

mittee on the further consideration of a bill, "for the more speedy and effectual administration of Public Justice in this Province, and for lessening the costs attending the trial of causes on the Circuits."

A Message from the Council as follows: "Mr. Speaker,--His Majesty's Council have agreed to the bill, "to repeal the laws now in force for regulating Pilots, and to make further regulations relating to the same," with amendments. To which amendments the Council request the concurrence of this Honourable House."

Mr. Johnston, chairman of the Committee, reported, that in the Committee the following resolution was moved and seconded:

"Resolved, that the 2d section of the bill be struck out."

Upon the question, the Committee divided, YEAS, 13,--NAYS, 10.

That then the following resolution was moved and seconded:

"Resolved, that the following words in the 3d section be struck out:"

"And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid and allowed annually to the said Clerk of the Circuit, the sum of one hundred pounds, in lieu of all such travelling charges; which said sum of one hundred pounds, shall annually be included in the estimate for the ordinary services of the Province."

Upon the question, the Committee divided, YEAS, 10,--NAYS, 13.

Upon motion made and seconded, "That the blank be filled up with the sum of one hundred pounds, to the said Clerk of the Circuit."--The Committee divided, Yeas, 13, Nays, 10.

The chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, 21st February.

Mr. Johnston brought in a bill, "in addition to and amendment of an Act, intitled "An Act to provide for sick and disabled Seamen, not being Paupers, belonging to the Province,"--was read the first time.

The House resolved itself in a Committee on the further consideration of a bill, "for the more speedy and effectual administration of Public Justice in this Province, and for lessening the costs attending the trial of causes on the Circuits."

The chairman reported the bill agreed to, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on a bill, "to encourage the erection of Saw Mills, to be worked by Steam, in this province."

The chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Munro, presented a Petition of William and John Burnet, praying to be reimbursed the sum of £25 16, paid by them for transient duty, to the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi; and Mr. Dow a Petition of Jarvis Ring, Amasa Coy, and William Wilmot, Trustees of the Baptist Meeting-House in Fredericton, praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to pay a debt incurred by them in building their Meeting House; and Mr. Simonds a Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the west district of the Parish of Portland, praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to build a School House,--referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee to examine, liquidate, and report on all private and public accounts, further reported, as follows:

A. Is Henry Nale's account, with vouchers and affidavit, as one of the late Supervisors for the road from Fredericton to St. John, on the west side of the river, for monies expended in 1820, amounting to £43. He gives credit for £66 13 4, received from the Treasurer of the Province: which leaves a balance in his hands £23 13 4, due the Province.

B. Is James Britain's account, with vouchers, for £82 6 7, expended by him as one of the late Supervisors for the road from Fredericton to Saint John, on the west side of the river. He charges £5 for his services as Supervisor, and £10 for labour on the road, and £7 16 10 due him in 1817. He credits £66 13 4 received from the Treasurer of the Province, and £92 2 6: which leaves a balance due the Province of £53 12 5. No affidavit accompany those accounts.

C. Is Peter Stub's account, with voucher and affidavit, for £20 expended on the road from Hands' Fann to the St. John road.

D. Is Charles I. Peter's account, with

vouchers and affidavit, for £97 16, expended on the road between the Fork of the Marsh road and the Kennebec river.

E. Is Ichabod Lewis' account, for the expenditure, as he states, of £86 on the road from Peticodiac to Shediac, in the years 1817 and 1818, with vouchers and affidavit for £8 2 10. This account appears incorrect, as he gives no credit for monies received by him from the Province. It appears by the Journal of 1816, the sum of £150 was given for that road.

G. Is Lauchlan Donaldson's account, with voucher and affidavit, for the expenditure of £31 7 4, on the road from Frog Pond to Loch-Lomond. He credits cash received from Mr. Robinson £50: which leaves a balance in his hands £18 12 8.

