LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

After an unusual interval, we are at length favored with the arrival of a Liverpool packet, the ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdredge. We have received by her our usual files of London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th of January, inclusive.—*Gazette.*

The Liverpool Chronicle of January 24th, observes, that among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the meeting on the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt, this feeling is awakened by the knowledge, that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquility of the country, and the other its commercial prosperity. We of course, allude to the Catholic question and to that of the currency.—The former comes before the Legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion as to the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the discussion of the other is urged on the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The London SUN of the 22d says, it is now certain that the Duke of Northumberland will be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The import of Wheat since Tuesday has not been extensive, but there have been several parcels of Flour in from America. The transactions have been on a limited scale, without any material alteration in prices.

There appears to be no end to the discoveries of defalcations in Remington's house. Every day brings forth a new set of villanies. Loss after loss is announced, till every one asks himself what is there left.

The blockade of the Dardanelles commenced on the 14th November, by a squadron under Admiral Ricord, who had just arrived two hours too late to prevent the entrance of 21 ships, carrying 200,000 kilos of corn, with which they got safely into Constantinople.

The French Ports, except Marseilles and Bayonne, are now shut against the export of home grown corn.—All the French ports are open to the import of Foreign corn, except Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Bayonne.

Gibraltar Chronicles, of the 1st January, fully confirm the favourable intelligence of the disappearance of contagious fever. Business was reviving, and every thing betokened a continuance of health.

PORTUGAL.—A private Letter from Lisbon, (via Paris) of December 27, states that the Island of Terceira has been so strongly fortified and well supplied with reinforcements of the Constitutional troops, as to bid defiance to any expedition the Miguel faction may send against it. The failure of the late expedition, and the return of Don Juan the Sixth, to Lisbon, has caused the officers and crews of the ships to be openly insulted in the streets by the populace. The Minister of Marine has also come in for a share of the public odium, by the failure of the attack on Terceira. The public feeling is daily manifesting a change in favour of the constitutional party. Don Miguel was on the recovery.

Since our last, a considerable improvement has taken place in the demand for various description. of cotton goods, but without any advance in prices The stocks on hand being reduced, will gradually cause an improvement in prices, should the demand continue, which seems likely to be the case, if we may judge of it by the number of buyers in the market, and of the orders received from abroad. There is a fair demand for yarns, at a small advance, for home use. The orders from the United States continue to come in freely. [An error crept into our account last week. Instead of the expression, that the orders from the United States "are not extensive" the statement should have been, "are extensive."]—*Manchester and Salisford Advertiser.*

The iron Trade, at the quarterly meeting this week, was extremely dull, and a consequent reduction of 5s per ton on pig iron, and ten shillings per ton on bar Iron, took place. This fall, we learn, was attributable more to the scarcity of money, than any decrease in the demand.—*Manchester Times.*

The theatre-royal at Glasgow was burnt down on the 4th of January. At the time the fire took place the company was rehearsing a piece which was to have been the following evening. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

The eccentric and celebrated Dr. Abernethy was lying dangerously ill, from an attack of asthma.

Sir William Curtis died on the 18th, at Ramsgate, aged 77.

A duel had taken place in Belfast, between Mr. Lawless and Mr. Gregg. Two ineffectual shots were exchanged, when they were separated by their seconds without a reconciliation.

Dr. Murray and Messrs. O'Connell and Shiel had a private interview with the Marquis of Anglesea in which he promised to use his most strenuous efforts in England for the fair and conciliatory adjustment of the Catholic claims.

The Moniteur, a good authority, states, that Canea, the capital of Crete, is to be taken possession of by a body of British and French troops; and the Courier Francaise describes a correspondence which took place between Admiral Malcolm and the Pacha of Canea on the subject. We are hence led to infer that this once celebrated Island will form a part of the Greek Republic.

