

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The latest accounts represent His Majesty as in excellent health and spirits.

The Duke of Clarence has been invested by the King with the Grand Cross of the Bath, vice the late Duke of York.

The Right Honourable Stratford Canning has received the honour of Knighthood, with the Grand Cross of the Order as a Civil Knight Grand Cross.

The Grand Cross of the Order has been conferred on Sir Robert Gordon, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Parliament was prorogued by Proclamation of His Majesty, on the 7th of December to Feb. 4.

A horrible fog settled upon London, during nearly the whole of the 20th and 21st Dec. Many accidents occurred. A drummer in the Guards was drowned near Blackfriars Bridge; and a stone mason near Wadsworth. One of the Kensington coaches, though attended by link boys, was overtaken by going on the foot-path: all the passengers were severely bruised, and some had broken ribs.

It is determined to abolish the Check Offices in the different Dock-Yards, the mustering duty of which is transferred to the Master-Attendant's Office, and the money transactions to the Navy Pay Office.

A portion of the detail of the Check Office will fall under the more immediate cognizance of the several Commissioners of the Dock-Yards. The gentlemen who fill the situations of clerks of the check, will be transferred to other appointments. The piece-work is to be done away with, and the men are to work six days instead of five, for the same wages.

The pupils of Joshua King, Esq. M. A. Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, have subscribed three hundred guineas for a whole length portrait of that gentleman, and Sir William Beechey is now engaged in painting this honorable tribute of esteem, friendship, and gratitude.

General Sir John Kane, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica, left town Dec. 17th.

New Medical Prize.—Sir Gilbert Blane, with the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, has founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of His Majesty's navy. The medal is to be awarded every second year, the commissioners selecting four journals.

Sir Gilbert, during his life, and thenceforth the President of the College of Physicians and the President of the College of Surgeons, deciding which of such four is best entitled to this honorary distinction. The institution of the prize medal is likely to excite considerable emulation in the medical departments of the navy; and by bringing the journals from time to time before the Board, ensure to the most deserving the promotion which in this most important branch of the public service is, or ought to be, given to merit.

The venerable haronet, we understand, was formerly Physician to the Fleet, sailed for a long period with Admiral Lord Rodney, and was present in most of the celebrated actions fought by that great commander.

The Victory.—It is reported that His Majesty's ship Victory, the flag ship at Portsmouth, is to be cut down to a two-decker. We should be extremely sorry to believe this report, for although the Victory, in her present state, may be unfit for service, yet we should regret exceedingly losing this striking monument of the bravery of one of the most gallant heroes that ever existed. We have a degree of respect for the old Victory, from the associations she brings to our mind, which we wish not to be diminished, and we believe this feeling is not confined merely to ourselves. We would sooner see the venerable old ship in which Nelson died rot to the water's edge, and perish from the hand of time, than that her consequence should be lessened by us whom she has been instrumental in protecting.

At this time there are at Eton College the unprecedented number of 620 boys.

Mr. Gutch, the proprietor, Mr. Alexander, the editor, and Mr. Fisher, the publisher, of the London Morning Journal, have been found guilty of a libel on the Lord Chancellor of England.

Mr. John Murray, the well known publisher in Albemarle street, was on Saturday last tried in the Court of King's Bench for a libel on Messrs. L. C. Leese and Eschylor, contained in a work entitled "The Annals of Jamaica," by the Rev. George Wilson Bridges, a member of the University of Oxford, and Rector of the parish of Jamaica. Mr. Murray was found guilty.—Dec. 24.

With the close of the last year the English monarchy completed a duration of 1000 years from the time when Egbert ascended the throne of all England, after uniting the seven kingdoms.

The British stocks continue high, Consols closed on the 24 at 95 1-2.

A severe frost had prevailed at Liverpool the last ten days. The Canals were frozen up.

It is stated that a reconciliation has taken place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson, and that the latter will soon be re-instated in the Ministry.

The Conductors of the London Morning Journal have been tried for four libels against the Lord Chancellor, and were convicted each time. The editor of the London Atlas has also been convicted of a libel against the same personage. Ten or twelve other prosecutions had been commenced against other London editors for libels.

London, January 1.—The navigation of the river being now completely intercepted by the continuance of the frost, scarcely any business is doing at our market.

SCOTLAND.

