

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

[From the London Gazette.]

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 30th day of October 1831,
By a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Their Lordships this day took into consideration certain rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spreading of the disease, called Cholera Morbus in the United Kingdom, together with an account of the symptoms and treatment of the said disease; and were pleased to order that the same be printed and published in the Gazette, and circulated in all the principal ports, creeks, and other stations of the said United Kingdom, with a view that all persons may be made acquainted therewith, and conform themselves thereto.

W. L. BATHURST.

The measures of external precaution for preventing the introduction of the cholera morbus by a rigorous quarantine, have hitherto been found effectual, but as the disease approaches the neighbouring shores, not only is the necessity of increased vigilance more apparent, but it is also consistent with common prudence that the country should be prepared to meet the possible contingency of so dreadful a calamity. The intention of the following observations, therefore, is to submit to the public such suggestions as it appears to the Board of Health should either be immediately acted upon, or so far carried into operation as that, in any case, the country should not be found unprepared to the best means of providing for its internal protection.

To effect the prevention of the introduction of the disorder, the most active co-operation not only of the local authorities along the coast in the measures of the Government, but likewise the exercise of the utmost caution by all the inhabitants of such parts of the country becomes indispensably necessary. The quarantine regulations established by the Government are sufficient, it is confidently hoped, to prevent the disorder from being communicated through any intercourse with the Continent in the regular channel of trade or passage, but they cannot guard against its introduction by means of the secret and surreptitious intercourse which is known to exist between the coast of England and the opposite shores.

By such means this fatal disorder, in spite of all quarantine regulations, and of the utmost vigilance on the part of the Government, might be introduced into the United Kingdom; and it is clear that this danger can only be obviated by the most strenuous efforts on the part of all persons of any influence, to put a stop to such practices; the utmost exertions should be used to effect this end. The Magistrates, the Clergy, and all persons residing on the coast is hoped will endeavour to impress upon the population of their different districts (and particularly of the retired villages along the shore) the danger to which they expose themselves by engaging in illicit intercourse with persons coming from the continent; and should appeal to their fears in warning them of the imminent risk which they incur by holding any communication with smugglers, and others who may evade the quarantine regulations.

To meet the other objects adverted to in the introduction, namely, to prepare for the possible contingency of the country being visited by this disorder, as well as to assist in its prevention, it is recommended that in every town and village, commencing with those on the coast, there should be established a local board of health, to consist of the Chief and other Magistrates, the Clergyman of the parish, two or more Physicians or Medical Practitioners, and three or more of the principal inhabitants; and one of the Medical members should be appointed to correspond with the Board of Health in London.

Every large town should be divided into districts, having a district Committee of two or three members, one of whom should be of the medical profession, to watch over its health, and to give the earliest information to the Board of Health in the town, whose instructions they will carry into effect.

As the most effectual means of preventing the spreading of any pestilence, has always been found to be the immediate separation of the sick from the healthy, it is of the utmost importance that the very first cases of cholera which may appear, should be made known as early as possible; concealment of the sick would not only endanger the safety of the public, (as success in the treatment of the cholera has been found mainly to depend on medical assistance having been given in the earliest stage of the disease) would likewise deprive the patient of his best chance of recovery.

To carry into effect the separation of the sick from the healthy, it would be very expedient that one or more houses should be kept in view in each town or its neighbourhood, as places to which every case of the disease, as soon as detected, might be removed, provided the family of the affected person consent to such removal, and in case of refusal, a conspicuous mark ("Sick") should be placed in front of the house, to warn persons that it is in quarantine; and even when persons with the disease shall have been removed, and the house shall have been purified, the word ("Caution") should be substituted, as denoting suspicion of the disease, and the inhabitants of such house should not be at liberty to move out or communicate with other persons, until, by the authority of the local board, the mark shall have been removed.

In some towns it may be found possible to appropriate a public hospital to this purpose, or should any barrack exist in the neighbourhood, it might, under the authority of the Commander of the Forces, be similarly applied.

