

## EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

[Extracts from the latest English Papers.]  
Court of Chancery—Lincoln's-Inn, Monday.  
EMERSON V. GROVER.

The Lord Chancellor gave his judgment in this matter, which had been argued some days ago. The application to him was to discharge an order for a writ of *ne exeat regno* against the defendant, who was executor of a testator who died in India. The plaintiff, the widow of the testator, filed her bill for an account and administration of the assets; and, to prevent the defendant from leaving the country until he complied with the prayer of her bill, she obtained an order for the writ upon her affidavit that there was 500*l.* due to her from the defendant. The defendant, upon having put in his answer, and endeavouring to show that nothing was due from him, applied for the discharge of that order. The answer admitted an account, and was not explicit enough to disprove the claim. The affidavit, at all events, was so positively sworn, that the Court could not discharge the order; but the motion to be refused without costs.

Upon the application of Mr. PARNER, Counsel for the defendant, representing that the defendant had urgent business abroad, the writ of *ne exeat regno* was ordered to be withdrawn, upon the defendant giving security to abide the result of the suit to the amount sworn in plaintiff's affidavit, the plaintiff's Counsel (Mr. Dixon) consenting.

**EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.**—On Wednesday se'night, Mr. Sampson Warwick, of Mount St. James, near St. Austell, accidentally ran a pin into one of his arms; the wound was trivial, and the accident did not attract any notice until a few hours after, when a violent inflammation took place, which ended in mortification and death within forty-eight hours. The deceased was in his 27th year.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE IN THAMES-STREET.**—The repairs of the new London Custom-House, which some time ago fell in, owing to some defect in the foundation of that structure of the late Mr. Peto's, amounted to upwards of 200,000*l.* whilst the bonds given by Mr. Peto's sureties for the due performance of the contract did not exceed 32,000*l.* A proposition has been made to the executors of Mr. Peto, the architect, or builder, to pay 16,000*l.* damages, and the law costs incurred (about 7,000*l.* more), in full discharge of all demands; to which the latter acceded, requiring, however, three years time to wind up Mr. Peto's affairs, before the payment of this sum should be insisted upon.

**THE RHINOCEROS.**—One of these huge animals has been shipped at Calcutta, in the Edinburgh Castle, and is on its passage to this country. It is a very furious animal, stands 8 feet high, and is about 11 feet long. It has been for several years in the possession of one of the Rajahs of India, who would only part with it on condition of having in exchange a full pack of English hounds, which were taken out last year. It has been insured for 1500*l.* and is destined to take up his abode at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. There has not been an animal of this description in England for 15 years.

**WEAVING.**—Notwithstanding the poverty and wretchedness of the hand-loom weavers in Lancashire, we are credibly informed that it is with the greatest difficulty hands can be obtained to put to power-loom. Within the last twelve months upwards of 500 persons have been added to the stock of power-loom weavers in the different establishments in this town, and there is yet employment sufficient for 100 hands more, could they be obtained.—*Stockport Ad.*

A bottle has been found on shore at the back of the Head, containing a paper with the following inscription on it:—"This bottle was thrown overboard from the Friends of London, James Comfort, master, in lat. 49. 40. N, long 23. 8. W. This is intended to ascertain the current. Whoever picks it up is requested to acknowledge it by publication.—April 23, 1831." The bottle was covered with shells of large size.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

**PARISIAN CONSPIRACY.**—A conspiracy has been detected in the French capital, and defeated as soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the Citizen King. His Kingdom, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half-faced fellowship."

**LISBON.**—Several ships of war belonging to Pedro's piratical squadron have already appeared in the Tagus, and all is alarm and anxiety here.

**HAMBURG.**—It is confidently rumored here, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia refuse to ratify the treaty with Belgium.

**St. Petersburg.**—Extraordinary activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers from the French and British Cabinets arrive almost daily.

### FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of January 3.

**Mobilization of the National Guard.**—The discussion of the bill for modifying the 6th Chapter of the Law of the 22d March 1831, upon the National Guard, as far as relates to the Mobile National Guard, was then proceeded with.

