

# BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

## PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, 26th March, 1830.  
His Excellency Sir James Kempf, G. C. B., Administrator of the Government, came in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and was pleased to assent to the following Bills:—[In all fifty-six, among which we notice:—

To aid the Montreal Natural History Society: incorporate the Quebec Friendly Society: erect a Jail at Montreal: establish Registry Offices in the Counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Sheffield, Missisquoi and Stanstead: aid the Quebec Literary and Historical Society: continue the Act for the maintenance of good order in Churches and on Sundays: aid the Montreal General Hospital: aid the Quebec General Hospital: assist Pierre Chasseur in the formation of his museum: provide a Marine Hospital at Quebec: incorporate the Quebec Exchange: regulate the Militia of the Province: encourage the intercourse by Steam to Halifax: qualify Justices of the Peace: defray the expenses of plans for a Penitentiary at Quebec: erect a temporary Fever Hospital: purchase a Steam dredging vessel: provide for the improvement of the harbour of Montreal: grant powers to the Lachine Canal Commissioners: erect or purchase a Custom-House at Quebec: prevent the undermining of the Fortifications of Quebec: contribute to the erection of a Light-house on the island of St. Paul (gulf of St. Lawrence): encourage Agricultural Societies: provide for the support of indigent sick and foundlings: explore farther certain parts of the Province: amend and continue till 1837 the Charter of the Montreal Bank: continue the 9th Geo. 4. to regulate salaries and emoluments of the Officers of the Inland Customs: reduce the current rate of pistareens and half pistareens to 10d and 5d: provide for the civil expenses of the Province for the year 1830: defray certain arrears of the civil expenses of the Province: provide for the Militia Staff Officers, &c: appropriate certain sums, for improving the Internal Communications: amend the 9th Geo. IV. respecting Education, and further to provide for the instruction of youth.

The following Bills were reserved for the signification of His Majesty's commands:—To vacate the seats of Members of the Assembly taking office: relieve certain Religious Congregations: relieve persons of the Jewish Faith: incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Quebec.

His Excellency was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"In closing the present session of the Provincial Parliament, I feel it due to you to express my best acknowledgments for the great diligence manifested by you in the discharge of your legislative duties. "Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; "I thank you in His Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted in aid of the monies already appropriated by law, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government, and for the Administration of Justice:—But it becomes my duty, at the same time to express my regret, that the grant is not to the full amount required for the public service, and for the payment of certain arrears of salaries and other charges, included, by His Majesty's express commands, in the Estimate which was submitted to you.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; "A new formation of the Militia and of the Magistracy, under the laws to which I have just given His Majesty's assent, are subjects which will engage my earnest and immediate attention. "The liberality of the appropriations for the advancement of education, for the security of navigation, for the improvement of the great internal communications of the Province, and for other objects tending to increase the productive industry of the people, has afforded me the highest satisfaction; and you may rely on my applying to the best of my judgment, the monies which you have been pleased to place at my disposal, to the various purposes which they are intended to promote."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN LOWER CANADA AT THE PROROGATION.—Of the Acts passed, many are of great public importance, facilitating the trade and commercial intercourse of the Province, the amelioration of the Internal Communications, the security of property and the progress of education. The Act establishing Register Offices, in the Townships, represented in the Assembly under the Act of last Session, the Act for re-establishing and regulating the Militia, and the Act for qualifying Justices of the Peace, will probably remove some of the grievances complained of in the Petitions to the King and Parliament in 1828, and give effect to three of the recommendations of the Canada Committee.

During the Session 96 Bills originated in the Assembly, and only 5 in the Council, four of which were alterations of the Bills introduced the provisions of Mr. Peel's Criminal Law Bills sent down to the Assembly last year, and the other a Bill for the recovery of Small Debts also sent down last session. Eighty four Bills were sent to the Council, 43 of which were agreed to by that House without amendments, 12 came down amended, and the amendments agreed to by the Assembly, and 8 were amended and disagreed to by the Assembly; 16 Bills from the Assembly were rejected and lost in the Council.