Sir George Murray, G. C. B.—A meeting of noblemen residing in the immediate vicinity of Perth, was held at that town on Friday, when it was resolved to request Sir George Murray to sit for his portrait to Sir T. Lawrence, with the view of having it placed in the County Hall as a testimonial of respect from the county of Perth. The estimated expense of the picture is 800 guineas, £414 10s. of which has been already subscribed.—Edinburgh Observer.

MY NATIVE VALE.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.
My native vale, my native vale,
In visions and in dreams
I see your towers and trees, and hear
The music of your streams;
I feel the fragrance of the thorn
Where lovers loved to meet;
I walk upon the hills and see
Thee slumbering at my feet.
In every knoll I see a friend,
In every tree a brother,
And clasp thy breast as I would clasp
The bosom of my mother.

There stands the tottering tower I climb'd,
And won the falcon's brood;
There flows the stream I've troysted through,
When it was wild in flood;
There is the fairy glen—the pools
I mused in youth among,
The very nook where first I pour'd
Forth unconsiderate song;
And stood with gladness in my heart,
And bright hope on my brow—
Ah! I had other visions then
Than I have visions now.

I went unto my native vale—
Alas what did I see?
At every door strange faces, where

Glad looks once welcomed me:
The sunshine faded on the hills,
The music left the brooks,
The song of its unnumbered larks
Was as the voice of rooks;
The plough had been in all my haunts,
The axe had touch'd the grove,
And death had follow'd—there was nought
Remained for me to love.

My native vale, farewell! farewell!
My father, on thy hearth
The light's extinguish'd—and thy roof
No longer rings with mirth;
There sits a stranger on thy chair;
And they are dead and gone
Who charmed my early life—all—all—
Sleep neath the churchyard stone;
There's nought moves, save yon round red moon,
Nought lives, but that pure river
That lived when I was young—all—all—
Are gone—and gone forever.

Keir, with thy pasture mountains green,
Drumlanig with thy towers;
Carse, with thy lily banks and braes,
And Blackwood with thy bowers;
And fair Dalswinton, with thy walks
Of scented thorn and holly,
Where some had toiled the day, and shared
The night's twain sense and folly.
Farewell, farewell! your flowers will glad
The bird and feed the bee,
And charm ten thousand hearts, although
No more they'll gladden me.

I stood within my native vale,
And saw the river brim,
And saw the long and yellow corn,
'Neath silent sickles sink—
I heard the fair haired maidens wake
Songs of the latter day;
And joyed to see the bandmen smile,
Albeit their looks were gray;
I thought on mine own musings—when
Men shook their tresses hoary,
And said 'Alas!' and named my name,
'Thou art no heir of glory!'

IRELAND.

It is asserted that the Irish farmers will have to compound this season for less than half their rent, in consequence of the sudden fall of stock and produce. The Irish fisheries employed 63,421 men in the year 1839. The number of men employed has doubled in the last seven years.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We state distinctly, that Ireland is improving—that notwithstanding the depression which still continues to prevail in all agricultural produce, there is in the country, generally, a tendency to advance. We have had, in the course of the last week, conversations with gentlemen from almost every part of Ireland—and though upon all hands deep regret and anxiety seems to prevail in consequence of the great and sudden decline—for it has been, comparatively speaking, very rapid, in the value of agricultural produce, there appears, as far as we have been able to collect, an assurance in every quarter, that we have seen the worst of the season. Some advance is certainly taking place. Pork has got up from 11s. to 20s. in some of the country markets, and there is more life than has been for months back in Smithfield. Beasts and Sheep are certainly fetching higher prices—not much higher indeed, but it has been observed, that when a tendency of this kind is manifested, the return to better times may be safely predicted.—Dublin Mor. Ad.

FRANCE.

It has been intensely cold in France. On Monday the 28th of December, a sentinel, who was supposed to have fallen asleep on his post, was found frozen to death.

Extract of a letter, of the 27th Dec. from Havre.—"The Seine is completely frozen over. The vessels which have left Havre and Honfleur yesterday for Rouen have been obliged to return to port, to avoid the masses of ice floating on some part of the river."

Toulon, Dec. 5.—An English corvette has brought to port Mahon; an Algerine Plenipotentiary, who is commissioned to negotiate. It is affirmed that it is at the solicitation of the Porte that the Dey of Algiers has decided to endeavour to put an end to his differences with France.

GERMANY.

