

POETRY.

THOUGHTS AT SUNRISE.

(FROM THE SCOTSMAN.)

Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hour of prime,
And praise, and adoration, 'tis the hour,
Father of Mercies when, on wings sublime,
The spirit of the day shows forth thy power,
Rising in joy and glory o'er each clime,
Shedding new life on creature, plant and flower,
Gloria Patri! warm although I be,
I'll bow my spirit here in prayer to thee.

On the lone heath hill, while the sweet bird's hymn
Commingles with my worship, and afar
Fades on my sight night's ebon diadem,
Wends to the vesper-wave each sister star
Her pearly path, and struggling thro' the dim
Twilight, where slept the moon in opal car,
Nature arises, fresh in dewy bloom,
Like renovated beauty from the tomb.

Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hour of prime,
And peace, and purity, ere yet the sun
Has sickened at the sight of care and crime,
Or man his daily brow-dew'd toil begun;—
Gloria Patri! 'Tis the hallowed time,
Most genial to the pure soul's orison,
When all thy creatures over earth and sea
Should raise one universal hymn to thee!

Blest hour of sunrise! o'er the Atlantic wave,
How oft I baid'd thy dawn when dawning youth
Flew o'er the sands and sought the coral cave,
Where Ellen's lip met mine in virgin truth,
And hope whose blossoms bloom beyond the grave
And love, unspiced by falsehood's serpent tooth.
Spring of my life and love! thy heartful power
Breathes in the freshness of this violet hour.

And in my wanderings, spirit of the day!
Oft have I blest thy beams o'er the Rhine,
Or glancing through the sable forest's spray,
Or lighting up the Jungfrau's snow-dim'd
While mountain, lake, and city 'neath me lay,
—And friendship's arm was fondly locked in mine.
Rent in the dust my harp and heart must be
Ere cease their thrillings, sweetest hour to thee.

Gloria Patri! when the unsetting sun,
"The Sun of Righteousness" comes forth in power
And mercy—when the earth her task has done,
And crime and death shall vanish from this hour
Scatters the gloom—oh! may each loved one
Meet us again in Heaven's all tearful bow'r,
And lift up our souls, from sin and sorrow free,
Gloria Patri! there in praise to thee!

EUROPE.

While we were enjoying, the mildness of Spring,
In Europe they have been experiencing the utmost
severity of winter.—The weather has been uncom-
monly tempestuous on the British, Irish and French
coasts, and the Northern coast. The damage to
shipping and the loss of lives is very great. The
whole coast is strewn with wrecks and pieces of
ships thrown ashore.

ENGLAND.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of
this institution proposes to take into Union District
Schools (some of which are already in progress of
formation,) to be conducted upon the same prin-
ciple as those of the lower department of the College;
and when we consider how deeply important it is to
combine the cultivation of the mind with the inculca-
tion of religious and moral truths, we cannot re-
frain from wishing success to a measure which ap-
pears to us to be equally well advised and well
timed. We are sure the public will hail it as a
pledge of the intrinsic, though unostentatious, ac-
tivity by which the conductors of this enterprise are
gradually approaching the accomplishment of those
high and interesting objects to which it aspires.
During the last fourteen months a sum of £120,000
has been raised—the grant of a site, worthy of the
object, and well calculated to promote it, has been
obtained; numerous and intricate interests in houses
adjoining that site have been dealt with and pur-
chased; a view to secure the convenience of a
double access from the Strand;—the architect has
designed and prepared his plans and internal
arrangements—a satisfactory, and as it appears,
an economical contract has been entered into, and
is rapidly executing, for the purpose of carrying
those plans and arrangements into effect;—the
general regulations for conducting the education
of its pupils, on the principles contemplated by its
founders, have been digested, prepared, and cir-
culated;—and a charter of incorporation has endow-
ed the Governors, Council, and Proprietors, with
extensive powers for the efficient management of
the institution. We would readily add to this brief
enumeration of labours achieved, but shall only
express our hope, that what has been begun with
zeal and judgment will be consummated with wis-
dom and success.—*Lit Gazette.*

AMERICAN PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE.