M. Cabet said that the Chamber ought to be informed how it happened that, while in all the debates which had taken place ministers had constantly represented the effective and indispensable force of the army at 500,000 men, it appeared from the budget that only 400,000 were actually under arms.

M. Charles Dupin (the reporter) summed up the general discussion, which was then declared to be closed.

The Chamber then proceeded to the consideration of the articles.

The President of the Council, in reply to a remark of General Demarcy on the insufficiency of the army said that the last levy of 80,000 men voted by the Chamber raised the effective force to the full amount of 500,000 troops of the Guards, 1,100,000 are armed & equipped of the line, and that out of 1,500,000 National Guards, 1,100,000 were armed, and supply an immediate reserve of 800,000 men to support the movements of the regular army.

"Gentlemen," continued he, "the government has not to reproach itself with any act of neglect or want of precaution. Let any danger whatever arise, every measure will be found prepared to meet it, and an innumerable multitude will be ready to rush to the defence of the territories of France. The government, through me, renews to you the most positive assurance that nothing has been neglected in this respect. Its most ardent wish and anxious care has been and continues to be to cause the independence and honour of the nation to be respected."

The Chamber then proceeded to ballot on the assembly of the bill. The following is the result of the scrutiny:—

For the Bill, 205—Against it, 45—Majority, 160  
**SPEAKING OF SHIPS.**—The *SEMPHORE*, Marseilles paper, of the 4th instant, states that the shipowners of that place have found the means of rendering zinc in every respect equal-

ly applicable with copper, for covering the bottoms of vessels. By steeping the sheets of zinc in tallow, or vegetable grease of any kind, in which is infused about one tenth portion of verdigris, all kinds of adhesions on the outside, such as weeds, shells, &c.—are prevented.—The greatest objection to zinc, as a substitute for copper, has hitherto been owing to the impossibility of preserving its surface as clear from those adhesions as with respect to copper. The discovery by which this is now obviated will, according to the demonstrations of the Marseilles paper, procure a saving to shipowners, using zinc in lieu of copper, of 4-5ths of what the expense of the latter material has hitherto amounted to.

**MILITARY RESOURCES OF PRUSSIA.**—Prussia has at this moment, on the right bank of the Rhine, 200,000 of the finest troops in the world, with a train of 250 pieces of artillery. At Düsseldorf and its neighbourhood there is, further, an immense army of reserve, with a formidable train of artillery; while the chain of fortresses, which extend from Cleves to the frontiers of Rhenish Bavaria, are abundantly furnished with every munition of war, and have been rendered nearly impregnable. Those troops are in the highest possible state of efficiency, kept ready to move at a moment's notice, panting for an appeal to arms, and confident of success. Nothing can be finer than the appearance of the Prussian troops under arms.—They are all handsome young men, with an erect martial carriage; they perform with the utmost rapidity the most complex manoeuvres, and are steady as walls. Their uniform is martial, beautifully made, and unvaried throughout the army. The over-nice attention of the King to the personal appearance of his troops has been much ridiculed; their swelling chests, padded arms, compressed waists, and flowing curls, giving them an appearance more suitable to the drawing room than the camp.

**FINE POLONIA.**—While the German papers amuse the world with accounts of the mercurial intentions of the Autocrat to the Poles, which, as these voracious oracles of despotism inform us, he is prevented from putting in practice by a powerful faction of Nobles in his own dominions,—the reign of terror is established at Warsaw, and proscription, banishment, and confiscation, are the order of the day. The patriots, who relied on the capitulation of Warsaw, and who either remained or returned to their native countries have found what other subjugated countries have learnt by fatal experience,—that Russia is not more distinguished for the barbarous ferocity of her conquests than for her *Politic faith*. They have found that, in spite of capitulation or treaty, Russia assumes the power of disposing of the life and liberty and fortune of every man in Poland; they have found that the promised clemency of the barbarians means nothing else but the miseries and torments of a persecution less expeditious, but less effective in its destructive consequences, than immediate extermination by the sword.

**RUM LIQUOR.**—It is stated in an American paper that a process has been invented by which rum is converted into gas, which affords a clear and brilliant light.

