

POETRY.

FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.
LINES

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM BY A HAND
UNKNOWN.

Lady, I know thee not, but willingly
Believe thee fair, and bright with every grace;
Lady, thou know'st not me, nor will thine eye
The Stranger's hand intrusive learn to trace.

Lady, from purest skin the Stranger bears
In "still small voice" a message to thine ear;
Receive it, and the messenger repairs
With tidings that shall swell the "chorus there."

Lady, the multitude around thee pine
In fretful care for fleeting vanities;
"One thing is needful,"—let that choice be thine,
And none shall rob thee of thy deathless prize.

Thine own heart, Lady, be thy single care,
Faith, purity, and peace thy heavenly vest;
The Father of thy spirit hears thy prayer,
And heav'n shall welcome home its well-rob'd guest.

There, Lady, we shall meet, know and be known;
And be—what now to each the other seems;
Know too, why thus on earth, apart, alone,
Our hopes dispersed in fancy's idle dreams.

February 14, 1830.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Cobbett has turned lecturer on the political diseases of the country. He takes up an exceedingly simple position; our distresses have but one cause—the late change in the value of money; and this he proves in a satisfactory way, by the authority of the Register. People pay to hear him as they will pay to see the elephant at the Adelphi; and Mr. Cobbett knows too well how to drive a bargain, not to make the most of his personal attractions. It is decided to construct a bridge across the Avon, at Bristol, of stone, in one semicircle arch, whose span shall be 800 feet. The banks of the river on both sides are so high as to form natural and secure abutments for it; and it is said that the height of the carriage-way from the surface of the water will be about 200 feet! The plans have been submitted to Mr. Telford for his opinion of its practicability. Designs for a chain bridge had been previously submitted.

We have been gratified to see that measures have been taken, by persons whose wealth and respectability ensure the success of their undertaking, to establish a College at Bristol for the promotion of scientific and literary education.

The inhabitants of Bristol have adopted the following plan with respect to religious instruction.—Their institution is to be open to students of all persuasions; but the members of the Church of England, who are also members of the Council, are allowed to institute lectures on theology (within the walls of the College for the present), provided the office of the theological lecturer shall not be made a college appointment, and the expense borne only by those who avail themselves of the instruction.

A singular adventure lately occurred at Portland Island, near Weymouth. Governor Penn, the old and infirm Governor of Portland Castle, is said to have received a letter, purporting to be from four reduced tradesmen, and demanding £50, to carry them to New South Wales. They declared themselves desperate, and assured the General that his immediate death would follow his failure to comply with their requisition, or his making the requisition known to any one. The General was advised by his friends to deposit a check at the appointed spot, and watch the person who should remove it. A lady well known at the castle was observed to approach the spot and examine the check. A second note reached the General, that unless money were left, his blood must be shed. A meeting of the inhabitants of the place was called in consequence, and the assistance of a Bow Street Officer applied for. He succeeded in tracing the whole affair to the lady. She had written the letter in question, and poverty had driven her to these very strange expedients. She will not be prosecuted.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The official statement of the produce of the Revenue for the last quarter ending the 5th of January, 1830, is less in amount than the corresponding quarter in the preceding year by £332,786. It appears that there has been an increase in the customs duties as compared with the former period of £62,654, but that the other departments of the revenue have experienced a decrease.

The total revenue for the year ending January 5, 1829, was £48,305,322, and for the year just expired, £47,139,873, being a decrease of £1,165,446.

BANKRUPTCIES.—We have the pleasure to find, on examining the London Gazette, that the number of bankruptcies in the year 1829, as compared with the numbers in the distressing year of 1826, is little more than one half:

Bankruptcies in 1826	2583
in 1829	1680

Decrease 908

We are much concerned to state, that the indisposition of Mr. Viscy Fitzgerald is likely to deprive the public of his valuable services, at all events, for a considerable period.—Sun.

SCOTLAND.

The Prospectus for the proposed New Bank is now circulated. It gives very good grounds for the undertaking. The nominal capital is now to be two millions, divided into 8000 shares at £250. The business is to begin whenever the half is subscribed. A fifth of the capital is to be called up at first; and the partners are to be allowed cash accounts equal to half the amount of the money paid up. The effective capital at the commencement will therefore be £200,000, of which £100,000 will be at the credit of the subscribers as cash accounts.