[We continue our Extracts on this important
subject.]
From the advice from Great Britain there is evi-
dently reason to believe, that a direct trade to the Brit-
ish West India is about to be granted to the United
States, nearly on the footing that it was placed
prior to Mr. Canning's non-intercourse regulations
in 1836. Any one who has observed the effects of
the change must be satisfied that it has been of sin-
gular advantage to the British North American
Colonies. Operating with the warehousing system,
it has given a great part of the carrying trade to the
British provinces. Upwards of 20,000 barrels of U.
S. flour, besides pork, beef, &c., were in bond
at Halifax last spring, and the free importation of
lives, about to complete the trade of last Session, is
one for the West Indies. Under that system the Colo-
nies have nothing to fear, their own productions are
admitted into the West Indies at a considerable duty
free, and they have the further advantage of the
empire's expense of transporting American prod-
ucts.

The advantages were all on the side of the Amer-
icans under the old regulations; their proximity
enabled them to undersell the English Colonies and
to monopolize the markets; they bought little in-
to return; the policy was ruinous to English interests,
and the Americans had no advantage to offer but
the price of their market for English manufactures. They
thought proper to exclude them by the
its tariff, and to attempt at the same time to enjoy the
retention of the West Indies. This was excellent as
it can be seen from the fact that while their tariff protected
their manufactures, it raised their selling price and
excluded them more effectually from foreign mar-
kets, at the same time that it encouraged smuggling
from the frontier which could not be guarded. Now
regulate these experiments; when they have actually
constituted capital into manufacturing establishments
increased the number of hands, and introduced
improved machinery, which, together are amply
efficient to meet their own consumption; they very
readily offer to reduce the tariff duties on English
manufactures, provided England will open them an
equal market for their agricultural produce in the British
West Indies. In fact when their own consumption
of English manufactures has almost ceased, and under
such circumstances cannot again be what it has been,
they offer their market to Great Britain for a very
profitable trade to them, which the measure lately
proposed have thrown into the hands of the Colonies.

England, we trust, will not be duped. She is pledg-
ed to support her present colonial policy, if she does
not give the Colonies an entire free trade. She is
by duty and interest bound to secure for them those
advantages which their dependent position or the
errors of other powers have placed into her hands.
No consideration that the United States can offer
Great Britain at present, will warrant her in aban-
doning her vantage ground. Let her open the St.
Lawrence to the free passage of the United States
productions; let her admit the American prod-
uctions by sea into the Colonies, and admit them even
with only a light duty more than when of Colonial
growth, but prevent the direct intercourse by proper
duties, and British vessels will supply all the Brit-
ish Empire with American productions. The United
States may then encourage their own manufac-
tures by laying on as high duties as they please on
British. They can no more compete with English
manufactures abroad than change their geographical
position; and even as regards their own markets,
they may have the little business of garrisoning
every mile of her northern frontier with custom-
house officers, to prevent their introduction.

The position of the North American Colonies is
indeed peculiarly advantageous to Great Britain,
and may enrich her and add to her power, far be-
yond what appears to be generally considered. The
United States cannot now again claim a reciprocal
trade, when they first violated their engagements
in that respect; and besides, what power is obliged
to abandon great and obvious advantages.

If any persons have a right to complain under such
a system of protection to the Colonies, it is the West
Indies, who are perhaps made to pay higher than
they would otherwise do, for their supplies of pro-
visions; but they do not appear to have complained,
and their supplies have lately been ample and upon
the whole regular. The United States drink none
of their rum, their whiskey being a general substi-
tute; they want none or little of their sugar or mol-
lasses, Louisiana producing both; why, under these
circumstances, should they be supplied by United
States provisions, even at a price in reality only
nominally cheaper.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Montreal Committee of Trade passed on the
23d inst., a series of resolutions (see Gazette of to-
day) against granting a free navigation of the St.
Lawrence, and opening the West India Trade to
the Americans, as being contrary to the recognized
law of nations and the commercial interests of the
Province. Jay's treaty of 1794, however, actually
grants the free navigation to American citizens from
Quebec upwards. Accidental circumstances only
have prevented the clause from being enforced. In-
stead of being the recognized law that the Ameri-
cans have not a claim to the navigation of the St.
Lawrence, it appears to us clearly a natural right,
and at any rate a fair subject of negotiation.

