

Crandal, Esq. of the expenditure of money granted by the Legislature in 1820, on the roads between Jacob Wortman's and the Butternut Ridge, on the North branch of the Pettigodjag, Turtle Creek, the Settlement on Little River, from George Coipin's to the Dutch Village, Petit River, from Sinton's to the Dutch Village, from New Horton to Cape Enrage, and between the Dutch Village and the Widow Hamilton's.

On these several pieces of roads, Mr. Crandal has expended the sum of £219 6 0, and has charged for expending £235, £11 15 6, being 5 per cent. on the amount of Warrants received from the Treasury. A further charge is made of 8s. 6d. for postage of a letter and Warrants, and for a journey to St. John, to obtain money, he makes a charge of six days at 12s. 6d. amounting to £3 15. These several sums amount to £235 5 0. Added to this, is a charge of extra expenses, arising from travelling and exploring the different roads, to the amount of £4, which added to the last mentioned sum, makes a total sum of £239 5—which exceeds the sum granted by the Legislature, by £4 5. The last charge of £4, is not allowed by Law.

This account is certified on oath before William Scott, Esquire, J. P. and copies of all the receipts for money paid to labourers, accompany the account.

The Committee recommend that J. Crandal, Esq. be required to produce the original receipts at the next Session of the General Assembly.

B, is an account of C. M. Wooton and James Goodwin, of money expended in opening the road from Rouse's Lake to the upper Loch Lomond, or third Lake, amounting to the sum of £152—which exceeds the amount granted by the Legislature in 1820, for that purpose, by the sum of £2.

In this account no charge is made by the Commissioners for their time and trouble—which shews a degree of public spirit worthy of imitation.

All the requisite vouchers, and an affidavit, accompany this account; and the whole are satisfactory.

C, is an account of James Connick, of £50 laid out in blowing rocks and making dams in the Digdeguash River, agreeable to a grant of the Legislature in the year 1820. This account is accompanied with an affidavit of James Connick, but is unsatisfactory for want of vouchers.

D, is Henry Nase's account of the expenditure of £23 13 4, remaining in his hands the 31st December 1820.

Mr. Nase has produced proper vouchers for his account of £17 10 6, which is also accompanied by his affidavit; and he acknowledges that there still remains in his hands the sum of £6 2 10. Mr. Nase has also made a report, in which he states that all the roads under his direction are in good repair, and that all the bridges made since 1816, are as firm as they were when new; and he trusts the Honourable House will not think the sum still in his hands too much for his trouble.

The Committee are of opinion, that the said sum of £6 2 10, be allowed Mr. Nase for his services, which appear to have been faithfully performed.

E, is General Coffin's account, for opening and bridging General Smyth's road, from Samuel Smith's at the Gary Settlement, to James Bird's, at the head of the ride on the Nerepis, and to David Carew's farm, two miles lower down, to the short Ferry.

This account amounts to £524 0 2, including a charge of £25, for services rendered and expenses incurred in superintending the opening and bridging the road, which is something more than 7 per cent. on the money expended, which does not appear to be an unreasonable charge for the trouble and expense of attending to the opening of new roads.

General Coffin gives credit for two warrants on the Treasury, amounting to £365; leaving a balance due to him of £159 0 2—which, in the opinion of the Committee, should be paid to him.

The requisite vouchers and affidavit accompany this account, and the whole are satisfactory.

F. This is an account of George K. Lugin, for Printing Acts of the Legislature, Advertising, &c. &c. amounting to the sum of £22 1 9, up to 11th December 1821.

G, is another account of George K.

Lugin, for Printing the Acts and Journals of the Legislature, and the Treasurer's accounts, amounting to the sum of £176. He credits the sum of £150 received on account of the above; which leaves a balance due to him of £26; which added to the amount of the account F. will make the sum of £48 1 9 due to him, which the Committee recommend should be allowed.

H, is an account of George Morhouse, Deputy Surveyor, for surveying the road from the River St. John to the Dumfries Lake Settlement, and for inspecting the road from the Lake to the Magurdy Ridge Settlement.

This account amounts to £11 12 6. The Deputy Surveyor charges for his own time, 22s. 6d. per day; and for labourers 7s. 6d. per day. The Surveyor General has certified that the account is a reasonable one.