**EGYPT.**—Extract of a letter received from Alexandria:—"It has now pleased God to relieve us from the plague of the cholera morbus, which has afflicted this country in an appalling degree, having in one short month, swept away upwards of 100,000 people. The attack is sudden, and death ensues in a few hours, generally in four to seven. Bleeding has been found the most effective remedy here on the first appearance of the symptom. The deaths in Cairo are stated at 32,000; Rosetta 2,000; Alexandria 5,000. Although there are several anti-contagionists here, yet the disease appeared to be decidedly contagious, having come regularly along with the pilgrims from Mecca, breaking out on their arrival at every resting place—viz. Suez, Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria. Another proof, that out of at least 100 Frank families, who kept strict quarantine, there have only been two deaths—viz. the Spanish Consul and the English Dragoon. The former admitted into his house his two sons, who arrived from Syria when the disease was at the height, and it is supposed that their luggage might have been infected by the porters who carried it. Indeed, the Franks who have fled have suffered more than those who remained, they having had to go through the fire to get on ship board. A great many of the vessels which left this with passengers have had the disease on board, and a number of the passengers have died."

**BRAZIL.**—Here, too, the government is busily engaged in studying the nature of, and forming plans of protection against, the cholera. The infant Emperor and his sisters are almost state prisoners, while the factions struggle with each other for the possession of his power. All the scenes inseparable from a minority in a new country, of different nations, are daily acted at Rio de Janeiro.

**RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE POLES.**—In the fortress of Zamosse twelve state prisoners were found, some of whom had been incarcerated for six years without having undergone a trial, and whose names are only known to the commander of the castle. In the dungeons of Harenanski, in Warsaw, was found a victim of the Russian Police, who had been kept in solitary confinement for ten years, and whose fate was entirely unknown to his friends and relations. Respectable inhabitants of Warsaw were often taken and lodged before the Grand Duke, without the formality of a trial or the specification of a charge. Some were even in the same unlawful manner made to break stones or wheel barrows in the streets or highways, like galley slaves. Persons of rank were frequently taken from their homes, immured in prison, and dismissed, after several weeks incarceration, without knowing what alleged offence had provoked such a wanton exercise of power. State offenders were carried out of the country to Russian prisons, and attempts were made to give them a journey to Siberia, which was only prevented by the threats of suicide on the part of the victims.

We now learn with regret, that besides the enormities exercised by the members of the Club at Warsaw, similar cruelties were committed in Molin and Plezk. It now seems certain that Chlopicki, as well as Skrzynski, was displaced by the intrigues of Krnkowicki.—The following verses, which contain the history of the revolution, are in circulation here:—

Chlop nas Zdrzizil,  
Skrzynka nas Zamknela.  
Kruk oczy wydziobal.  
Ryba utopila.

The peasant betrayed us,  
The Chest enclosed us.  
The Raven picked out our eyes.  
The Fish despoiled us.

The first words in the four verses, in the original, are the roots of the names of Chlopicki, Skrzynski, Krukowicki and Rybinski.  
**ROYAL FRACAS.**—The recent marriage of the Infante Don Sebastian to a Neapolitan Princess, the sister of the Queen of Spain, has given rise to some violent scenes in the interior of the royal family at Madrid. The Princess de-

Beira, the Infante, was not favourable to the marriage; and employed all her influence to oppose it. She wished her son to marry a Portuguese Princess; but to this union the Infante evinced a decided repugnance. A warm discussion ensued between the mother, the son, and some other members of the family, the young Princess, together with several of his relatives, insisted on the marriage d' inclination. This irritated the mother to such a degree, that she attacked her son, in a violent fit of rage, and, but for the interference of those present, she would have probably have inflicted upon him a mortal blow. The Princess was with some difficulty appeased; and to obviate the recurrence of similar scenes, the King has ordered that the door communicating from her apartments to those of her son shall be fastened up as a friend and ally.

**TRIESTE, Dec. 18.**—According to intelligence from Rhodes, of Nov. 22d, the Egyptian fleet had arrived off Tripoli and Syria with troops. The land forces had advanced as far as Jerusalem, without meeting with any opposition. The Pacha of St. John d'Acre, who some years ago had been treated by the Porte as a rebel, but through the intercession of the Viceroy had obtained his pardon, announced to Ibrahim Pacha that he would receive him as a friend and ally.

