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AMERICA. On the motion of Mr. Herries, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Trade with British Possessions Abroad Act.

Mr. Herries then proceeded to detail the nature and object of the measure before the Committee. The Act would contain a schedule; but all parties were given to understand that schedule was always in our power to deal with as we pleased. To that principle no objection could be made, and least of all, perhaps, by the American Government, which had uniformly acted upon the same principle in its intercourse with foreign nations. Some not immaterial alterations might, therefore, be necessary for the protection of our colonies, which though they would not be a strict right to demand such protection, would naturally expect, and perhaps ought not to be refused it, by the mother country. It was the object of the schedule to give encouragement to the introduction of all those articles which the North American colonies were in the habit of supplying to the West Indies, by giving them the preference to the direct importation from America, at least for some time. Part of the schedule would take off the duties on the shipping of foreign countries arriving in our northern colonies. There existed a duty of this kind on American ships, but the schedule would remove all such obstructions, its chief object being to encourage as much as possible all trade to and from the West Indies. But there were many articles of the United States, such as coffee and sugar. On the articles of lumber and wood, which were of great importance both to the West Indies and to the northern colonies, the schedule gave increased duties. The proportion was, that where the duty used to be 7s, it should be increased to 10s 6d upon all such articles—staves, for instance—imported direct from the United States. The presumption was, that under this arrangement the West Indies would continue to be supplied by the northern colonies; for the principle which he adopted upon this, and would adopt upon every occasion, was to balance as nearly as possible the degree of protection with the convenience of the foreign supply, so as to give the consumer as fair a competition as possible under the circumstances. It was also intended to introduce a printed schedule, showing the duties as they were, and as they would be in future.—Those duties, he should state, would admit of no great delay in passing, as it would be an injustice to the American Government to delay the opening of the ports at once, and it was necessary to bring the new arrangement into immediate operation. He could not refrain from giving it as his opinion that the change in the commercial arrangements between this country and America would be attended with considerable advantages, not at the expense of the United States, but

as compared with the present state of things, and in favour of all parties. The advantage to the shipping interests would be considerable; and the discovery of coats of a peculiar quality in the northern colonies led to a strong expectation that they would soon find a market in the United States.—The colonies were flourishing at present; and there could be little doubt but that with a direct intercourse, and under a wholesome system of trade, they would flourish still more than they did at present. He wished it to be understood that there was no distinction as to the origin of the productions which were to be imported free of duty; for instance, the article of flour, though it might be the produce of the United States, might still be imported into the West Indies duty free, if it passed through our North American colonies. All this, however, would be further explained by comparative tables, which would be published simultaneously with the schedule of duties. He begged also to say that the new schedule of duties should be introduced with as little delay as possible. The Right Hon. Genl. then moved, as we understood him, a resolution to the effect that a new schedule of duties was requisite to be established upon articles of trade between our colonies in North America, the West Indies, and the United States of America.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED IMPORT DUTIES, IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

Table of Duties on certain Articles of Provisions, and of Wood and Lumber, not being of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, nor of any British Possession, imported or brought by Sea, or by Inland Carriage or Navigation, into the several British Possessions in America.