The Porte maintains silence respecting the events in the the Morea; but, if the French should attempt to penetrate into Livadia, immediate declaration of war will ensue. The Reis Effendi has publicly declared this.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 4th inst. assert, that no conflict whatever had taken place in Bulgaria, in consequence of the severity of the weather; and the Nuremburgh Courier, which contained a statement that a sanguinary battle had taken place near Varna, now denies that statement, and says that the Greeks in Wallachia disseminate such reports to serve their own purpose. In the neighbourhood of Bucharest, all the corn and forage have been consumed with the exception of Buckwheat. The plague is also said to have made its appearance amongst the Russians at Bucharest.

Letters from Berlin state that the Emperor Nicholas has rejected all the propositions made by the Allied Powers, with the view of bringing about a peace; and that he still adheres to the declaration made at the commencement of the campaign, to be satisfied with nothing less than what he may deem complete satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. To these terms, the Porte, encouraged by the result of the last campaign, is, of course, less likely to listen than it was previous to the breaking out of hostilities. In the meantime both parties are making strenuous preparations for commencing the next campaign as soon as the weather will permit of military operations. The Russians, it is said, mean to bring forward a force of 3 or 400,000 men, comprising a greater number of Cossack irregular troops than were employed last campaign, and being better organized, especially in the Commissariat department, deficiencies and negligence in which have always been a point of weakness in Russian armies. It is difficult, however, to imagine how a defect of such long standing can be remedied immediately.

We learn from Ancona, after advices from Patras, that the succour sent to Greece by the American Committee, had arrived in safety. It consists of 79 barrels of salt meat; 1500 do. of flour; 350 do. of biscuit; 71 do. of dried fruit; 313 boxes of clothes, and 150 ells of woollen cloth, which have been delivered to the President for the use of the public schools. Two thousand poor families have already been relieved. Relief has also been afforded from America to the hospital of Poros.

The Dey of Algiers has evinced a disposition to make peace with France, and has sent one of his officers to Tunis to open a negotiation with the French Consul in that city.

Letters from Carthagena, kingdom of Munich, mention the arrival of an Austrian squadron, come from the Adriatic and bound for Algiers, whither it is going to demand satisfaction of the Dey, for insults offered to Austrian subjects.

From the London Morning Herald of Jan. 23.

According to the Prussian State Gazette, the Russians have completed the repairs of the fortress of Varna. It further appears that the Turks admire the work, and say that it is more thoroughly fortified than when in their possession. This, however is not very likely to be true—but it is of little importance whether true or false. We are afraid that there is no chance of the Turks retaking Varna during the winter, and the Russians, it seems, are preparing the means of opening the spring Campaign with redoubled vigor.—The general opinion is that peace is out of the question, and that the Russians will not lay down the sword till they are obliged by a superior force, or till they have obtained the object of their desire. Under these circumstances how will England, France, and Austria act! An evening paper says that, "a declaration of their determination to protect their own interests from any injury which may result from the contest, is anticipated by some, and seems the more probable, from the apparent despair of doing any thing by mediation between the belligerents themselves."

Duke of Cumberland and the Regency.—There is a redeeming fact in our condition. If his Royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, in the course of nature, shall become King of Hanover,—should it please Providence that such an event took place during the minority of a British Sovereign,—the King of Hanover being then a foreign Prince, would be excluded, by every principle in our Constitution, from all share in the Regency, and, by consequence, in the Government of these Realms. We have, therefore, some pretence of escaping the Orange potentates at last.—*Times.*

JANUARY 20.—The Marquis of ANGLESEA was to leave Ireland yesterday, at five o'clock, accompanied by Lord Wm. Paget, and the Hon. Admiral Sir Charles Paget, for Holyhead, whence he would go to his seat, Beaudesart, Staffordshire.

The departure of His Excellency is viewed by the whole body of the Catholics, and a large part of the Protestants of Ireland, in the light of a national calamity. It was urged by Mr. O'Connell, in the Catholic Association, on Thursday, that all the citizens of Dublin should accompany the Marquis from the city to Kingstown; and it is expected that no business will be done that day in Dublin, and that every mark of public lamentation and mourning will be manifested.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, March, 4, 1829.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavour to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms, and in the adjustment of any differences that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal Improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals & dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly perscribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of REFORM; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of Election, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power, in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that power whose providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

COLONIAL.