Wherever it may be allowed to remove the sick from their own habitations to the previously selected and detached buildings, the houses from which they have been so removed, as well as the houses in which the sick have chosen to remain, should be thoroughly purified in the following manner:

Decayed articles, such as rags, cordage, papers, old clothes, hangings, should be burnt; filth of every description removed, clothing and furniture should be submitted to copious effusions of water, and boiled in a strong ley; drains and privies thoroughly cleansed by streams of water and chloride of lime; ablution of wood work should be performed by a strong ley of soap and water; the walls of the house, from the cellar to the garret, should be hot lime-washed, all loose and decayed pieces of plastering should be removed.

Free and continued admission of fresh air to all parts of the house and furniture should be enjoined for at least a week.

It is impossible to impress too strongly the necessity of extreme cleanliness and free ventilation, they are points of the very greatest importance, whether in the houses of the sick, or generally as a measure of precaution.

It is recommended that those who may fall victims to this formidable disease, should be buried in a detached ground in the vicinity of the house that may have been selected for the reception of cholera patients. By this regulation it is intended to confine as much as possible every source of infection to one spot; on the same principle, all persons who may be employed in the removal of the sick from their own houses, as well as those who may attend upon cholera patients in the capacity of nurses, should live apart from the rest of the community.

It should be here observed, that the fewer the number of persons employed in these duties, the better, as then the chance of spreading the infection by their means will then be diminished.

Wherever objections arise to the removal of the sick from the healthy, or other causes exist to render such a step not advisable, the same prospect of success in extinguishing the seeds of the pestilence cannot be expected.

Much, however, may be done, even in these difficult circumstances, by following the same principles of prudence, and by avoiding all unnecessary communication with the public out of doors; all articles of food, or other necessities required by the family, should be placed in front of the house, and received by one of the inhabitants of the house, after the person delivering them shall have retired.

Until the time during which the contagion of cholera lies dormant in the human frame has been more accurately ascertained, it will be necessary for the sake of perfect security, that convalescents from the disease, and those who have had any communication with them should be kept under observation for a period of not less than twenty days.

The occupiers of each house, where the disease may occur, or be supposed to have occurred, are enjoined to report the fact immediately to the local board of health in the town where they reside, in order that the professional member of such board, may immediately visit, report, and if permitted to do so, cause the patient to be removed to the place appointed for the sick.

In every town the name and residence of each of the members of the district committee should be fixed on the doors of the church, or other conspicuous place.

All intercourse with any infected town, and the neighbouring country, must be prevented by the best means within the power of the Magistrates who shall have to make regulations for the supply of provisions; but such regulations are intended only for extreme cases; and the difficulty of carrying such a plan into effect on any extended scale will undoubtedly be great, but, as a precaution of great importance it is most essential that it should be an object of consideration, in order to guard against the spreading of infection.

Other measures, of a more coercive nature, may be rendered expedient for the common safety, if unfortunately so fatal a disease should ever show itself in this country in the terrific way in which it has appeared in various parts of Europe; and it may become necessary to draw troops, or a strong body of police, around infected places, so as utterly to exclude the inhabitants from all intercourse with the country; and we feel sure what is demanded for the common safety of the state, will always be acquiesced in with a willing submission to the necessity which imposes it.

The Board particularly invites attention to a fact confirmed by all the communications received from abroad, viz. that the poor, ill fed, and unhealthy part of the population, and especially those who have been addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and indulgence in irregular habits, have been the greatest sufferers from the disease, and that the infection has been the most virulent, and has spread more rapidly and extensively in the districts of towns where the streets are narrow, and the population crowded, and where little or no attention has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation. They are aware of the difficulty of removing the evils referred to, but they trust that attention thus awakened will insure the most active endeavours of all Magistrates, resident Clergymen, and persons of influence or authority, to promote their mitigation, and as the amount of danger, and the necessity of precaution, may become more apparent, they will look with increased confidence to the individual exertions of those who may be enabled to employ them beneficially in furtherance of the suggestions above stated.

Board of Health, College of Physicians, October 20, 1831.