Negotiations regarding the free navigation of the
St. Lawrence were renewed in 1823. They arose
out of the settlement of the boundary line, and
more particularly from the duties under the Cana-
da Trade Act of 1822, which alarmed the exporters
of produce from those parts of the State of New-
York adjacent to the waters falling into the Saint
Lawrence. The matter was brought by Mr. Ri-
chardson before the Legislative Council of this
Province in 1824, and the address voted to His Ma-
jesty was communicated to the Assembly which on
the 1st of March refused to concur with the Coun-
cil, yeas 2, nays 19. President Adams notice of the
negotiation in his Message appears to have sug-
gested this Address in remonstrance. We can cer-
tainly find no good reason to doubt that such a
concession by Great Britain would in any wise be
injurious to us, either if the navigation were limited
by Quebec or the sea. The best policy for the Cana-
das clearly is, to allow as much to pass down the
St. Lawrence as possible. Every addition to the
transit of productions is a real gain. Great Britain
is the best judge how far a free navigation may in-
jure the trade of the empire or the security of her
possessions. We think that she will also gain more
by granting a free navigation to the sea than by re-
fusing it. The greater intercourse with the popu-
lar countries south of the Lakes will tend to in-
crease the sale of English manufactures, materially
injure the vested interests of the United States in
canals, and by all the operations attendant on the
transit of goods largely benefit the Canadas; and
the latter, both from the large sums laid out on
them, and the late liberal policy England wishes to
see prosperous. Haila free outlet to American
produce by the St. Lawrence been enjoyed by the
United States, it is very doubtful whether the Erie,
Ogdenburgh and Champlain Canals and their nu-
merous branches, would ever have been construct-
ed. We must now contend with these channels of
transport to the American seaboard, where, unlike
our own, the markets are open to the trade of the
whole world.

We have not learned upon what authority the in-
formation on which the Montreal resolutions are
founded, rests. It is, however, likely to be correct.
If we recollect well, Lord G. Rich acquired the
claim as far as regarded the navigation above Que-
bec, and it is probable that the recent discussions on
the subject and the irritated and depressed condition
of the English manufacturing interests, have rather
tended to confirm the views of the English adminis-
tration, and disposed of it to concede a good deal to
the reduction of the United States tariff. It would
be as easy for American vessels to pass in and out of
the St. Lawrence without prejudice to English ships
as they now arrive and depart from Halifax. When-
ever they sailed to markets where the Colonies are
protected, the cargoes would pay duty. The United
States cannot now and for a long time will not
be able to introduce their manufactures to the pre-
judice of English manufactures in Canada. The
free navigation of the St. Lawrence by its citizens,
will open their whole northern frontier to the intro-
duction of English manufactures.

We are happy to see the non-sensence of republica-
nism, &c. discarded from these resolutions.—
Under the free operation of our constitution we
have nothing to fear from contagion: it is only un-
der its abuse that it might spread; and whether our
intercourse is limited to the aboriginal inhabitants of
Hudson's bay and the Russian possessions on this
continent, or is laid open to the enterprise and in-
telligence of the hosts of American citizens which
throw themselves in every new channel opened to
their commerce, rational freedom must very soon
prevail on the whole continent of America. It is
now indigenous to its soil.—*Id.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The subject of the West India trade, its
rumoured diversion from the present channel, and
return to its old one, is doubtless of engrossing im-
portance to the Canadas, and merits serious in-
vestigation. That such investigation will be applied
by His Majesty's Ministers, and a conclusion arrived
at, the result of political sagacity, is certain; for
the Ministry of the present day are not indiffer-
ent, as some have been, to the interests of trade,
and may emphatically be termed a *working Minis-*

try. That this trade so far as it goes, is of im-
portance to the Canadas, is undeniable; but, how far
does it go? Do we see the craft of Bermuda, and
the Islands crowding the wharves at Quebec?—No
—We see, it is true a number of vessels bringing to
that port the productions of the West Indies, and
carrying away the produce of this Country;—but
what proportion of the supplies required by the Is-
lands do their cargoes constitute.—An equal num-
ber would visit Quebec, as now do, were the direct
trade between the West Indies and the United
States in existence.

The benefit to the Colonies is chiefly prospective.
The favourers of the present system, say, persevere

and in the course of time, not many years, the Colo-
nies will be fully adequate to the supply of the
supply of the British West India Market;—when
that is the case you shall bless the foresight that led
to perseverance.—Aye, when that is the case!—but
years on years must pass away before that time, even
with the advantage of perseverance, can come.
Millions of acres of the yet primeval forest must
be subdued, and the energies of the yet unawakened
Canadian aroused, ere such shall be the case.—
And in the mean time, what is to become of the
planters of the West Indies!—Are these hypobore-
an Colonies to be cultivated, not as they must be
in the progress of time, by the industry required to
meet the wants of an increasing population, but at
the expense of the planter.—It is not in the nature
of things that Quebec shall ever be the port whence
the West Indies must draw their supplies. Nature
has marked out the United States as the granary
of the Islands, and thence only can a never-failing, re-
gular supply be obtained. Are there any who ima-
gine that less flour is now exported from the Uni-
ted States to the West Indies than prior to the ces-
sation of direct intercourse with the British Islands,
—if such there be, let them be undeceived. So long
as there are Free Ports amid the Islands, where
British and American vessels resort, so long will
they be the marts where products of each will
be exchanged.—Prevent our vessels from visiting
those ports, and distress, if not famine, must fre-
quently be the fate of many Islands.

