BTROPB.

## FRANCE.

## PEACE OF EUROPE.

In the French Chambre of Deputies, January 27th, in consequence of the intention of M. Mauguin to put questions to Ministers, an immense assemblage of persons crowded all avenues to the Chambre, in the hope of getting into the gallery, which as early as twelve o'clock was completely filled and even the passages were so blocked up, that the reporters could not reach their seats without the greatest difficulty. Never was there more noisy agitation within the precincts of the Chambre, every one conversing with his neighbour on the approaching business of the day.

The order of the day was the discussion of the municipal law. On its being announced by the President, M. Mauguin arose and demanded permission to address the Chambre in pursuance of his notice.

After some remarks of the President on the question of order, M. Mauguin proceeded .-He said.

"When, a short time ago, I asked of the ministry what interpretation they put upon the principle of non intervention, I was answered that it was an obligation not to interfere in the alfairs of any other nation-not to assume any authority over any other people. Nevertheless, the principal of non intervention has been just carried to the extent of permitting Belgium to choose whomsoever she pleases for her chief, cause to be respected to secure the liberty of little confidence in those documents that are so except such persons as she herself may wish to all-but if we set the example of the violation secret at Paris and so official at Brussels. (laughchoose, I shall make no animadversions upon of the principle, we proclaim our policy would ter.) Never will France repulse Belgium, whose this conduct, but I repeat I cannot think of it be unjust and deceitful and consequently would land is paved with our bones, whose soil is sawithout pain. I therefore call upon Ministers be fatal. As to Belgium, she is not situated turated with our blood. It must be acknowand paticularly the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for explantions of their proceedings as to Belgium. No later than yesterday a new document appeared which has rendered affairs. more complicated. The Minister has declared that the re-union of Belgium with France will be opposed. I beg leave to ask how the Minister could have made such a declaration and by what right he could refuse an increase of our territory without consulting any one. I demand from him explanations on that head : and I also require that he will unfold the designs concealed from France with regard to foreign powers, and the measures taken to secure our future destinies. I have for a long time made allowance for diplomatic reserve, and therefore have made no attack .- I thought it probable when the present ministry came into office, things were not matured and that they were necessarily under the empire of precarious circumstances; but now, thanks to an illustrious marshal, we are able to assist our friends with a high haud and make face against our enemies. The policy of France then ought to resume all its force, dignity and grandeur. I take this opportunity of reminding the Government that ere long a tremendous conflict of life or death will take place between the Poles and the Russians. The manifesto of the Poles and the declarations of the Emperor of Russia equally proves that the dispute cannot be settled without recourse to arms. I call upon Ministers to inform us whether it is their intention to abandon Poland to her fate, or to uphold her ? Whether there are any treaties or negociations ? In fact, whether France may entertain any hope of the salvation of that brave people ? The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied " In its foreign policy a nation does not stand alone. Its will, although just may meet with obstacles in the well or ill understood interests of the neighbouring nations-and unless no other right than that of material force he admitted, these obstacles and difficulties ought to be touched with prudence and wisdom. go further-when even a government has the conviction of the utility of its pacific wishes, principles of that generous opposition in which glory to have participated. I defended them as a Deputy-I profess them as a Minister-I proclaim them. It is with this buckler that I will repel all attacks of our adversaries. are reproached with not having repudiated the treaties of 1814-thesy treaties, so prejudicial to France, that a great man preferred descending from the throne to submitting to them. -Let us declare it, the Minister as wall as the opposition were strangers to these treaties .-They put their trust in time. Since Napoleon who, in 1814, broke his sceptre sooner than yield to the mutilation of the territory-what did he do ? In the year 1815, a pacific conquerer returning to the Tuilleries yielding to the necessity of the times, placing the welfare of France above his own glory, and calculating the advantages and blessings of peace he offered to Europe to ratify the treaties of 1814. This great man had the genius of policy to become enlightened by experience. He knew how to combine his plans with his strength .- Above all he disdained that patriotism of display which sacrifices the interests of the country to an ephemeral popularity .- [Murmurs on the left.] Study the treaties of 1814, consented to by all constitutional King has been the maintenance Louis Philip has been justice; he seeks securi- at home. in the midst of us. I have it now in my pow- warriors, answer for the future of France. er, gentlemen, to state to you, what it would | General Lamarque said, you all are in favor have been criminal to have said to you a few of peace, and some perhaps desire it at any months ago. After the revolution of July, price (hear, hear.) You have been told that ought we to have set aside the treaties of 1814? peace will not be disturbed, that security And could we have done it ? Have you for- reigns throughout France. This security, gotten the weakness into which the French ar- however, may be deceitful. France cannot my had fallen under the former Government ? remain long in her present situation, which is Thirty-six thousand men had been sent to the but ill suited to the Monarch of our choice, coast of Africa-we had a brigade in the Mo- wio may rely upon the support of the nation. rea-it was necessary to disband the numerous It is the conviction of an approaching storm

