

appoint the Officers of the Customs and to assign to them a proper and reasonable remuneration: on the contrary my Lords have the fullest confidence that when the Colonial Legislature shall have had under their consideration the actual circumstances of the case, they will not be indisposed to acquiesce in an arrangement which cannot but be for their own advantage.

Their Lordships however have been pleased to say that it was no part of their intention, nor is it proposed that a larger charge for Officers' salaries should in consequence of the abolition of fees, be imposed on any Colony; still less that the Mother-Country should derive pecuniary advantage from the change.

A main object of the abolition of fees was Colonial relief, and all that their Lordships desire is, that the relief to the Colonial, should not be made the means of additional and unreasonable burthens upon the Revenue at home.

In order to illustrate the advantages derived by the Colonies from the new system, their Lordships remark, that the sum levied in the several Ports in the shape of fees, on shipping, previous to the 6th Geo. 4th, amounted to above £103,000; while the total of the new and reduced Salaries for the Officers of the Customs proposed to be defrayed out of the Colonial Revenue, amounts to no more than £73,000; and their Lordships further observe, that the fees to a large amount, heretofore paid to the Naval Officers in the several Colonies, have been abolished; and that the compensation to these Officers, in lieu of those fees, is now paid out of the Revenue of Great Britain.

In what proportion the fees on shipping were a tax upon the Colony, and in what proportion they were a tax upon the mother country, their Lordships have not thought it necessary precisely to define; to the extent of that proportion which fell upon the colony, the repeal of them has been a measure of colonial relief, and that relief has been further extended, by the addition proposed to be made to the charge on the Revenue at home.

Their Lordships proposed that the Crown revenues should continue to be charged with the incidental expences of the collection of the Customs, and with the compensation which it has been found necessary to assign to the Customs' officers, whose salaries have been reduced; and if there should be any colony, in which the salaries of the officers exceed the amount of the fees formerly levied, their Lordships further consider it proper, that in those cases the excess should not be defrayed by the colony.

With these qualifications however, their Lordships do not think it too much to expect, that the Colonies should either acquiesce in the deduction from the duties received in the Colonies, of the adequate salaries now fixed for the Officers, or should themselves make a permanent provision for the officers to that amount.

By the adoption of either alternative, the additional expence thrown on the Mother Country will not be extravagant; and the Custom House officers, enjoying salaries, which must be admitted to be moderate, will still be placed in that state of independence, which is essential to the discharge of their duty.

To place in the clearest light the views entertained by their Lordships, the Secretary of State has transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor the schedule which is annexed, in regard to which, however, it may be right that the House of Assembly should be apprised, that the actual expence of the Custom House establishment, according to the annexed document, furnished by the Collector and Comptroller, exceeds the sum stated in the schedule.

The House of Assembly will permit the Lieutenant Governor to express a hope, that he will not be considered by them to have characterized too favourably, the substance of this communication; and at the same time to intimate his sincere wish, that it may tend to an arrangement at once beneficial to the colony, and satisfactory to His Majesty's Government.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 10th Feb., 1829.

Fees paid by the Colony of Nova Scotia, prior to 1826—£5,800 19s 1d. Salaries paid by the Crown prior to 1826—£912. Incidental charge paid by the Crown, 1826—£358 14s 8d. Total paid in 1826—by the Crown, £1,270 14s 8d—by the Colony, £5,800 19s 1d.

Salaries to be paid out of colonial duties—6,430l. 9s. Salaries to be paid by the Crown—912l. Compensation paid by the Crown—600l. Incidental charges to be borne by the Crown—358l. 14s 8d.

Total to be defrayed—by the colony, 6,430l. 9s—by the crown, 1,270l. 14s 8d.

NOTE.—The Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to explain, in their communication to the Secretary of State,

that the salaries are to be considered sterling money, that they are to be paid at the rate of 4s 4d per dollar, and that this arrangement is to be carried into execution, 5th January, 1829.

The above was accompanied by the copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Province to the Collector and Comptroller of the customs for this port, and written by command of the Lieut. Governor, desiring to be informed how it happened that, although the aggregate amount of the colonial Salaries was so much less than the amount of fees formerly paid, there was an increase rather than a diminution of expence in the Custom House establishment of this Province, since the new arrangement; also the reply of those Officers, shewing that the increase of charge had arisen from the extension of the establishment, which was rendered necessary by the new system, under which a revenue of 18,000l. was derived to the colony.

Mr. Fairbanks moved that the message should be printed for the use of the members, which was agreed to.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 16.

By arrivals during the past week, we have advices from almost every part of the West Indies, their Mercantile news is quite of a gloomy nature, almost all articles of export from this Province having experienced a depression in price below the first cost, and the markets so overstocked that no improvement was expected for some time.

MARKETS.—At Trinidad, dry fish \$2 3-4, flour \$11, staves \$35. At St. Kitt's, Jan. 17—dry fish \$2, pickled \$2 1-2, potatoes \$1 1-2 per barrel.—At Bermuda, butter 10d, cheese 3 1-2, potatoes 1s. and almost every other article, the produce of this Country, in proportion.—Kingston, Jan. 17, flour 52s 6d a 60s, corn meal 21s a 22s 6d, dry fish 13s a 15s, alewives 25s, herring 25s a 27s 6d, fall mackarel, 25s a 30s, salmon 75s, staves 15l. a 18.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 23.