The late Dr. Hamilton of Aberdeen, has left a very interesting work on Political Economy, ready for the Press. It treats of many of the most important subjects which can occupy the attention of the Patriot or the Statesman; and it is said to afford an astonishing proof of the continued vigour of his mind; for he was occupied in correcting and improving it until within a few days of his death.

The Lord Advocate has, very handsomely, undertaken to bring into Parliament, as a public measure, the Bill, or the substance of the Bill, recently prepared under authority of the Convention of Royal Burghs, on the subject of burgh police in Scotland. It is to apply, generally, to all our Royal Burghs; and it proceeds on the principle adopted, only a session or two ago, in a similar general measure for Ireland. The labour of preparing this bill—and an arduous one it was—has been performed chiefly by Mr. Wm. Bell, Queen Street.

Wilkie has nearly completed an historical painting on the national subject of the visit of George IV. to the Palace of Holyrood. It contains several portraits of exquisite truth

and finish; among others, those of the Dukes of Argyll and Hamilton, in the Highland garb.

Mr. Orr surgeon in Glasgow, and his brother were suffocated in bed, by the smoke of a fire which they had believed to be extinguished, and had prevented from escaping by closing up the chimney with the "damper" to exclude cold. The one was 25 years of age—the other 18.

IRELAND.

The long agitated question of Roman Catholic episcopal appointments is at length settled. Two rescripts have been addressed to the Irish Catholic bishops, regulating the future mode of proceeding. On a vacancy, a priest is elected by the parochial clergy to administer the offices of the see, as vicar capitular, *sede vacante*. A meeting of the dean and chapter, where such an institution exists, in conjunction with the parish priests, is held for the election of a successor. Over this meeting a Bishop or Archbishop presides. Where no dean and chapter exists, the meeting is composed of the parish priests only. Three names are then selected of persons certified as natural-born subjects of His Majesty, of good moral character, and of approved loyalty. Copies of their names are sent to Rome, and to a synod of Bishops in Ireland, and the latter communicate their observations to the Cardinal Secretary of State, or to the head of Propaganda. From this list, so laid before the Pope, the new Bishop must be chosen.

PROTESTANT COLONIES.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of the plan for establishing Protestant Colonies in Ireland has been held in Dublin in Morrison's rooms, the Earl of Enniskillen in the Chair. The Noble Chairman stated the object of the Meeting to be in no way political, but merely to devise means for preventing the poorer Protestants from emigrating from Ireland. Mr. Moore, M. P. proposed the first resolution, suggesting the propriety of forming Protestant Colonies which was seconded by Mr. N. D. Crommelin, Lord Longford, Sir Henry Brodke, the Rev. Mr. Beresford, &c. addressed the Meeting, in proposing the several resolutions.

FRANCE.

TOLERATION AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—M. Chatelain, one of the Editors of the *Courrier Francais* was condemned, for an attack against the religion of the State and the Christian worship protected by the Charter, to three months imprisonment, and 600 francs fine. The accusation was, having denied the perpetuity of the Christian religion, and the following sentence contains the substance of his offence: "The immortal picture of the Supper, the Transfiguration, and the communion of St. Jerome will remain chefs d'œuvre, even when the Christian creed shall be completely abolished, if such fragile materials can last so long." On an appeal M. Chatelain was discharged from the judgment pronounced against him on the following grounds:—

"That the Charter consecrated to all Frenchmen the right to print and publish their opinions and also to profess their religion with equal liberty solely restricted by the laws relating to the abuse of that right.

"That an opinion publicly put forth respecting a religious belief, and which would constitute a want of faith in that belief might appear an evil in the eyes of those who profess that faith, but would not be culpable unless it degenerated into injury and outrage, either against the belief, or those who profess it.

"That Chatelain, in foreseeing an event though impossible, employed no expressions, nor made any reflections or allusions injurious against the Christian religion."

"The French papers are filled, as usual, with violent discussions upon the Ministry. Their arrogance and conceit would be intolerable under the freest constitution in the world; but the King adheres to his resolution, and is firm in maintaining the indisputable right of his prerogative—to choose his own ministers. The right to choose his ministers is, in point of fact, the only legitimate check which he can exercise upon the Chambers. Should it once be determined that the Deputies are authorised by the charter to prescribe what Ministers they choose to bring to the Court, they would infallibly, from that moment, possess the effectual power of the state. They would be no longer subjects, but masters; no longer a co-ordinate power in the State, but a paramount and predominant one; and the monarchy would be merged in a government almost purely republican. It is reasonable, therefore, that the king should struggle for the reservation of a perfect freedom to himself in the choice of his own Ministers—a right which is indisputably possessed by the Prince in the most constitutional monarchy in the world, namely, that of Great Britain.

