

Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr Partelow informed the House, that the Committee appointed to prepare the Address to His Majesty on the subject of the reduction of the duties of Foreign Wood, had performed that duty; and, by leave, Mr P. read the Address, which was as follows:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of your Majesty's Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly, convened,—

May it please your Majesty.

"Your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Council and Assembly of New-Brunswick, being greatly alarmed at a report which has reached this country, of an intention entertained by your Majesty's Ministers, so to alter the duties upon Wood imported into the United Kingdom, as to destroy the protection afforded to Colonial over Foreign Wood, by the existing system of duties; a measure, if carried into operation, fraught with consequences so ruinous to all your Majesty's North American Colonies, and in New-Brunswick more extensively than any other, beg leave to lay at the foot of the Throne, this their humble representation.

"Under the protecting system originally adopted, for the purpose of rendering the Mother Country independent of Foreign nations for the supply of Wood, a trade of vast magnitude has grown up, in which British capital alone is enjoyed and British interests alone are promoted.

"We have not at command the documents from which we can accurately ascertain the actual extent of this trade, but, from the information which we possess, we are induced to believe, that the number of vessels employed in the whole trade, with the Canadas and the lower Provinces does not fall short of two thousand annually, and that the number of sailors required for navigating them, amount to Twenty-five thousand.

"This is the staple trade of New-Brunswick. In its two branches, of ton timber and Deals, nearly the whole Commercial industry of the Country is interested while the commercial establishments and outlay of capital are altogether employed with a view to its prosecution.

"We have as yet no articles of export which would find a market in the United Kingdom, but the produce of the Forests, and if our means of paying for British manufactures cease, the importation of those manufactures must cease also.

"With a sinking commerce, our credit with the British Merchant must wear away; the Revenues of the country must diminish; internal improvements must be stopped, and the settlement of the wilderness lands in a great measure suspended.

"That the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and the Northern Colonies, especially the Province of New-Brunswick would be very greatly reduced, if not altogether annihilated, by withdrawing the protecting duties on our wood, and the consequent increase of supply of this article to the Mother Country, from the northern powers of Europe, we fear is too evident to need any proof; and we therefore contemplate the disastrous consequence of such a measure with no small degree of discouragement and dismay.

"But the commercial evils which would ensue to these Colonies, are not the only ones which we apprehend. We very much fear that the ruin of the Wood trade with the United Kingdom, following so soon after the opening of the West-India Colonies to the United States, would be viewed by all the North-American Colonists, as such an abandonment of their interests in your Majesty's Councils, as could not fail to excite discontent, and have a strong tendency to shake the loyal affection which they have hitherto cherished with such honest zeal towards the Parent State; and there is no political evil which the inhabitants of this Province would more seriously deprecate, than a weakening of their ties to that country, which they and their fathers before them had so steadfastly adhered to, throughout every change of fortune, prosperous or adverse.

"We forbear to enlarge upon the effects which, a change of the existing policy with regard to the Colonial Wood Trade, would have upon the general interests of the Empire, in its bearing upon the shipping interests, and as a nursery for British seamen. These are topics upon which your Majesty's Ministers must have far more extended means of information than are within our reach. But there is one most important consideration connected with this trade, which we cannot refrain from distinctly bringing to notice, another is, the facility which it affords for the emigration to these Colonies of the surplus population of the United Kingdom, and the means of employment which it lays open to the emigrant after his arrival in the Colony. Circumstances which we do not hesitate to declare, are both of them absolutely essential to the continuance of that tide of emigration, which now so fortunately both for the Mother Country and the Colonies is directing its course to these British American shores. If the Colonial Wood Trade cease, there will be neither ships to bring out the emigrants, nor business in the Colonies to give them wages for their labour, until they can clear and cultivate their lands; nor a market for the produce of their soil, after their cultivation of it has rendered it productive.

"The Council and Assembly therefore most humbly implore Your Majesty to take the foregoing circumstances into your most gracious consideration, and earnestly pray that your Majesty's Government may not be induced to alter the present system of protection to the Colonial Wood Trade, which is so vitally important to the interests of these North American Provinces, as constituent parts of the British Empire.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray."

The Report was received by the House; after which, on the motion of Mr. Partelow, the house went into a committee of the whole in consideration of the address.

[An animated discussion ensued on the reading of the 8th section of the address. Mr. Humbert and Mr. Cunard opposing it as savouring of disloyalty.—On the question being

put, the original address was agreed to, without amendment.]

PICTOU. On the morning of the 24th ult. Mr Donald Smith, pensioner, New Glasgow, was found dead on the ice near that place. An Inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was that said Donald Smith perished from the inclemency of the weather, and from bruises sustained from falling on the ice in consequence of drinking ardent spirits. He has left a wife and several helpless children.

HALIFAX. There was a crowded levee at Government House, on Thursday last, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth Day. In the evening His Excellency entertained a large party at dinner.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1831.