The above surveys were made for the purpose of promoting the settling of Emigrants.

I, is the account of Daniel Morehouse, late Supervisor for the Great Road of communication from Fredericton to the Canada Line, accompanied with a Report. This account amounts to the sum of £820 9 10, and he credits the amount of £819 4 0, received by him, being a balance due to him of £1 5 10, which he hopes will be allowed to him.

Vouchers are now produced for the expenditure of all sums of money, that was not included in the Supervisor's account rendered in 1819, and an affidavit is annexed to the account now produced, that it is just and true. The Committee beg leave to refer to the report of the standing Committee to examine, liquidate and report on public and private accounts, at the Session of 1819, for further particulars respecting the above accounts; that report, with the vouchers now produced, makes the whole account satisfactory.

K, is William F. Odell, Esq.'s account, for issuing 260 warrants on the Province Treasurer, at 5s. each, amount £65.

Tuesday, 5th March.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

"The Lieutenant-Governor directs to be herewith laid before the House, a copy of a Letter from Earl Bathurst, transmitting His Majesty's disallowance of an Act, passed in the year 1818, for reimbursing the expenses of the Legislative Council, and an Act to provide payment for certain public services. (Copy.)

"Downing Street, 28th March 1821.

"SIR,

"I transmit to you enclosed, an order of The King in Council, bearing date the 6th of February last, disallowing two Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick, in the month of March 1818, intituled,

"An Act for reimbursing the expenses of the Members of the Legislative Council, incurred by them for actual attendance in General Assembly.

"An Act to provide payment for certain public services.

"I also enclose an extract from the Report of the Lords of the Committee for Trade, &c. containing the reasons for disallowing the same.

"I have the honour to be,

"SIR,

"Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) "BATHURST."

"Lt. Governor Smyth, &c. &c. &c.

"New-Brunswick."

(Copy.)

Extract from Report of the Lords of Committee for Trade, &c. for disallowing two Acts passed in New-Brunswick, respecting the reimbursement of the expenses of the Members of the Legislative Council, &c.

"It appears to their Lordships, that it would be more suitable to the dignity and independence of Legislative Bodies, to meet in General Assembly, without receiving daily pay; and their Lordships have no reason to apprehend that the Province of New-Brunswick could not furnish Representatives, who would be ready to perform their duties as Members of the Legislature, without receiving a pecuniary allowance for that service.

"In addition to these reasons, the proposed duration of the Act, viz. during the continuance of the present House of Assembly, appears to this Committee objectionable." (Copy.)

At the Court at Carlton House, the 6th February 1821,—

Present The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

Lord Chancellor,
Lord President,
Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Montrose,
Lord Chamberlain,
Earl Bathurst,
Earl of Liverpool,
Viscount Castlereagh,
Lord Charles Bentinck,
Viscount Sidmouth,
Lord George Beresford,
Lord St. Helens,
Lord Beresford,
Mr. Wellesley Pole,
Mr. Bathurst,
Mr. Elliot.

Whereas by Commission under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, the Governor, Council, and Assembly, of His Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, are authorised and empowered to make, constitute, and ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the said Province, which Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, are to be, as near as conveniently may be, agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and are to be transmitted to His Majesty for His Majesty's approbation or disallowance: And whereas in pursuance of the said powers, two Acts have been passed in the said Province, and transmitted, intituled as follows—viz.

"An Act for reimbursing the expenses of the Members of the Legislative Council, incurred by them for actual attendance in General Assembly."

"An Act to provide payment for certain public services."

Which Acts having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, the said Lords of the Committee have reported, as their opinion, to His Majesty, that the said Acts ought to be disallowed: His Majesty was, thereupon, this day pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare His disallowance of the said Acts.

Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's said Province of New-Brunswick, for the time being, and all other Persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

NEW-YORK, FEBY. 12.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Robert Fulton, Holdridge, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received London papers and Lloyd's List of the 4th of January, three days later than were brought by the Albion.

There appears to be no doubt that Russia either had or soon would, unsheathe the sword: and if she does, we may conclude that it will not be returned to its scabbard, while a Moslem even remains in Europe to raise the crescent.