H. Is Ichabod Lewis', (the late Supervisor) account for work on the road from Fredericton to Westmorland, amounting to £1493 1 9½. In this account he charges for his attendance in 1816 and 1817, 123 days at 20s. He gives credit for sums received from the Treasury, £1492 9 7½: leaving a balance due him of 12s. 2d. No vouchers accompany this account.

I. Is another account of Ichabod Lewis, for work done on the road between Fairweather's and Johnston's, and in the Peticodiac district in 1819, amounting to the sum of £416. He gives credit for £787 received from the Treasury: leaving a balance due to the Province, of £371. In this account is an overcharge of £18 for attendance, which he should be required to refund to the Province. No vouchers accompany this account.

K. Is an account of Ichabod Lewis, for work done on the road between Fredericton and Westmorland, in 1820, amounting to £371; for which no vouchers are produced.

L. Is an account of Ichabod Lewis, with vouchers and affidavit, for work done on the same road, amounting to £17 1 8.

M. Is an account current of Ichabod Lewis, with the Province: in which he states the balance due to him to be £18 6 9. From this balance the overcharge of £18 in the account I, should be deducted: which leaves a balance due him of 6s. 6d.

BOSTON, FEB. 13.

POSTSCRIPT.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Latest from Europe.--The pilot boat Ulysses came up from below about 12 o'clock, and brought us packages of London papers to the 9th of December, inclusive, received from the ship Magnet, in 58 days from Liverpool, ten days later than before received. We have only time to give them a hasty glance, and make a summary of the most important of their contents.

A loyal address of the Court of Aldermen was presented to the King on the 8th of December, at Carlton House, and active demonstrations from every part of the country were pouring in, of the determination of the inhabitants to stand forth and maintain the Throne against its domestic enemies.

The Duke of Wellington is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, in room of the late Earl of Malmesbury.

A letter, dated Genoa, Nov. 25, says, it is reported that Austria has declared war against Naples, and that the Austrian troops passed the Po on the 23th of that month.

The Elbe, below the city, on the 30th Nov. was free from ice, so that vessels on that day came up to the city, the river was still covered with ice, and the navigation suspended.

A letter from Maine of Nov. 25, says an important note is spoken of as having been presented to the Allied Sovereigns by Lord Stewart respecting the affairs of Naples.

A new treaty has been negotiated between England and the Porte, with reference to late events.

Paris dates to the 6th of December, contain a letter from the Duchess De Berri to the King, imploring pardon for Gravier and Bouton, who are under sentence of death for causing the explosion of a hand grenade under the window of the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept. His Majesty has commuted the capital punishment, for imprisonment for life.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 25th of November. A private letter of that date states--"It is now announced as certain, that the Ministers of the

great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided upon transferring the seat of their negotiations from thence to the capitol. This decision has been adopted upon the ground that the affairs of Naples, and other important topics, which occupy the attention of the Congress, are of a nature to prolong the conference for some time. The fact, is, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are daily expected here: they will be accompanied by the Prince Royal of Russia.

Lord Stewart has made several journeys between Vienna and Troppau, since the meeting of Congress. His Lordship travelled with such rapidity on the last occasion, that his carriage was twice overturned. He escaped, however, with a slight contusion. Mr. Robert Gordon, who arrived direct at Troppau from London, charged, it is affirmed, with a very important mission from the British Government, occupies, provincially, the place of Lord Stewart at the Congress.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 28th ult. and are far from being of a pacific character. The King's valet-dechambre, M. Bassengouri, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th: the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned. Some skirmishing has taken place between the garrison of Burgos and the armed bands which are in open warfare in that province. The populace of Valencia, it is said, have again been in a state of insurrection, which lasted two days: they demand the head of Elio, and the punishment of the Archbishop; the latter, it is added, has embarked for Rome. The Government has been forced to promise that the trial of Elio should take place without further delay.

The news from Vienna and Troppau, as to the decision of the Congress relative to the affairs of Naples, is of a very contradictory character, and apparently founded upon conjecture.