[From the New England Palladium.]

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The outrage at Hamilton, in Upper Canada, seems likely to become connected with important movements. The Legislature have instituted an inquiry into the affair, with the design of learning who were the authors of the effigy, and the first movers in the riotous proceedings. Mr. Allan McNab, a barrister of Hamilton, was summoned before a Committee of the House of Assembly, and refused to answer certain questions proposed to him.—He was then arrested and brought a prisoner to the Bar of the House, and, when called upon, made the following defence:—

"MR. SPEAKER:—I have perused the Warrant under which I am brought to the bar of this Honorable House, (and without being understood to admit the legality of my arrest and detention) I beg to observe, that from the process, I only learn in general terms, that I have been adjudged guilty of a high contempt and breach of the privileges of this Honorable House, in having refused, to answer questions, put to me by the select Committee appointed to inquire into what is termed, *the Hamilton Outrage, and the alleged threatened release of Francis Collins by force*, and in otherwise misdemeaning myself before the said Committee.

"Under such circumstances, I cannot but complain of being prematurely judged, without enjoying a right inviolably secured by our glorious constitution, to the *meanest felon* whenever arraigned before a tribunal of justice.

"As long as the resolutions, which it seems were passed against me, in my absence, on Saturday evening, remain recorded on the Journals of this Honourable House, I cannot but feel myself *accused, tried, and convicted*, not only unheard but without notice or intimation, upon the exparte representations of my accusers, and under such circumstances, I am impelled to regard the doors closed against reply or explanation.

"Even were the resolutions rescinded, I am constrained respectfully to remark, that I could not with a confidence equal to the justice of my case and the innocence of my conduct, cheerfully answer in a place in which I had once been so hastily condemned.

"I am in the power of this Honourable House, but I trust still under the shelter of the British Laws.

"Against the decrees of this honourable body, I am humble, and let me add, an unoffending individual, am ill able to contend, but my fate to day may be the fate of another to-morrow, and of hundreds in time to come; the public whose liberties are dear to them, are as much, nay more concerned than I am in this unusual proceeding. To that public I can appeal for vindication, I have no other alternative. To my country I shall turn with confidence, but whether sustained by its voice or not, there is a spirit of patriotism inflaming my breast, as a British subject, a native of Canada, and an innocent man, that forbids me submissively to yield to the infraction of the best rights and privileges of the people in my person.

"With all due defference and respect to this Honourable House, I most respectfully claim protection. Sir, as a subject of my Most Gracious Sovereign, I claim the birthright privileges of a Canadian Inhabitant under the sacred auspices of the English law dispensed in the spirit of British justice."

Mr. M'Nabb was sent to jail under a warrant from the speaker, and is to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the House.

Henry John Boulton, Esq. Solicitor General of the Province of Upper Canada, was examined by the Committee named above, and afterward brought to the Bar of the House for contempt. He made the following defence:—

"When I was before a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Hamilton outrage, I had no intention of committing any breach of the privileges of this House or of offering the committee any disrespect. I merely expressed my honest conscientious opinion upon what I considered a legal question, which I thought as a British subject I had a right to do. If, however, my opinion was overruled I stood ready to answer as I now do, if the House desires it, and I must unequivocally deny that I meant any offence either to the House or to the Committee, neither had I any intention of disobeying their orders."

The decision of the House was that the Solicitor General should be admonished. The Speaker accordingly admonished him in the following words:—

"It gives me great pain to be called upon to address you in the language of reproof, for I cannot forget your standing, your acknowledged legal acquirements and talents, your high office and the relation which in consequence of that office you sustain to another branch of the Legislature. These indeed are considerations which materially aggravate the offence of which the House have pronounced you guilty as they leave it without excuse and render its consequences more dangerous.