Table with columns: 1. Southern Provinces, Present Duty, Proposed Duty. Items include: Imported or brought into the British Possessions on the continent of South America, or in the West Indies, the Bahama and Bermuda Islands included—viz. Provisions—viz. Wheat, the bushel, £ 1 0 0, £ 1 2 0; Wheat imported from the Northern Colonies, 0 1 0, duty free; Bread or Biscuit, the cwt., 0 1 6, duty free; Flour or Meal not of Wheat, the barrel, 0 2 6, duty free; Peas, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, the bushel, 0 0 7, duty free; Rice, the 100lb. net weight, 0 2 6, duty free; Live Stock, 10p cent, duty free; Lumber, viz. Shingles, not being more than 12 inches in length, the 1000, 0 7 0, 0 10 6; Shingles, imported from the Northern Colonies, duty free, duty free; Shingles, being more than 12 inches in length, the 1000, 0 14 0, 1 1 0; Shingles, imported from the Northern Colonies, duty free, duty free; Staves and Headings—viz. Red Oak, the 1000, 0 15 0, 0 15 0; White Oak, the 1000, 0 12 6, 0 12 6; Imported from the Northern Colonies, duty free, duty free; Wood Hoops, the 1000, 0 5 8, 0 7 10; Imported from the Northern Colonies, duty free, duty free; White, Yellow, and Pitch Pine Lumber, the 1000 feet of 1 inch thick, 1 1 0, 1 11 6; Imported from the Northern Colonies, 0 5 3, duty free; Other Wood and Lumber, the 1000 feet of 1 inch thick, 1 8 0, 1 11 6; Imported from the Northern Colonies, 0 7 0, duty free; 2. Northern Colonies. Imported or brought into the British Possessions in N. America. Provisions, viz. Wheat, the bushel, 0 1 0, duty free; Flour or Meal, the barrel, may be Warehoused, without payment of Duty, for exportation to the Southern Colonies, 0 1 6, duty free; Bread or Biscuit, the cwt., 0 2 6, duty free; Peas, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, the bushel, 0 0 7, duty free; Rice, the 100lb. net weight, 0 2 6, duty free; Live Stock, duty free; Note.—By Act G Geo. IV., c. 114, food and victuals, among other things, fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, and imported in British ships into the places at sea from whence the fishery is carried on, are duty free. Lumber, viz. Shingles, duty free, duty free; Staves, duty free, duty free; Wood Hoops, duty free, duty free; White, Yellow, and Pitch Pine Lumber, the 1000 feet of 1 inch thick, 1 1 0, duty free; Other Wood and Lumber, the 1000 feet, 1 8 0, duty free.

The following is an extract from a speech made on Tuesday 9th Nov. by Mr. Brougham:—He regarded it as the duty of the Throne of England to preserve for the people the blessings of peace; and he knew of no other way in which peace could be secured to them, than by laying down for them a clear resolution, never under any circumstances to be deviated from, against all and every act or word of interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring states. I know of no danger which renders hostilities more certain, and none more liable to bring them home to us—nothing more liable to make wide-spread war abroad crush and overwhelm us—than for us to adopt those principles of the Holy Alliance which are contained and embodied in the King's Speech.—Let it not be said that Ministers, the most feeble of any ministers into whose hands, by a strange combination of accidents, the government of this country ever fell; let it not be said that they who are hardly sufficient to manage the routine of official business in the calmest times, who are not able to manage the business of a great and complicated war; and that they who are unable to steer the bark in the fairest weather, will never court the tempest and defy the storm. I am aware that headstrong men are very apt to underrate their weakness and overrate their power, and that no men are more apt to deem failure impossible, than those who cannot calculate the danger.—The Ministers are but men; and that they are surrounded by busy, meddling, buzzing personages, who encourage a little alarm; who think no harm can come out of error; who insinuate that negotiations may attract attention; who hope much from Congresses; who just wish that they may be doing something;