Among the Bills lost in the Council or amended in a way to frustrate their object, the most important are, the Bills for appointing Agents in England, for the Independence of the Judges and their removal from the political affairs of the Legislative and Executive Councils, for the Qualification and Formation of Juries, and for organizing the Counties for holding Quarter Sessions and the administration of their local concerns; incorporation of the Cities, a new census with Statistical Tables, and improvements in the building in which the Parliament sits, the present accommodation being utterly insufficient for the proper transactions of the increased business of the Lower House.

Several other bills lost in the Council are also bills, the repeated rejection of which was complained of in the petitions of the people in 1828. The general result of the Session has, however, been favorable. It has been procured by the self command and devotion to the public interests on the part of the Governor; no ordinary capacity could have produced such results, with materials so discordant, so utterly adverse in their views, interests and feelings as the Legislative Council and the representative Assembly of the Province; and with high public officers too, holding their commissions and salaries during pleasure, who carry things so far, as to threaten by their votes to reject a supply already accepted and again asked for by the British Government. No Governor, nor Government, can long ensure the peace and welfare of the Country, under such circumstances; there is no evil, however, without a remedy. Those who rule do wisely when they apply it in season. The people of the two Canadas are suffering under the relicts of a colonial system no longer suited to the age, hostile to the interests of the British Government; and contrary to the views of that Government; a system which turns into gall the very food with which Great Britain nourishes the Colonies, and for affection and gratitude substitutes heart-burnings and discontents.—Old Gazette.

The Law now in force reducing the value of pis-

tareens and half pistareens to 10d. and 5d., also provides that three months after the passing (on the 26th instant) of the Act, no bill of a bank not chartered by the Provincial Legislature, shall be a legal tender; and those offering or taking in payment such bills of 5 dollars and under, shall forfeit, on conviction in any Court, the nominal amount of such notes.—Id.

The Upper-Canada Gazette of the 11th instant contains the currency bill which had passed into a law in that Province. It enacts that the Spanish Pistareens, the French Crown coined before the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the French piece of four Livres, ten Sols Tournois, the French piece of thirty-six Sols Tournois, and all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins, shall no longer be legal tenders within that Province, and it shall no longer be penal to counterfeit those coins. This rendered it absolutely necessary for the Lower Province to take some decided measures respecting our currency immediately, or the whole of these deteriorated coins would find their way to Lower Canada, and lay a heavy loss on this Province. The bill provides that such Silver Coins of the United Kingdom as are depreciated in weight, more than one twenty-fifth part of their full weight, shall not be legal money in the province.—Montreal Courier.

The supply Bill passed the Council on Thursday by a majority of only one, there being 9 for, and 7 against the measure.

The House of Assembly had rejected, as last year, many of the appropriations proposed by Government.

The Estimate for the year 1830 was £71,246 17:0

The Amount of Appropriation Bill, £62,250 2:3

Ditto of Militia Staff Salaries Bill, 1,463 8:3

63,713 10:6

Amount less voted, £7,533 6:6

On Tuesday, 10th March, the House in committee on the expediency of contributing towards the erection of a Light-house on St. Paul's Island; Mr. DESSAULTS in the chair:—

Mr. YOUNG said, that the estimate for building a Light-house there being £4000; he should propose that Lower Canada should provide one half. Last year the assembly had resolved to bear one third; but as the assembly of New Brunswick had voted to bear three eighths, he thought, Lower Canada, which would derive the most benefit, ought to take one half upon herself; and Prince Edward's Island, where a great desire to contribute had been expressed, would no doubt supply the one eighth. This proposal was unanimously agreed to. On the resolution for providing for one half the annual expense of maintaining such Light-house, Mr. SPEAKER PAPINEAU proposed that that expense should be taken out of the funds of the Trinity house, the members of which corporation seemed to be more intent upon creating a little circle of patronage of their own, than upon doing any thing for the public good, and had answered the remonstrances of the Assembly against their having granted one pension, by immediately granting another. Not only on this account would it be better, but also because it was an institution already formed, and would have a better opportunity than any other means afforded, of corresponding with the neighbouring provinces on the subject. Mr. CUVILLIER then proposed an amendment that half the annual expense of the light-house should be defrayed out of the funds of the Trinity-house which was agreed to.—Quebec Mercury.