yoke of the Governmentt hat had beer imposed | against the Colossus of the North, before upon her by the Congress, of Viensa. Mutil- which the mighty power of Napoleon sunk to ated Poland, reduced as she is to 4 00,000 of the ground. But at that period Russia had inhabitants, demands her rights again, and the aid of England, while now she is without seeks to become a free nation. From these e- it, and is at the same time aware that Turkey vents, it is aimed to set up grievances against is ready to renew the war. Our Ministers I am convinced will strike a blow and save Pothe late and the actual Administration. The present Administration has only follow- land, that long tried ally of France-that naed up the policy of the late one, because the tion of warriors who for three centuries have policy of Louis Phillip, has ever been that of been prodigal of the blood of her sons for our Justice. The Polish nation had a right to the cause. Let us hope that the truth of the old good will and friendship of France, because Polish proverb, God is too high and France Poland alone remained faithful to France in too far away,' is on the point of being disaptimes of adversity. The annihilation of this proved. A distinguished member has reproachbrave and generous nation was a calamity for | ed us with attempting to establish that univerus. But it was not in our days that this great sal system which Louis XIV. imagined he political crime was committed. Its authors; might attain, but which Napoleon failed to rekings and ministers, have all disappeared from afize. If the giant, son of the revolution had

the stage of the world. The woes of Poland not denied his mother, if he had not looked smite to the bottom of our hearts, but what down with an eye of diedain upon the cradle can we do tor her? (Murmu s.). We are sepa- in which he was nursed, if he had not marched rated from the unfortunate nation by a distance forward proclaiming liberty, and granting of 400 leagues. If even the interest of France those institutions that were necessary for her should allow her to risk in its favour the chan- support-his glory, which was without a par-

ces of war, and to violate the principle of non- allel would have been without a stain, and his intervention, how could we reach that coun- great destiny would have been fulfilled (Aptry with arms in our hands ? Should we then, plause.) But to return to the question, to

attempt the conquest of Europe? They are Belgium, which I take up with painful feeling the campaigns of Napoleon that are proposed fearing that in a matter so delicate every word to us, (Murmurs.) We say with grief that might be deemed an accusation though it is we can do nothing for Poland by force of arms. by no means my intention to accuse any The Holy Alliance is founded upon the princi- one.

ple of intervention contrary to the principle I confess I cannot give faith to that protocol that we have consecrated and which we will relative to Belgium and Holland. I have put FREDERICTON, MARCH 30, 1831. ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE.

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



## Bg Authority.

NNO PRIMO GULIELMI QUARTI REGIS. CAP. I.

AN ACT TO ALTER AND AMEND THE ACT FOR RAISING A REVE-NUE IN THE PROVINCE.

PASSED 25th MARCH 1831.

