

news completely favourable to the cause of the Portuguese Royalists. If we believe the reports that are in circulation this evening, these news speak much more strongly than we have just done; which is probably a good reason why the *Moniteur* should to-morrow observe a deeper silence than ordinary.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

THE FUNDS.

The Funds have been heavy during the morning. In the absence of news, we have several unfavourable reports—*one*, his MAJESTY being in a bad state of health; and two ships of war having sailed from Portsmouth with sealed orders.

“Consols opened at 80 8-5 for the 3d, and are now 80 8-3½; the continuation to the February account is about 8 1 per cent.

“The Foreign Securities, generally, are all lower prices, with scarcely one transaction having taken place in any of them.

Last evening after the closing of the Stock Exchange, the English Funds experienced a considerable decline, and were done in the Alley and at the different Coffee houses, one-half per cent, below the price last quoted in the stock Market. This morning, the opening price of Consols for money, was 78 5 3; in the course of the day 78½ was given, and at that quotation they closed. Various rumours have been afloat to-day, but all are of a nature too uncertain and vague to merit attention. The price to-day, of the new four per cents, is 95¼, and of Exchequer Bill 24 and 25 pm. consols for the opening are 80 1-4 to 1-8.

Very considerable confusion has prevailed on the Foreign Stock Exchange to-day, and large amounts of the different Securities were freely offered for sale, at a reduction of a half to one per cent on yesterday's prices, without buyers of any consequence being to be had. However, towards the latter part of the day, a somewhat favourable change took place, though the Foreign Funds have not regained yesterday's value. The present price of Austrian Bonds, is 88 1-4; of Danish, 58 1-4, yesterday it was 58 7 3. Russian Bonds, after declining to 85 7 8, advanced again, and closed at 86 1-8. The Transatlantic securities have generally maintained themselves. Greeks Bonds for the account, are to-day one per cent. cheaper than yesterday.

Among the reports circulated yesterday morning, it was confidently stated that Government had ordered 25,000 tons of shipping to be taken up as transports. We find this rumour rests upon better authority than usual, as five vessels have been taken up for Botany Bay, and one more is still wanted.

January 17.

State of Trade.—The trade of the manufacturing districts appears to be moderately prosperous in Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow. Of some other districts the reverse may be stated.

Decree of the King of France against the Slave Trade.

Charles, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all who shall see these presents, greeting.

We have ordained, and do ordain, that the project of a law of the following tenor shall be presented to our minister secretary of state to the department of marine and the colonies; whom we charge to explain its object and to support it in discussion.

Only article.—In case of a co-operation or participation, by any means whatever, in the traffic known under the name of the negro slave trade, the proprietors, and super-

cargoes; the insurers who insure knowingly; the captain or commander and other officers of the vessel; shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo.

The fine shall be pronounced conjointly against the individuals designated in the preceding paragraph.

The captain and officers shall be further declared incapable of serving, under any title, in the King's navy or the French merchant service.

Other individuals belonging to the crew shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to five years. From these are excepted such of the abovementioned individuals as shall, within fifteen days after the vessels arrival, declared to the commissary of marine, or the magistrates in the French ports, or the French consuls in foreign ports, the facts which they shall know.

The vessels shall be seized and confiscated.

The penalties under the present law are independent of those which shall be pronounced, in conformity with the penal code, for other crimes or offences which may have been committed on board the ship.

The law of April 15, 1818, is abrogated.

Given in our palace of the Tuilleries, December 27, 1826: and, of our reign the 3d.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The Peer of France, secretary of state of marine and the Colonies.

COMTE DE CHABROL.

FREDERICTON.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

12th March, 1827.

On motion of Mr. R. Simonds—“Resolved that the list of Timber Bonds, destroyed, as mentioned in the Message from His Excellency, with the Certificates endorsed thereon, of the cancelling of the same be entered by the Clerk on a Book to be provided for that and similar purposes; and that His Excellency be requested to have the same List published in the Royal Gazette for the information and satisfaction of the parties concerned.

“Resolved further, That the House entertains a very high sense of gratitude to the Lieutenant Governor, for the part taken by His Excellency in forwarding the Address of the House, relating to the cancelling of those Bonds, and obtaining a favourable decision thereon, by which means many persons are relieved from burthens, that in many instances would have born heavily upon the obligors and their sureties: And that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, expressive of the sense of the House as contained in this Resolution; and to request His Excellency will be pleased to convey to Earl BATHURST, the unfeigned and unanimous thanks of this House, to His Majesty's Government, for the great liberality shewn in consenting to the relinquishment of His Majesty's claim, to the amount secured by those Bonds, and to their being cancelled.”

Ordered that Mr. R. Simonds, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Parker, be a Committee to present to His Excellency with the Address.

14th March, 1827.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Message to the House of Assembly, 13th March, 1827.