Among the objects of Legislative patronage appears the once celebrated JOSEPH LANCASTER, who is now at Montreal.

The Honorable Speaker, in the debate on the aid to Mr. Lancaster, reasoned powerfully on the general interests of Education, unconnected with religious denominations. It is evident that a system of instruction confined to parties, will never answer the exigencies of this country. But let all parties unite their energies in the common cause, and then good may be expected to be done. When the Legislature meets again, it is to be hoped they will not separate, as at this time, without doing something towards the establishment of a permanent and extensive system, calculated to diffuse the blessings of Education among all the inhabitants. A good deal of money has indeed been voted, and very properly for this purpose; but still only for partial objects. What is peculiarly and supereminently wanted, is a University to serve as a common focus of Light and Science to the Province.—Star.

The Exports and Imports of Lower Canada have just been published by the Custom House. They enter into greater details than usual, specifying the different countries to or from which all the Exports and Imports have arrived or gone, distinguishing Ireland from Great Britain, the British North American Colonies, the W. Indies and each foreign country. The statement of last year was not so detailed, and therefore particular comparisons cannot be made. They can however be made in respect to these two years as regards Great-Britain and Ireland, the British North American Colonies, and the British West-Indies—the three great markets of our exports and imports. But before doing that we are happy to see a very gratifying result in the comparison in the Trade generally, or taken together, for the two years, viz:—

1828.  
Arrived, 183,431 tons—8,222 men.  
Sailed, 191,299 —8,081.

1829.  
Arrived, 236,565 tons—10,655 men  
Sailed, 242,259 —10,820.

Difference in favor of 1829.  
Arrived, 53,034 tons—2,433 men.  
Sailed, 51,299 —2,735.

That is upwards of 50,000 tons of shipping, manned by above 2,500 men, have arrived at Quebec in 1829, above what had arrived in 1828; or the tonnage and men of 1829 exceeded those of 1828 by considerably more than one-fourth.—Old Gazette.

The Indian Chiefs who left Quebec in November last and had an interview with Sir George Murray on the 15th January, have arrived at New York on their way to this Province, in the London packet ship *Corinthian* having sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th ult. We have observed no further information in the London papers respecting the object of their visit.—Id.

Disastrous fire and loss of life.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock, the dwelling house of Charles Penner, Esq. of LeChine was discovered to be on fire: the fire was first observed by some of the labourers who unfortunately attempted to extinguish it without apprizing the family of their perilous situation, in consequence of which a great part of the lower floor was in flames and the house filled with smoke, when Mr. Penner was awake. Mr. P. immediately upon discovering the danger of his situation escaped, scarcely half-dressed through a window carrying with him two of his children and assisting one of his servants to escape; but no sooner had he reached the outside than he recollected that one of his domestics named Sophie Valiquet had been seen going up stairs, (probably from the want of presence of mind) bearing in her arms one of his Children; he immediately rushed up stairs, and after searching for and calling upon his child for some moments, fortunately found it, and with much difficulty succeeded in effecting his way out of the house.—Upon finding his child he called upon the unfortunate girl to follow him, which she did a part of the way towards the window; But on Mr. Penner's reaching the outside of the house he discovered she did not succeed in following him, and all hope of venturing again into the house to assist her was at an end as the flames pervaded every part: she was of course fell a victim to the devouring element; she was about 20 years of age, a native of the St. Lawrence suburbs of this City, and distinguished as a faithful domestic.

The fire is supposed to have had its origin from a candle that had been taken by the girl that perished,

during the previous evening, into an apartment where molasses, &c. were kept.—Montreal Courier.

On Sunday evening last Mr. Dominique Dubois (son of P. C. Dubois, Esq. of this City) merchant at Lachine, left the tavern of Mr. Archambault of Pointe aux Trembles, with the intention of proceeding to his residence: the darkness of the night and the thunder-storm having made Mr. Archambault apprehensive of danger, he endeavored to persuade Mr. Dubois not to venture on the ice till next morning, but unfortunately he was not successful, and Mr. D. started from Pointe aux Trembles, about seven o'clock in the evening, in a sleigh, accompanied by one of his nephews about twelve years of age, and has not since been heard of. Marks have been discovered on the ice, which shew that the unfortunate Gentleman, in the darkness of the night, had driven into an air-hole, where he and his companion have undoubtedly perished. The horse and sleigh must also have gone under the ice as no traces of them can be discovered.—Id.