"The privileges of the House of Assembly which you have questioned have been given to it by the constitution; and for wise and useful purposes. They are necessary for the preservation of its rights and the performance of its most important duties. It is the grand inquest of the Province, it is not merely allowed but bound to inquire into all grievances and abuses, and to remedy them, especially those which, from the frank influence, or number of delinquents, or from any other circumstance, the ordinary tribunals of justice cannot fully or promptly redress.—These privileges, therefore, are necessary for the protection of the people and the welfare of the country.

"It is to the spirit and firmness with which the House of Commons in England has upon all occasions asserted and maintained its privileges against the King and the House of Lords, and, when necessary, against popular prejudice, that our parent country owes her liberties and the best principles of her constitution. They must be as necessary for the protection of the subject and the preservation of liberty in this Province as they ever have been in England. They should be guarded and supported therefore with the same vigilance and resolution here as they have been in that country whose example it is our pride and duty to follow.

"It is true that these are large and important powers, but they are dangerous and terrible only to such as have an interest to conceal and continue abuses which they would be the means of exposing and correcting. They are not without check, for they can be exercised only under a responsibility which is not merely nominal or dormant, or which can only be enforced upon the spontaneous motion of an individual at great expence and hazard and with much trouble, but which is actually and unavoidably brought into full operation by the people (for whose benefit these powers are to the House and who alone can suffer from their abuse) at every dissolution of a Parliament either by the expiration of the limited terms or by the Royal proclamation.

"By every member of the community a ready and cheerful respect should be shown towards the House of Assembly, who represent the people of the province, whom the Constitution has entrusted with important privileges for the benefit of their constituents and who are amenable to them for all that they do—But it might in a peculiar degree have been expected of you, whose duty it is to enforce submission to the laws and respect for the institutions of the country.

"If it be a contempt to resist the execution of the orders of the House, it is doubly so, in a person of your character and standing by a denial of its authority, deliberately to justify such resistance, and by example and the expression of opinion to induce and encourage others whenever their interests or feelings might concur to dispute its rights and to despise its commands.

"It is no offence certainly in any one to form an opinion upon political or constitutional questions, or to express it in a temperate and decent manner and upon a proper occasion; but your opinion was offered gratuitously and in opposition to that of the House, who had decided upon the subject by authorising the committee to examine witnesses and to compel them to attend and give evidence, as well as still more recently and expressly by punishing the contumacy of another witness before the same committee.

"If the House should suffer this formal and gratuitous denial of its authority, made through one of its own committees itself, in opposition to its own express decision, to pass unnoticed, how could it punish another who relied upon your opinion, and presumed your escape, to justify his contempt of its orders? when could the evil afterwards be checked without punishment, and how could punishment justly be inflicted upon any one, for that which had been tolerated in others? It is important, therefore, that by its proceedings against you, a warning shall be given to others who are led by the influence of your sentiments and conduct, to dispute an authority which the House is bound to vindicate and enforce.

"It is necessary that it should go thus far; but it gives me great satisfaction to observe that its duty does not compel, nor its inclination induce it in your case to go any farther than is requisite to obtain this object; and finding from your answer that you are now disposed to treat its privileges with just and becoming respect, and to defer your own private opinion to the judgment of that body whose constitutional right it is to decide upon its own privileges, it is willing to dismiss you with no other punishment than this admonition from its Speaker. This moderation is a proof that these privileges have been safely lodged by the constitution in its hands, and that they will never be used in a wanton or oppressive manner. It is by the order, and in the name of the House that I thus admonish you; and direct the Sergeant at Arms to now discharge you from custody."

Mr. Solicitor-General was discharged, and retired amid the vast concourse of spectators which had assembled on the occasion.

PROVINCE LAW.

(FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.)

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to prevent Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence.

Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Regulations should be made for Pedlars and Petty Chapmen going about this Province without Licence.