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

“The Lieutenant-Governor in answer to

the Address of the House of the 12th instant, requesting him to take the necessary steps to lay before His Majesty their Resolutions relating to the Custom House Salaries, acquaints the House that he deems it objectionable to Address the Throne by the way of Resolution; and that the usual and constitutional mode, in such cases, is by humble and dutiful Address to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.”

“H. D.”

16th March, 1827.

Mr. Parker from the Committee appointed to prepare an humble and dutiful Address to His Majesty, upon the subject of the appropriation of the Revenue collected at the Custom Houses, reported that they had attended to that duty, and had prepared a draft thereof which being handed in at the Clerk's Table was there read.

And on motion of Mr. Johnston—The House went into Committee of the whole in consideration of the said Address.

Mr. McKay took the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. McKay from the Committee reported, that they had gone into consideration of the draft of the Address reported by the Select Committee, and agreed to the same with amendments.

The Address as amended being again read at the Clerk's Table was agreed to by the House, and is as follows.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the House of Assembly, of your Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick.

May it please your Majesty—

THE House of Assembly with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude acknowledge the many benefits conferred on the Inhabitants of this Province by your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament; and are deeply sensible of the benevolent intentions which dictated those measures, by which the Colonies were admitted to a direct intercourse with Foreign Powers.

They beg leave also to assure your Majesty that the relief afforded to the coasting Trade, especially, of this Province, by the abolition of Custom House Fees, was viewed as an additional proof of that fostering care and kind regard, which your Majesty and Parliament have so often evinced for the welfare of this part of your Majesty's extended Dominions.

The House cannot, for a moment, believe, that it ever was intended to lessen those benefits which the late commercial regulations were calculated to produce, by taking from the Colonial Legislature the right of appropriating the whole of the duties, levied upon the people of this Province: On the contrary it is evident that this right acknowledged by former enactments, was by the Act of the 6th Year of your Majesty's Reign, expressly recognized and confirmed.

It was not without feelings of extreme regret, that this House heard just before the close of the last Session, that the Custom House Officers, in this Province, had received instructions from the Commissioners of Customs to retain for their salaries, a large portion of the duties by them collected.

No official communication having then been received by your Majesty's Government here, relating to those instructions, the House consider the ordered which so materially affected their dearest interests, and which appeared to them at variance with the Acts of Parliament, to have been intended as a temporary arrangement to continue in operation only until the

subject should be submitted to this House, with whom they humbly conceive the appropriation of the Provincial Revenue, for payment of those Salaries, or for any other purpose should originate.

As the services of the Custom House Officers are principally required for carrying into effect the Laws of trade and navigation, it is the opinion of this House, that the more proper mode of paying for those services would be by charges on Ship ping; but this House are well aware of the impolicy and inconveniency of any Colonial regulation for this purpose.

The returns which have been laid before the House during the present Session, shew the amount of duties collected under the Acts of Parliament for the last year, to have been about £20,000; yet but little more than one half of that sum has been paid over to the Province Treasurer: the Salaries of the Officers at several places far exceeding the amount of duties collected, or of the fees they would have received under the old system.

Although under the late directions received by the Officers of the Customs, the whole of the duties collected throughout the Province, could not be retained for collection, as was contemplated by the first instructions; yet, by the present temporary arrangement, nearly £9,000 may be deducted from a Revenue of £13,000; a charge which must appear the more disproportionate when we humbly assure Your Majesty that the Provincial Revenue, which has exceeded £30,000, is collected at the expense of about £2,000, and that the Provincial Officers might have collected the new duties with little or no additional charge to the public.

Although the present Salaries may amount to so much as the fees would have done; yet, when it is considered that a large proportion of those fees, was paid on vessels owned in the United Kingdom, and in foreign Countries, and the fees on the Coasting Trade, only, were considered burthensome or oppressive: and that the abolition of fees, has afforded relief to the Ship owners of the Mother Country, in a much greater degree than it has to the Ship owners of this Province; Your Majesty will, it is humbly hoped, see nothing unreasonable, in the reluctance which this House feel in agreeing to any arrangement which would transfer the whole charge of collecting the Revenue of this Province, to that Revenue unless such charge bear a fair and reasonable proportion to the amount collected; and the Salaries of the Custom House Officers be in just relative proportion to the Salaries of other officers in the Colony.

But understanding that the subject is under the consideration of Your Majesty's Government, the House have waited with great anxiety until nearly the close of Session, in the hope of the arrival of your Majesty's most gracious order, to direct the whole amount of the duties that may be collected under the Acts of Parliament to be placed in the Provincial Treasury, and the disposal of the Provincial Assembly, whom they humbly conceive, it right appertains to fix the amount of appropriation for collection, as well as for other purposes.

The House, although they consider a subject of the utmost importance to the present and future welfare of this Province deem it unnecessary to enter upon it fully and at large, having the most perfect confidence, that this their dutiful and respectful representation will receive your Majesty's favourable and gracious consideration; and that your Majesty will grant the desired relief, by making such reduction as are practicable in the Customs Establishment, and by directing the whole of the