## UPPER CANADA.

Among the 34 Bills which have received the sanction of the Legislature we observe the following:—

To extend the limits of the several Jails to 26 acres, except in the Niagara District, where 36 acres are allowed.

Authorise the Government to borrow money in England to cancel the Provincial debt.

Grant £100 annually to each District which shall subscribe £50, for Agricultural purposes.

Authorise the Grand Jury of the Home District to recommend lunatics and destitute persons to the Sessions for relief.

Authorise the Receiver General to borrow £57,412 for the War sufferers.

Appropriate the revenue hereafter to be collected on Salt and Whiskey to the payment of the War Losses.

Provide for the monies advanced by the Governor on Address of the Assembly.

Authorise Government to borrow £8,000 for roads and bridges.

Loan the Welland Canal Company £25,000.

Grant £5,000 to complete the Burlington Bay Canal.

Declare that such of the Coins of the United Kingdom, as are depreciated in weight more than one twenty-fifth of their full weight shall not be legal money, and Repeal so much of the former laws as gave currency to French crowns, Pistareens, &c. &c.

Prevent cross actions in the several Courts of this Province.

THE CURRENCY.—In consequence of the repeal of the law making certain Coins a legal Tender, half crown and Pistareens have fallen to about their real value. We think it would be well for merchants, and others interested, to meet and fix the rate at which these depreciated coins shall pass, until the intention of the Legislature with regard to the currency can be carried into effect.—Kingston Herald.

A Petition has been presented to the Congress of the United States, from inhabitants of the County of Niagara in the state of New-York, praying for a survey to ascertain the practicability of cutting a Canal around the falls of Niagara, on the American side.—Should this project succeed, the anticipated profits of the Welland Canal must be materially curtailed.—Id.

THE WEATHER.—From the heavy rains which have fallen during last night and this morning, the snow has almost wholly disappeared, and the ice on the Bay, and River in front of the Town begins to look very blue.—The "busy note of preparation" at our wharves would indicate the near approach of the opening of the navigation. The Steam Boat Toronto, after having undergone a thorough repair was launched yesterday in fine style.—Chronicle.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

A misunderstanding has taken place between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, which seems at present to be resolved into a simple question of right or privilege—the House contending that the Council have not the right to reject a Bill for taxation; and the Council contending, that altho' they may not have the right of originating or amending a Revenue Bill, yet that they have the *hitherto* undenied right to reject, as well as to express their views to the House in a conference.

The following is an Epitome of the proceedings on the question to the latest date furnished by the Halifax Papers:—

Monday, March 29.—An amendment made in Committee to one of the Revenue Bills, enacting 1s. 4d. instead of 1s. duty per gallon on Brandy, was agreed to.

Tuesday, March 30.—The report of a committee who were appointed to confer with the Council stated the wish of the Council with regard to the Revenue Bills. That body proposed a reduction of duties on Brandy, Rum, and low Wines. After some debate, Mr. Stewart moved that alteration at present was inexpedient. Resolution agreed to, 28 to 7.

Wednesday, March 30.—Mr. Hartshorne, as chairman of a committee which held a conference with the Council respecting the Revenue bills, reported, that the Council still thought the duties mentioned in a former conference too high; but that owing to the late period of the Session they would not now press a reduction, except of 4d on the gallon of Brandy. This 4d was an additional duty laid on this session by the House.