**LONDON, Jan. 6.**—The accounts by the Lisbon mail this morning are to the 21st Dec.—The Official Gazette contains state papers which show the preparations which Miguel is making for the anticipated descent upon his dominions.

(official.) Lisbon, Dec. 11.  
Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice.

The remainder of the rebels, who, after having been vanquished and dispersed in 1823, took refuge in the Island of Terceira, having conceived the mad and rash project of effecting a landing in some part of the sea-ports of Portugal, supported by the Emperor of Brazil, who succeeded in negotiating in France a loan with some capitalists, and having enlisted some mercenaries of other nations, and as the said loan have not much augmented their pecuniary resources, and their force is small, even reckoning those mercenaries whose madness and presumption can make them venture to expose themselves to the blows of the numerous disciplined, brave, and faithful army, and the resistance of a nation which prizes above all things its Religion and its King; and if they did so, would certainly come to seek their total ruin, and give to Portugal that tranquility and prosperity which it formerly enjoyed; and of which the revolutionists have deprived it; nevertheless it being proper to take all measures of precaution in case the said project should not be entirely frustrated. It is his Majesty's pleasure that, besides the other measures which have been adopted, your Excellency should order the territorial magistrates subordinate to you to exercise the greatest vigilance with respect to any suspicious persons who may be in their districts, in order to check and repress them if they should attempt in any manner to injure the good cause, and to disturb public order and security, and also to afford as far as in them lies, the most zealous and active cooperation to the military authorities; especially to take particular care to see as far as possible, the inconveniences which the people must feel from the putting in motion of a great part of the army. Therefore his Majesty, who loves like a father his subjects, who justly merit it by their constant and unshaken fidelity, will have all care taken to lessen the inconveniences which circumstances necessarily cause to fall on them.

God preserve your Excellency.  
Palace of Queluz, 8th Dec. 1831.  
LUIZ DE PAULO FURTADO DE CASTRO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Siz. Joaquim Gomes de Silva Belfort

Lisbon, Dec. 15.—His Majesty by a decree of Dec. 9, considering the enthusiasm, fidelity and discipline of the corps of the army in marching from their quarters to the points assigned them for the defense of the kingdom, especially those of the second line, has been pleased to order that all soldiers of the corps of the second line, who have incurred the penalties attached to desertion for the first or second time, shall receive entire pardon if they join their respective corps within the term of 30 days.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We copy the following additional articles from the New York Record, received by the Western Mail:—

The Albany, from Haver, brings our latest news, being Paris dates to the 12th Jan. and London to the 10th. They however furnish nothing of much importance. The difficulty between Holland and the London Conference remains unsettled, and some fears are expressed of war being the ultimate result.

Warlike operations between the Pacha of Egypt and the Porte are announced. The creation of 40 or 50 new Peers to carry the Reform Bill in England, it is positively declared will take place. We add the only advices we find relating to the Cholera.

The House of Lords.—"The King," says the Times of Jan. 9th, "will create as many Peers as are, or as circumstances may show to be, necessary for carrying the great anti-revolutionary and constitutional project for the reorganization of the representative privileges of England. Some Peers will be created immediately; the rest in a short time. The Bill must pass and the aristocracy shall be saved in spite of themselves."

A London paper of the 11th, received in Paris on the 13th states that the Cabinet Council has finally agreed upon the number of new Peers to be created, and that it is definitely fixed at 45 or 50. Among others, Lord Dunraven, Lord Gormanstown, (an Irish Catholic) Lord Lismore, and Lord Rosmore, all Irishmen, are mentioned. These nominations are made to allay somewhat the jealousies of the Irish.

The rest of the new creation will consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones.

THE CHOLERA.—The following is the only information we have on this subject. It is not very intelligible.

Report of the Cholera received to-day, dated Jan. 8.—New cases, 29, recovered 24, died 9, remaining 99. Gatehead, new cases, 7, recovered 8, died 2, remaining 37. North Shields and Tynemouth, 1 new case, recovered 2, no deaths, remaining 10. Houghton, &c. new cases 4, recovered 2, died 2, remaining 12. Steadard.