The following are the early symptoms of the disease in its most marked form, as it occurred to the observation of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry, at St. Petersburg, corroborated by the accounts from other places where the disease has prevailed:

Giddiness, sick stomach, nervous agitation, intermittent, slow, or small pulse, cramps beginning at the tips of the fingers and toes, and rapidly approaching the trunk, give the first warning.

Vomiting or purging, or both these evacuations of a liquid like rice-water or whey, or barley water come on; the features become sharp and contracted, the eye sinks, the look is expressive of terror and wildness; the lips, face, neck, hands, and feet, and soon after the thighs, arms and whole surface assume a leaden, blue, purple, black, or deep brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, varying in shade with the intensity of the attack. The fingers and toes are reduced in size, the skin and soft parts covering them are wrinkled, shrivelled and folded; the nails put on a bluish pearly white; the larger superficial veins are marked by flat lines of a deeper black; the pulse becomes either small as a thread, and scarcely vibrating, or else totally extinct.

The skin is deadly cold and often damp, the tongue always moist, often white and loaded, but flabby and chilled like a piece of dead flesh. The voice is nearly gone, the respiration quick, irregular, and unperfectly performed. The patient speaks in a whisper. He struggles for breath, and often lays his hand on his heart to point out the seat of his distress. Sometimes there are rigid spasms of the legs, thighs, and loins. The secretion of urine is totally suspended; vomiting and purgings, which are far from being the most important or dangerous symptoms, and which in a very great number of cases of the disease, have not been profuse, or have been arrested, by medicine early in the attack, succeed.

It is evident that the most urgent and peculiar symptom of the disease is the sudden depression of the vital powers; proved by the diminished action of the heart, the coldness of the surface and extremities, and the stagnant state of the whole circulation. It is important to advert to this fact, as pointing out the instant measures which may safely and beneficially be employed where medical aid cannot immediately be procured. All means tending to restore the circulation and maintain the warmth of the body should be had recourse to without delay. The patients should always immediately be put

to bed, wrapped up in hot blankets, and warmth should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated frictions with flannels and camphorated spirits; poultices of mustard and linseed (equal parts) to the stomach, particularly where pain and vomiting exists; similar poultices to the feet and legs, to restore their warmth. The returning heat of the body may be promoted by bags containing hot salt or bran applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sustaining the circulation, white wine whey, with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal volatile, in the dose of a teaspoonful in hot water, frequently repeated, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cayenne, in a wine glass of water, may be administered; with the same view, where the stomach will bear it, warm broth with spice may be employed. In very severe cases, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given, in any of the warm drinks previously recommended.

These simple means are proposed as resources in the incipient stage of the disease, where medical aid has not yet been obtained.

In reference to the further means to be adopted in the treatment of this disease, it is necessary to state, that no specific remedy has yet been ascertained; nor has any plan of cure been sufficiently recommended by success to warrant its express recommendation from authority.

The Board have already published a detailed statement of the methods of treatment adopted in India, and of the different opinions entertained as to the use of bleeding, emetics, calomel, opium, &c. There is reason to believe that more information on this subject may be obtained from those parts of the continent where the disease is now prevailing; but even should it be otherwise, the greatest confidence may be reposed in the intelligence and zeal which the medical practitioners of this country will employ in establishing an appropriate method of cure.

Henry Hallford, President of the Board.

FRANCE.

London, Nov. 16.—The Paris papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, (11th, 12th, and 13th), the former of which ought to have reached us before, but for the hasty and uncalculated quarantine regulations of the French Government, contain, now that they have come to hand, but little to occasion any regret at the interruption to their regular delivery which has taken place. We find French politics almost at the point where we last left them; the Peageage question is still the topic of interest, and as little as ever known with any certainty as to its ultimate destiny. Monday was the day upon which, by the concurrent admissions of all the speculators, this important Bill was to be presented to the Chamber of Peers, and as the time neared for the discussion, public anxiety seemed to be, that all means of seduction had been tried, but without success, and there remained now no alternative for the vindication of Ministerial ascendancy but the creation of a new batch of Peers. To this, as we have before stated, his Majesty is known to be averse; and, besides, difficulties have arisen to its practical operation, strongly calculated to discourage those of the Ministry who were most warmly intent upon urging him to the adoption of it.