thousand eight hundred and thirty two. Rum, Whiskey and Sugar when imported or and also so much of the same section as impo- when the Provincial duties are received or seses a duty upon Vinegar, or upon articles of cured on any dutiable articles entitled to draw-On that day France saved Belgium from the shall confine myself to requiring that the Go- Foreign growth or manufacture, when import- back on exportation, shall ship such articles Foreign Powers. We have now to save Bel- vernment should submit to the Chambre all ed from any part of the British Empire, be and coastwise to his agent at any Port or place in the same is hereby repealed ; and that the du- this Province, it shall and may be lawful for ty upon Foreign horned Cattle shall be sixty such agent to export the same, and receive the shillings only for every head of such Cattle, in- drawback thereon in the name of the original stead of the duty imposed in and by the said importer ; Provided always, that such articles that Belgium has not off-red herself; the na- to take a delight in repeating it. (All eyes first section of the said herein before recited shall be accompanied with a regular permit Act. of the fifth section of the said Act as allows a on have been paid, or secured to be paid, at the drawback upon the exportation of Vinegar, office of the said Treasurer or Deputy, expressand upon articles which have paid, or are sub- ing also the place from, the time when, and the ject to the long duties ; and also the Proviso in vessel's name in which such articles were imseventh section of the same Act, which relates ported together with the marks and number of to the payment of drawbacks, allowed therein, the cask and package containing such articles; (when the duties have been secured) in propor- and also that such casks and package containtion, upon the several instalments of Bends as ing such articles, and also that such cask and they become due, be and the same are hereby packages are the same in which such articles repealed. drawbacks upon all articles exported, and en- same proof of the exportation of such articles titled thereto, and for the duties on which by any Agent as aforesaid, shall be required to bonds have or may be given, shall be endor- obtain the drawback thereon, as is required upsed upon such bonds, and deemed equivalent to on the exportation of such articles under the cash payments, without any reference to the Provisions of the said hereinbefore recited times when the several instalments of the same | Act. are payable, or become due. V. And be it further enacted, That no Pro- dition to the duties imposed in and by the vincial duty shall be charged upon the importa- hereinbefore recited Act, there shall be levied, tion of the following articles : that is to say, collected and paid for every Gallon of Brandy, Hides, Tallow, Cotton Wool, Plants and Seeds | Hollands, Geneva and Cordials, Six Pence; the of every description, Indigo, Fruits, whether same to be paid, secured and recovered in the preserved, dry, or green, Dye Woods, Salt, same manner as the other duties on the like Leaf Tobacco, Bees Wax, Felt, Lignum-vitae, articles are, in and by the provision of the Bristles, Horse Hair, Horns, Cordage, Canvas, said herein before recited Act. Hemp, fron, and India Rubber ; any thing in the herein before recited Act to the contrary and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer notwithstanding. it ought still to urge them, if it were only to Dutch, an ancient and independent people, who M. Eussebe Shalverte, both of whom made dy, Geneva, Wine, Shrub, Santa, Cordials, deputy or deputies, at or near the western VI. And be it further enacted, That any im- persons, to be approved of by the President or for ages have figured in the annals of history- long speeches, which it is impossible for us to and Brown Sugar, may have his option, either boundary of the Province, as he may deem neof the nations. The demonstration of good but in the name of the Belgians I cannot com-give to-night. The debate was alterwards ad-to secure the duties on the same in the manner cessary for securing the duties upon Horses, prescribed in and by the said herein before Horned Cattle, and all articles which may be recited Act, or to warehouse such articles, and imported into the Province by inland navigapay the duties thereon from time to time as tion or by land, or for the detection and punishthe same may be sold for home consumption, ment of offences against the Revenue laws of and before the delivery thereof from such ware- the Province ; which Deputies so appointed or to house, as herein-after provided. VII. And be it further enacted, That before respect, as the Deputy Treasurers have, under the owner, agent, or consignee of any such ar- and by virtue of the said herein before recited ticles shall have the benefit of the option here- Act. in before provided, it shall be the duty of the owner, importer, or consignee of any such ar-It is counsel; and when has counsel been inter- rause the errors of its conduct to be forgotton. provide a good and sufficient warehouse, to be Horned Cattle, or any articles which are subintervene, is to constrain by violence and force, was struck out of the list of nations. (Violent or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, and General Assembly of this Province, who shall approved of by the Treasurer of the Province, ject to a duty under any Act or Acts of the When, in 1817, a Prussian army entered Hol- murmurs.) Yes, gentlemen, struck out of the fitted and prepared in every respect to the sat- neglect to report the same, and pay the duties land to re-establish the family of the Stadthold- list of nations. France was without influence isfaction of the said Treasurer or Deputy; thereon, to the Treasurer of the Province or As to fettering Belgium in the choice of her has resumed her rank. She does not seek to any such warehouse, the owner, importer, for each and every neglect or offence be liaor consignee of the same shall, instead of the ble to the same forfeitures and penalty as become a focus of intrigues, disquieting for our M. Guizort addressed the Chambre in a Act, give bonds, with two sufficient sureties, to plently landing any duriable articles from on internal tranquility-and we make this demand long and brilliant speech,-he conceived that be approved of by the said Treasurer or Depu- board any ship or vessel arriving at any poit in return for what we have done for her. Here neither the national dignity nor the salety of ty, as the case may be, in double the amount or place in the Province ; to be recovered and I begin to fear that I have suffered my self to be France called for war, which would not com- of the duties payable on such articles, condi- applied in the same manner as the Penalties are led away upon the Belgian question, which mence from without the country but if it came tioned for the safe depositing of such articles in in and by the third Section of the said herein would have required the greatest reserve. Bel- would have its origin within France herself, such warehouse, mentioned in the entry of the before recited Act; and all goods so imported grum is about to receive a new benefit; she is with her own Government, or possibly from same, and for the payment of the duties upon as aforesaid, may be soized by the Treasurer admitted, like Switzerland, to receive from the the bosom of the Chambre itself. He attribu- such articles, or for the exportation thereof, of the Province, or any Deputy, as the case the governments of Europe.-What is it but admitted, ince owners a neutrality for her territory, ted the agitation that prevailed in the public according to the account first taken of such ar-may be, and prosecuted to condemnation and and this neutrality may be extended to new mind to the imperfectly extinguished spirit of ticles upon the landing of the same; and with sale, in the same manner as goods seized and countries. This policy is not that of the *Œil* anarchy and conspiracy against the fallen go- the further condition, that no part thereof shall forfeited may be under and by virtue of the been carried to the foot of the throne of Louis de Bœuf, nor that of 1315, and France holds in vernment ; at the same time he declared that be taken out of such warehouse, until cleared said Act. Europe a different place to that she occupied men would deceive themselves if they conceived from thence upon due entry and payment of XVII. And be it further enacted, That if The great idea of the government of our at the time of the restoration. The policy of that war abroad would allay the fermentation duty or upon due entry for exportation; and any person or persons shall import into this of peace because it is peace alone that can give tv for the future, the happiness of France, and M. de Corcelles said it was not sufficient to such articles shall be so cleared from such Horses, Horned Cattle, or any Goods, Wares or to France the liberal institutions that she needs the dignity of the Crown. Peace is necessary talk, however long and however ably, but it warehouse, and the duties upon the deficiency, Merchandize of any description subject to duty -because peace alone can enable us to enter to the whole world; the Government has done was necessary to act, and entered into a long if any, of the quantity according to such first under any of the revenue laws of this province, the human mind, which compose the public it has neglected no opportunity; whatever may of the people against the propayanda of the the date of the first entry thereof: Provided the duties on such articles so imported, at always, that no one importer of articles, subject the office of the nearest Deputy Treasurer, to duties under the provisions of any Act or Acts such person or persons so offending, shall be liof the General Assembly of this Province, shall able to the same Penalty as persons are, in and be allowed the privilege of warehousing the by the third Section of the said herein before EPARATE TENDERS will be received by same, unless the duties on such importation recited Act, who shall land articles from any VIII. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel, to be recovered in the like man articles which have been entered to be ware- uer as the Penalties are in and by the Twentieth housed, shall not be duly carried and deposited Section of the said herein before recited Act ; in the warehouse, or shall afterwards be taken and all Horses, Horned Cattle, Goods, Wares, Stone Barrack, and the old Building standing out of the warehouse without due entry and and Merchandive, of every kind, which may be