RUSSIA.

A junction of the Volga and the Moskva is about to be effected by means of a canal, which will unite the rivers Sestra and Istra, the first of which communicates by the Dvina with the Volga, and the second of which runs into the Moskva. The original idea of this junction was conceived by Peter I. The first stone of the first lock of the canal was laid in October 1827. A plan is also under consideration for forming a junction between the Volga and the western Dwina.

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

YORK, Feb. 4.—Messrs. the Hon. J. H. Dunn, the Hon. M. S. Bidwell, and John Rolph, Esq. are appointed commissioners on the part of Upper Canada, in the bill authorising Commissioners to meet others from Lower Canada.—Col. Ad.

His Excellency has sent down to the Assembly an account, showing that within the last five years £24,500 have been received by Government in Casual and Territorial Revenue, concerning the expenditure of which he is prohibited to inform the country. Nearly 3000l. remain on hand.—Hb.

His Excellency has sent down to the Assembly a statement of the lands surveyed and granted, (not yet granted), in the several districts of this province—the sum being 1,708,829 acres; also of the unsurveyed lands, being 3,606,130 acres.—Hb.

It is understood that a motion will be made in the House of Assembly for a select Committee of Grievances.

The Public Debt of the Province, is £102,722.

Assessed property in Upper Canada—Value nearly 11 millions of dollars; assessed taxes 12,829l.

Population, 1829.—197,903. To which may be added about a hundred new townships, for which there are no returns, and the Indians and the military, giving an ag-

gregate of 220,000 souls and upwards in this Province.

Mr. Fothergill moved, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Eastern Boundary Line of the Province, which was carried. The Hon. member then proceeded to descant on the advantages and necessity of having the Eastern Boundary of the Province extended so far as to embrace the Island of Montreal, affirming that nature had by strong geographical marks pointed out this our natural boundary to the eastward, and concluded by submitting a series of Resolutions similar to what are already on the Journals of the House. A discussion of considerable interest ensued—when the first resolution was adopted, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson has given notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the establishing a Penitentiary within the Province. He has also given notice, that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Laws now in force providing for the payment of Representatives' wages.

A bill, similar to that of last session, to authorise the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves, has been read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Morris, it was resolved, that the questions and votes of the House, together with the yeas and nays, be copied by the Clerks, and put up in the Lobby each morning for public information.

We observe by the Kingston Chronicle of Saturday, that, up to that day, stock in the proposed Commercial Bank in that place to the amount of 12,335 had been taken up.

LOWER-CANADA.

The motion of Mr. Boardages to address His Excellency Sir James Kempt on the subject of Mr. Christie's public conduct was negatively by 13 to 8. A most important Message was sent to the House by His Excellency on an early day, regarding the financial affairs of the Province, which have occasioned so much bitterness and controversy, from which it appears that the matter is to be brought before the Imperial Parliament, with a view to a final and amicable adjustment. It is now sufficiently evident that the late Governor in Chief had acted conformably to his instructions, and that without the interference of Parliament no change could legitimately or constitutionally be introduced. Sir George Murray, in his despatch on the subject seems particularly desirous that language, religion and descent, should neither create nor perpetuate any invidious distinctions.

The question relating to the enforcing in 1827, shortly before the dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament, of the Militia Ordinances passed by the Governor and Council of the late Province of Quebec, and repealed upwards of thirty years ago by the first Provincial Parliament, has been taken up in the House of Assembly, on a proposed petition to the King, praying justice against that assumption of legislative authority and the exercises of power connected therewith. The discussion was animated, and lasted from six o'clock till twelve.