I. *Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly*, That from and after the first day of April next, there shall be paid into the Treasury of this Province, by every Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman, or any other Trading person or persons going from Town to Town or to other Men's Houses, and travelling either on foot or with a beast of burthen, or otherwise within this Province, carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the following Duties, that is to say: for every person so travelling on foot £2: 10 per annum, for every person so travelling with a beast of burthen, bearing or drawing a burthen, the further sum of £4, for each and every beast of burthen, and for every waggon, cart, sled, or other carriage by land or for any Vessel, boat, or canoe, by water, and by a person or persons for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of four pounds.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That every Pedlar, Hawker, Petty Chapman, and other trading person or persons so travelling as aforesaid, within this Province, shall take a Licence for that purpose, from the Treasurer of the Province or any Deputy Treasurer for the time being, and shall pay unto the said Treasurer, or such Deputy, the sum or sums of money above-mentioned; upon payment whereof, the said Treasurer or his Deputy, is hereby authorized and required to grant such Licence under his hand and seal, which Licence shall particularly specify, whether such persons so receiving the same, is to travel on foot, or with a beast of burthen, or with a Waggon, Cart, Sled, or other Carriage, or in any Vessel, Boat, or Canoe, according to the form contained in the Schedule of this Act; and that the said Treasurer or his Deputy, shall keep a Register of all persons Licenced under and by virtue of this Act, and from time to time publish the names of such persons in the Royal Gazette, and shall also keep a distinct account of the Duties to be recovered by virtue of this Act.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman, or itinerant Trader as aforesaid, shall after the first day of April next, be found Trading as aforesaid, without or contrary to such Licence, such person shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of four pounds.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That every person so trading as aforesaid, who upon demand made by any Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Constable, or by any person with whom he shall be so trading as aforesaid, shall refuse to produce and shew the Licence for so Trading, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be recovered in a summary way with Costs, upon information or complaint made to any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace in the County, where such offence shall be committed, upon the Oath of one or more credible Witness or Witnesses, or confession of the party offending, and levied by Warrant of distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, rendering the overplus, if any, after deducting the charges of such distress and sale, to the Owner thereof; and the penalty, when recovered, to be paid and applied as follows, that is to say, one moiety to the person who shall inform and sue for the same, and the other moiety to the Overseers of the Poor, for the use of the Poor of the Parish, where such offence shall be committed; and if there should not be any Goods and Chattels found whereon to levy such distress, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to commit the offender to the common Gaol of the County, for the space of five days, unless the penalty, with costs, be sooner paid.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That any Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman, or other trading person as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said first day of April, be convicted of knowingly dealing, vending, or selling any kind of Smuggled, Contraband, or Prohibited Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, fraudulently or dishonestly procured, either by themselves or through the medium of others, with their privity and knowledge, every such Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman, or trading person, shall from and after such conviction, forfeit his Licence, and forever thereafter be incapable of obtaining or holding any new Licence, or dealing, trafficking, or trading under the same, and over and above all such forfeitures and incapacities, fines and penalties, to which he is, or shall be by Law subject and liable to, for such illicit and illegal trafficking and dealing.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall forge or counterfeit any Licence or Licences, by this Act directed to be granted, or travel with, or produce, or show, any forged or counterfeited Licence or Licences, for any of the purposes aforesaid, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the like pains and penalties, as persons guilty of forging or uttering any forged instrument within this Province, are now by law liable.

VIII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit any person or persons from selling any Fruit, Fish, Victuals, or Country Produce, or to hinder any person or persons who are the real makers or workers of any Goods or Wares, or carrying about for sale, or selling the Goods of his, her, or their own manufacture, or to Vessels of Fifteen Tons Burthen.

IX. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend, or be construed to affect, the rights, privileges, and immunities granted by Charter to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Treasurer's or Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Province of New-Brunswick.

No. District of

Be it known that A. B., a Native of of the age of or thereabouts, having this day paid into the Treasury the sum of Pounds. Licence and permission are therefore hereby given and granted to the said A. B. to use occupation of a Hawker, Pedlar, or itinerant Trader, throughout this Province, [here state particularly whether the person is privileged to travel on foot or with a Horse, Gelding, or other Beast of Burthen, Carriage, or Boat, as the case may be] pursuant to the Act of Assembly, passed in the tenth Year of King George the Fourth, intituled, [here recite the title] for the purpose of preventing Pedlars travelling and selling within this Province without Licence."

