

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Several of our contemporaries have busied themselves this week with speculations of the amount of confidence with which the King may be presumed at present to honor the Duke of Wellington. The Morning Chronicle has brought forward the fact of the Duke having had an interview of three hours on Tuesday, as a proof of increased cordiality between the parties, and an assurance of the stability of the present government. The Standard, again, professes to have consulted the Court Calendar on the subject; and discovered there, that the three hours on which the Chronicle lays stress, when added to the amount in time of interviews of the last twelve months, yield a sum total of twenty seven hours devoted to confidential communication between the King and the Prime Minister. The Globe, without entering into these minute calculations, thinks that the King may, like other masters, be well pleased to be as little as possible intruded upon by his servants; and that it is no slight merit in the Duke to get through his work without fuss or agitation. For our parts, we believe that the Duke of Wellington's administration stands at this moment as firmly as any which England has ever known.—*Spectator*.

The Stuart Papers.—Aware of the great interest that has been and is attached to the remarkable documents, known by the name of 'The Stuart Papers,' which were brought from Rome after the death of Cardinal York, the last of the family, and placed in the hands of commissioners appointed by his Majesty, we are glad to find that they are no longer likely to remain in the obscurity of St. James' Palace, where they were deposited. The King, we are informed, has now transferred these papers to Sir Walter Scott, for examination and publication; and we have reason to know, that his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, is already engaged in this important duty, and actively employed in arranging the mass, which certainly could not be in better hands.—*Literary Gazette*.

More dockets have been struck lately, and more business done in the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts' Office, than has ever been known, excepting only during the panic of 1825.

The number of writs taken out this vacation, preparatory to the ensuing term, is 11,000 more than the preceding term, and 5000 more than the corresponding period of last year.

The failures heretofore have been confined to houses (we speak principally of the Woolen, Silk, and Sugar Trades), which were either insolvent for some time past, or which, with little or no capital, had made large purchases, whether for the home trade or export, on long credits—and had not, in consequence of the diminished facilities of the Money Market been able to stand against a small difference of price, or the least delay in making sales, or in getting remittances to meet their engagements.

A great number, moreover, of small traders appear to have been going on under insolvency, living upon their creditors till their means of offering securities for fresh loans were exhausted, or till an increased difficulty of negotiating such securities brought them to a stand. Indeed, the large majority of the failures, which have occurred within the last six months, prove to have been the failure of parties who were insolvent before the commencement of the present stagnation. And it may be observed generally, that upon the periodical occurrence of stagnation of markets, and of a temporary rise in the rate of interest, many traders necessarily fail, who, having been previously insolvent, could not, under any circumstances, have struggled on much longer.

The revival of manufacturing industry is satisfactorily proved by the testimony of the local papers. In the last week, in the large township of Leeds, consisting of about 60,000 inhabitants, the principal seat of the woollen manufacture, there were only five cloth weavers applicants for relief, and two of these non-residents. On all the raw materials of the different cloth manufactures, on wool, cotton, flax, and silk, there has been an advance of price, varying from fifteen to five per cent. There are still, however, many branches of employment connected with manufactures in which the workmen are not fully employed, and scantily paid; but we learn there is scarcely any time at which this does not happen.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

The committee on manufactures, to which was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to domestic manufactures, reported to the house of representatives on the 5th inst. The report states that the tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions; that it was adopted as the best measure, under all the circumstances, that could be devised for the various interests which claimed the attention of the government; that whilst interests, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted by it, fears as to the efficacy of some of its provisions have been realized; but that a revision could not be safely undertaken, until it is ascertained whether this result is owing to an original defect in the measure itself, or to imperfect execution; that "however great may have been individual disappointment, as a whole; the tariff of 1828 is approved by a great majority of the nation;" that until its effects are more fully developed by a longer trial, it ought not to be exposed to the hazard of an innovation; and that the committee "are fully of the opinion that it is expedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry."