The weather was extremely severe in Vienna, after the beginning of December. In Hungary, it was still more cold; the Danube was covered with masses of floating ice, and in some places it began to be frozen over. At Presburg the thermometer had marked 12 degrees Reaumur.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor devotes one day in the week to the giving audience to, and hearing the complaints of his poor subjects. Some years back the writer of this paragraph was at Vienna, when, early in the morning, he witnessed this scene, and saw the poor people admitted by turns into the presence of their Sovereign, in his private apartment in the Imperial Palace. His example is now followed by the King of the Netherlands and the King of Württemberg.

Prince Victor Von Metternich, eldest son of his Highness the Prince Chancellor of State, died at Vienna on the 30th November, of consumption, in the 27th year of his age. He was beloved and regretted by all who knew him, as a young man of most amiable manners and great talents, in whom his family and the State were entitled to have the greatest hopes.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen of Naples entered Madrid on the 11th ult. The city was ornamented with arches of triumph, silk and silver cloths displayed in the windows, &c.

A letter from Madrid says, the ill success of the expedition of Barradas does not seem to have discouraged those who are anxious to re-conquer the new world. The city of Cadiz has offered to the King to raise a corps of 1000 men, clothe them, arm them and bear the expense of their transport to the coast of Mexico. It invites the other cities and provinces of the Kingdom to follow its example.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has sent a ship load of his disaffected subjects into exile in Africa; and has since imprisoned a great number more, at the moment when they were embarking for voluntary exile in Terceira.

GREECE.

The President of Greece having given permission to the French troops in the Morea to make excavations at Olympia, the result has been the discovery of a vast and magnificent temple, dedicated to Jupiter. A number of fine bas reliefs and other fragments have been transported to Navaria, where they are to be shipped for France.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention a rumour of Gen Diebitch having met with so much mortification from persons envious of his glory, that he has determined upon leaving the Russian army and re-

tiring into Silesia. Preparations are making in the Russian capital to receive Hail Pacha, the Turkish Envoy, with distinguished honors.—He will be treated as Ambassadors of the first rank, such as Lord Heytesbury, the Duke de Mortemart, &c.

Russia is augmenting her navy rapidly. On the 5th December the keels of two 74's and a frigate of 44 guns were laid at the new Admiralty at St. Petersburg, and at Okhata.

Since the renewal of peace so gloriously re-established, the whole solicitude of Government is directed to the extension of its commercial relations and to the reaping those advantages which may be offered by the territorial acquisitions stipulated in the late treaties between Turkey and Russia. Reports are spread about factories which could be established at Erivan and other points of the Armenian provinces belonging to Russia. Finally, it is asserted that a new code of commerce is to be framed, so as to coincide with the rest of the country, and modelled on the plan of the most commercial countries.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—We have the following statements dated St. Petersburg Dec. 2.—The frost being now fully set in, the navigation is closed. Commerce has been extremely active this year, as appears from a comparison of the number of ships that have arrived and sailed from the port of Constantinople with that of former years.

Two frigates have arrived at Odessa, having on board the Turkish Ambassadors to St. Petersburg, Balib Refate, Vizier and Lieutenant General of the Turkish armies, and also Seid Suliman, keeper of the Turkish Seals; their suit consisted of seventy persons.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 14th Nov. say the greatest tranquillity prevails there, and that commerce daily becomes more and more active; many ships of all nations are continually arriving. It is said that some Greek merchantmen, which had hoisted their colors, were at first refused admission to the Dardanelles, and this led to some disputes, which were arranged by the intervention of the English Consul, and it was agreed that the Greek ships should be allowed to enter the Dardanelles on condition of their not hoisting the Greek flag.

The winter at Bucharest is excessively severe, the thermometer constantly marking from 10 to 15 degrees below zero. At the time of the surrender of Giurgewia, certain objects belonging to the fortress which ought to have been given up with it were taken away. Russia has in consequence demanded that they should be restored or that compensation should be made for them.

The Augsburg Gazette gives the following details relative to a recent earthquake at Bucharest:—"Fifteen churches have suffered so much that no one dares venture to enter them, and 115 houses, including that of the English Consul, are so shattered that they are not habitable. Happily not more than one person perished."

Adrianople was evacuated on the 20th Nov by the Russians, on receiving the news that Giurgewia had been given up. It is said that the Russian head quarters for the winter, will be at Burgas.