This Licence to continue and be inforce for one year from the date hereof, and no longer.

Given under my Hand and Seal the
(S. L.) day of one thousand eight hundred and
C. D.
Provincial Treasurer, or Deputy Treasurer.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, - - - - W. BOWMAN, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY,.....THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

☞ *Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.*

Savings' Bank.

Managers for the ensuing week—
THOMAS MILLIDGE,
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN,
Bank Hours—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week:
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON,
JOHN R. PARTELOW,
Office Hours.—From Twelve to Three.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE.

From March 13 to 20.

Days of Observation.	Hours of Observat. 8 a.m.	Noon.	4 p.m.	REMARKS.
14 Saturday,	24	32	31	The weather during last week has been throughout mild, and pleasant. The effects of the sun, now that the days are lengthening, in lessning the quantity of snow on the ground has been visible.
15 Sunday,	15	20	13	
16 Monday	10	26	28	
17 Tuesday,	22	32	29	
18 Wednesday	26	36	35	
19 Thursday,	20	41	36	
20 Friday,	33	42	38	

Our files, via United States, furnish dates from England down the 24th of January last.—They are on the whole rather of an interesting nature, considering the length of time which has elapsed since we received any news of importance from the Mother Country.

By reference to our other columns, our readers will perceive from the extracts made that the meeting of Parliament on the 5th of February appears to have excited unusual feeling, arrising from the expected discussion of two subjects closly connected with the welfare and tranquility of the British Empire;—*the circulating medium of the Country* and *Catholic Emancipation.*

With regard to the former subject, we, at this distance from the Mother Country, have but little interest, but with regard to the latter, considering that a very great proportion of our valuable settlers are *Irish* we cannot but feel anxious to see the question settled.—Its settlement would in a moment allay those feelings of animosity and jealousy which we know must exist between the *Catholic* Irish Emigrant and his *Protestant* neighbour. We shall be happy to hear of Catholic Emancipation being attained, on Constitutional principles.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Suite, arrived in this City from Head Quarters, on Thursday last and took up their abode at the residence of Collector WRIGHT.

The several Addresses which had been previously prepared, and which appear in this day's paper, were presented to His Excellency, this day, at two o'clock, in the New Court-House, which had been fitted up for the occasion;—the lateness, however, of their presentation, precludes the possibility of our inserting, to-day, his very animating, appropriate and we might add, affecting replies—they will receive a place in our next number.—After which a Public Levee was held, which we are happy to say was very numerously attended. On His Excellency's arrival at the Court House, he was received by a Guard of Honor from the 81st Regiment.

Immediately on the presentation of the first address, a Salute was fired on King's Square by the Sea Fencible Company, attached to the 2d Bat. City Militia.

We understand His Excellency intends taking his departure for Halifax, by the Revenue Cutter Defiance, Capt. Baxter, on Monday next, whence he intends sailing for England by the return of the January packet. In common with our fellow citizens, we again wish him a safe and speedy passage and a happy meeting with his amiable family.

The following are the Addresses alluded to above:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, *Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;—

WE, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of Saint John, beg most respectfully to present to Your Excellency a Certificate of the Freedom of this Corporation; and to offer our most grateful acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred on the City of Saint John, in allowing us to enrol Your Excellency's name in the list of its citizens.

We also gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express the very high sense we entertain of the benefits which have been derived to this Province from Your Excellency's wise, impartial, and active administration.

The determination, early evinced and happily carried into effect, by your Excellency, of becoming personally acquainted with all Sections of the Province, has in an especial manner marked the lively interest taken by Your Excellency in the welfare of all its inhabitants.

Deeply engaged as the Citizens of Saint John must necessarily be in commercial pursuits, on the proper management of which the general advancement of the Province so much depends, it is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction we have observed your Excellency's zealous and unceasing exertions, to encourage and improve the trade of the Country, particularly as regards the safety of its navigation, the manufacture of its staple commodities, and the adoption of measures which have fully ascertained the practicability of opening a more direct and secure water communication between the several ports of this, and also of our Sister Provinces.