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

The Provincial Legislature was opened on the 8th ult. with the following speech from His Excellency Sir John Colborne.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"You are again convened for the dispatch of public business; and it will be gratifying to me to give effect to the measures which, from your general and local knowledge of the colony, may be proposed as conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the People.

"The activity and industry of the Agriculturalists in all parts of the Province, their efforts to unlock the country, and reach the Lakes with their surplus produce; the successful culture introduced in the Western Townships, point out the profitable result that may be anticipated from affording proper encouragement to this individual exertion and labour.

"Fortunately the difference of situation of several districts has been equalized by the opening of the Welland Canal; the extension of it to the Grand River will complete the first great Provincial enterprise, and will require your immediate support and protection.

"These improvements must naturally lead your attention to the St. Lawrence, and to the manifest advantages that may be derived from perfecting the navigation in that quarter.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I have directed a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last year, to be laid before you, with the Estimate of Supplies for the current year.

"From the Accounts you will perceive, that in consequence of the favorable returns of the Duties, levied under the Statute of 14th Geo. 3, the expense of the administration of justice, and of that part of the Civil establishment, not provided for by His Majesty's Government, or by the annual vote of the Imperial Parliament, has been defrayed entirely from those proceeds; and that a considerable balance accruing from the excess of former estimates beyond the expenditure, remains at the disposal of the Legislature.

"The necessity of reforming the Royal Grammar School, was evident from your report at the close of the last Session.

"In establishing a College at York, under the guidance of able Masters, the object which we have in view, will, I trust, be speedily attained.

"The delay that may take place in revising the Charter of the University or in framing one suitable to the Province and to the intention of the endowment, must, in fact, under present circumstances, tend to the advancement of the Institution; as its use depends on the actual state of education in the Province.

"Dispersed as the population is over an extensive territory, a general efficiency in the common Schools cannot be expected; particularly whilst the Salaries of the Masters will not admit of the devoting their whole time to their profession.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

"The King's pleasure on the Bills reserved has not yet been communicated to me.

"I recommend you to examine the acts that may be about to expire.

"Your attention will also be drawn to another subject of importance, the exposure of property, and the facility of depredations in certain districts, and the frequent cases of capital convictions, where, through the dispersive power of the Crown, it is thought advisable to arrest the sentence of the law, notwithstanding the evils that may arise from repeated mitigation, without a system of secondary punishment, or any means of punishing offenders.

"With regard to the questions submitted to his Majesty's Government; whatever difficulties may have occurred in determining them, or in reconciling the respective interests with which they are connected, the diligent investigation through which they are passing evinces the earnest desire of His Majesty that this portion of His Dominions should reap the full benefit of good Laws and free Institutions."

"The Session seems likely to be as discordant as former meetings of the same legislative body. Among other things the House of Assembly thinks fit to quarrel with the Lieutenant Governor about the appointment of its Chaplain. Last year it permitted preachers of several denominations, indiscriminately to officiate. A Correspondent in one of the papers suggests that, 'the Chaplain being appointed to supplicate a spirit of peace and justice for the Assembly, and the prayers hitherto offered for that purpose having entirely failed, the appointment may as well be dispensed with!'

"From the Speech of the Lieutenant Governor and an official Advertisement in the Canada papers we collect satisfactory information respecting the institutions of Upper Canada for the higher departments of education. The determination of the questions which had been raised concerning the Charter and Constitution of King's College is deferred to an indefinite period, and in the mean time the operations of the University remain suspended. But the Royal Grammar School, which was lately denominated Minor College, has been greatly augmented and furnished with an ample supply of well qualified instructors. The design appears to be that this institution shall correspond with the Colleges of Eton and Winchester, so that a competent number of Students may in course of time be duly prepared for the University, which will then be permanently organized, and—we would hope—endowed by the Provincial Legislature. The plan is unquestionably judicious, and we most cordially wish it the fullest success.

"ARCHDEACON STRACHAN has published a Letter in the *Upper Canada Herald*, addressed to Dr. Lee 'Convenor of a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,' and intended to correct certain erroneous representations made to Parliament respecting the state and Pretensions of the Kirk in Canada. We pass over those parts which are of a more personal nature, and extract a few paragraphs only which bear directly on the main questions—

York, Upper Canada, 28th October, 1829.