The depth of snow in this vicinity, notwithstanding the late rains and mild weather, is upwards of four feet. Much injury has been sustained, particularly in the new settlements, by the weight of the snow and rain retained by it, crushing down the roofs of barns and other out-houses.

After a series of mild weather, the thermometer was again down to 15 degrees below zero yesterday morning.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 12.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship Virginia, which arrived below on Saturday, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 17th ult., and Captain Collins has favored us with papers to the 15th, inclusive. Tranquility was restored in Mexico, and it does not appear that any excess had been committed since the first, third, or fourth days of December, when it is now said about 800 persons were slain, and property to a large amount was pillaged. Among the number, was the Marquis del Valle a distinguished descendant of Cortez, said to be the richest individual in Mexico. Many of the Spaniards were leaving the country, under an apprehension that an order would shortly pass for their expulsion. The Virginia has brought a considerable number, and several vessels were to sail for Bordeaux with passengers.

The General Congress assembled at Mexico on the 1st of January, and was opened by a speech from President Victoria, in which he exhorts the members to employ all their means to heal the divisions, that had endangered the Constitution, and to endeavour to restore harmony and union among the States. He urged the Congress to lose no time in giving their sanction to the Treaty of America, which he deemed of the greatest importance to both nations.

The Vera Cruz papers of the 12th, announce that the Congress had declared Guerrero second President to the Republic.—Anastacio Bustamante, Vice President, and General St. Anna, Minister of War—Great rejoicings took place in the city on this occasion. Gen. Guerrero goes into office on the 1st of April.

All the States of Mexico had joined in the new order of things.

At the last accounts Gen. Pedraza was at Jalisco. He had resigned all pretensions to the office of President, and had asked for a passport to leave the country.

A motion was made in the Congress of the 2d ult., for the immediate expulsion of all Spaniards; but we do not find that such an order had passed.

The convoy reached Vera Cruz on the 9th January, with \$930,987, escorted by a strong guard.

Accounts from Central America, state, that propositions had been made for a settlement of the differences between the contending parties in that country.

BUENOS AYRES.—Another Revolution.—We learn from a slip from the office of the Baltimore American received at Merchants' Hall, that the Celeno arrived at that port on the 5th, from Buenos Ayres, bringing news from that place to Dec. 13.

A complete Military Revolution took place between the 30th of November and the 1st of December. The division of General Lavalle's troops from the Brazilian war, marched into the City. Dorrego the Governor fled.

Lavalle assembled the people in the Church of San Roque, where they chose him Governor by a unanimous hand-vote. He then went out to fight Dorrego, having left Admiral Brown in command of Buenos Ayres. Dorrego met him with 1500 men. Dorrego was routed and taken prisoner. The loss of Lavalle, was about 30 killed and wounded. It is too late for details.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

Amount deposited yesterday, £71 : 15 : 0

The last St. John Mail has furnished us with a general sketch of European intelligence, via United States, a few days later than the dates quoted in last Gazette, which we have availed ourselves of to a certain extent. It contains, however, no article of any particular interest. We have also made some extracts relating to the present state of affairs in Mexico and Buenos Ayres.

We lately copied a short article respecting a Circular which had been sent to Military Officers on Half-Pay, in order to ascertain certain particulars for the information of Government. In another column are some remarks from the Times, upon this subject.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 1, 1828.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. C. Du Pre Egerton, from the 70th foot, to be Lt. v Matthew, who exchanges.

Dec. 3th.—96th Regt.—Lt. W. Hunter, from the 34th foot, to be Capt. by pur. v. Spratt, who retires.

Dec. 15.—55th Regt.—Capt. W. Hunter, from the 96th foot to be Captain.

96th Regt.—Capt. B. H. Cumberland, from the h. p. to be Capt. paying the difference, v Hunter, appointed to the 55th foot.

GREAT FIRE AT DEMERARA.—By the brig Indian Queen, just arrived at Indian Island, from Demerara, we learn that that City had been destroyed by fire. We have been unable to obtain the particulars, but hear that the fire lasted upwards of three days, and had extended about three miles. The loss is reported at 500,000l. sterling. It originated in an extensive warehouse, by some rum which a man was pumping from a hhd. taking fire from a candle.—Eastport Sentinel, Feb. 14.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12.

By the Packet Ship Don Quixotte, from Havre, we have received Paris and Havre papers—the latter to the 5th January. London dates are to the 1st.

LONDON, January 1.—Consols opened at 87 1-2 and went 5-8ths.—The disappearance of the Banker Stephenson, occupies all minds. He had sold a great many Exchequer Bills which he had purloined. He is supposed to have gone to the United States in the ship Cambria. A reward of 1000l. sterling is offered for his arrest, and that of his Clerk, James Harper Lloyd, who was concerned with him. Stephenson was the Treasurer of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

By the Zebra, from Malta, we have accounts to