The great embarrassment seems to be in finding qualified persons to accept the burden of the Peageage for the specific and limited purpose of destroying the order itself, and to lace all the odium from their caste which the admitted objects of their creation must of necessity subject them to.

This disinclination "to serve" has not been without its influence upon the councils of the Ministry; but still we are assured that M. Casimir Perier is unshaken in his resolve of carrying through the measure of the *herdite*, and that he is determined to stake his political reputation upon the result. Public opinion, to be sure, has already so strongly expressed itself that he has left but a limited field indeed of discretion. We are told that, even upon the delicate and dangerous experiment of a new creation of Peers, he is resolved to adventure; and the columns of the *Moniteur* will be evidence at once of his consciousness of the only means left him to carry his measure through, and of the firmness with which he is prepared to face all the consequences of a step which he deems expedient and indispensable. The concerns of the army are never a matter of indifference to France, and the debates on Thursday last were associated with the era of Napoleon, and referring more especially to the descendants of Marshal Ney, whom Napoleon called the "brave of the brave," they were viewed with especial interest. The affecting, though unadvised address of M. Lafitte upon the occasion, which we have already reported, had become the theme of universal praise. The observations of M. Sebastiani drew credit to his heart, but the favour with which all allusions to the great name which is the presiding spirit of these army discussions is received, bodes no good, and cannot be acceptable to the present government of France.

Toulon, Nov. 3.—The *Aviso* says: we are assured that orders are come to have the Algerians and Marengo ready to put to sea, as well as other ships of our squadron, to go and reduce the Bedouins, who have taken possession of Bonas, and even to bombard the town, if necessary. They will at the same time take on board the 55th, and 11th regiments of the line, and land them at Algiers, where they are going to take the place of two regiments that return to France.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, October 22.—On the 29th instant, the anniversary of Don Miguel's birth-day, there was a review of the troops—6,000 of the line and 3,000 police; and although 400 miles had been previously distributed to each regiment in order to excite their enthusiasm, not a single viva could be drawn from them, even in the presence of Don Miguel himself; only a few were given by the rabble and vagabonds collected and paid for that purpose by the heads of the police. The Conde de Barbaena, Adjutant-General, was completely dismayed on observing the coldness of the troops in the presence of Don Miguel, and afterwards declared that in case of invasion by Don Pedro, unless Don Miguel possessed the courage to put himself at the head of the troops (a thing not very probable from the cowardice of the individual), he (the Count) did not expect the troops would fire a single shot.

London, Nov. 16.—We understand that the engagement of persons to go out with the intended expedition against Portugal has been discontinued within the last few days. A large sum of money, it is said, has been expended at the different depots.

Madrid, Oct. 31.—The attention of our cabinet is much engaged by the reports respecting Portugal and Don Pedro's expedition. The politicians pretend that, but for this circumstance, the Ministry would have been modified in the spirit of the party which has ever opposed the anti-salique law.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—The Porte is in the greatest emotion, the Divan is repeatedly assembled, and the Reis Effendi is in constant communication with European Dragomen. It is confidently stated that fresh negotiations with regard to Greece have been opened, and that the Conference of London, seeing the lamentable state to which that country is reduced, has applied to the Porte to consent to a new set of boundaries, which would give to the Greeks, the frontiers proposed by the first project of the Conference, promising at the same time an indemnity to Turkey for the concession.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—On the 5th inst. a natural phenomenon, such as few persons remember, and the effect of which has been most destructive, filled with terror the inhabitants of this country, who are at the same time suffering under all kinds of evils. After an uncommon sultry night, threatening clouds rose about 6 in the morning in the horizon, to the south and west, and a noise between thunder and tempest, and yet not to be compared with either, increased every moment, and the inhabitants of the capital, roused from their slumber, awaited with anxious expectation the issue of this threatening phenomenon. Their uncertainty was not of long duration; lumps of ice as large as a man's foot falling first singly and then like a thick shower of stones, which destroyed every thing that they came in contact with. The oldest persons do not remember ever to have seen such hail stones. Some were picked up half an hour afterwards which weighed over a pound. This dreadful storm passed over Constantinople and along the Bosphorus over Therapia, Bujukdere, and Belgrade, and the fairest part of the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage just commenced was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, and even some persons, are said to have been killed; an innumerable quantity are wounded, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides that scarcely a window has escaped in all the country, the force of the falling masses of ice, was so great, that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered like musket-balls planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and from the slight way in which the houses are built, almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs that have nothing to keep off the wet besides tiles, innumerable families are not much more comfortable than in a bivouac. If, in addition to this, we consider that in consequence of the burning of Pera, and the great fires in Constantinople itself, many have no shelter whatever, and recollect besides the plague which continues to spread, and the cases of cholera which still occur, both together indeed make the whole a most gloomy picture.