The Augsburg Gazette, contains the following, under date of Vienna, Dec. 18.—"An English Courier from London passed through this city, on his way to Constantinople; he is the bearer to Mr. Gordon of the definitive act of the conferences of London, which declares definitively the absolute independence of Greece. It is said that a short delay will be assigned to the Porte, in which it will have to choose between the Protocol of March 22d, the acceptance of which was stipulated by the Treaty of Adrianople, and the new arrangement of the conferences of London."

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Our negotiations with Great Britain, we are induced to believe, upon good authority, by no means make that rapid progress, which had been anticipated by the public from the intimations which have been thrown out in conversation and in the public prints. What the intelligence and ability of the late Administration failed to effect could not reasonably be expected to be accomplished merely because the Administration of Government had changed hands. We learn, accordingly, that though Mr. McLane is very respectfully received at the Court of London, and Lord Aberdeen listens with great civility to what he had to say, there is little probability of those two distinguished gentlemen coming to a good understanding. Lord Aberdeen will doubtless be "commanded by His Majesty to assure Mr. McLane that the best possible feelings are entertained towards the United States," &c. and so forth—but no further forth, or we are mistaken. In fact, according to the latest accounts, as far as we are informed, Mr. McLane had made no progress towards any arrangement concerning the Colonial Trade, upon which the British Government is as little disposed to yield to his just representations, as it had been previously to those of Mr. Rush, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour.

The Washington papers publish the ratified treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in which they cede the land at the portage of the Ouisconsin and Fox Rivers, for the sum of \$18,000 annually, for 30 years. This is the treaty made last year in Michigan, by General McNeil, Colonel Meannard, and Mr. Atwater, on the part of the United States.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES.—The decision made yesterday in the House of Representatives, (says the National Intelligencer of Tuesday) though upon a proposition for enquiry merely, assumes (from the long debate on it) a solemnity and importance not usually due to decisions upon propositions for enquiry only. In effect it was decided by a majority of forty-three votes, in the House of Representatives, that it is expedient to distribute the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several states; in other words, that they shall be set apart, in proportions for each state, as a fund to be applied to certain purposes within each state. We suppose that the vote to-day on the purposes to which this fund is to be applied will indicate, as proposed in the original motion, education and internal improvement. The majority in favor of the principle of distribution is great and unexpected, and a number of those who voted against it are known to be in favor of the exercise of the power of internal improvement by the General Government.

THE TARIFF.—A Bill has been reported in the Senate, by the Committee on Finance, modifying the duties on certain imported articles, and repealing the duties on others; which had been ordered to a second reading. A part of the modifications is a reduction of the duties on cotton and woollen goods to what they were before the act of 1828; reductions are also proposed on manufactured wool, tea, coffee, &c.

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

Some glimmerings appear of the prospect of a better understanding between the Government and the House of Assembly, Sir John Colborne's straightforward and candid manner would seem to have gained the personal respect even of the most violent and denunciatory members of that body; and in one instance they had well-nigh passed a vote of thanks for his public conduct—guided as it still is by the bad-advice from which they had apprised him

that nothing good could be expected. During last summer the Attorney General, Mr. Robinson, who represented York in the Honorable House, was raised to the Bench and made Chief Justice. It was considered a doubtful question whether this elevation to an office under the Crown vacated his seat; and, probably for the purpose of waving the decision of that question, Mr. Robinson was subsequently appointed to another office of no great value or importance, when the Lieutenant-Governor declared the seat vacant, and directed a Warrant to issue for a new election. But the House was not to be thus deprived of an opportunity of asserting its independence and illustrating its purity. It pronounced the act of His Excellency invalid, the election of Mr. Baldwin (which had taken place in consequence of it) a nullity, and the seat of the Chief Justice now vacant by his elevation to the Bench. Sir John with much good sense and right feeling reconsidered the question, notices some difficulties which had perhaps escaped the House, but tells them he is on the whole inclined to think this view of the matter correct, and at all events they are to be approved for showing a jealous regard to their privileges;—he therefore without further demur authorises the warrant for another election according to their desire. It was the manifest equity and excellent temper, of this reply to the address of the House which almost brought them to acknowledge that His Excellency might be well advised, and we should not be surprised at a far greater change of mind than such an acknowledgment would indicate.