The Courier left Dorchester on Friday at 6 A. M. and arrived at Richibucto at 10 o'clock, P. M. The Courier left Richibucto on Saturday at 9 A. M. and arrived here at a quarter before 6 P. M.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The St. John Observer contains the Debates of the House down to the 24th, and we have copied them to the 21st ult. On the 22d, the Committee on Roads recommended that the liberal grant of £17,000 be appropriated for the improvement of the Roads throughout the Province. The following is the manner in which they recommend the money to be expended:

GREAT ROADS.

St John to Nava-Scotia line	£1,250
Do to St Andrews	1,150
From the Nerepis Road	800
Dorchester to Shediac	200
Shediac to the Bend of the Petticodiac	275
Shediac to Richibucto	700
Richibucto to Chatham	1,100
Newcastle to Restigouche	1,050
Fredericton to the Canada line	300
Do do Finger Board	350
Bellisle to St John	125
Great Marsh in Westmorland	200
Do do St John	200
Fredericton to Newcastle	800

— 8,500

BYE ROADS.

York	1,250
Westmorland	1,150
Kings	920
Queens	950
Sunbury	475
Northumberland	800
Gloucester	775
Kent	400
Charlotte	950
St John	800

— 8,500

£17,000

REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE.—It appears by the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, that the total Revenue of the Province for 1830, was £49,070 0 5 1-2; being an increase over the preceding year of £14,364 5 5 1-2.

DEATH OF BOLIVAR.—The American papers contain the official intelligence of the death of this illustrious individual. He expired at his country seat, about a league from Santa Martha, on the 17th December last, after a long and severe illness.

His funeral took place on the 20th, and so splendidly and with so much order was it conducted, that the inhabitants of Santa Martha, in the midst of the grief that overwhelmed them for their irreparable loss were pleased to see so much love and gratitude manifested to so worthy a personage. The ceremony lasted four hours, and in the Holy Cathedral Church a magnificent and tasteful funeral decoration was prepared which added greatly to solemnize the scene. The populace flocked there in crowds, to see the last of their

lamented leader. The Militia behaved with so much discipline, that no regiment of the line could exceed it. The Band played two funeral marches, and the Moro fortress fired a cannon every half-hour, the bells responding with double force.

By the arrival at Halifax of the Brig Corsair, from Liverpool, in 30 days, we have been put in possession of European intelligence to the 26th January.

The affairs of the Continent still continues in an unsettled state. Russia and Poland have both published their manifestos, and put an end to any hopes of conciliation. The Russian army had commenced its march to the Polish frontier, and the Poles have been making very great exertions to make a vigorous resistance. France continues tranquil, but seems inclined for war, and it was strongly surmised, she would, if necessary, assist Poland. Spain and Portugal continues in an unsettled state.

The accounts from Ireland represent that country in a distressing situation. The people, instigated by the example and influence of a number of factious persons, have evinced a spirit of hostility to the government, that is truly alarming. Government has at length interfered, and is proceeding with a degree of vigour and perseverance, which shews a determination to put down by force, any attempt at agitation. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Lawless, and several others, had been arrested, for holding meetings contrary to the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, and held to bail.

The news from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain is highly satisfactory.

The King of the Netherlands, has at length given his decision on the North Eastern Boundary Question, which, it appears, is in favor of the British. Sir Howard Douglas arrived in London from the Hague with this important document, on the 16th Jan. We copy below from the Liverpool Albion of the 24th, the only paragraph we perceive upon the subject.

"While the diplomacy of all Europe has been immersed in questions purely European, and while the King of the Netherlands may have been supposed the most occupied of all the individuals whose interests they effect, a matter has been for some months past debating at the Hague, under that Monarch's auspices, of a nature very remote from all those to which his attention might be thought exclusively devoted. We allude to the American Boundary Question, left, as will be recollected, some two years since to the arbitration of King William. The 20th of this present month was the day to which his Majesty was limited by the terms of the arbitration; and while the Ambassadors of England and the United States, at the Hague, fully expected the Royal Umpire would, from late circumstances, have demanded an extension of time, they were agreeably surprised, a few days ago, by a notification, that the decision was already formed, and that it would be delivered to them for the information of their respective governments on Monday last, 10th inst. On that day, the King accordingly handed to Sir Charles Bagot and Mr Preble, duplicates of his award. On a point of such consequence, we feel it necessary to speak with caution, as the question may eventually become of national importance, far greater than that which seems implicated in it now. But if our information be correct, and we may almost vouch that it is so, the King of the Netherlands has decided the points submitted to him in a way that must give ample satisfaction to British interests, as far as they may be considered involved in the matter at issue.

"It would be perhaps, premature to state precisely, the terms of the decision. That the principal point at issue, the northeastern boundary of the United States is decided in favor of English claims, and contrary to American pretensions, may be enough to satisfy the public. That much may be relied on as the result. To the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, the decision will be deemed of vital importance. How it may be received by the Government of the United States, we do not undertake to prophecy."

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.
Nov. 5.