Mr. J. E. Morton argued that the framing of the Revenue bills was the peculiar business of the House, and that this was a most extraordinary interference of the Council. Mr. Lawson was for adhering to the Bills as they stood. The House was the fit and proper place to decide respecting revenue. Mr. Young was in favour of the alteration proposed, as it was a trivial one, and to prevent greater difficulties. Mr. Murdoch thought that if the House wished to retain its privileges it should adhere to the Revenue bills. Mr. Hartshorne was for acceding to the proposition of H. M. Council. Mr. G. Smith contended that the duties now imposed were virtually the same as those of last year. The House had in fact, and in some preceding sessions, laid on this additional 4d; but from the interference, and as he Mr. Smith, thought, the improper interference of the Executive, it was not collected. Mr. Stewart moved a resolution, the intent of which was, that the suggestion of the Council respecting the duty on brandy, be acceded to. Mr. J. E. Morton moved as amendment to Mr. Stewart's resolution, that the House adhere to their Bill. Mr. Lawson supported the amendment, not on account of the sum in dispute, but on account of the principle which it involved. Mr. Barry spoke in favour of the reduction of duty. The Council, by message, signified their concurrence to the several Revenue Bills, except the one under discussion. The bills were signed by the Hon. Speaker, and returned to the Council Chamber.

Mr. Murdoch proposed a resolution, that a further conference be held with the Council, and that body be informed, that the House cannot take the subject of last conference into its consideration.—A message from his Honor the President demanded the attendance of the members of the Assembly, in the Council Chamber. The Assembly attended his Honor, when the various bills passed during the session, were assented to. Mr. Murdoch's resolution was held; and shortly after, the bill came down disagreed to.

April 1.—A Revenue Bill, in lieu of the Bill dis-

agreed to by the Council, was read a first and second time. House resolved itself into Committee. Mr. Ruggles in the Chair. The Revenue Bill was taken up for consideration; on reading that clause of it, which imposed duties on Brandy and other spirits imported from the United Kingdom.—

Mr. Lawson moved that the duty be 1s. 4d. as before; any reduction in the duty on this article, after what had taken place, he stated, would be a relinquishment of the privileges of the House.—Mr. J. R. Dewolf was of opinion, that if the House did not now make a stand, other encroachments would be made on its privileges. Mr. Dill did not think the duty too high. Mr. Young was of opinion that although the House had previously resolved that similar duties to those of last year should be imposed, the addition of 4d. was not, in spirit, departing from the resolution. He remarked on the situation of the case—the House, after several conferences, had decided upon adhering to the Bill; His Majesty's Council, had sent it down rejected.—The House could not yield—it was its right to lay taxes, and the Council ought to give way. Messrs. Roach and Murdoch were of the same opinion.

The Speaker was of opinion, that the House had exercised its right in placing the additional duty of 4d per gallon, and he thought they had acted wisely in so doing; they were the best judges of the matter. It was in vain for them to sit there as representatives of the People if they had not the power to grant a Revenue. They had that power, and it could not be conceded without giving up one of the rights of the people. The Council may reject a Revenue Bill, but it was a prerogative seldom exercised; the present formed a new era in the Legislature of Nova Scotia; great confusion and loss would arise to the Province from this measure.—Brandy was a liquor that could well afford to pay an additional duty. He was the last man who would recommend a refractory course; Members should well consider the matter, but if the House gave up their right of controlling money matters there was no use in their sitting there, and the money paid there was a loss to the Province. He noticed the liberal votes they had made, and concluded by saying that he had been frequently blamed for being too tame; he was so; because he thought much should be sacrificed for the quiet and order of a young country; and he fervently hoped, that that harmony, which had so long prevailed, was not now about being broken, by interference with the privileges of the House and the rights of the people.

Mr. Hartshorne thought the eloquent speech of the hon. and learned Speaker, was addressed more to the passions than to reason. He was for a reduction of the duty. Mr. Lawson was not weakened the force of the eloquent Speaker's speech by any remarks. It was not addressed to the passions, but was sound sense. After what he had heard, if he were for any alteration in the Revenue bill, it should be for increasing the duty.

Mr. Stewart said after the eloquent speech just delivered, he would merely make a few remarks.—Before the house had pledged themselves to the contrary, he was for giving up the 4d. rather than that any difficulties should arise. He was now for supporting the majority of that House. It appeared a quarrel must occur; if so, the sooner it occurs the better. The people will understand the question, and will know that it was not with the will of the House that the Revenue was lost to the country. Mr. Johnston thought yesterday that a trifle might be given up to avoid difficulties; but afterwards, he considered it more consistent to abide by their bill.