YORK, Jan. 24.—Dr. Baldwin brought in a bill, yesterday, to appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners from Lower Canada, to consider the navigation of the St. Lawrence—trade—duties, &c. The Hon. member stated that it was a copy of the bill for the same purpose passed last Session in the province.

A series of resolutions, in substance nearly the same as those lately passed by the Montreal Committee of Trade, have been adopted by the House of Assembly of this province.

In the second resolution a censure is passed upon Mr. Buchanan for his opinion on these subjects as expressed in the London Times, which we think would have been as well left out.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, about four o'clock, a destructive fire occurred at York. Three wooden buildings and a quantity of Merchandise were destroyed. The sufferers are Mr. Dougall and Mr. J. K. Armstrong, Merchants, and Messrs. Counter and Rennie, Bakers. The property was partially insured.

FROM THE PERTH EXAMINER.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening the 11th instant, a gang of villains, having entered into a conspiracy, attempted to blow up the house of James Little, at the Hog's Back, with all his family and effects. For this purpose they secretly entered the store of Mr. Crichton, an extensive and respectable contractor, and stole a barrel of gunpowder, which they placed under the house of their intended victim; but the explosion happening sooner than they expected the person who undertook to ignite the train of powder, was blown to a considerable distance, and met with that fate which he intended for others. On the 15th, Michael Gullen, Nicholas Hoxey, Andrew Hoxey, Bernard Reilly, and William Hughes, were brought to Perth by a guard of soldiers from Bytown, being fully committed by Charles Sheriff, Esq. to await their trial for this diabolical deed as well as for a violent assault and battery on several other individuals. The house of Jas. Little with others adjoining, was blown to atoms by the explosion; but fortunately the family had left the house before it took effect. Warrants have been issued against several others for the same deed, and we hope, that the vigilance of the military and civil powers will suffer none to escape who were concerned in that horrid plot.

LOWER-CANADA.

A letter from a correspondent of the Montreal Herald, gives an account of a melancholy accident which occurred in connexion with the event mentioned.

On the death of Sir J. Johnson being officially announced to the chiefs and warriors of St. Regis, by an express from Caughnawaga, a general glow of joy, and, as is customary on all occasions of mournful tidings, it was cried through the village by the oldest chief in the tribe, in a very affecting and mournful tone of voice, in imitation of a dirge. He was followed by almost the whole of the natives of the village, old and young, men, women and children, marching in solemn procession, Indian file; and at intervals shots were fired from a brass field-piece, which was presented to the chiefs in 1824 by Lord Dalhousie. The persons who acted as gunners were three in number, amongst whom was a sober, pious and exemplary young Indian, aged about twenty years, who was universally esteemed for his sober and steady habits. In loading the piece for the fifth time, it went off prematurely, wounding the gunner in the most dreadful manner. In this mutilated condition the poor sufferer was picked up at the distance of about 15 feet from the mouth of the gun, in full possession of his mental faculties. His first words were that God had put an end to his crimes, and that the reflection of sacrificing his life to perpetuate the memory of their worthy chief and father, relieved him of much of his pain. He was asked if he felt much pain, he said "yes, enough to make me cry; but that would not become a dying Christian." He then added, "Jesus our deliverer suffered more than I do for all our sins, and did not shed a tear—I suffer and die for my own sins, and should I cry? It is true my body suffers at this moment; but my soul will have a recompense ere to-morrow this time." He expired in about four hours, and will be interred to-morrow with the honours of war after the Indian manner.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

There is a certain district of our Sister Province, in which, if we may judge by the ordinary spirit and composition of its weekly Journal, the moral taste is so vitiated, that nothing of a literary nature takes, except raving, railing, staggering abuse of Governors, Bishops, Councils, Colleges, and other things which the better sort of mankind, have generally agreed to treat with respect. We were long greatly at a loss to account for the *Miasma*, which had infected that unhappy part of our Northern coasts, whether the following extract from the *Pictou Patriot* does not go far towards a solution of the mystery:—

"There are about ONE HUNDRED licensed taverns and quart retail shops in the district, for the accommodation of our 14,000 inhabitants. Every 140 human beings (for we must remember that the inferior animals, as we call them, do not frequent grog shops) every 150 human beings then, including men women and children, support one retailer. By this computation, we may set down £10,500 to Rum account. It would be a nearer approximation to the true state of the case, we believe, were we to fix the consumption at 500 puncheons, which, at £16 a puncheon, would cost about £8,000 besides the retailers' profits. These, at the above rate, would bring the whole cost up to £11,500!—

and sure we are, that any saving upon that in rum, is more than counterbalanced by the gin and Brandy."

