

Particulars of gross proceeds of Tonnage on Timber, sold in the year 1833, £7,012 11 1.

Particulars of contingencies at Crown Land Office, for the year 1833, £1,934 15 0.

Statement shewing in detail the amount received at the Crown Land Office in the year 1832, for Timber reported as cut without License, and given up on payment of the usual Tonnage, or of extra Tonnage.

Schedule of Timber, reported as cut without License, during the year 1833, and released on payment of the usual Tonnage, or of extra Tonnage, £336 17 10.

On motion of Mr S. Humber, Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the Address of this House, presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 11th instant, praying his Excellency to inform this House, if he could assent to a Bill to extend the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage to Ministers of all denominations of Christian Congregations in this Province, without reserving said Bill for his Majesty's Royal Approbation,—which Bill was passed in conformity to the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, of the 1st day of January last, and communicated by Message of the 4th March, inst., was prepared and passed in the usual courteous and respectful language always adopted on similar occasions by this House; and further

Resolved, That this House as a matter of right, is justly entitled to similar courteous and decorous language in all Dispatches, Messages, or Answers to any Address this House may deem necessary to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; wherefore

Resolved, That the answer of His Excellency, to the Address above alluded to, is couched in terms highly derogatory to the dignity of this Honorable House, and has a tendency to destroy that harmony in the Legislative proceedings of this Province, which on all occasions is desirable, in order to promote and continue the general prosperity of His Majesty's loyal subjects represented by this House: Whereupon, Mr Partelow moved the previous question, that the question on the said Resolution be now put, when the House divided—Yeas 10. Nays 16.—So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that although in the present exigency, they are disposed to admit the charge of discount on Warrants made by the several Supervisors, yet the same shall by no means be considered as a precedent to authorize future claims of the like nature.

Resolved, That the Report on the exploration Account of A. Goodfellow and others, be referred to the Committee of Supply. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

MARCH 14.—Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Mr Partelow from the joint Committee of the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to his Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, relative to the existing Duties on Foreign Wood, reported, that they had prepared the same, which he read, and then handed it in at the Clerk's Table.

To James De Bourke, a licensed School Master, the sum of £20, for having taught School twelve months, in the Parishes of Blissfield and Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, in the year 1832.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, to be expended in keeping up or in the repair of any bridges on the Great Roads of Communication, when deemed absolutely necessary to prevent the inconvenience in travelling and delaying the Public Mails.

To Alexander Goodfellow, James Davidson and Alexander M'Laggan, the sum of £98 4s. 5d. being balance of their account for exploration in 1833.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of £75, for the services of a Tide Surveyor at Miramichi, for the year 1834.

Whereas some Legislative aid is required to alleviate the distress of many inhabitants in this Province, occasioned by the failure of the late Crops; thereupon

Resolved, That there be granted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £1611 3 1, to be apportioned for the several Counties hereinafter named as follows, viz:—

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|-----------------|----------|
| York, | £100 0 0 |
| Carleton, | 161 3 1 |
| Northumberland, | 200 0 0 |
| Gloucester, | 200 0 0 |
| Kent, | 150 0 0 |
| Westmorland, | 200 0 0 |

of which £75 are to be appropriated to the relief of the inhabitants in the Emigrant settlement in the Parish of Botsford.

Said sums to be expended by, and under the directions and orders of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, made at any General or Special Sessions, in the purchase of Seed, Grain and Potatoes, during the ensuing Season, for the such inhabitants in their

respective counties as may stand in absolute need thereof: and in such proportions and quantities as such Justices, or a Committee by them appointed for the purpose, may judge proper, taking from such person so supplied, a receipt in writing for the amount in value of such articles, with a promise to pay the same to the Province Treasurer—which receipt may afterwards be cancelled to the account which such person may by the certificate of any Supervisor of Great Roads, or Commissioner of Bye Roads, appear to have worked on the roads, under such Supervisor or Commissioner.

MARCH 15.—Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace, in Civil Suits. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Mr Weldon, from the committee appointed to prepare an Address to his Majesty on the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenues and Civil List, reported a draft thereof, which he read, and it being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read.

Ordered, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr Street, Resolved, That the further consideration of 'A Bill in addition to, and in amendment of an Act, made and passed in the third year of the Reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intitled, 'An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the establishment, regulation and improvement of the Great Roads of Communication through the Province, and to make more effectual provisions for the same,' be postponed till the next Session of the General Assembly.

EUROPE.

POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

From Fraser's Magazine for January.

THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF TORYISM, JANUARY, 1834.

The Church may be sacrificed. The peerage—nay, even the monarchy, may follow: for there is nothing that a Whig will not sacrifice, if only he may retain his place; and there is nothing an economist will not destroy, rather than give any thing to the people. All, therefore, onwards, looks gloomy, and disheartening.

And yet our anticipations are not gloomy. There are rays of hope from divers quarters. The Whigs are beginning to be found out; that is one step towards the nation's return to common sense. Then, as to the Radicals, it is obviously impossible that they can ever be anything else than what they now are. A 'Destructive' government would be an anomaly too absurd to be attempted. The helm may speedily revert to the Tories; more or for the country.