portation, within two years from the date of the original report and entry of such articles. X. And be it further enacted, That the draw. back upon dutiable articles, exported to any foreign Country, agreeably to the provision of the herein before recited Act, may, with the other requisite proofs required by the same Act. be obtained upon the Certificate of two resident Merchants of the place where such dutiable articles may have been landed, as well as by the certificate required by the said Act, from the principal officer of the Customs at such place. XI. And be it further enacted, That the drawback upon articles exported before the passing of this Act, or the Act to which this Act is an amendment, shall be allowed and paid agreeably to the Act in force at the time of the exportation of such articles, not withstanding the expiration or repeal of such Acts; any thing in any Act of the General Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

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XII. And be it further enacted, That when dutiable articles have been exported agreeably to the provisions of the herein before recited Act. and the Treasurer or any deputy Treasurer.as the case may be, shall have good cause to believe that such articles, or the vessel in which they were exported, were lost at sea, and that in consequence of such loss no certificate could be returned to entitle the owner or exporter of such articles to the drawback allowed on such E it enacted by the President, Council, articles, then it shall and may be lawful for and Assembly, That an Act' made and the said Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer, passed in the eleventh year of the Reign of His as the case may be, to enlarge the time of paylate Majesty King George the Fourth, intitu- ment of the duties which may have been seculed. " An Act for raising a Revenue in the Pro- | red on such articles, until the owner or exporvince," be and the same is hereby continued, ter shall have time, by application to the Ge-(excepting so much of the same as is hereby neral Assembly, to obtain remission of such durepealed, altered, or amended,) and, together ties : Provided always, that if such application with this Act, declared to be in force until the should be refused, then it shall be the duty of first day of April, which will be in the year one the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, upon receiving notice of such II. And be it further enacted, That so much [refusal, forthwith to take the necessary steps for of the first section of the said herein-before re- the recovery of such duties, agreeably to the cited Act as imposes additional duties upon provisions of the said herein before recited Act. XIII. And be it further enacted, That whenbrought into this Province by non-residents, ever any Merchant at any Port in this Province. from the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as III. And be it further enacted, That so much | the case may be, to shew that the duties therewere originally imported, and in the same state IV. And be it further enacted, That the as when so imported : Provided also, that the XIV. And be it further enacted, That in ad-XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall of the Province, to appoint such and so many fit be appointed, shall have the like powers in every NVI. And be it further enacted, That any ship or vessel, before report of the cargo of such

beyond the sphere of France.