A journal in the Turkish and French languages will shortly be published here, by order of the Sultan, and under the special direction of a commission appointed for that purpose. The prospectus of this journal, which is to be published once a week, has been printed in the Turkish language and distributed among the public.

GREECE.

London, Oct. 30.—Since the deplorable events of the 9th October, tranquility has not been interrupted at Napoli. This state of things is solely owing to the rigorous measures adopted by the commission of administration, which, however, will have some difficulty in maintaining its ground, till the trial of Georgakiet, on the meeting of the National Assembly.

It seems that the inhabitants of Maina are preparing to march against Napoli, to deliver the members of the family of Mavromichalis. It is evident that the state of affairs in this country is rather critical; indeed, so much so, that it is impossible to see the result.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—The journals contain a very long report from Prince Paskevitch on the storming and taking of Warsaw. The report, which details all the operations of the two days, concludes with an account of the cannon, &c. which fell into the hands of the Russians. Among them are 132 pieces of cannon, 2,000,000 of cartridges, a vast quantity of military stores of every description, immense magazines of provisions, including 10,000 casks of oats. In the city under the arsenal, a cannon foundry, a powder mill, and a salt petre manufactory; several manufactories of arms, in which 12,000 muskets were nearly finished; there was an hospital, with 11,000 patients, most of them wounded Poles. During the action 3,000 prisoners were taken, among whom were 60 staff and superior officers; many more must have perished during the attack by the burning of the buildings, and the destructive fire of our numerous artillery, which during the two days expended 29,000 cartridges. Besides the above-mentioned prisoners, above 4,000 soldiers of the Polish army have come to us. 1,200 generals and officers have quitted the ranks and the service of the insurgents. Our loss during the two days' desperate conflict could not be small. Among the killed are Major-Generals Van Briegen and Jessimawitch; and nine Colonels, eight Generals (among whom is Count Witt), and twelve Colonels received wounds or contusions.

The artillery had 40 staff and superior officers killed and wounded, among whom are 8 commanders of brigades or companies; 100 artillery-men are killed, and 300 wounded; 800 artillery horses were killed, and 8 powder wagons blown up. The whole loss of the army is 3,000 killed, including 63 officers, and 7,500 wounded, including 445 officers. Half of the latter have already joined their regiments again and it is to be hoped that a great number of the wounded soldiers will soon be able to return to the ranks.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—Letters from Lemberg say that General Rudiger has repeatedly demanded that the remains of the Polish army, which have sought refuge in our territory, should be given up; but this demand has been refused, by the Emperor's commands.

Several Generals of the Polish army, Romarino, Langermann, &c. are now at Brunn; all receive daily from our government 12 francs, the same as prisoners of war; most of them have, however, declined this assistance. The French receive passports to go to France, by way of Iglau and Ratibon. The Poles are at liberty to choose a place of residence in the Austrian States.