who do not like to be doing nothing and being nobody; who wish for something to make a display in Parliament, and a puff in public prints, and who are not at all averse to have a Congress at Lunnon, which will have two or three advantages; because we do not like to let other people work; we wish to have all the work and all the honor to ourselves; we like to have it all our own way—to be our own Minister, our own Ambassador, our own General, and we know that the people of Lunnon like to see foreigners; and then we wage by these little amusements and diversions to ride over the Session? (Cheers.) First, things of little importance will be made great subjects, and perhaps they are great subjects to the faculties of those who would be called on to discuss them when the Congress was assembled. With a view of preventing war, we should have protocols and conferences, full of sound and of no meaning, but which might affect the Parliament, and set forth all the resources of the Cabinet. But let him not suppose, when they have gone so far, that they will be able to stop short just where they like; for if they interfere, war will be inevitable. I must here say, that, as a general principle, I will support measures that I approve of, let who will propose them; and I will oppose bad measures, let them come from whom they may. I am opposed, for example, to the repeal of the Union with Ireland, thinking that it would be productive of injury to both countries, though that measure is brought forward by a gentleman with whom I generally act—with whom on many occasions I agree; whose services I prize, and which I should be the last man, and which it would be most unjust in me not to prize; but though I esteem his services, I must qualify as bad that measure he contemplates, and must declare that I will oppose it. Let good measures come from what quarter they will, I will support them. So far, however, I must qualify the doctrine of its being not men but measures that I ought to support; this doctrine in a monarchy is unintelligible and irrational. It may hold good in a republic, where all measures are known and discussed, and where I have my veto on whatever is proposed—where a treaty cannot be concluded without my knowledge, where I cannot be bound by a treaty I heard nothing of, to make war twenty or thirty years after its date, for the defence of Belgium, or Portugal; but in a monarchy, the doctrine of measures, not men is irrational, and men as well as measures must be looked to. The men may make a treaty which will make war inevitable at some distant day; and so long as the men can act secretly, we must look to them and their character, as well as the measures they avow. I am alarmed to see, for the first time, the principle of interference, instead of the rule of non-interference, with the concerns of other nations, adopted by the government, and embodied in a King's speech. Let me warn the government, let me warn the members of this House, if the House should hesitate to discharge its duty, and meet this new principle with repugnance, let me warn the House, that the people of England will not have the peace broken, the people of England will not endure that the Prime Minister should risk that peace by any fanciful theory of his for foreign interference, for any theories of serfdom, or for any love to crowned tyrants; the people of England are enamoured of their own liberty, and they are friends to the liberty of others. If the Ministers must call the King of the Netherlands enlightened, the people of England will look at his acts, and from his acts they will not call him enlightened, or think a war ought to be hazarded to preserve his power. His acts are known, and the character of them are not what I think proper."

FOR THE amendment 233 For the original motion 204

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NOVEMBER 16.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—Sir R. Peel rose. Every eye was instantly directed towards him, and the most profound silence pervaded the House. The Right Hon. Baronet spoke as follows: Sir, the deep and unfeigned respect which I owe to His Majesty induces me to take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating, here in my place, that, in consequence of what occurred last night, I have felt it my duty to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform His Majesty, that I perceive it is no longer in my power to undertake the administration of public affairs, so far as the administration of those affairs depend upon me, either with satisfaction to my own feelings, or with perfect advantage to the country. Sir, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation thus tendered on my part, and I have to inform the House, therefore, that I consider myself as holding the seals of the Home Department only until His Majesty shall have been enabled to appoint a successor to me in the office which I have resigned. The same, Sir, is the case with the other members of the Government. They all consider themselves as holding their respective offices only until their successors shall be appointed.

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Mr. Egerton asked for leave of absence for some hon. on the score of urgent private business.—Mr. Home said, the public business could not give way to private convenience.—Mr. Egerton, (amidst roars of laughter) explained, that his friend wanted to get married.—The noise was so great, we could not hear whether he got leave or not.

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wish of the great body of the people that a moderate reform might take place; and he agreed in the sentiment which had been expressed by Earl Grey, that unless Parliament agreed to a moderate reform, they would witness, and speedily, the destruction of the constitution. He hoped the noble Earl would shortly bring that question under the consideration of the house. No individual was better calculated for the task. He for one would give the noble Earl his most cordial support. The present times were of an ordinary character; danger was spreading around. If their Lordships were blind to what they owed to the country, let them not be blind to what they owed to themselves. They stood in a situation of great and awful trust. The confidence of the people in Parliament was already shaken by the conduct of the late Parliament. Let the present Parliament do justice to the people, and they would have their support. If the noble duke's declaration relative to reform had been made with an expectation of inducing those high and honorable men with whom Lord Winchelsea usually acted to give their support to the Government, the noble duke might as well have attempted to take heaven by storm. (Hear, hear.) The times required more efficient men than were at present at the head of affairs. His Majesty should be informed by the voice of Parliament that the present Ministers were not worthy of the confidence of the country, and ought to give way to others. The country might be proud of the noble Earl (Grey) and the noble duke (Richmond) who spoke on a former night. They had shown themselves consistent. They had never yielded to intimidation—they had never betrayed their supporters. He hoped soon to see both these individuals placed in situations of trust; and such, he was convinced, was the wish of the great body of the people. He hoped that Parliament would give his Majesty some proof of their want of confidence in the present men, and urge him to select men of greater political integrity and ability. Neither the Catholic nor the Protestant party placed the slightest confidence in the present Ministers; and if there existed a fair representation of the people, he believed that in a new House of Commons, they would not have fifty members to support them.