We are not materialists, nor advocates for Temperance Societies, but in sober sadness we seem to recognise the intimate connexion between brains, and intoxicated imaginations. From the above Extract, as also from other articles which sometimes read in the same paper, we derive a consolatory inference that "the Colonial Patriot" himself is of a different way of thinking—doubtless he longs for a better state of things and a healthier and purer order of Society; and administering as now finds himself bound to do, his poisonous drug to the distempered souls around him, often repeats with a sigh the lamentable confession of the famous Apothecary,

"My poverty, and not my will consent." We heartily wish him deliverance from "Rum, Gin, Brandy," and all concomitant and consequential evils.

The business of Steam Navigation between Quebec and Halifax is not taken up very warmly in the latter place. On Wednesday week's night a meeting was held on the subject which separated without producing any considerable result.

The Annual Meeting of the Commercial Society was held at the Exchange Coffee House on Saturday last; and was, as usual, numerously attended. After the report had been read and adopted—the Treasurer's accounts received and passed—and the ordinary resolutions for the continuance of the Institution agreed to, the inefficiency of the present system of Pilotage was brought under the notice of the Meeting, by the President, and a string of resolutions, intended to form the outlines of a Bill to be submitted to the Legislature, read and adopted.

Nova Scotia. The Report is given at length in the Royal Gazette, and the Nova Scotian kindly furnishes its readers with an abstract of that long document, but even the latter is much too long for our columns. The Gazette remarks:—"We are sorry to observe the difference of opinion which exists among our mercantile friends as to the necessity of some further measures being adopted for the improvement of the Pilotage of the Port. Our Commerce, at the present moment, owing to the glutted and depressed state of the Foreign Markets, we are aware, cannot well support additional burthens, still, we do think that none but competent Persons should be allowed to offer themselves as Pilots; and that some compensation should be afforded to those active individuals, in instances where, after proceeding to vessels in the offing, their services are not required, who expose themselves to much peril, and fatigue, in their anxious and laborious occupation."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was summoned for the despatch of business on the 11th February. H. M. Ship *Columbine* has arrived at Halifax, having been despatched from Bermuda for vaccine lymph, the small pox prevailing there alarmingly. Sir Penrice Maitland's health was daily improving.

ROYAL GAZETTE.
FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.

Savings' Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly.

FEBRUARY 8.—Mr. Cunard, by leave presented four several Petitions, viz:—From Alexander Fraser, Senior, and 42 others; Robert Leslie, and 91 others; John Cuppage, and 73 others; and Eli Sprague, and 56 others. Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying a repeal of the present Lumber Act, and that the former one may be re-enacted, or that amendments may be made to the present act, so as to obviate many objections thereto as set forth in the Petitions.

Having read the Petitions severally in his place.

Ordered, that they be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Cunard, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Stewart, and others, Inhabitants of Miramichi, praying an Act may pass regulating the manner in which Gaspareaux Herrings and other small Fish shall be packed.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Ward, by leave, presented a Petition from Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, and other Magistrates of St. John, the Reverend Benjamin G. Gray and the Clergy resident there, as well as Angus McKenzie and George Harding, Overseers of the Poor of the City of St. John, praying that a Penitentiary, House of Correction and House of Refuge may be erected at, or in the neighbourhood of the City of Saint John, and that a sum may be granted for that purpose.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message from His Honor The President. "NEW-BRUNSWICK.
"Message to the House of Assembly,
"1st February, 1830.

"WILLIAM BLACK.
"The President herewith lays before the House of Assembly, copies of sundry communications received by him on the subject of the contemplated Light House on Saint Paul's Island, and from the prompt and favourable assurances and propositions from Lower Canada and Prince Edward's Island, he entertains strong hopes that, during the present Session, the Legislature of this Province may be enabled to come to some decisive measures for speedily carrying into effect that most desirable object."

"The President has further the satisfaction, to submit copies of Letters from Admiral Sir Charles Ogle and the Honorable President Wallace of Nova Scotia, on the propriety and benefit of a Light on one of the Seal Islands off Cape Sable, which also he earnestly recommends to the favorable consideration of the House of Assembly."

"W. B."