Rev. Sir,

"Although I saw much in your evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons both of a general and personal nature to condemn, it was nevertheless my wish to remain silent.—The agitation of the question of the Clergy Reserves has produced in this Country much bitterness already that I was exceedingly unwilling to write any thing more on the subject, but the publication of your testimony in the newspapers of the Colony leaves me no discretion.—It is my own opinion as well as that of my friends that it is my duty to reply, not to Dr. Lee as an individual, but to the Convenor of a Committee appointed by so distinguished and venerable a body as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

"My wish has ever been to see a reasonable support given to the Clergy in Communion with the Church of Scotland in the Province of Upper Canada, because they belong to a Church which is established in one portion of the Empire, and both before and since the agitation of this question I have frequently advised them to make respectful representations to His Majesty's Government for assistance, leaving it to the Ministers to discover the source from which such aid might be taken.

"Before proceeding to your evidence it is proper to remind you of the respective claims which the national Churches have on the sympathy and gratitude of the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

"The Church of England has from the first settlement of the Province supported Missionaries for the religious instruction of the people.

"The number of these Missionaries has been increased, as the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was enabled by its funds arising from subscriptions, donations and bequests, to support them.

"Inadequate, I admit, were these exertions fully to supply the rapidly increasing wants of the Colony; but the venerable Society laboured to the utmost of its power, and even spent part of its capital in multiplying its Clergy in the British North American Provinces.

"In consequence of these meritorious efforts, many of the grown up inhabitants of the Province have been baptized and married, and a great proportion of the old buried, by Clergymen of the Church of England.

"What during all this time has the Church of Scotland done? Nothing in comparison.—It is a fact, which cannot be contradicted, that there was only one regularly ordained Scotch Clergyman in this Province till 1818, a period of twenty-seven years.

It is equally true that the only change at the beginning of 1827 was the division of this gentleman's congregation into four parts, besides one new congregation at Kingston.—(I freely admit that some division was necessary, as the congregation had greatly increased and was spread over a large tract of country.

"The Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, established and supported by members of the church of England, has for several generations extended its charity to the destitute emigrants. It was the first Protestant Missionary Society in the world, and flourished more than a century before any other rose up, and is still the greatest that exists.—It supports Missionaries of the Established church in the Canadas—Nova Scotia—New-Brunswick—Prince Edward's Island—Newfoundland and the Bermudas.—And although an annual donation in aid of its funds has been given by Parliament since 1814—yet the greater part of its expense is defrayed from the subscriptions, donations and bequests of individuals.—This institution has secured to the Colonies the privileges of public worship, the administration of the Sacraments and religious instruction.—And but for its benevolent exertions thousands I may say millions, would have lived without God in the world—without the knowledge of Christ or spiritual food for their souls. I mean not to depreciate the exertions of the Methodists.—They took the field much later, but in many of the Colonies they have laboured zealously and with great effect in the cause of Christianity.—I am placing in contrast the claims of the church of England and Scotland for the consideration of the people of the Colonies, and to these two churches I wish to confine myself.

In February 1828 the state of the two Churches was as follows:

Clergymen of the Church of England	39
Clergymen of the Church of Scotland	6

Difference 33

Here I give you no credit for the other Presbyterian Ministers, who neither claimed nor were acknowledged to have any communion with you, until it was thought desirable to magnify your numbers in advancing a claim to the legal endowment of the Church of England, but I shall not hesitate a moment to reckon them as yours, when you receive them into the bosom of your Church.—and hereby my attention is first directed to the memorial of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly and signed by you as Chairman or Convenor, because it is to be presumed that it was drawn up at leisure and with special care as to the truth of its allegations. "Your Memorialists (page 207) have reason to believe that the Congregations in Upper Canada in communion with the Church of Scotland, 'have been represented as being few in number, when compared with the Congregations which avail themselves of the ministrations of the Church of England. It cannot be denied that there are in Upper Canada at least thirty Presbyterian Congregations professing to adhere to the Doctrines and Worship of the Church of Scotland.—Though the Presbyterian Ministers in the Province do not exceed twenty in number, and though only five of this number have been ordained by Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland it is ascertained that a great majority of the people are zealously attached by principle and education to the Established Church."