REVENUE OF LOWER CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1830.
The gross receipts of duties, &c.
Without any reduction, 172,091 2 2½
Outstanding on bonds, salaries, &c. 23,169 14 4
Net income paid into the Province Treasury, 148,921 7 10½
Further expenses of collection and repayment of duties, £3,387 6 3
Portion payable to Upper Canada, under Canada Trade Act, 31,209 19 9
£34,597 6 0

Net available Income of the Province for the year 1829, 125,345 5 4½

The increase over last year is £15,194 5 3¼

The revenues claimed by the Crown as at its disposal, (termed appropriated) amount to 41,433 8 6

On the 5th Jan. Mr. Neilson presented a petition from sundry merchants of Quebec, praying an aid of £3000 towards Steam Navigation between Quebec and Halifax, and on the following day a Committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of a compliance. A despatch, similar in its nature to that sent to New-Brunswick, has been received in Canada, relative to the Quit Rents—an annual grant of £1500 is asked in lieu of them.

Burning of Point Levi Church.—Some alarm was created in town last night about half past seven, owing to a glare of light in the heavens, proceeding from fire. It was found to be at Point Levi, across the river, and could distinctly be discovered to be in the Church of that Parish. Before people there discovered the fire it was found that the altar of the church and vestry room were completely in flames, and every effort to save any thing was ineffectual. We are sorry to add that there is every reason to suppose that the fire was caused by an incendiary, having succeeded after failing in two former attempts.

We are sorry to find that the Western Stage Coach Company have been under the necessity of applying to the Legislature for some addition to the Provincial aid at present afforded to them—Their receipts, we understand, being less than their disbursements, in the last year by upwards of one thousand pounds. It cannot be expected that the public-spirited individuals connected with the establishment, will much longer continue to support it at so great a sacrifice, and it would be a source of infinite regret if it should be discontinued.—Hb.

DR. McCulloch.—This highly talented Gentleman commenced his course of Lectures on Monday Evening last, at the Exchange Coffee House. The Room was crowded with respectable Company. The Lecture was written, delivered in an audible manner, and parts of it illustrated by most interesting and amusing experiments. All present appeared to be highly gratified; and the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen to hear the remaining portions of the course, will no doubt be very great.—Hb.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the following Resolutions were offered by SAMUEL S. POOLE, Esq. Senior Member:

Resolved, That this House impressed with the long and faithful services of the Honorable MICHAEL WALLACE, in the situation of Treasurer of this Province, feel desirous to obtain for that Officer some distinguished mark of His Majesty's consideration; which, in recognizing his long services, may, at the same time

relieve him, at his advanced period of life, from resuming the duties of his office.

Resolved, That an Address be presented, by this House to His Majesty, expressive of those sentiments, accompanied with the request that he would be graciously pleased to confer on CHARLES WENTWORTH WALLACE, Esq. Assistant Treasurer, the situation of Treasurer of this Province, which this House would receive as a favour, conferred upon them, and as a tribute to the services of his Father.

Resolved, That a Conference be held with His Majesty's Council, on the subject matter of the above resolutions.

We have very great pleasure in stating, that the above Resolutions were received in the kindest manner, and readily adopted. His Honor the President most justly deserves the compliment which has been paid to him.—For nearly half a century he has been employed in the service of the Province, and has discharged his public duties with the strictest integrity. His son is every way well qualified to succeed him, and we are quite confident the arrangement proposed will afford general satisfaction.—N. S. Royal Gazette.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 3, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, Hon. F. P. ROBINSON.

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.



LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

Committee on Provincial Auditor's Report.

FEB. 25.—That the several accounts, from No. 1 to 150, relating to the expenditures of money granted for the Bye Roads and Bridges are correct.

No. 151. Is the account of Nicholas Cunliff, for the expenditure of £50, between Woodstock and the Richmond Settlement, in the year 1825. Vouchers are produced for the sum of £25 0 0
Add Commission on same, 1 5 0
£26 5 0

Balance to be accounted for to the Province by the Commissioner, £23 15 0

The accounts from No. 151 to 156 are satisfactory.

No. 157. Is the account of Joseph Wolverton, for the expenditure of £25, in removing rocks in Bett's Rapids, in the year 1825. All the labor in this account is charged at 12s. 6d. per day, which is admissible, and in the opinion of this Committee should not exceed 7s. 6d. The difference, £8 7 6, he is required to account for to the Province.

The accounts from No. 157 to 173 are correct.

No. 173. Is the account of Nicholas Cunliff, for the expenditure of £45, between the Richmond and the New Settlement. Mr. Cunliff charges in this account £5, for 10 gallons of rum, which cannot be allowed, and he is required to account for that sum to the Province.

The accounts from 173 to 215 are correct.