The one grand advantage possessed by the Tories is, that they have all the real strength and power of the people with them. The educated classes every where are almost wholly Tories, saving, perhaps, a few large manufacturing towns, filled with Socinian mill-owners, or slave-drivers, who have nothing in common with us, and who, we trust, never will. The country gentlemen, as the Morning Chronicle is perpetually telling us, are all Tories. The merchants of London, as was admitted by Mr Grote, in his speech at his public dinner, are in most cases the same. All we want, then, is what we have wanted for the last dozen years, namely, a better understanding, on the part of our leaders, of their own principles, or rather the principles they profess; and a greater knowledge of the wants of the people.

We want, chiefly, 1, a distinct recognition that there is a right and a wrong in religion; and that the difference is all-important in human affairs; and, 2, an abandonment of the ruinous quackery of the economists. If these two points were distinctly embraced and avowed as rules of action by the leaders of our party, two years would not elapse before Toryism would be raised to a supremacy in England which it has never yet enjoyed.

The last point named—the casting off the follies of the economists—embraces a vast field of practical improvement; and when I speak of two years, I do it rather with reference to the time required for the operation of the restored principles of Toryism, than as to any probable accession to office, which may take place sooner or later. Were the Duke of Wellington premier to-morrow, it would be long before things could be restored into a healthy course. In fact, if he were in office to-morrow, without a determination to act on Tory principles, his return would be to be deplored, since his ultimate disgrace would only be tenfold.

But were his grace to assume the reins of office, with a full understanding of the errors and follies committed by all parties during the last twenty years, and with a determination to act up to the real principles of Toryism, how glorious might be his career! Beginning by an extension of currency—the one great want, without which no hope can be entertained—and

thus reviving all the energies of British enterprise; proceeding to stop overworking, as far as legislative means can with propriety do it, and thus relieving the labour market of its surplus; then bestowing poor laws upon Ireland, and thus drawing off the pressure of Irish pauperism from the English agriculturalists; next restoring an adequate protection to our silk and glove manufacturers: and thus calling into life again two trades almost destroyed; and then—but we must stop, or the recital will become fatiguing, and the labour appear too vast. Not impracticable, however, is the task; nor are we hopeless of seeing it undertaken. We are strongly in hope that bright days are yet in store for England; and we are sure that in no other way can those bright days ever come.

From the Westminster Review for January.

CORN LAWS.

THE Whigs refuse to put down the Corn Laws. They say they are convinced the robbers do not benefit; but as the robbers are not yet convinced, they will wait till they are.

As the people, however are beginning to stir in their own cause, it is time for them to be considering what they mean to do. The advice given to them is, to allow their adversaries a reasonable graduality of change; but to assist not only on removal, but on retribution. The lightest retribution ever heard of in such cases, is the Mosaic fivefold restitution: but they are advised to waive the fivefold restitution, and stand upon the principle of a tax on home-grown corn, for the benefit of the manufacturers, for nineteen years, and as nearly as possible of the same pressure as the other. Of course the landlords will see their interest in the benefit thus done to their best customers the manufacturers. But to make the retribution more beneficial to the public without increasing the suffering of the criminal, it should be commuted into a tax on rent, to be entitled in the act the 'Compensation Rent-tax,' of such magnitude as to be in perpetual value equal to the nineteen years tax specified.

Anything short of this would be only holding out the English people to sale, to anybody who through the corruption of Parliaments can for a season get the upper hand of them.

At the same time the people will do right at all times to take anything they can get;—always remembering that they and their children are sworn, like Hannibal and the little Plunketts, not to stop short in the end, of all they have determined on. The moment the Whigs see it is a bad case, they will apply themselves to make the best bargain for the plunderers, as in the instance of the other slavery; and there is no reason why the people should pay twenty millions for their own pillage, again.

Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, uncle of the King, died on the 20th inst. at Wisbaden, after a few days' illness. His Serene Highness was in his 71st year, and in the Austrian Service.

AUSTRIA.—The Congress at Vienna was opened on the 13th of January with a speech from Prince Metternich after which a paper was submitted for consideration in which the views of Austria and Prussia were unfolded in respect to internal German government. Report adds, that according to its suggestions, such of the minor states as at present possess constitutions are not to be interfered with. It is said that the meetings are to take place three times a week, and that the Congress will not break up before the end March.

EAST INDIES.—The accounts from the Presidency of Madras of the distress occasioned by the famine which had prevailed for some time are very affecting; from 35,000 to 40,000 starving natives approached to the walls of the fort there to perish or be scantily relieved, as the authorities could devise, out of the government and company's granarie. During many weeks a handful of rice was portioned out to each patient individual daily, which was received by all with great thankfulness; but, notwithstanding the attention and humane care of the government officers, many hundreds had perished from want. The rains, however, had set in, and there began to assume a prospect of an early and abundant crop of rice.

A heavy shower of acrolites fell lately in the c. of Kandahor; owing to the weight of the shower the roofs of many of the houses fell in, and others were perforated. Za'f-kr Khan, the son Omalala (although forbidden by his parents) going into the court yard of their house to gather some of these pebbles, which were very round and smooth, killed by one of these fiery meteors, which struck him with such violence on the head as to fracture his skull into three pieces. The flash which accompanied the stroke was so vivid that it dazzled the eyes of those sitting in the balcony of