"If this paragraph be intended for information, nothing can be more confused or inconsequent—if it mislead, it has some merit. A little transposition and alteration will bring it near the truth, when read as follows:—

"Your Memorialists have reason to believe that the congregations in Upper Canada in communion with the Church of Scotland have been represented as being few in number, when compared with the Congregations which avail themselves of the ministrations of the Church of England, and this they cannot deny, as they have only five congregations and five Clergymen of their communion in that Province, but they claim twenty-five congregations and fifteen Clergymen besides, who profess to adhere to the doctrine and worship of the Church of Scotland, since we offered them the right hand of fellowship and a share of the Reserves.

"At your voluntary examination on the 28th of June, you repeat your assertion respecting the thirty congregations but you add a very convenient qualification which was not perhaps thought of when you penned the Memorial. 'But I did not state that they were organized or that they had Ministers ordained by the Church of Scotland, but I stated at the same time that only five or six had Ministers who were ordained by the Church of Scotland.'

"What is most intelligible in this passage is the clear admission that of these thirty congregations five or six at farthest were all that belonged to the Church of Scotland, and this agrees exactly with what I stated, and what the friends of that Church in Canada have been obliged to admit. But while you have thus disclosed the truth, in stating the relative numbers of the two denominations, another object is served in making this avowal to the committee, namely, to distinguish between the congregations and their Ministers. The passage implies that before you consider the congregations organized, they must be under Clergymen of your Church. To this conclusion I am forcibly led by the process that is said to be going on at Perth, in this Province, and which will soon be imitated in other places. It is well known that the Presbyterian congregations in Upper Canada, not of your Communion, would never have thought of making a public profession to adhere to the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of Scotland, had they not been induced by their own Clergy. Nor would their Clergy have advised such a measure, had they not looked forward to a complete and cordial union with your Church, as the consequence of such profession.

"Now I am ready to admit that such an union would be favourable to the interests of religion in this Province, because healing division is always beneficial, and that the Presbyterian Clergy, not in your Communion, may feel justified in the steps they have taken to bring about so great a good but I fear that they will find themselves deceived, and that the congregations which they have collected with so much labour, and over which they preside with so much faithfulness, will in a few years be divided, and melt from under them. On the whole, in asserting that there are thirty congregations professing to adhere to the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of Scotland, it is manifest that an impression extremely fallacious is attempted to be made on the committee, as if this number already belonged to your Church, when as yet five or six only of the thirty are in your Communion. If this mode of grouping together all who generally adhere to the same religious principles is admitted, then may we claim all the Methodists, who are, as Mr. Alder says, a branch of the Church of England, both at home and abroad.—On the same ground we may claim the Lutherans, with whom the Church of England has ever been in Communion. Had we counted these denominations and said that our Communion embraced nine tenths of the population a great cry would have been raised against us. But you invite the Scotch Seceders, the Irish, Dutch, and American Presbyterians to take part with you, while they form distinct congregations having Pastors not ordained by your Church, and you value yourselves accordingly and call it wise policy. Your Clergy in this country, if not by your direction yet without any expression of disapprobation on your part, write to the Presbyterian Ministers offering them the right hand of fellowship, and asking their

assistance in support of the prayer of your petition. These gentlemen, hoping to be recognized by the Church of Scotland, readily accepted the invitation, and exerted themselves in good faith to procure signatures from the congregations, and collected money to pay for sending home an Agent.

You state in your Memorial within the last six years (as appears "from the report of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the year 1821) the number of communicants at "seventeen stations in Upper Canada, served by seven Missionaries whose salaries amounted to £3,345, did not exceed 118.