In common with the rest of the Province, we have viewed with gratitude and admiration, your Excellency's wise, strenuous and successful efforts, in the cause of Education; the blessings of which it has been Your Excellency's constant aim to extend to all persons, of whatever rank or religious denomination.

In bidding Your Excellency farewell, we beg to offer the best wishes of ourselves and fellow citizens for your future health and happiness; and a happy meeting with LADY DOUGLAS, and the other branches of Your Excellency's Family, whose amiable manners and exemplary discharge of all the duties belonging to their high station, have justly endeared them to the People of this Province.

To His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, *Bart. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

THE time of your expected departure from this Province having arrived, We, a Committee representing the Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the City and County of St. John, avail ourselves of your permission to express, the unfeigned respect which we feel towards you, on account of those qualities which adorn your private life, and those principles of integrity and honor, which have guided your public conduct.

We, in common with all Bodies of Men, in this happy Colony, would deeply deplore the present interruption of Your Excellency's Administration; if we were not induced to consider it as only temporary; in order that your talents may be employed in determining a great national question,—a question in which the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, have a near, momentuous, and peculiar interest:—And, in expressing the fervent hope that its termination may be speedy, and your absence short, we are sure that we are not chargeable with uttering the language of empty compliment or servile adulation:—We only proclaim the general feeling and conviction, that your Administration has been marked by a steady and unequivocal progress in the improvement and comfort of the people, over whom you have presided.

Could any doubt exist, as to the value of your Excellency's public services, an appeal might be made to the industry and talent which you have devoted to the developement of the resources of the Province—the wisdom with which you have ever directed the sinews of its strength—to the most sure and permanent means of its advancement,—the indefatigable zeal with which you have laboured to inspire and to cherish a taste for Agricultural Science, and to promote those Public Works,—internal improvements, with which the prosperity of the Country is so closely linked—the constant solicitude with which you have watched over the interests of Institutions, sacred to true Religion and sound Learning—the prompt and active benevolence which you have displayed on occasions of public calamity, and when distressed Emigrants have been cast upon our shores, and the Patriotism which you have uniformly evinced in endeavouring to cement most closely our Colonial Interests with those of the Mother Country.

Entertaining these views of Your Excellency's Administration, and cherishing the pleasing recollection of that urbanity of manners by which your private and social intercourse has been distinguished, we cannot contemplate, without emotion, the approaching separation between a Governor so worthy of affection, and a people so sincerely attached.

We have now, Sir, only to add our sincere prayers, that the Great Disposer of Events, may give you success in the important undertaking before you,—a happy restoration to the bosom of your family, and that soon the inhabitants of this Province may have the pleasure to hail your return with the same sincerity and respectful affection with which they now bid you farewell.

BEJAMIN G. GRAY,
GEORGE BURNS, D.D.
JOHN CARROLL, P. P.
JAMES WHITE,
JOHN WARD,
BENJ. L. PETERS,
JAS. ROBERTSON, Jun.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The ADDRESS of the Clergy of the Established Church in the Province of New-Brunswick.

May it please your Excellency,

WHILE all classes of men are pressing forward to testify their regret, at the prospect of your absence from the Province, it would ill become the Clergy to remain silent.

Upon this occasion they are unfortunate in being deprived of the advice and assistance of their Venerable Archdeacon, who without doubt, would have tendered officially, their assurances of attachment and respect. They, however, trust that Your Excellency will consent to receive them, as circumstances permit their being offered. They may not bear so much the aspect of formal duty, but they are not less the spontaneous tribute of their best judgment and feelings towards personal merit, which they have been taught to love, and official talent, which they are constrained to admire.

Although separated professionally from all secular concerns and pursuits, the Clergy are neither unable to estimate correctly the value of that excellent Constitution in State under which they live, nor are they devoid of the most lively interest in its welfare and stability. They know that in addition to advantages of a still higher order, it guarantees to all within its pale, the enjoyment of political liberty, civil rights, and social blessings, which no other Constitution upon earth secures in an equal degree to its Members. It ought not therefore to be deemed presumption in them to