rated France from the ancient dynasty was con- ing every nerve to keep their hold on Iceland, summated, without consulting our force, of Italy, and Poland and we refuse to unite with which we alone possessed the secret, we pro- a generous people to whom our aid is indispenclaimed the principle of non-intervention, we sable, and who are desirous of being connectdeclare that if a single foreign soldier shand ed with us. Gentlemen, I am an old soldier of set foot on the Belgium territory, the Govern- Napoleon the companion in arms of those Bel ment would take up the cause of Belgium,- gians whose alliance we reject to Belgium, gium from herself and for that must we do ?- treaties entered into with respect to that coun-It has been said that Belgium should be re- try. I cannot sit down without answering a united to Frauce. Belgium, offers herself; reflection which has been two, or three times why have you refused her ? I will say, first thrown out by an Hon. Deputy, who appears tional wish legally express d has not been ad- were immediately turned to M. Dupin, who dressed to our government, and consequently was employed in taking notes.) According to we have not refused what has not been offered him it is only to gain epaulets and feathers the to us. I admit sincerely that in my opinion soldiers cry out for war. (No, no.) If the this re-union is desired by the majority of the gentlemen to whom I allude had been present Belgians, and would tend to the repose of Eu- but at one battle, had he but once been a witrope and grandeur of France. But Europe | ness of the enthusiasm of the soldiers, he would does not partake of my conviction ; time and have been convinced that they were animated experience will produce it. In the meanwhile by no puerile motive; but were impelled solely ancient prejudices subsist-the recollection of by the feeling that they were defending the great Empires pre-occupy the minds of kings cause of their country. Would not the Hon. and nations, and if, in their alarm, only one deputy have felt this self odeaded had we on should fly to arms, the whole world would be our side intimated that in the profession he

objections .- They would have some force if in her service. they were addressed to us in the name of the M. Dupin followed, and was succeeded by

ledged that Belgium is strangely out of favour. As soon as the grand revolution which sepa- England, Austria and Russia are each strain-

once more threatened with falling again into a follows with so inuch distinction if members chaos. [Cheers in the centre.] What were were impelled by no other motive than a sorded we able to say to Belgium ? " You wish to interest, a vile love of fuscre. (Murmurs.) Far elect a chief ? but in this important choice do be it from me to express any such thought. I not forget what you owe to France. who has am convinced they are moved by a love of orprotected you, when you could not stand alone der, and a desire to succour the unfortunate. -do not deprive her of her repose, which might Let them, therefore, allow us to be actuated by be compromised-do not call a prince whose the same noble sentiment. For myself, indiviname might serve for malevolence and in- dually, I have twice caught the words-" He trigue." 'The objections are followed up, and wishes to become a Marshal."

we are told-"You meessantly proclaim the A Member.-You have avowed it yourself. principle of non intervention, and yet what do General Lumarque.-I will add but one you do ? Is it not to intervene to impose upon word. Let the Hon, member but read the inthe Dutch and the Belgian an armistice, threat- cription engraved on the tomb at St. Helena, ening which ever should refuse it with all the and he will find that my utmost ambition ought wrath of Europe ? [Hear.] Is it not to in- to be satisfied. This inscription has purchased tervene to restrain Belgium in the choice of a every drop of blood in my veins, and the only Sovereign ?" I do not seek to weaken these favor I ask of my country is that I may shed it

independent nation, but has ever formed a Chambre, the crowd said that the true questions of foreign policy, which engaged the atten-For the first time the Belgians now appeal tion of all France, had not been discussed at to the world to become an independent people. the meeting, and a wish was loudly expressed

part of some empire.

France, attentive to this generous resolution, that they might meet to-morrow. supported it in the conferences at London. M. E. Salverte followed on the same side, procity of good will-that her territory may not them laid down for herself.

France, by her useful intervention, has obtain- who said-If the Government can cause Poland ed the recognition of the independence of Bel- to be respected by treaties, and place her ungrum by Europe. But to this recognition der the shelter of universal neutrality, it will Europe attaches the condition that the peace have a title to our gratitude and that of Eushall not be disturbed. Is this intervention. rope ; it will have gathered a palm that may monarch, France demands of Belgium a reci- dictate laws to other nations, but will not have

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, St. John N. B. 3d March, 1830. \$ or before the 1st April next, from such Persons as may be disposed to rent the following peices of Government Land at Fredericton, viz :--The Six Lots numbered 41-to 46 opposite the