The King's coronation chair has been landed in Scotland, and forwarded to Drummond castle, orders having been giving to have it placed in State, preparatory to the King's visit next summer, when Scotland is once more to be the seat of royalty.

The Marquis of Wellesley arrived at Dublin on the 29th of December. The oaths of office were administered to him immediately; he was invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick and received the sword of state from the Earl Talbot.

Both the Courier and the Morning Chronicle in alluding to the decline of the French Funds, say that it is not owing to the failures, but to political causes.

The Cashier of the navy at Chatham, put a period to his existence on the 1st Jan.

Another whole family named Whitstone, five in number has been murdered in Ireland; this atrocious deed was committed at Clareville on the 25th of December.

Accounts from Candia, to the 1st December, announce that the Greeks occupied all the open country in that quarter. The Turks were shut up in a few places, and were dying of hunger.

A Vienna article of the 18th December, says a report has been circulated, that there has been a dreadful scene at Constanti-

that the Sultan Mahmoud and his sons have been strangled, and that upwards of 5000 Christians have been massacred. In confirmation of the above, a Nuremberg article of the 21st of December, states the receipt of letters on that day, from Vienna, which says, "rivers of blood have flowed at Constantinople. The Janissaries have massacred a great number of Christians." A letter from Constantinople, of the 27th Nov. has the following; "We are in expectation of great events. The agents of the Christian powers are making preparations to leave this place."

The London Courier of the 2d Jan. on the authority of a letter from Paris, states, that official intelligence of the passing of the Pruth, by the Russian army was every moment expected.

The Persian invasion proceeds victoriously. The news of their successes, and those of the Greeks, causes bands of the assassins, among whom are many Janissaries and Asiatics, to run up and down the streets of Constantinople, and give themselves up to the most unheard of atrocities. The Ministers of the Christian Powers begin to make preparations to facilitate the escape of their families in case of necessity.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at the Porte, have, as it is said, urged the Grand Seigneur to the unqualified acceptance of the Russian ultimatum, which he positively refused. He will neither assent to the restoration of the Greek church, nor to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russian troops.

Spain is more tranquil than it has been of late; and Ferdinand appears to have another breathing spell. The Cortes it is reported, have requested the removal of the ministers, but the King again refused a compliance.

SOUTHERN POLICY.—A proposition has been made at the South to have West Florida annexed to Alabama, and East Florida to Georgia; but it seems from a letter written at Washington, probably by a member of Congress, and published at Augusta, that it will not at all answer the views of the more knowing ones at the south. The following is a quotation.—"In the present struggle for sectional preponderance, it is highly important that we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to add to our southern influence, and the addition of two new Senators, would be sensibly and beneficially felt. It is therefore our policy to contribute as much as possible to the erection of Florida into a State, and you must not suffer our good citizens to have their judgment blinded by the dazzling influence of Territorial acquisition."—If, then, this strife to see who will have the most states, is never to end, we think the people of the northern states had better at once get up a general subscription, and purchase the Canadas and Nova-Scotia outright. A subscription of three dollars for every person north of the Potomac will do it; and we then can have three or four new states cut out at once.

From the Vistula, November 20.—The movements of the Persians seem to be connected with a general plan of attack which has been formed against the Porte, and in which none of the possible objects has been overlooked. The Crown Prince of Persia, who has made himself quite dependant of the Schah his father, is recognised as Sovereign of the finest and richest half of Persia; commands a considerable part of the Persian army, and is, as it is believed, provided, with respect to his conquests, with all the guarantees that can be desired. By these operations of the Persians, all the Asiatic caravans are interrupted in their way to Constantinople, which must have a great influence both on the provisioning of the capital and on the revenue of the State. These extensive Asiatic plans are precisely calculated for the Persian Prince to display the whole strength of his excellent cavalry, and enable him to destroy in few actions these swarms of infantry, composed of peasantry and artisans, hastily collected.—It is thought that new movements of the Wechabites are relied upon, so that the Porte finds itself attacked on all sides. It is supposed that the English are much alarmed for their Northern Indian Provinces.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

His Majesty's ship Menai, Captain Moresby, C. B. arrived at Fort Loup, Mauritius, 4th April last, with the Success brig, of Nantes, Vincent Bertrand, Master,