A voyage to Quebec and back to the West Indies
is of three months duration. Two voyages to New
York or Baltimore can be performed in the same
time. This one advantage requires counterbalancing
duty to place us in that market on terms of equality
with the United States trader. Now, setting aside
our present incapacity to supply the West India de-
mand and the certainty that for many years we shall
be unable to do so, is it fair that the planter shall be
burthened with a tax of twenty per cent on pro-
visions, to force the Canadas on to prosperity by a
hot-bed process?

Let it be observed that the existing state of that
trade has not been produced by the policy of Eng-
land, but by the shutting, underhand, trade-like, and
unstatesman-like diplomacy of the ex President of
the United States. The principles of free trade
being recognized in England, renders it certain
that she would not have compelled the trade of the
West Indies to seek a circuitous channel and a dis-
tant shore. But admitting that England were so
unjust as to depress the West-Indian scale, so as to
raise that of the Canadas, her own immediate inter-
est is so far implicated as to prevent her. If, as runs
the rumour of the day, the United States are wil-
ling to barter the Tariff for the West India trade
the hopes of the Canadian merchant are indeed for-
lorn. The cloths of Yorkshire and the cottons of
Lancashire are more precious in her eyes than
West Indian rum or Canadian pork.—The voice of
the manufacturers will be as thunder in her ears.
Should these remarks be favourably received, I may
address you again on the subject.

BRITANNICUS.

We have thought it but right to copy the two last
articles, that our readers may understand the con-
siderations which are supposed to be in favour of
the Americans. It will be seen in another part of
our paper that New-Brunswick takes the same view
of the question with her Sister Provinces. In fact
the immediate interests of these Colonies are mani-
festly at stake.—If however the following statement
be correct, the Americans must be much farther
from their object than they imagine.—While the
Non-intercourse Measure was under consideration,
at a conference with the merchants interested in
our North American Colonies, it was specifically
asked of Mr. Canning, whether the contemplated
measure was to be considered as prospectively per-
manent; or as a temporary retaliation only of the
loss mediated by the Tariff of the United States
against British manufactures?—The Minister be-
lieved, in reply, to be informed on what ground a
question so directly indicating doubt of the future
policy of Government had suggested itself. To this
it was answered, that a transfer of the intercourse
between the West Indies and the United States to
the British North America Colonies would occasion
an important investment of capital in wharves, ship
yards, slips for ship building, warehouses, and va-
rious other accommodations inevitably incidental to
a commerce in bulky articles. In such investment,
the British colonist and merchants would cheer-
fully embark; but common prudence dictated the
question asked as to the permanency of the mea-
sure; for, if at any future period it should be found
convenient to retract, and resume the old relations
with the United States, the whole capital so in-
vested by the British colonists, with every con-
sequent improvement, would be totally lost, both to
the suffering individuals and to the country, seeing
that the proximity of the United States to our
islands would heat our lumber and provisions out of
the market. Mr. Canning expressed his satisfaction
that the grounds of the question had been explained,
as it afforded him an opportunity of declaring that,
as regarded himself, and those with whom he acted,
the measure in contemplation was the result of a
deliberate conviction of the policy and necessity of
restricting the supply of the West Indies to the
British Colonies only; and he conceived that no
future Minister would venture to disturb an ar-
rangement on the permanency of which would de-
pend the welfare of these colonies, and their con-
tinued affection to the Parent Country.

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

We understand that Mr. Botham has it in con-
templation to bring the question of the change of
the Seat of Government before Parliament at its
next Session. We are also informed that a Bill to
amend the present law, respecting the payment of
wages to Members, will be introduced by Mr.
Thompson—who proposes to allow one pound per
diem to each member for 40 days, and after that
time they shall receive no compensation. This will
have the effect of materially reducing the length of
our sessions.—On the morning of the great storm,
the Niagara rose to such a pitch, that the
Superior floated off the ledge of rocks in the rapids,
and passed down the great Falls without breaking.
—*Kingston Chronicle.*

LOWER-CANADA.