Messrs. Murdoch, Young and Dill, were of the same opinion. They considered the measure an infringement on the rights of the House, and would not submit to it.

Mr. Barry said that all that he had heard on the subject did not make him change his opinion. He was surprised that the debate had taken this turn; the chief object now seemed to be, to make a stand against the Council, and to wrest from that body its rights. He would not sacrifice the rights of the people, and cared as little as any about a dissolution. He considered that he did his duty by voting against 1s. 4d. on brandy. If difficulties should arise, he considered they originated in that House. He for one would pause before depriving the Council of their rights; they possessed rights from usage, if not more directly, and that House possessed many of its rights from the same authority.

Messrs. Chipman, G. Smith, R. Smith and B. Dewolf spoke in favor of the bill, and against the interference of the Council.

Mr. Uniacke replied at some length. He thought the House should be cautious while it contended for its rights, that it did not infringe upon those of the Council. That body had rights as sacred as those of the House, and in this case he did not think they had overstepped them. He thought it fortunate there was that branch to agree or disagree to measures of the House, if it considered them not for the benefit of the Province. It had been too common a practice in that house to endeavour to bring the Council into disrepute at every opportunity which offered. He thought such conduct improper. The cause of all the difficulty was, the resolution of that House, which at once and so decidedly refused to agree to the suggestions of his Majesty's Council. He was against taking any stand, from which the house could not recede, without a compromise of its legislative honour. He disapproved of the practice of keeping back the Revenue Bill to so late a period of the Session; also of remarks made by the Speaker, thought the matter should have been calmly enquired into, and the difference adjusted, by which means the Revenue of the Country would have been saved; he, from remarks which he had heard, thought there was a strong wish in the house to create a rupture with the Council, and those wishes sprang from other motives; he hoped, however, that the House would be cautious, and not act in such a way as to cause future regret.

Mr. Speaker replied at some length, going over nearly the same ground as before: he considered that the mischief had originated with the Council, that the House was right, and therefore should not submit to any alteration in the Bill.

Mr. Dimock did not see how the Council had as yet infringed on the rights of the house. He would vote as if nothing at all had occurred on the subject, but as if they were considering of the revenue bill for a first time.—The question was put that 1s. 4d. be the duty on brandy, &c. Agreed to, 30 to 5. The minority were Messrs. Uniacke, Barry, Hartshorne, Johnston, and Poole.

April 2.—The Revenue Bill was read a third time, and sent to the Council.

April 3.—The Revenue Bill was returned to the House by His Majesty's Council, accompanied by the following Message; which was laid over to be considered on Monday morning.

## IN COUNCIL,

APRIL 3d, 1830.

The House of Assembly having sent the Revenue Bills to the Council only two days before the former Laws expired, and the Council having given to the subject all the consideration the lateness of the period at which the Bills were sent, and the shortness of the time allowed the Council for deliberation would permit, was of opinion that the burthens imposed upon the Commerce of the country were too great, and that many of the duties should be lessened. This opinion of His Majesty's Council was communicated in conference to the House of Assembly.

The Committee of the House of Assembly having reported to the House, another conference was desired by the House of Assembly, at which the Committee of the House informed the Committee of the Council, that the House had framed the scale of appropriation with refer-

ence to the Revenue remaining as it was the last year, and therefore could not now consider the subject of a reduction of the duties. Upon this being reported to the Council, the Council directed their Committee to inform the Committee of the House that although their opinion of the Duties being too high was unchanged, yet as the House had made their appropriations with a view to the continuance of the ordinary Revenue, the Council would, for the present, yield their opinion to that of the House, and assent to the same amount of Duties as had been levied the last year; but that the Council could not assent to any further impositions upon Trade, and they therefore hoped that the House of Assembly would make the Revenue bills correspond with those of the last year. To this communication the Council received for answer, that the House of Assembly could not consider the subject matter of it.

His Majesty's Council then agreed to all the Revenue bills except the one containing the additional duty, and that no further time might be lost, the latter Bill was returned to the House without the assent of the Council.