No. 215. Is the account of Richard Kemble, for the expenditure of £110, from Swan Creek to St. Enicks, in 1826, shewing a balance due to the Province of £9 2 9. This account is wholly inadmissible, and the Commissioner is required to account to the Province for the amount received by him.

No. 216. Is another account of Richard Kemble, for the expenditure of £50, from Hart's Mill to Solo-Tracey's, in 1826, shewing a balance due to the Province of £4 2 6. This account is also inadmissible, and the Commissioner is required to account to the Province for the sum received by him.

No. 217. Is the account of Stephen Peabody, which is correct.

No. 218. Is the account of Lemuel Nason, for the expenditure of £50, between Kemble's farm and Burpe's Mill, in 1826, shewing a balance due to the Province of £4 9 0. The labor charged in this account is at the rate of 7s. per day, which is 2s. per day more than can be allowed, and the Commissioner is required to account to the Province for the difference, £12 6, in addition to the balance of £4 9 0.

The accounts from No. 218 to 274 are satisfactory.

No. 274. Is the account of Charles Robinson for the expenditure of £60 between Foster's mill and the Washademoac, and the sum of £40 on the West side of the Washademoac Lake, to Picketts cove. This account is not satisfactory, vouchers being produced only for the sum of £39 12 6; the Commissioner charges 10s per day for his own services and the sum of £7 10 for a job done by himself. He is required to account to the Province for £60 7 6 for which sum there is no vouchers. The accounts from No. 274 to 283 are correct.

No. 283. Is the account of Roderick McLeod and James Davidson, for the expenditure of £197 16 3 between Bartebogue and Neguac £32 12 6 appears by this account to remain in the hands of the Commissioners: The charge of £10 made by Roderick McLeod in this account for his services 10 days at 20s, is altogether inadmissible which sum, together with the above Balance in his hands, he is required to account for to the Province. The accounts from No. 283 to 290 are correct.

The auditors statement of Messrs. Bainbridges and Brown's account for Furniture supplied the Province in 1824 shews a Balance due them on the 28th July 1826 of £185 0 3 Sterling, which, in the opinion of the Committee should be referred to the Committee of Supply.

"The audit on the account of Nathaniel H. De Veber, Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to the Finger Board, shews a balance in the hands of that Supervisor of £95 10 4. Resolved, that he account for that sum to the Province.

The accounts of the Hon. S. P. Hurd, and Charles S. Putnam, Esqrs. Commissioners for Indian affairs is correct and satisfactory.

The accounts of the Commissioners for building a bridge over Hammond River, is correct and satisfactory.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

Committee of Supply Concluded.

25th and 26th.—Resolved, that there be granted to His Honor the President the sum of £100, to enable him to remunerate the Reverend John Carroll, for expenses incurred by him in the education of the children of indi-

gent emigrants and others, in the city of St. John.

To His Honor the President the sum of £41 2 6, to enable him to pay John Hooper the balance due him for binding the Laws of the Province.

To the Commissioners for building and maintaining a Light House on St. Paul's Island, a sum not exceeding £1000, to be applied by them towards that object, provided this grant is met by appropriations from Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, in the proportions adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province the present session.

To Commissioners, to be appointed by the Commander in Chief of this Province, a sum not exceeding £500, to be applied by them towards the building and maintaining a Light House on Cape Sable Seal Island, provided that a similar grant be made by the Legislature of Nova Scotia towards the same object.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, a sum not exceeding £1000, to be applied towards building, establishing and maintaining a floating light off the Old Proprietor, near the Island of Grand Manan, provided it may be found practicable to carry it into effect, and if not, the same sum to be applied towards building a Light House on the Ganet Rock.

Whereas an allowance is ordered to be made to Lieut Col. Love, one of the Inspecting Field Officers, from the King's Casual Revenue, in amount equal to the reduction made by this House in the said officer's salary since his appointment.—Resolved, that a sum not exceeding £60 be granted to His Honor the President, to enable him to make a similar allowance to the other Inspecting Field Officer Lieut. Colonel Allen.

Resolved, that there be granted to Doctor John Boyd, Inoculating Surgeon for the Vaccine Institution, £40, for the year 1829, returns having been made by him of his having fresh supplies of vaccine matter.

To His Honor the President and Commander in Chief the sum of £750, to defray the expenses of the Cutter Defiance for the protection of the revenue.