On turning to the report of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for 1821, from which you say that you have taken this admitted fact, I find that the Communicants which you assert amount only to 118, amount to 567, or more than three times the number I likewise find that only ten of the seventeen Missionaries have given a return of the number of their communicants. Had returns been made by the other seven in the same ratio, 256 must be added, making 623 instead of 118, and it is at least as many as you confidently state to be the true number.

The correctness of a grave document presented to His Majesty's Government, signed by the Convenor of a committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland!

We presume that Dr. Lee is prepared, as we are sure he must be anxious, to answer the grave charges contained in these statements. In the mean while we cannot but express our great satisfaction at finding that the church of England in Canada is able to make out so good a case.

The time we trust is coming when some method will be discovered for healing the divisions of the Christian Church, and making it, as it once was, one body animated by one Spirit.

LOWER-CANADA.

We perceive by the *Quebec Official Gazette* that JEAN ROCH ROLLAND, Esquire, of this city has been appointed to the seat on the Bench of this District, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Justice FOUCHER. This appointment has been received here with very great satisfaction, and we doubt not but that the learned gentleman will from his extensive knowledge of the laws of the country, and the practice which he has for a long time enjoyed, add much lustre to the Bench.—*Montreal Gazette*.

DIED, At his residence at St. Mary's, on the 4th instant, in the 88th year of his age, the Honorable Sir John Johnston, Knight and Baronet, Superintendent General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs in British North America, and a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province. The greater part of Sir John Johnston's life was spent in the service of his Sovereign, having commenced at the early age of 13 years, when he served as a volunteer under the command of his father, the late Sir William Johnston, at the battle of Lake George, on the 8th of September, 1755, when the French Army, under the command of the Baron Dieskau, was defeated, and the General taken prisoner, for which service Sir William, then Major General Johnson, was created a Baronet, and received £5000. Sir John was knighted by His Majesty during the life time of his father, and at the commencement of the American Revolution, he abandoned his very extensive Estates in the then Province of New-York, and with about seven hundred followers, chiefly his tenants, proceeded from Johnson Hall through the wilderness, and succeeded, after enduring great privations, in reaching Canada, and joined His Majesty's Forces. He shortly afterwards raised a regiment, consisting of two Battalions, of which he was appointed Colonel with the rank of Brigadier General, and continued to serve with distinction until the termination of the contest, when he was appointed to the Office which he held at the time of his death; and although he attained to an age beyond the ordinary duration of life, his loss will be long and most seriously lamented by those, who had the best opportunities of appreciating the kindness and generosity of his disposition.

On Friday the funeral took place from his residence at St. MARY'S in the neighbourhood of this city. The procession was led by the 24th Regiment, attended by their fine band, playing tunes most suited to the solemn occasion; then followed the hearse drawn by four black horses, in which rested the coffin, covered with the Military Insignia of the departed Brigadier General. The relatives, and the numerous friends of the deceased, were next in the order of procession—the remainder of which consisted of the PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE for this District and the Officers of the Private Lodges of the city, over which Sir JOHN JOHNSON had long resided as Provincial Grand Master, till his bodily infirmities required his retirement from his honorable station in the craft. After the Free Masons, followed a body of INDIANS, about 300 in number, with about 100 females, from the Missions of CAUGHNAWAGA, ST. REGIS, and the LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS. The procession proceeded to the Episcopal Church of this city, where the funeral service was read, in a very impressive manner, by the Reverend Mr. STEVENS, Chaplain to the Forces, and after the ceremony, descended by St. Vincent Street and the New Market Place to the landing on the River side, where a boat awaited to convey the body across the River for the purpose of interment at the family vault on MOUNT JOHNSON. Before the boat left the shore, LAZARE TEGONWASAS, a very old IROQUOIS Chief from CAUGHNAWAGA, addressed the INDIANS in a speech, which, we are informed, expressed the satisfaction of the orator in perceiving that they so very unanimously and willingly came forward on the present occasion to testify their great respect for the character of so good a father to the red children, as he who made the house to tremble, (the title given to the late Baronet by the INDIANS), had been to them—the sorrow he felt that they could not accompany the remains of their friend and fellow-warrior to his last resting place,—and the unforgotten regret which he, as well as all the INDIANS around him, experienced at attending the funeral of so good a man.—he concluded by hoping that all who hear him would imitate the character and virtues of the deceased so that at their interment they might likewise call forth the regret of all present. After the oration had been completed, the boat pushed off from the shore the troops on the upper bank of the river then fired the usual volleys, which were answered by a salute of fifteen guns from the batteries on St. HELEX'S Island, after which the vast concourse of individuals assembled on the occasion dispersed.—*Id.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of PATRICK McDONALD, late of the Parish of Margerville, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN BROWN, JUN. } Administrators
WILLIAM C. BROWN, }
August 4, 1829. 3m.