The *Quebec Gazette* contains a well-written and
statesmanlike article (we had almost called it a *Mani-*
fest) on the result of the petitions to the Imperial
Legislature, and the Committee consequently ap-
pointed by the House of Commons. We rejoice to
find that a very fair progress has been made towards
a satisfactory adjustment of the questions which
have long agitated both the Canadas. It would ap-
pear however desirable that the Legislative Council
should receive an accession of independent members,
so as to form a proper representation of hereditary
property and established institutions.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

We copy the following announcement with gen-
uine satisfaction from the *Royal Gazette*. The
College at Windsor, it will be seen, has adopted
the liberal principles on which our own University
is founded. We are persuaded that the interests of
the Established Church in both Provinces will be
rather promoted than injured by such concessions.
UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.
—We have great pleasure in being authorized to

inform the Public, that a Statute, which was unani-
mously agreed to, some years ago, by the Govern-
ment of this university, for removing Restrictions
which confined its Degrees to Members of the Es-
tablished Church, has lately received the approba-
tion of His Grace the Patron, and has thus be-
come one of the permanent Laws of the Institution.
Public Notice is accordingly given, that, here-
after, Degrees in this University will be conferred
upon Persons of all Religious Denominations as
subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles of the
United Church of England and Ireland, will no longer
be required as one of the Qualifications for a
Degree.

We are confident this seasonable relaxation will
give unmingled satisfaction throughout the Pro-
vince; and promote the prosperity and usefulness
of this valuable Institution.

Its present condition, we rejoice to learn, is most
gratifying to its friends; and at no period, since its
foundation, has it been more distinguished, than it
is at the present time, by regularity and good or-
der, in its whole management; and diligent ap-
plication and exemplary conduct of the Students.

The Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet
for the *Despatch of Business* on THURSDAY, the
11th FEBRUARY.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 27, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON, 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
Assembly.

TUESDAY 12th.

After routine business, and the appointment of
Committees of Privilege and Commerce, and another
to examine what Laws have lately expired, or are
near expiring, it was Resolved, that no Petition be
received or Bill brought in after the eighth day of
February next, except by special leave of the House.

WEDNESDAY 13th.

A Standing Committee was appointed to examine,
liquidate, and report upon public and private ac-
counts. That such part of His Honor the Presi-
dent's Speech as relates to the Roads of Communi-
cation, and the expenditure of the Public Monies
for that Service, be referred to a Select Committee
to report thereon.

THURSDAY 14th.

Mr. Ward, moved for leave, to bring in a Bill to
repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the Light
House on Partridge Island, and to make provision
for the future support thereof; and other Light
Houses at the entrance of the Harbour of St. John.
And the said Bill being brought in was read a first
time.

Mr. Speaker, laid before the House a Report from
the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School
in New-Brunswick for the past year, made agree-
ably to the direction of their Charter; Also, docu-
ments showing the general state of the establish-
ment, and the appropriation of the several Provin-
cial Grants, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive.

FRIDAY 15th.

Mr. Johnston, moved for leave, to bring in a Bill
further to continue an Act for the more effectual
punishment of Persons, who shall be guilty of tres-
passes therein mentioned, in the City of St. John.
Leave granted.

Mr. Humbert, pursuant to leave brought in a
Bill to authorise the Rector, Church Wardens and
Vestry of Trinity Church in the Parish of Kingston,
King's County, to make certain conveyances of land
now held by them in trust, in exchange for other
lands, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
Several Bills were read a second time.

Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a Petition from
William Musson, and others, Cordwainers, residing
at Miramichi, praying additional duties may be im-
posed on Boots and Shoes of Foreign manufacture,
as may tend towards the encouragement of the
British and Colonial manufacture. Which he read.
Ordered, that the said Petition be received and re-
ferred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Johnston, by leave, presented a Petition from
the President and Directors of the Bank of New-
Brunswick, accompanied by documents, showing in-
terest due the Bank on loan to Government for the
payment of certain public services amounting to
£256 : 14 : 8, and praying that sum may be grant-
ed them. Which he read in his place.

Ordered thereon, that the said Petition, together
with several documents accompanying it, be received
and lie on the table.

Mr. Taylor, moved for leave, to bring in a Bill to
continue the Laws now in force for regulating the
Assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton.
Leave granted.