To Wm. Hazen the sum of £7, to remunerate him for expending a line for a road from the Back Creek, in the Parish of Burton, to the Nerepis road, the said service having been performed in 1825.

To His Honor the President or Commander in Chief, the sum of £242 19 0, to pay the expenses incurred by the Commissioners having the care of Government House, for fitting and making the same tenable.

Resolved, that the sum of £197 16 4, remaining in the hands of the Commissioners, for building Government House, be re-appropriated and placed at the disposal of His Honor the President, to enable him to cause any necessary repairs to be made, under the direction of the Commissioners having the care of the same.

Whereas the sum of £50, granted at this present session, to improve the road from Fredericton to the Fugate Board, is not sufficient for that purpose, therefore Resolved, that a further sum of £250 be granted to His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, to improve that line of road.

Resolved, that a sum not exceeding £200 sterling, be granted to His Honor the President, to enable him to pay to Messrs. Bainbridges & Brown a balance due on furniture sent out by them for Government House.

Resolved, that there be granted to the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society the sum of £300, to be applied to the encouragement of agriculture during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Whereas it is in contemplation to build a steam-boat in Lower Canada, to ply between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, and as such a mode of conveyance will have a strong tendency to promote a closer and more extensive intercourse between His Majesty's North American Colonies, Resolved, that there be granted to His Honor the President or Commander in Chief, for the time being, the sum of £200, to be paid to the order of the Directors of the said Steam-Boat Company, upon their producing a certificate from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs of the port of Miramichi that the said steam-boat has regularly entered at, and cleared from the said port, each voyage which she shall make between the ports of Quebec and Halifax, between the 1st May and 1st November, 1831. And further Resolved, that the sum of £100, each for three succeeding years, be paid to the said Company, being paid by the President or Commander in Chief.

Resolved, that there be granted to His Honor the President the sum of £50, to remunerate the Acting Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces for his services in taking care of the militia arms during a part of the past and present year.

Bye Roads Concluded.

GLOUCESTER.

The sum of £50 to open a Road along the County line, leading through a new tract of wilderness lands for the distance of 20 to 25 miles, from the settlement of Tracadie, to the Great Road leading from Miramichi to the shore town at Bathurst.

The sum of £100 to be applied to the great road of communication leading from the county line of Gloucester to Restigouche, in addition to the grant of £500, for that part of the great road passed this session, as the grant for the Bye Road money for that county is insufficient to make such a subdivision as will relieve the numerous wants of Bye Road claimants.

Whereas a Grant passed the Legislature 25th March, 1828, for defraying the expense of a Courier from New-Castle to Bathurst, of £50, and that James Forein, the courier then employed, was about six months afterwards attached to the General Post Office, and a balance of £25 remained unexpended; and whereas the said James Forein is (as public courier under the General Post Office) the only settler from Bartebogue River to Bathurst, a distance of 40 miles through a line of wilderness unimproved, and without a single bridge over the many streams it crosses, and requiring much temporary and unavoidable repairs in cutting out windfalls and putting logs over streams, to enable travellers to pass, until the road can be improved and bridges made. That the said unexpended sum of £25 be re-appropriated on the line of Great Road from Bartebogue River to Bathurst, and applied to the temporary repairs of roads and bridges on the said line.

To Matthew Brannan, a Clerk in the Secretary's Office, the sum of £15, as a mark of approbation of his uniform obliging conduct in attending to the duties of his office.

To the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Bay of Fundy the sum of £30, to enable them to have a road opened from the light House at Head Harbour to the settlement at Wilson's Beach, so called on the Island of Campo Bello.

To Isaac Mischeu a settler at the Grand Falls the sum of 10l. in consequence of relief extended to distressed Emigrant travellers.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly the sum of £20, to defray the contingent expenses of the present Session.

And the Chairman further reported that the Committee having finished the business referred to them, it was resolved that the Committee do now rise.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

An unexpected disagreement between two of the branches of our Legislature induces us with respectful deference to submit to their consideration the two following passages in De Lolme's incomparable work on the British Constitution.

1.—"Here an important observation must be made. All bills for granting money must have their beginning in the house of commons: the lords cannot take this object into their consideration but in consequence of a bill presented to them by the latter; and the commons have at all times been so anxiously tenacious of this privilege, that they have never suffered the lords even to make any change in their money-bills which they have sent