THE REGENCY.—The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to provide for the administration of the royal authority, during the time that might elapse between the demise of his present Majesty, and the attainment of her 18th year, (at which age the minority of a female terminated,) by the Princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke and present Duchess of Kent. The first question it was likely their Lordships would ask was, to whom was to be entrusted the guardianship of the infant Sovereign? (Hear.) The answer, he was sure at once suggested itself to all who heard him,—who but the infant Princess's illustrious mother? (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.) The manner in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had hitherto discharged the duties of a parent towards her illustrious daughter, and he did not speak from vague report, but on the most accurate information, (hear,) afforded the best security for the satisfactory care of her future conduct as regent. (Cheers.) His Lordship then stated the reasons which rendered it inadvisable that the Regent should not be fettered by a Council of Regency, as in former cases, but act with full power under the counsel of responsible advisers, the Ministers of the Crown. In the event of there being a posthumous heir to the Crown, there was a proviso in the bill, that on the birth of such heir, the authority of the Duchess of Kent, as Regent, should cease, and that her present Majesty should become guardian and regent during the minority of the posthumous child.—The Earl of Eldon highly approved of the measure.—The bill was brought in, and read a first time.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—After the presentation of several petitions for the abolition of slavery, and one for reform of Parliament, the Duke of Wellington approached the table, and in a voice scarcely audible, on account of a severe hoarseness, said, "My Lords, I deem it my duty to inform your Lordships, that, in consequence of what occurred last night in the other House of Parliament, I felt it right to wait this morning on the King, and tender His Majesty the resignation of the office which I hold; that His Majesty has been pleased to accept of my resignation; and that I continue in my present situation only till a successor shall have been appointed." Having made this declaration, the Noble Duke left the House.

THE OBSERVER. TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830. Our London dates received by the *Frany*, which were to the 26th November, enabled us though at a very late hour last publication day, to make such extracts as gave a view of the sudden and unexpected change which had taken place in the administration of the home Government. That change is radical and total, comprises no small portion of talent, and is a mixture of moderate men and liberals of different parties. And as the former Ministry did not seem to meet the views of the people generally, nor to accomplish those objects which have been so long and ardently desired by the popular party in the State, there is reason to hope that those now in power will be enabled and disposed to adopt such measures as will tend to realize the happiest effects. The latest advices left us quite in the dark as to the immediate causes which led to the important changes, but the void has been in a great manner supplied by papers received at Halifax, up to the 23d November, from which we, this day, make copious extracts. The debates in Parliament will be found unusually interesting. It will be seen that various circumstances have lately combined to lessen the popularity of the Wellington administration, and to destroy the confidence of the nation in the line of policy by which it was directed. The King's Speech appears to have occasioned the first movement, particularly that part of it which relates to our foreign relations, and leads to the inference that a decided part was intended to be taken by His Majesty's Government in the affairs of States at present involved in confusion and discord. It appears, also, that the little hole held out by Ministers of a serious attempt at Parliamentary reform; and the opposition they made to His Majesty's fulfilment of his engagement to mingle with his subjects at the civic entertainment at Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's Day, all contributed to rouse popular indignation against them. But

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The new Ministry is a sort of coalition; yet not one of the heads of old parties, so much as of moderate men of several parties, for since the Speech delivered by Lord Grey in defence of "his order," he must be considered as improved in his aristocracy, and the exposé of his views at the opening of Parliament, would do any thing but please the radicals. We must, therefore, we suppose, rank him with the moderates. The Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Althorp, and Lord Holland, are of the old Whig School; Mr. Denman of the new, or low whigs, and so ranks with Mr. Brougham. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, and Lord Goderich, are of the Canning party; Sir J. Graham is a new but an able and practical man; and the Duke of Richmond is a moderate Tory. We are glad to see so talented and promising a man as Mr. Stanley down in the list as Secretary for Ireland.