Warsaw, Oct. 31.—The journals contain the manifestos of the Emperor Nicholas, prohibiting the officers of the corps of Romarino, Kaminski, and Rybinski, from returning to the kingdom of Poland, or any part of the Russian Empire, because they continued in arms after the capitulation and submission of Warsaw and the kingdom, in contempt of the orders of the Polish Commander-in-Chief.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—The exchange of Couriers with Paris is extremely active. Two arrived yesterday from Paris, and one was dispatched thither. It is supposed that the general reduction of the armies of Europe so often spoken of is the subject of these frequent communications. The Austrian army is reduced nearly one-half by the numerous furloughs, and it now remains to be seen whether the French Government has the will and the power to follow the example. It now depends on it to conciliate the friendship of Europe, to dispel the mistrust which the revolution of July excited, and to realize the declared wish of establishing a system of general peace. All the political questions that remain to be determined are not calculated to change the will of the Powers declared in favour of our common object. After the decision of the London Conference, the affairs of Holland and Belgium can be no essential obstacle, as neither party can venture to oppose the execution of it. We have little news from Poland. From Constantinople there is nothing important. The plague was abating, in consequence, as it was supposed, of the change of the weather that succeeded the dreadful storm of hail. The taking of Warsaw had excited much sensation, as the Poles living at Constantinople had proclaimed that it was impossible.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Paris, Nov. 8.—We learn from indisputable authority, that since the presentation of the 24 articles to the King of Holland, the Minister of the King of Prussia at the Hague has received from his government orders to insist upon the immediate ratification of the treaty in the most decisive and strict terms. A positive demonstration has been, and we can give this as a direct contradiction to the pretended tacit consent of the northern Powers to the refusal of King William.

The Prussian Government has not only refused to the full extent the engagements made in its name by its representatives to the Conference, but also desired that a communication, direct and from itself, might be made, in order to testify still further its approbation of all the decisions made in common by all the Powers to secure the maintenance of peace.

After this step on the part of the Prussian Government, and the presence of the English fleet at the mouth of the Scheldt, there is reason to believe that the actual answer of the King of Holland—that is to say, his acceptance of the treaty—will not long be delayed.

ALGERES.

Oct. 30.—We have news of Gen. Boyer, El Hammy, Lieutenant of the Emperor of Morocco, has attacked him for eight days together, and during the whole time the troops were under arms from 4 in the morning till half past 9 in the evening. This Scherif has now retired to Mascara. General Boyer is threatened with a fresh attack with the cannon of that place. Mascara has been delivered up to El Hammy by the 200 Turks who defended that place; nevertheless he has caused them all to be cruelly massacred.

Two Marequins, spies of El Hammy, have been shot; their effects, which have been sold, produced 20,164 francs. Four sailors of Orzen who sold provisions to the Arabs have had the same fate.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 25, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week,
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQUIRE.

Savings Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

By Authority.



LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On Thursday last, pursuant to Proclamation, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly met at Fredericton. At 1 o'clock P. M. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly. The House attended accordingly, when His Excellency delivered the following Speech to both Houses:—

"Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I HAVE availed myself of as early an opportunity of meeting you for the first time in General Assembly, as I thought would be consistent with your convenience, and a due regard to the public service.

"It affords me great pleasure to find, from the concurring testimony of those best acquainted with the subject, as well as from my own short experience and observation, that I may congratulate you on the prosperous and improving state of the Agriculture of the Province. The encouragement of that great and permanent branch of industry, upon which the great body of the people mainly depend for comfort and support, is among all nations considered to be an object of the very first importance; but in a young country especially, it is one that is peculiarly entitled to the constant attention of a wise and watchful Legislature.

"I am happy at the same time to have it in my power to state, that the Trade and Fisheries of the Country, are, under all circumstances, in a thriving and promising condition. But when we consider the great and manifold natural advantages with which this Province has been favoured for prosecuting mercantile pursuits, the due protection and encouragement of Commerce must be viewed as one of the leading principles of our Provincial Policy; and it is not too much to hope, that the time is fast approaching, when the inherent and collateral resources of the Country will be brought into full and active operation.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
"I have directed the Treasurer's Accounts, and the documents connected with them, to be laid before you. In consequence of the duties on articles imported from the United States