MONDAY 18th.

On motion of Mr. Cunard.—Resolved, that a
Committee be appointed to take into consideration
the present state of the Laws regulating the exporta-
tion of Fish and Lumber, and also the taking and
curing of Fish for home consumption, and report
thereon to this House by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee, ap-
pointed to consider of the Laws regulating Assess-
ments, and of those relative to Statute Labour on
the Highways; Reported, that they had taken into
their consideration the several Assessment Acts; and
had prepared a Bill to amend the same, under
the title of a Bill to regulate Assessments.

TUESDAY 19th.

On motion of Mr. Chandler.—The House went
into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to encourage
the erection of an Oat Mill, at Dorchester, in the
County of Westmoreland.

Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had
gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them,
and agreed to the same.

Mr. Ketchum, moved for leave to bring in a Bill
for the better securing the Lumbering interests of
the Province. Leave granted, and was read a first
time.

WEDNESDAY 20th.

The several Bills, for the better extinguishing of
fires in the City of Saint John.—For the more effec-
tual punishment of persons who shall be guilty of
Trespasses in the City of Saint John, and to autho-
rize and empower the Rector, Church Wardens and
Vestry of Trinity Church in the Parish of Kingston,
in King's County, to make certain conveyance of
Land, now held by them in trust, in exchange for
other lands,—were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY 21st.

The several Bills, To encourage the erection of
an Oat Mill, at Dorchester in the County of West-
moreland.—To continue the Act now in force for re-
gulating the Assize of Bread in the Town of Frede-
ricton.—For the more summary punishment of
persons guilty of maliciously killing, maiming, dis-

figuring or otherwise injuring Cattle.—Were read a
third time and passed.

Mr. Palmer, moved for leave, to bring in a Bill
for the speedy punishment and release of such per-
sons as shall commit criminal offences under the de-
gree of Grand Larceny. Leave granted.

A Message was brought from His Honor the Presi-
dent.

"NEW-BRUNSWICK."

"Message to the House of Assembly,
20th January, 1830."

"WILLIAM BLACK."

"The President takes this early opportunity
to acquaint the House of Assembly, that by
the last Mail he received undoubted informa-
tion, that the American Minister in London
is using every possible effort to prevail on His
Majesty's Government to re-admit the vessels
of the United States into the British Colonies
in the West Indies, from which they were pro-
hibited by the wise policy of His Majesty's or-
der in Council, of 1826.

"He is most happy to add, that our zealous
and indefatigable Lieutenant-Governor, (who
fortunately had not left London) is making his
most strenuous exertions for defeating that
measure, which, if carried, would so fatally
affect the vital interests of this, and the neigh-
bouring Provinces.

"The President therefore submits, to the
wisdom and deliberation of the House, the pro-
perty of a joint representation on the part of
the Council and Assembly, to His Majesty's
Government, expressive of their sentiments on
this highly important subject, which, if adopt-
ed, he will feel happy to transmit, with any fur-
ther remarks which he may consider likely to
have the desired effect."

"W. B."
On motion of Mr. Johnston.—The House in
Committee of the whole, took into consideration the
Ways and Means of raising a Revenue in this Pro-
vince.

Mr. Gilbert in the Chair of the Committee.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had
passed two Resolutions, and they being handed in
at the Clerk's Table, were there severally read and
agreed to by the House, and are as follow:—

1st. Resolved, that in the opinion of this Commit-
tee it is expedient to increase the Revenue by impos-
ing a small additional duty on Rum, Whiskey, Bran-
dy, Gin, Vines, Santa, and Cordials.

2nd. And further resolved, that in the opinion of
this Committee an additional duty should be imposed
on Household Furniture of Foreign Manufacture.

And the Chairman further reported, that he was di-
rected to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

FRIDAY 22d.

On motion of Mr. Allen.—Ordered, that the Mes-
sage of His Honor the President be referred to a
Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Palmer.—The House in Commit-
tee of the whole, went into further consideration of A
Bill to regulate Assessments in this Province.

Mr. Partelow in the Chair of the Committee.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having
gone into further consideration of the Bill referred to
them, they had agreed to the same with amendments.

Upon the question for accepting the report, and
ordering the Bill to be engrossed.

The House divided—Yeas 13. Nays 9.
It was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from His Honor the Presi-
dent.

"NEW-BRUNSWICK."

"Message to the House of Assembly,
22d January, 1830."

"WILLIAM BLACK."

"The President directs to be laid before
the House