THE QUEEN.—Irish Manufacture.—Our most gracious Queen, Adelaide, has ordered four dresses of velvet for her Royal person from the Earl of Meath's Livery.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 13.—His Majesty's yacht *Herald*, Capt. Maxwell, arrived on Thursday, in 19 days from Quebec, having on board his Excellency Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, and suite, who has retired from the command in Canada—a situation which he has filled in a manner highly honourable to himself and satisfactory to the colonies, as was evinced by the many complimentary addresses which were presented to him from all parts of his government on his departure.

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[Articles omitted last Week.]

JAMAICA.

The Legislature of Jamaica met on the 9th Nov.—The Hon. David Finlayson was again chosen Speaker, but, subsequently, in consequence of his advanced age, and a wish for retirement, requested leave of the House to resign the office, which request being granted, Mr. Barritt was chosen, as his successor.

The following are Extracts from the Speech of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore:—

"It affords me much pleasure to inform you, that instructions have been given to the Department of the Customs to carry into execution the arrangement contained in the Act, passed during the last Session, entitled 'An Act to provide Salaries, in lieu of Fees, to the Custom House Officers, by a duty on Shipping,' and in the Resolution of the House of the 19th of December.

"It will, of course, be necessary to provide for the retrospective payment to the Officers of the Customs of their salaries for the periods during which no provisions have been made for them, so soon as the duties levied by the Officers of the Customs, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,' shall have been paid to the Receiver General.

"I hail this proceeding as an auspicious omen of that perfect harmony and good understanding between the Parent State and this Colony, which the conciliatory disposition of his Majesty's Government cannot fail to produce. And when you learn that it is unconditional, and without any allusion to the reasonable expectation which is entertained, that the Colony will, at some period, reimburse to the Commissariat the advances made for the subsistence of the Forces employed for your defence, it manifests such perfect reliance on the justice and liberality of this new Assembly that I earnestly hope you will devise the means of relieving the Parent State from so heavy a burthen.

"I have now to inform you, that the Slave Act of last Session has been disallowed by his Majesty in Council.

"My anxious desire, to avoid any interposition which could prevent the labours of the late Assembly being brought before his Majesty's Government induced me to give my assent to that Act—the fate of which I clearly anticipated.

"I shall, without delay, submit to you a despatch from the Colonial Office, assigning in detail the objections of his Majesty's Government to this Act; and also, an extract of a report from the Lords of the Council, to his Majesty, recommending its disallowance. You will perceive by these documents, that I am expressly instructed to pass no Law restraining the liberty of religious worship.

"In all my communications with you, I shall ever act with perfect candour and sincerity, and should I be so fortunate as to succeed in promoting your welfare and prosperity, the object of my constant anxiety will be amply gratified."

The Assembly, in their Answer, after the usual preliminaries, remarked as follows:

"We are happy to learn from your Excellency that the arrangement contained in the act to provide salaries in lieu of fees to the Custom House Officers, by a duty on Shipping, and in the resolution of the House of the 19th December last, will be carried into execution by the department of the Customs. The House is pledged, by that resolution, to provide for the retrospective payments to the Officers of the Customs of their salaries, whenever all the duties levied by the Officers of the Customs, under the act of the 6th George 4th, shall have been paid into the public chest, and that pledge the House is ready to redeem.

"We unite with your Excellency, in the hope that, in future, perfect harmony will exist between his Majesty's Government and the House. We cannot, however, lead your Excellency to expect, that the House will reimburse to the Mother Country the advances made for the subsistence of the Troops, during the time the Colony did not provide for them.

"The disallowances of the Slave Act disappoints the just expectations of the House; we considered that his Majesty's Government would at length be convinced of the expediency of accepting for the Slaves the concessions and modifications sustained in that act.

"We shall cheerfully grant for the exigencies of the Government, such supplies as the public service may require, and the poverty of our constituents can afford.

"In all your Excellency's communications with the House you have hitherto acted with perfect candour and sincerity; and you have thereby given us the best assurance, that to promote our welfare is the object of your Excellency's constant anxiety. It shall always be our earnest desire to continue our good understanding with your Excellency, and to lighten as much as in our power, the cares of your administration."

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 15.

The following Messages and Documents were laid before the Assembly on Friday last.

Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by his Excellency the Governor to bring down to the House the copy of a despatch from Sir George Murray, relative to the future subsistence of his Majesty's Troops in this Colony.

The experience of the last two years has convinced his Majesty's Government of the absolute necessity of placing this service on a fixed and permanent footing, not liable to be interrupted whenever any difference of opinion may take place between the different branches of the Legislature.

The despatch of Sir George Murray to fully explain the intentions of his Majesty's government, that few observations from his Excellency are necessary. Still he is anxious to call the most serious attention of the house to this despatch, and to the great advantage the colony will derive from the control of the expenses of the Army being placed in the hands of government, the regularity with which the service will be conducted and the trouble of examining the details of expenditure avoided.

[After noticing the particular supplies, originally granted to the troops, with the mode of granting them, the Dispatch concludes:]

"Such was the mode in which the Colony provided its supplies for the troops, whose assistance it desired, until the arrival of the year 1829, when the Assembly put a stop to the greater part of the supplies, in consequence of the dispute upon the question of the salaries payable to the Officers of the Customs.

"Down to the period of the latest information, the evil has continued to increase. From the official reports for last year, which have been communicated to me by the General Commanding in Chief, it appears that, at Maroon Town, the Barracks and Hospitals are actually tumbling to pieces: 'The Hospital badly situated,' wretchedly adapted for the comforts of the sick, and far too small for the numbers now quartered there.' That at Stoney Hill, 'The Barrack is much out of order, particularly the Hospital,' that at Fort Augusta 'the Hospital, raised only a few inches from the ground, and, in heavy rains, the whole of the yard is several inches under water;' and that at Falmouth and Lucea, the establishments are in a most ruinous state. Indeed, unless something is done to them shortly, they will not be habitable."

"In this state of things, his Majesty's Government have found it necessary to take the entire subject into their full and final consideration, and to consult with the highest military authorities, respecting the effectual manner of guarding against the recurrence of the evils which I have recapitulated, and of securing for the future the accommodations, and, above all, the health of the troops; and I would willingly hope that, at the present conjuncture, when a new Colonial Assembly is in its commencement, and more especially after the proof which the Mother Country has given, in the recent arrangements respecting the Revenue Officers, of its desire to conciliate the Colonists of Jamaica, that the retrospect, contained in this despatch, will have its due effect with the Members of the Colonial Legislature, and to determine them with a more cordial concurrence than was to be obtained from former Assemblies in the requisitions of his Majesty's Government on behalf of the British troops."

"The careful and deliberate examination, which his Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to make into the whole of this subject, has thoroughly convinced them, as they trust it will also fully satisfy the Legislature of Jamaica, that the repetition of the mischief complained of can be prevented only by the grant of a fixed sum, to be annually paid into military chest, and appropriated to the support of the Garrison, under the authority of his Majesty's Government.

"If, unhappily, however, which I should be most reluctant to anticipate, the new Assembly should be of a different opinion, and should adhere to the narrower policy of its predecessors, the only remedy which it is in the power of his Majesty's Government to apply, and which they would then be under the actual necessity of applying, is to diminish the amount of the Garrison lately maintained in the Island of Jamaica.

"It would be a matter of great concern to his Majesty's Government, should they find themselves obliged for the purpose of placing the garrison upon a scale commensurate with the pecuniary means of the Mother Country, to reduce it considerably below the amount of Force which the Colonists have been accustomed to deem necessary; but it is to be presumed that the Colony would be fully prepared for such a measure, since a distinct declaration was made in a despatch from my predecessor, dated the 17th of February, 1828, that, 'under the financial circumstances of this country, it would be impossible that so large a force could subsist in Jamaica without the usual supplies from the Colony.' On reference to that despatch, and to the other documents which have been, from time to time, laid before the Assemblies, the Colonists would also perceive that this alternative has not been offered until after ample communication with them upon the subject of it.

"If then the measure, which I have here proposed, of a fixed grant, to be annually paid and appropriated as before mentioned, shall not have been adopted by the Legislature in its approaching Session, one Regiment will be withdrawn from Jamaica before the commencement of the year 1831; and you will be prepared also for the withdrawal, in the approaching Spring, of all the other European forces, except those which shall be absolutely necessary to guard the Naval and Military arsenals in the Harbour of Kingston, and those which it may be found practicable to accommodate in barracks and hospitals adequately constructed and maintained.