Two days' report of the cholera cases received to-day, dated Jan. 9.—Sunderland, no new cases, recovered 1, died 1. Newcastle, new cases 60, recovered 64, died 19. Gatehead, new cases 14, recovered 51, died 13. North Shields and Tynemouth, new cases 2, recovered 1, no deaths, Houghton, &c. new cases 10, recovered 7, died 4, remaining 3. Haddington and vicinity, new cases 13, recovered 3, died 4.—*Globe.*

SUBJECTS OF A KING.

The following curious scene was lately

exhibited in the French Chamber of Deputies.

"Subjects" of the King.—On the following day the debate was opened by M. Montalivet, who, in defending the original proposition of the Government, made use of the following observations:—

"The Duke of Orleans is rich, but the King of the French is not so. Gentlemen, it is luxury which makes the prosperity of civilized countries. If you banish luxury from the Palace of the King, it will soon be banished from the houses of his subjects!" The mention of the word subjects is said to have instantaneously produced a degree of confusion, of which the annals of the reformed Chamber afford no parallel.

The Deputies of the extremes of the Chamber rose, and cried aloud, "the King has no subjects, those who make Kings are no longer subjects but citizens;" and during five minutes not a word could be heard except personal and outrageous cries against the *juste milieu*. M. Montalivet then endeavoured to go on, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Retract; there are no longer subjects in France. The country has been insulted." The tumult becoming every moment more and more discreditable to the Assembly, the President suspended the sitting, and retired. No Deputies, however, left the Chamber, but the noise continued with greater violence than ever. M. de Montalivet then left the Tribune, and engaged in a conversation with M. Perier, who evidently approved of what he had done, and encouraged him to persevere.

The Minister of Justice was in a state of great excitement, and cried aloud, "A-t-on jamais vu une chose semblable. N'est-ce pas une scene de la convention."

After a quarter of an hour of interruption the President returned into the Chamber, and M. de Montalivet, amidst considerable interruption, thus resumed his address:—"Every thing depends on the manner in which the word 'subjects' is understood [laughter and murmurs]. All Frenchmen are equal before the law, and between themselves—but the King is placed above all the rest of the nation, as a great principal. Legally, then, all Frenchmen are inferiors, and it was in this sense that I said we are all subjects."

A Deputy—"No, no, you have no right to say so."

M. Junien—"Strike out this word. Retract."

M. de Montalivet—"The position of the Royalty is the result of the charter. It is in virtue that we are subjects of the King." [a new and tumultuous movement here took place.]

M. Mangin—"We are the subjects of the law, and not of an individual will."

Odilon Barrot, having contended, in reply, that the title of King of the French involved no much idea of territorial vassalage as that contained in the old title of King of France, concluded thus:—"In public documents, in his relation with the nation, or part of the nation, the King has always abstained from the expression of 'subjects' of which we complain. The fact is, he knows his position better than any body. He knows how to appreciate the nature and the origin of his power; and when an individual, with a zeal more than indiscreet, instead of imitating his example, seeks to raise and to augment the Royal prerogative beyond due limits, we ought, for that reason, to protest against a word which approaches a system which appears to be revealed to us every day."

The Keeper of the Seals, in reply, observed, that "the King was the first subject of the law; and in this sense that the King was the living law. The King, I repeat, is the first subject of the law [very true]. There is no power above the law. Respect to the law, is submission. Obedience to the law only, but fidelity and affection to the King [yes, yes!—almost unanimous and prolonged bravos—very well, yes, yes—long live the King.] These are our doctrines, this our system, and we protest against all qualification, against every interpretation which may have escaped from too stormy susceptibility.—[Yes, yes! very well! prolonged bravos.]

M. Lafitte, and others in vain endeavoured afterwards to engage the attention of the Chambers. The discussion was abruptly closed.

Here the tumult again became so excessive that the President abruptly put on his hat, and adjourned the sitting to the following day. On Thursday the debate was resumed, with nearly equal violence. M. Barthe, the Keeper of the Seals, defended the use of the word "subjects" by Montalivet; and observed, that if they wanted precedents, they had only to go back to the Municipal commission, and they would find one. This commission, sitting at the Hotel de Ville, addressed to the King a report, which concluded in these words:—"We remain, with respect, your Majesty's very humble servants and faithful subjects." (long shouts of laughter.) This document was signed—Lobau, Puyravault, Schonen, and Mauguin.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.)