WANTED.—In the Parish of Kent, a person qualified to keep a School, to teach Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. No person need apply but such as are in possession of a Licence to teach School, and can produce satisfactory testimonials of character. JAMES MURPHY.
Kent, York County, Dec. 23, 1829. 2wp.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 3, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.



Extracts from the Journals of the House of

MONDAY 25.

The following Petitions were referred to the

Committee of Supply:

Mr. Johnston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying a sum may be granted for improving the Road leading from St. John to Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland.

Mr. Johnston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying the Grant of a sum towards widening the Aboideau, near the Marsh road at the entrance of the said City.

Mr. Campbell, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph Baxter, Commander of the Revenue Cutter Elizabeth, setting forth that the sum of £38, being part of the sum of £200, received from the Treasury to pay the accounts against the Cutter, had been stolen from him, and that he had advanced that sum in settlement of the said accounts; and praying that sum may be refunded.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, accompanied by a specific statement showing the expense of erecting the Beacon Light, at the Harbour of St. John, amounting to £672 3s 3d, and praying a grant for that sum.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Jedediah Slason, Esquire, of Fredericton, in the County of York, praying remuneration for interest paid by him in consequence of not receiving payment agreeable to the tenor of his Contract, for building Government House.

Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of the Grammar School in Northumberland, praying a sum may be granted in aid of individual subscription, towards erecting a new Building for a Grammar School House.

The following Bills were read a first time:—

A Bill further to continue until the 1st day of April, 1832, certain Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of St. John.

A Bill to divide the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, into three Parishes.

A Bill to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, to assess and levy certain rates on the Owners or occupiers of Houses and Lots, which front on, or have their entrance from the Streets of the said City, to enable them to lay down Sewers.

A Bill to empower the Justices of the Sessions in the several Counties, to make regulations respecting Trucks and Sleds and measuring of Coals.

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace, for the several Counties in this Province, for the time being, to receive for Public uses, Grants of Lands lying in their respective Counties, and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same."

A Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses, and to make more effectual provision for the same.

Read a second time, a Bill to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, to assess and levy certain rates on the Owners or occupiers of Houses and Lots which front on, or have their entrance from the Streets of the said City, to enable them to lay down Sewers.

A Bill to empower the Justices of the Sessions, in the several Counties to make regulations respecting Trucks and Sleds and measuring of Coals.

A Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, to lease a certain piece of Land, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable building for an Hospital for sick and disabled Seamen.

A Bill further to continue, until the 1st day of April, 1832, certain Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of St. John.

Mr. Johnston, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying the sum of £500, may be granted towards altering and improving the Road leading from the said City, and within the vicinity thereof, to Westmorland, accompanying which is a Plan of the contemplated alteration.—Referred to the Committee of Roads.

TUESDAY 26.

Mr. Barlow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying to be heard by Council at the Bar of the House, against the passing a Bill for regulating the ungranted Fisheries in the Harbour of Saint John.

The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of the said Petition, and passed the following Resolution:

"Resolved, that the Petitioners be heard by Council at the Bar of this House, on Monday the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that they be allowed, if need be, to have evidences examined touching the matters and things contained in the said Petition."