"For the execution of this measure the necessary instructions will be transmitted by the General Commanding in Chief to the General commanding the troops in Jamaica.

"I will not conclude, however, without adding that even should the withdrawal of the troops unfortunately be rendered thus unavoidable by the policy which the Legislature, in its next Session, may pursue, still if, at any subsequent time, the circumstances of the Colony should be deemed by the local authorities to require the restoration of the garrison to the same amount of force at which it has been heretofore maintained, the Colonists would find no indisposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to comply with their desire, provided that, by adopting the measure heretofore pointed out, they would then enable his Majesty's Government to reconcile such a step with a sense of duty to his Majesty's troops on the one hand, and on the other with a due consideration for the financial means of the Mother Country."

ANTIGUA.

A paper of the 12th Oct. contains the Speech of the Governor, Sir Patrick Ross, on the opening of the New Session of the Legislature. Mentioning the death of the late King, the members of the Legislature are congratulated on "the accession of a Prince who, having passed so much of his early life amongst you, has personally acquired an enlarged knowledge of your worth, and is so able to appreciate the value and importance of these possessions to his crown." The attention of the Assembly is then invited to the completion of the new jail, tread mill, lunatic hospital, and barracks lately undertaken, and especially to the establishment

of a central school, the want of which has long been felt in the Island. The consolidated slave auction bill, lately introduced by the late Legislature, is also mentioned, and it is stated that it will not fail to reflect much honour on the Island of Antigua, and will satisfy the public mind at home of the humane and benevolent feelings and conduct of her landholders towards their slave population. I shall, therefore, have great satisfaction when enabled to transmit it for the Royal approbation and assent. His Excellency suggests, while this bill is in progress, "the propriety of passing a short and separate bill for the abolition of workers throughout the Sabbath day; and likewise another for the admission of slave evidence in criminal justice to such extent as in your wisdom may be found compatible with the due security of the property."

"The erection and opening for public worship of the Church of St. Philip, and of the several Chapel, and the great increase of places of education, and of Sunday Schools, whereby the religious and moral instruction of the Negroes has been of late so considerably extended, are subjects to which I feel a lively pleasure in alluding, and it is very gratifying to me to take this opportunity to express my marked approbation of the zealous and indefatigable exertions of our Clergy in the fulfilment of the various duties of their sacred calling, under the fostering protection and example of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

"Each succeeding year of my administration of the Government of Antigua, and of my extended intercourse with her society, has largely increased my esteem for their character, and my unfeigned solicitude for their rising prosperity and happiness; and I feel confident that your Honourable Houses will do me the justice to believe that in all the measures I have the honour to submit for your deliberation, and in every act of my executive office, I am solely and invariably guided by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of all classes of the inhabitants."

"The Address of the Council and House of Assembly, in reply, express their entire concurrence in the views of his Excellency, and their personal and official respect and regard.

Martinique.—According to the New York Courier des Etats Unis, the commercial condition of Martinique had become deplorable. The Courier states that bankruptcies daily occurred, and the existence of the best houses was threatened. The crisis is attributed to the events of the month of July in Paris.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers.—It was currently reported, on yesterday and the day previous, that a serious mutiny had broken out in the 87th Regiment, which has been for a few weeks stationed in this town. We have made all due enquiry, and the following is, we believe, a correct statement of the circumstances which occurred in the Barrack yard on Sunday morning, and which gave rise to the rumour above mentioned.