Friday, 24th February.

Mr. Simonds, from the Committee of Trade, submitted the following report, which he read, and is as follows:—

"That having under consideration the subject of the Revenue of the Province, they had prepared a Bill, under the title of 'A Bill for raising a Revenue in the Province, which he was directed to present to the House; and further, that in the opinion of the Committee, it is necessary to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to pray that His Excellency would appoint officers, to be under the direction of the principal Officers of the Customs, to attend to the collection of the duties imposed by the means and powers of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, upon goods, wares and merchandise imported by inland navigation, and by land; such officers to be allowed as a compensation for their services the same commission as deputy Treasurers are allowed to retain under the provisions of the Revenue laws of the Province."

The report, together with the Bill, as prepared by the committee, was then handed in at the Clerk's Table, and the report there again read.

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

The House went into committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

Mr. Vail in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the bill referred to them, the following resolution was moved in the committee:—

"Resolved, That the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, for sustaining the Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas 10. Nays 15.

And it was decided in the negative.

Tuesday, 28th February.

The House went into committee of the whole, in further consideration of ways and means of raising a Revenue in the Province, and passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, it be recommended to the House, that the Treasurer issue debentures, payable at the Treasury, with interest, to the amount of 25,000*l.* redeemable in eighteen months, to pay off warrants for roads and bridges throughout the Province.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following message

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 27th February 1832."

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor in answer to the address of the House of Assembly of the 22d instant, on the subject of the courts of Law, informs the House that he will cause a commission to be issued for investigating the forms and proceedings of the common and civil law courts and other Judicial institutions of the Province, as requested by the House."

"NEW-BRUNSWICK.

"Message to the House of Assembly, 27th February, 1832."

"ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

"The Lieutenant Governor in answer to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 22d instant, requesting information respecting the College, informs the House that the subject of that address requiring to be submitted to the College Council, a meeting for the purpose has been summoned, and the Lieutenant Governor will take an early opportunity of communicating the result to the Assembly."

Wednesday, 29th February.

On motion of Mr. Simonds.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House a proposition should immediately be made to His Majesty's Government that upon the condition, that all the crown Revenues levied, and collected, or hereafter to be levied and collected, in this Province, or which may arise from the sale of crown lands therein by His Majesty's Government, be placed under the control and management of the Provincial Legislature, this House will then make proper provision for the whole civil list of the Province:

And on like motion of Mr. Simonds,

Further resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to His Majesty, upon the subject of the crown Revenues, and civil list of the Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Simonds, Mr. Kinneir, and Mr. Chandler do compose the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Simonds,

The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill for raising a Revenue in the Province.

Mr. End in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the bill referred to them, and that in the committee it was moved, that the blank in the 1st Sec. of the said bill, imposing a duty on foreign Oken, be filled up with the sum of forty shillings, whereupon the committee divided as follows:—

Yeas 15. Nays 9.

And it was carried in the Affirmative.

The question was then taken upon filling up another blank in the same Section, imposing a duty on Wine not in bottles, with the sum of one shilling and sixpence, when the committee again divided as follows:—

Yeas 13. Nays 10.

And it was carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, 1st March.

On motion of Mr. Simonds,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint a sufficient number of officers, to be under the direction of the principal officers of the customs, to attend to the collection of the duties imposed by Acts of the Imperial Parliament upon goods, wares and merchandise, imported by inland navigation, and by land, and that such officers may be allowed the same commission for duties collected, as Deputy Treasurers are allowed to retain for duties collected under the provisions of the Act for raising a Revenue.

Ordered, That Mr. Simonds, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. S. Humbert, be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the address.

The Master in Chancery informed the House that he was desired to communicate the following:—

"Council Chamber, 29th February, 1832.

"Read a second time, the bill to enable the Province Treasurer to borrow the sum of ten thousand pounds for the public service of the Province.

"On motion of Mr. Justice Chipman, Resolved, That under the particular cir-