His Majesty's Council upon reading the bill sent to them by the House of Assembly yesterday, entitled, "An Act to revive, alter and continue the Acts to provide for the support of His Majesty's Government in this Province, and for promoting its Agriculture, Commerce, and Fisheries, by granting duties of Import on Wine, Brandy, Rum, and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, Molasses, Coffee, and Brown Sugar," observed with regret that it was the same Bill upon which the Council had already decided; as the only variation was a slight alteration of the title.

Even if His Majesty's Council could so far depart from Parliamentary usage as again to consider this Bill they could not give their assent to it.

The experience of all Countries has shown that the fewer and the less the Taxes upon Commerce are, the more those Countries and their Commerce flourish, and nothing justifies the laying Taxes upon it, but the purposes of Revenue and the necessities of the State. This necessity His Majesty's Council is of opinion does not exist here, and therefore they cannot consent again to consider this Bill, as it would be an useless violation of the Rules of Parliament.

Resolved, unanimously, that the foregoing message be sent to the House of Assembly.

By Order,  
JOHN HALIBURTON, D. C. C.

On Monday the subject was again taken up in a committee on the general state of the Province; when it was moving for a committee to prepare an answer to the message of the Council, the Speaker, Mr. Archibald, spoke for two hours and three quarters, taking a full and valuable Review of the whole proceeding, and dissecting the Council's Message in a very masterly style. The Committee reported on Tuesday, when Mr. Uniacke, who voted in the minority, spoke at great length in vindication of the Council; he was replied to by Mr. Stewart, but the approach of night forced the adjournment.

In the House of Assembly, March 30, the sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds was most liberally voted in aid of the Steam Navigation between Quebec and this Port—and a further sum of One Thousand Pounds to encourage the establishment of a Steam Boat between Halifax and the Western Harbour, as also an additional Grant of Three Hundred Pounds per annum for Five years towards the support of the Boat during that period. The former object will soon be carried into effect, as the vessel is now building on the St. Lawrence; and we hope the encouragement offered in favour of the latter will excite the enterprise of some of our public spirited Merchants to an undertaking, which we have very little doubt would eventually prove beneficial.

We are also happy to state that a sum of One Hundred Pounds has been voted to Mr. Hudson, the Superintendent of the Island of Sable, as he has given notice of his wish to resign that situation.—He has been employed for upwards of Twenty years—has invariably discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity—and to those whom shipwreck has thrown upon his care and attention he has exercised the utmost humanity.—N. S. Royal Gazette.

The George Henry from Boston put into Liverpool about 12 o'clock on Friday—every thing was immediately done for her security, but, such was the severity of the gale, she parted her cables, went on shore, and was bilged. At Port Medway, the ship *Nautilus*, owned by Messrs. Barrs, and bound for England, met with a similar fate. The Passengers who were on board of the George Henry arrived here in a small vessel on Monday—they report that a part of her cargo will probably be saved.—Id.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 14, 1830.

## ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, HENRY SMITH, Esq.

## Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.



By Authority.

An Act to repeal all the Acts now in force for the support and relief of confined Debtors and to make other and more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Passed the 8th March, 1830.

BE it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the forty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for the support and relief of Confined Debtors;" also, an Act made and passed in the forty-seventh year of the same reign, intitled "An Act for the further relief of Debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" also, an Act made and passed in the fiftieth year of the same Reign, intitled "An Act to revive and make perpetual an Act for the support and relief of Confined Debtors, and for further to extend the provisions of the same;" also, an Act made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of the same Reign, intitled "An Act in addition to, and in amendment of, an Act intitled "An Act for the support and relief of Confined Debtors, and for further to extend the provisions thereof;" also, an Act made and passed in the third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act in amendment of the laws now in force for the support and relief of Confined Debtors, and for the further relief of Debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" also, an Act made and passed in the Fourth Year of the present Reign, intitled "An Act in further amendment of the laws now in force for the support and relief of Confined Debtors, and for the further relief of Debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" also, an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the present Reign, intitled "An Act in further amendment of the laws in force for the support and relief of Confined Debtors," be, and each and every of said Acts are hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person may be confined within any Gaol, or limits thereof, within this Province, for any debt, damages or costs, whether on mesne or final process, and such person so confined shall be unable to