On the Officer, whose duty it was to march the Catholics to Chapel, giving the order to that effect, the party, refusing to obey the command stood fast and a few voices from the ranks cried out "music!" On observing which, the officer immediately reported the circumstance to the Commanding officer (Lieut. Col. Blair,) who came on the parade and gave, himself, the necessary order for the men to form four deep, preparatory to marching off. They again hesitated obeying the command, on which Colonel Blair assumed the whole of the Officers, formed the Regiment into a square, and enquired whether any man had any complaint to prefer? There was no answer until the question was reiterated three or four times, when a soldier, came forward and said that the men were dissatisfied in consequence of the music not being permitted to accompany the party to chapel, as in England. The Colonel replied, that the music was discontinued by his order for various reasons, and that he and his officers held themselves responsible for the consequences. He stated some of his reasons, one of which was, that there was not a sufficient number of drums and files at head quarters to form an efficient band; another, that he understood the inhabitants of Newry, and the North of Ireland generally, disliked the performance of military duties during the hours appropriated to Divine Service. The Colonel added, that if the men had come forward, in a soldier-like manner, and made known their wishes to him, he should have endeavoured to comply with them, as he was inclined to grant every indulgence consistent with his duty. He, however, was determined that the hitherto orderly character of the Regt., should not be compromised by their dangerous and disrespectful method of addressing their imaginary grievances, and he informed them he would bring to a Court-martial, on the spot, any man who continued disobedient. (It is reported, indeed, that the Colonel went so far as to order the whole apparatus of a drum-head Court-martial to be paraded in the centre of the corps.) These prompt and vigorous measures had the desired effect. On the Colonel's repeating the command to march, the men obeyed in silence, and marched off to their place of worship.—Newry Telegraph.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals, a PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. The remainder hourly expected. JOHN SMYTH. Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, PER FAIRY from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and DAMASKS.—AND— PER LA PLATA, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pineapples, Arrow Root, Seagras, Hides, and Horns. Per Lord of the Isles: 200 Quarter Dozen fresh packed Turkey FIGS; Per Joseph Anderson: 3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS For sale cheap for Cash. Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of— HINDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Dito Sailing Stripes and House-cloths; Ginghams and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled Oil; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 30 x 12 Glass, &c. &c.

By the LORD OF THE ISLES, and other late Arrivals from Europe, the Subscribers have Received—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Suitable for the Season. —AND— Best Yellow Soap, Mould Candles, Brandy, Geneva, Rose and Cut Nails, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c. —ON HAND— 200 Tons White Pine TIMBER. THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. 16th November, Peter's Wharf.

G. J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he proposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house). Address to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 A. M.—GRATIS. August 10.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., 14, entrance of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession, and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.—Town and Country Business attended to. As Mr. L. has assisted under the most celebrated Oculists and Artists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Treats extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Tower, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, has just received per remittance of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season.—consisting of— GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd; Dito Dito Hats & Boots; Dito Dito cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose; A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazets; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain Cottons, bleach'd & unbleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Living Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. Brandy by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira Wines; Pinar Moss Park; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale by Cash or a moderate credit: I CUBAN CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain do. 1 1/4 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinace BOAT—British built; Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOCK; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 5 Crates Crutcher's Ware—well assorted, Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TOBACCO. 50 KEGS Prime 16's—just received per Sarah, from New York, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. ANTIGUA MOLASSES. 18 PENS. choice Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex Sch's Plymouth, for sale low for Cash. Dec. 11. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE. For Passengers from Ireland—Next Spring, the very superior fast sailing copper fastened Ship WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRYSON, Master; Borthen 400 Tons—Will sail from London, every early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port. Persons wishing to engage a Passage for their Friends, by said Ship, will please apply to JAMESON'S STORES, King, Vendicatore; or to WILSON P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John. 15th November, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is situate for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, front proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction, For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, Dec. 14, 1830. North Market Wharf.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. —AND— YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. R. WEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Flank-lins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLEN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR. RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, November 23, 1830. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late H. G. JONESTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GOSWELL, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOL, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 13 & 14, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOL, May 25. ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published Jan. 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Whouten Loaf of Superfine Flour, 16 lb. weight, 3 5/6 The Sixpenny Biscuit, 3 5/6 And Nothing, Taper-penny, and Penny-biscuits lower in the above quantities. LUCIUS DONALDSON, M'gr.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. DECEMBER—1830. Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other details.

SAINT JOHN'S. PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT A HOUSE, OR TO PURCHASE THE HOUSE OF 400 LBS. OF THE WEIGHT OF 400 LBS. Terms—1st. per annum, exclusive of postage, &c. July 1st in advance. P. PETERSON, in the various branches, arranged with accuracy & dispatch, on moderate terms.