A rumour prevails, which does not appear to be wanting in probability. It is said that the three great Powers assembled at Troppau have signified to the king of Naples that they wish him to appoint, with as little delay as possible, a place where they can confer with him. The object of this interview is to advise upon the best means of appeasing the state of disquietude which now reigns in his kingdom. It is further said that the three northern Sovereigns have informed his Neapolitan Majesty that in the event of the impossibility of his complying with the proposed overture, his refusal will be considered as a proof that he is not free in his own States.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 13th Nov. News from Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, received in that capital on the 18th, states, that the "Allied Sovereigns have unanimously declared that they desire the re-establishment of the ancient order of things in Naples, and that they will consider as enemies of the public tranquillity all those who contribute to prolong the present disorders. It is added, that a declaration has been despatched to Naples, in which the Allied Sovereigns declare that they cannot acknowledge the Constitution which had been imposed upon the King.

The Austrian expeditionary army has been put upon war subsistence. Twenty surgeons have been sent from Vienna for the ambulant hospital establishment. Finally, it is said, the preparations for war are pursued with the utmost activity, and this, it is said, with the unanimous consent of the five great Powers.

News from Troppau, dated Nov. 20, says,--This morning the Sovereigns had a long conference. It is asserted, that yesterday evening Lord Stewart presented, in the name of his Government, a note of the highest importance, relative, it is thought, to the affairs of Naples.

The Emperor of Russia, who has recently received several couriers from St. Petersburg, is preparing to depart for his capital.

It is affirmed, that his Imperial Majesty had received advice that a Treaty of Trade and Navigation on the Black Sea, has been concluded between England and the Porte.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated Sept. 25:--"Two American Gentlemen have arrived here from Smyrne, to which place they came in an American brig of war, supposed with a view to establish a Commercial Treaty with the Porte."

DECEMBER 29.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the account of a woful discomfiture sustained at Liverpool, on Wednesday last, by certain patriotic gentlemen who wished to be considered as the faithful organs of the sentiments entertained by the people of that town. The loyal inhabitants, however, not choosing to be labelled, were at their post, and scared the junto from their purpose.

The following is an extract of a letter upon that subject.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

"The radical faction in this town have met with a signal defeat this day, at a public meeting called by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by our radical whigs.

"The purpose of the meeting was to present a loyal address to his majesty, and to take into consideration the state of the country.

"But the loyal part of our community are at length roused from their lethargy, and the British lion did not slumber on this occasion.

"The radicals found that they were outnumbered ten to one, and the meeting was dissolved without their attaining their object. The orators could not even have the pleasure of reading their own effusions in the Mercury, and retired in disgrace and deep dejection."

London, Dec. 30.

On Thursday night it blew a very strong gale. Considerable damage was done to a number of houses, particularly at Poplar, Limehouse, and in several parts of the borough. The shipping in the river has also sustained much damage from barges breaking from their moorings, floating up with the tide, and coming in contrast with the different tiers of shipping. Two boats were stove to pieces off Rotherhithe, by being enclosed between some barges.

Copy of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the King of Naples.

TROPPAU, Nov. 20.

Sir, my Brother, and very dear Father-in-law,

Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letters addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which these letters have probably related have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the Allied Powers assembled at Troppau to deliberate in unison on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian Peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815, and 1818--transactions of which your Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the characters and object, and upon which that tutelary alliance is founded--solely designed to guarantee from all danger the political independence and territorial integrity of all its states, and to ensure the repose and prosperity of Europe at large, by the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then, cannot doubt that the object of the Cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well being, the enjoyment of which the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the Allied Monarchs to their own states, and the rest of the world. But my allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements with the co-operation of your Majesty, and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sire, we are sure will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable; and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that watchful solicitude of which we believe that we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that frankness which forms the basis of our policy.

Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration & unalterable attachment with which

I am your Majesty's true brother, son-in-law and ally.

(Signed)

FRANCIS.

Letters were also addressed to the King of Naples by the Emperor of Russia and